

Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

Promulgated by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for the City of Youngstown to receive federal funding for affordable housing and community development initiatives benefitting primarily low- and moderate-income persons. This Con Plan consolidates into a single document the planning and application requirements for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program.

Con Plans must be prepared and submitted to HUD every three to five years. The City of Youngstown uses a five-year Con Plan cycle; this plan covers fiscal years 2020-2024. The purpose of the City's Con Plan is to:

- Assess the City's affordable housing and community development needs;
- Analyze the City's housing markets;
- Articulate the City's priorities, goals, and strategies to address identified needs; and
- Describe the actions the City will take to implement strategies for affordable housing and community development.

The Con Plan for FY 2020 – FY 2024 provides data on trends and conditions related to the City's current and future affordable housing and community development needs. The analysis of this data has been used to establish priorities, strategies, and actions that the City will undertake to address these needs over the next five years. Annually, the City will develop its Action Plan in which it will describe the planned investment of federal resources to implement specific activities.

The City of Youngstown anticipates receiving \$3,555,444 in CDBG funds, \$673,093 in HOME funds, and \$308,246 in ESG in FY 2020.

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

Housing needs among residents of the City of Youngstown were determined by analyzing housing problems by income level, tenure, and households with special needs. For the Con Plan, sources included the Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) dataset, which is based on the 2011-2015 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates. This source analyzes households with one or

more housing problems (overcrowding, lacking adequate kitchen or plumbing facilities), and households experiencing cost burden and severe cost burden.

The most significant housing issue identified was cost burden, defined as spending between 30-50% of household income on housing costs such as mortgage and rent payments, and severe cost-burden, defined as households spending more than 50% of their income on housing costs. According to CHAS data, 34.1% of households in the City are cost burdened, particularly households with incomes between 0-50% AMI. A significant proportion of Youngstown households are severely cost-burdened as well, consisting 18.4% of households, particularly households with incomes between 0-30% AMI.

To address the identified housing needs, the City has established the following goals and outcomes to be achieved through the investment of its CDBG, HOME, and ESG resources in the first year:

3. Evaluation of past performance

The summary of past performance reported below was taken from the City's most recently completed Consolidated Annual Plan Evaluation Report completed for fiscal year 2018 and submitted to HUD. The numbers reflect progress made toward the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan during the first four years of the plan.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

Stakeholder Interviews – A series of six stakeholder meetings and interviews were conducted between May 26th, 2020 and June 5th, 2020 virtually via GoToMeeting to discuss issues and opportunities related to housing and community development needs. Individuals representing government and policy makers, nonprofit organizations, affordable housing providers, and other interested parties were invited to participate to ensure that as many points-of-views as possible were heard. Participants are listed in PR-10.

Public Needs Hearing – One public needs hearing was held on January 4th online via GoToMeeting to educate residents and organizations about the CDBG programs and obtain input on housing and community development needs.

Consolidated Plan Public Comment Period – A draft of the Consolidated Plan for FY 2020-2024 and the Annual Plan for FY 2020 was placed on public display for 30 days beginning July 1 through July 31, 2020.

Public Meeting – The City held a public meeting on July 7th, 2020 online via GoToMeeting to obtain final comments on the proposed Consolidated Plan for FY 2020-2024 and the proposed use of funds for FY 2020.

5. Summary of public comments

The need for **more affordable housing options** was one of the most cited priorities at the stakeholder workshops and public meetings. The housing stock within the City is aging and generally considered to be low-quality or require heavy investment to bring up-to-code. High utility costs through plumbing and heating were also major issues associated with poor housing quality. Stakeholders suggested increased funding toward home repairs, rehabilitation, and code enforcement/ inspection as potential solutions to this issue. Additionally, while there are a large quantity of detached single-family housing units available throughout the City, there is a high demand for smaller 1-2 bedroom housing units that could be a more accessible housing option for residents.

Homeless prevention services, specifically for special needs populations such as justice-involved individuals, victims of domestic violence, and unaccompanied, were also cited as major needs in the community. The most common cause of homelessness is due to the inability to access, afford, or maintain housing. These populations inherently face barriers in accessing housing due to criminal history, lack of education or employable skills, and/or high cost-burdens due to crisis situations or lack of affordable childcare.

As result, **workforce and economic development** were also considered a high priority for the City. Workforce development programs would not only allow for vulnerable populations but also assist in bolstering the local workforce and developing businesses located within the Youngstown. Many small businesses lack the connections, capital, and skillsets required to sustain their ventures. While there are service providers, such as Youngstown Business Incubator and Flying High Inc., providing workforce development programs, the demand far outstrips their capacity to serve all interested individuals. Additionally, commercial property within the City are also aging and costly maintain; redeveloping substandard commercial properties would help cultivate local businesses and attract outside investors.

Finally, **improved public infrastructure needs**, including improved broadband access, parks, and public transit were cited as community needs. Public transit and broadband access are closely tied to access to employment opportunities. Additionally, these features have a disproportionately greater impact on low- and moderate-income households that may rely on this infrastructure for work or educational opportunities. Parks create a sense of community and maintaining them would facilitate investment in these areas.

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

All comments and views were accepted. Comments outside the scope of the plan were not addressed.

7. Summary

In summary, the Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan have been developed with community input and reflect the needs of the City.

The Process

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

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

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

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
CDBG Administrator	YOUNGSTOWN	Community Planning and Economic Development
HOME Administrator	YOUNGSTOWN	Community Planning and Economic Development
ESG Administrator	YOUNGSTOWN	Community Planning and Economic Development

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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

1. Introduction

The City of Youngstown developed an outreach effort to maximize input from a large cross-section of stakeholders. The outreach effort included public meetings, stakeholder meetings, and published meeting notices.

Several housing, social service agencies, and other organizations serving the City of Youngstown were consulted during the development of this Consolidated Plan. The City held stakeholder meetings from May 26th, 2020 to June 5th, 2020. Participants included affordable housing providers, neighborhood organizations, homeless and social service providers, and city staff members.

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

The City of Youngstown encourages public communication and agency consultation to demonstrate its commitment to identifying priority needs and engaging the participation of citizens, public agencies, and nonprofit organizations in a positive and collaborative manner. A list of stakeholders and affordable housing providers was developed and included public agencies and private nonprofit organizations whose missions include the provision of affordable housing and human services to low- and moderate-income households and persons. These stakeholders were invited to participate in group interviews held for the purpose of developing the Con Plan. The list of stakeholders is included in the Citizen Participation Comments section.

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

The City of Youngstown collaborates with the Mahoning County Homeless Continuum of Care to address the needs of homeless persons and persons at risk of homelessness in the City. The mission of the Continuum is to end homelessness in the community. It will assist all persons and families who are homeless and/or near homeless in obtaining housing, economic stability and an enhanced quality of life through planning, education, advocacy and other comprehensive services.

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

The CoC was consulted with to develop the homelessness strategy and ensure ESG funds are efficiently used and in compliance with the HEARTH Act and ESG program requirements. The CoC provided recommendations of the allocation of ESG funding and reviewed applications alongside the City. CoC also has established standards for completing quarterly reports and standards for Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) data quality reporting.

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

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	City of Youngstown, Community Planning & Economic Development
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Public outreach and consultation, participation in stakeholder meetings.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	YOUNGSTOWN NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT CORP
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Attended stakeholder meetings.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	MAHONING YOUNGSTOWN COMMUNITY ACTION PARTNERSHIP
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Elderly Persons Services-Employment
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Attended stakeholder meetings.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	Community Legal Aid
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Service-Fair Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Attended stakeholder meetings.
5	Agency/Group/Organization	Tri-Sun Real Estate
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Attended stakeholder meetings.
6	Agency/Group/Organization	Home for Good Re-Entry Resource Referral Center
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Employment
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Attended stakeholder meetings.
7	Agency/Group/Organization	YWCA Mahoning Valley
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Families with children
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Attended stakeholder meetings.
8	Agency/Group/Organization	Mahoning County Homeless Continuum of Care
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Attended stakeholder meetings.
9	Agency/Group/Organization	YOUNGSTOWN AREA GOODWILL INDUSTRIES, INC
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Attended stakeholder meetings.
10	Agency/Group/Organization	Compass Family and Community Service
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Attended stakeholder meetings.
11	Agency/Group/Organization	Heart Reach Neighborhood Ministries
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Attended stakeholder meetings.
12	Agency/Group/Organization	Dare to Dream Children’s Foundation
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Attended stakeholder meetings.
13	Agency/Group/Organization	Neighborhood Ministries, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Children
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Attended stakeholder meetings.
14	Agency/Group/Organization	Inspiring Minds Youngstown
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Attended stakeholder meetings.
15	Agency/Group/Organization	NORTHEAST HOMEOWNERS AND CONCERNED CITIZENS ASSOCIATION
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders Neighborhood Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Attended stakeholder meetings.
16	Agency/Group/Organization	Mercy Health - St. Elizabeth Youngstown Hospital
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Attended stakeholder meetings.

17	Agency/Group/Organization	Chemical Bank
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Business Leaders Private Sector Banking / Financing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Attended stakeholder meetings.
18	Agency/Group/Organization	YOUNGSTOWN CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Education
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Attended stakeholder meetings.
19	Agency/Group/Organization	Youngstown Edison Incubator Corporation dba Youngstown Business Incubator or YBI
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Business Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Attended stakeholder meetings.
20	Agency/Group/Organization	Youngstown Metropolitan Housing Authority
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	PHA
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Attended stakeholder meetings.

21	Agency/Group/Organization	Economic Action Group
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Attended stakeholder meetings.
22	Agency/Group/Organization	Youngstown CityScape, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Attended stakeholder meetings.
23	Agency/Group/Organization	Western Reserve Port Authority
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Attended stakeholder meetings.
24	Agency/Group/Organization	Mahoning County Emergency Management Agency
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Agency - Managing Flood Prone Areas Agency - Emergency Management Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consulted with regarding Youngstown's natural hazard risks and associated vulnerable populations.

25	Agency/Group/Organization	Eastgate Regional Council of Governments
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Narrowing the Digital Divide Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consulted with regarding CEDS, Narrowing the Digital Divide, and regional economic development needs.

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

All relevant entities were considered for consultation.

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

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care	Mahoning County Homeless Continuum of Care	The homelessness strategy was developed in consultation with MHCOC to ensure the goals of the CoC were reflected in the Strategic Plan.
Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy	Eastgate Regional Council of Governments	The 2020-2022 CEDS' economic development initiatives pertaining to Youngstown were taken into consideration with the Strategic Plan.
Mahoning Valley Opportunity Zones	Eastgate Regional Council of Governments	The opportunity zones helped identify areas where investors are incentivized to spur economic development, job creation, and neighborhood revitalization.
Hazard Mitigation Plan	Mahoning County Emergency Management Agency	The Mahoning County 2018 Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan was taken into consideration when considering risks associated with climate change and vulnerable populations disproportionately affected by natural hazard risks.

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

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

In accordance with 24 CFR 91.100(4), the City of Youngstown will notify adjacent units of local government of the non-housing community development needs included in its Con Plan. Youngstown will continue to interact with public entities at all levels to ensure coordination and cooperation in the implementation of the Con Plan and thereby maximize the benefits of the City's housing and community development activities for the residents being served.

Narrative (optional):

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

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

Stakeholder Interviews – A series of six stakeholder meetings and interviews were conducted between May 26th, 2020 and June 5th, 2020 virtually via GoToMeeting to discuss issues and opportunities related to housing and community development needs. Individuals representing government and policy makers, nonprofit organizations, affordable housing providers, and other interested parties were invited to participate to ensure that as many points-of-views as possible were heard. Participants are listed in PR-10.

Public Needs Hearing – One public needs hearing was held on January 4th online via GoToMeeting to educate residents and organizations about the CDBG programs and obtain input on housing and community development needs.

Consolidated Plan Public Comment Period – A draft of the Consolidated Plan for FY 2020-2024 and the Annual Plan for FY 2020 was placed on public display for 30 days beginning July 31 through July 30th, 2020.

Public Meeting – The City held a public meeting on July 7th, 2020 online via GoToMeeting to obtain final comments on the proposed Consolidated Plan for FY 2020-2024 and the proposed use of funds for FY 2020.

During the development of this Consolidated Plan, the novel coronavirus COVID-19 pandemic wreaked havoc on the country, resulting in public places being closed to the general public, a prohibition on large public group gatherings, and a stay at home order mandated by the Governor of Ohio. As a result, in-person public participation during the final stages of the Plan development was extraordinarily limited. Nevertheless, the City made its Plan available via multiple electronic means, including offers to email or mail via USPS copies of the Plan to interested parties. The City also conducted virtual public hearings related to CARES Act funding.

Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (if applicable)
1	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	95 attendees	Please refer to ES-05 Summary of public comments.	All comments were accepted.	
2	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	23 attendees	Please refer to ES-05 Summary of public comments.	All comments were accepted.	
3	30-Day Public Comment Period	Non-targeted/broad community	5 comments made during the 30-day period.	Comments include concerns regarding potential fees, gentrification, and political involvement in the activity selection process.	All comments were accepted and considered.	
4	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	2 responses for second public hearing from stakeholders who received funding.	Clarification on institutional delivery for YNDC and clarification on a public infrastructure activity.	All comments were accepted and considered.	

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The needs assessment is based on an analysis of housing problems identified in Youngstown by income among renters, owners, and households with special needs. Needs were identified through a comprehensive public outreach process that included stakeholder consultation, public hearings, and a review process designed to engage citizens.

Data in this section was drawn primarily from HUD's Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data set, which is a custom tabulation of 2011-2015 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Census Bureau. The CHAS data describes housing problems, such as overcrowding or incomplete kitchen and/or plumbing facilities as well as cost burden/severe cost burden. Supplemental data were drawn from the 2014-2018 ACS 5-Year estimates, 2011-2015 CHAS and other sources to provide additional context when needed.

Where the HUD tables below report area median income (AMI), they refer to HUD Adjusted Median Family Income (HAMFI). HAMFI differs from AMI in that HAMFI adjusts for family size and are calibrated for a four-person household. HAMFI adjusts larger households up by adding 8% for each person above four and subtracting 10% for each person below four. AMI does not have this qualification.

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

Summary of Housing Needs

High housing costs reduce economic opportunities and access to prosperity, especially among lower-income households. Between 2010 and 2018, real incomes, taking into account inflation, in the area have slightly declined by 3.8%. At the same time housing costs have greatly declined while rents have increased. This indicates a high demand for rental housing. The decline in home value may be a result of the cost of maintaining or rehabilitating existing housing stock in the city; stakeholders reported substandard housing is a major concern with many homeowners having difficulties making home repairs or paying utilities. As a result, owner-occupied housing may not be in demand.

As the data below shows, the most significant housing issue identified is cost burden, defined as spending over 30% of household income on housings costs such as mortgage and rent payment. According to CHAS data, 34.1% of all households are cost burdened. Similarly, severe cost burden is defined as spending over 50% of household income on housing. In Youngstown, 18.4% of households are severely cost-burdened.

Demographics	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Population	66,982	65,575	-2%
Households	31,314	26,730	-15%
Median Income	\$25,002.00	\$24,133.00	-3%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS (Base Year), 2011-2015 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	7,690	5,340	5,360	2,110	6,230
Small Family Households	2,405	1,745	1,805	730	2,855
Large Family Households	645	440	350	85	280
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	1,105	1,005	1,140	505	1,665
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	660	1,205	1,265	470	695
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	1,575	1,065	560	239	274

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	270	75	50	20	415	70	4	45	10	129
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	4	4	0	0	8	4	0	0	0	4
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	115	75	60	0	250	4	10	10	0	24
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	2,890	455	45	0	3,390	865	390	100	0	1,355

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	560	1,405	585	55	2,605	440	615	540	90	1,685
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	560	0	0	0	560	265	0	0	0	265

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

2. Housing Problems 2 (Households with one or more Severe Housing Problems: Lacks kitchen or complete plumbing, severe overcrowding, severe cost burden)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	3,280	605	155	20	4,060	950	405	150	10	1,515
Having none of four housing problems	1,660	2,060	1,775	515	6,010	975	2,270	3,280	1,570	8,095
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	560	0	0	0	560	265	0	0	0	265

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	1,550	860	270	2,680	225	335	230	790
Large Related	330	270	30	630	74	80	25	179
Elderly	455	435	175	1,065	560	335	285	1,180
Other	1,305	410	155	1,870	475	250	119	844
Total need by income	3,640	1,975	630	6,245	1,334	1,000	659	2,993

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	1,330	240	0	1,570	180	100	45	325
Large Related	270	45	0	315	70	10	0	80
Elderly	355	100	35	490	290	115	50	455
Other	1,090	120	10	1,220	360	160	4	524
Total need by income	3,045	505	45	3,595	900	385	99	1,384

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	104	44	20	0	168	4	10	10	0	24

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Multiple, unrelated family households	15	30	40	0	85	4	0	0	0	4
Other, non-family households	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	119	74	60	0	253	8	10	10	0	28

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Households with Children Present	1,525	695	335	2,555	210	275	165	650

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source
Comments:

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

Single person households are more likely to be cost burdened than other household types. According to 2015 CHAS data, 59.2% (9,294) of single person households are cost burdened compared to 44.7% of all households. However, it should be noted that the high rate of cost burden for these households can be partially attributed to the presence of Youngstown State University’s student population in the City.

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

According to the Mahoning Valley YWCA’s 2018 Annual Report, people accessed Warren WINGS housing and 18 people were served by their transitional housing program. An undisclosed number of women also receive housing assistance through the Sojourner House Domestic Violence Program, a program under COMPASS Family & Community Services.

What are the most common housing problems?

According to 2011-2015 CHAS data, 39.6% of all households in Youngstown have housing problems, which includes lack of complete plumbing or kitchen facilities, overcrowding, cost-burden, and

zero/negative income. Cost burden and severe cost burden are the most common housing problems by a wide margin, consisting of 87.0% of all housing problems. A household is cost burdened if it spends more than 30% of its income on housing and severely cost burdened if it spends more than 50% of its income. Severe cost burden is most common in Youngstown with 18.4% of all households experiencing this housing problem followed by cost burden with 15.7% of households.

It was also noted by stakeholders providing housing services, such as YNDC and Community Legal Aid, that substandard housing is a major issue among low-income renters. Issues include lead-based paint hazards, sewage back-ups, and non-working furnaces. These issues would not be included in HUD's definition for substandard housing.

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

Cost burden and severe cost burden disproportionately affect households with incomes below 50% of the Median Family Income (MFI), which consist of 85.7% of all cost-burdened households. Additionally, household characteristics showing disproportionately large rates of cost-burden compared to Youngstown's population include large family households (46.3%) and Black households (59.3%). Finally, single person households are more likely to be cost-burdened, as previously mentioned, and may include Youngstown's sizeable student population.

Describe the characteristics and needs of Low-income individuals and families with children (especially extremely low-income) who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered 91.205(c)/91.305(c)). Also discuss the needs of formerly homeless families and individuals who are receiving rapid re-housing assistance and are nearing the termination of that assistance

Individuals and families with children who are currently housed but are at risk of becoming unsheltered typically have a combination of financial factors present in their lives including unemployment/loss of employment, high or unexpected medical costs, and high childcare costs. Contributing to these factors could be a lack of reliable transportation in the form of a personal vehicle or public transit. Additionally, some individuals and families may have other needs related to mental health, substance abuse, domestic violence, and/or prior experiences of being homeless, among other compounding issues.

Stakeholders identified housing counseling services, a more robust rental inspection program, and home repair or rehabilitation services as major needs for low-income households.

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

There is no available estimate of the size of the at-risk population.

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

The main housing characteristic linked to housing instability and an increased risk of homelessness is cost-burden. Home repairs and rehabilitation of housing units were listed as major needs by stakeholders, but many individuals are unable to afford to make these modifications. High utility bills also compound the issue of housing cost-burden.

It should also be noted that many low-income individuals accept living in substandard, unsafe housing conditions due to cost, according to housing service providers. These individuals are accepting what they can afford, otherwise they would become homeless.

Discussion

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

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

Introduction

HUD defines a disproportionately greater housing need when a racial or ethnic group experiences housing problems at a rate over 10 percentage points more than that of the corresponding income level as a whole. The data table below summarizes the percentage of each racial/ethnic group experiencing housing problems by HUD Adjusted Median Family Income (HAMFI) levels, as defined in the overview. Housing problems include:

- Housing units lacking complete kitchen facilities and/or complete plumbing facilities
- Overcrowding (more than one person per room)
- Housing costs greater than 30% of income (i.e. cost burden)

The only groups showing disproportionate housing need are the Asian and American Indian/ Alaska Native population of Youngstown at 0-80% AMI. However, since they consist of less than 1% of the total population, the small population size may not be an accurate representation of disproportionate need.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	5,230	1,635	825
White	1,620	475	245
Black / African American	2,960	855	565
Asian	34	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	15	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	485	220	10

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	3,030	2,315	0
White	1,345	1,190	0
Black / African American	1,390	820	0
Asian	4	4	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	40	15	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	150	210	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,425	3,935	0
White	690	2,245	0
Black / African American	590	1,420	0
Asian	10	4	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	15	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	100	240	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	175	1,940	0
White	95	1,140	0
Black / African American	80	660	0
Asian	0	4	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	115	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

Discussion

NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)

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

Introduction

HUD defines a disproportionately greater housing need with severe housing problems when a racial/ethnic group experiences housing problem at a rate over 10 percentage points more than that of the corresponding income level as a whole. The data table below summarizes the percentage of each racial/ethnic group experiencing housing problems by various income levels. Severe housing problems include:

- Housing units lacking complete kitchen facilities and/or complete plumbing facilities
- Severe overcrowding (more than 1.5 person per room)
- Housing costs greater than 50% of income (i.e. severe cost burden)

The only groups disproportionately experiencing severe housing problems are the Asian and American Indian/ Alaska Native population of Youngstown at 0-50% AMI. As mentioned in NA-15, since they consist of less than 1% of the total population, the small population size may not be an accurate representation of disproportionate severe housing need.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	4,230	2,635	825
White	1,225	875	245
Black / African American	2,445	1,375	565
Asian	34	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	15	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	400	305	10

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,010	4,330	0
White	435	2,100	0
Black / African American	470	1,740	0
Asian	4	4	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	40	15	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	30	330	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	305	5,055	0
White	170	2,770	0
Black / African American	95	1,920	0
Asian	0	15	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	15	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	34	315	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	30	2,085	0
White	8	1,220	0
Black / African American	19	720	0
Asian	0	4	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	115	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

Discussion

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

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

Introduction:

HUD defines a disproportionately greater housing need when a racial or ethnic group experiences housing problems at a rate over 10 percentage points more than that of the corresponding income level as a whole. Cost burden is defined as paying more than 30% of income on housing expenses, and severely cost burdened is defined as paying greater than 50% of income on housing.

Similar to housing need and severe housing need, the only groups considered disproportionately affected by cost-burden according to HUD’s definition are the Asian and American Indian/ Alaska Native populations, which consist of less than 1% of the total Youngstown population.

However, it should be noted that Black/African Americans nearly reach the threshold when considering cost burden overall (>30% of income on housing expenses). The jurisdiction rate of cost-burden according to 2011-2015 CHAS data was 35.6% while Blacks/African Americans had a cost-burden rate of 43.2%.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	16,335	4,520	4,985	890
White	9,070	2,030	1,640	255
Black / African American	5,785	2,090	2,775	610
Asian	45	10	39	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	30	15	40	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,140	295	335	20

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Discussion:

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

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

The impact of housing problems in Youngstown is primarily dependent on income level and an inadequate supply of affordable units. The following groups within an income tier and race/ethnicity category experienced problems at a rate at least 10 percentage points higher than the City as a whole:

Housing Problems

- Asian households 0-30% AMI
- Asian households 30-50% AMI
- Asian households 50-80% AMI
- American Indian/Alaska Native households 0-30% AMI
- American Indian/Alaska Native households 30-50% AMI
- American Indian/Alaska Native households 50-80% AMI

Severe Housing Problems

- Asian households 0-30% AMI
- Asian households 30-50% AMI
- American Indian/Alaska Native households 0-30% AMI
- American Indian/Alaska Native households 30-50% AMI

Cost Burden

- Asian households
- American Indian/Alaska Native households

Again, these groups consist of less than 1% of Youngstown's total population and may not be representative of the housing issues these groups face.

However, it is important to note that there are other quality-of-life issues that disproportionately affect certain groups in Youngstown that are not encompassed by HUD's housing problems. According to a Housing Conditions Analysis & Strategy to Improve Housing Conditions prepared by Youngstown Neighborhood Development Corporation (YNDC), low-income individuals, particularly people of color, live in areas of high unemployment, poverty, and eviction rates.

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

The needs among races/ethnicities are indicated above. Lower income groups have more general needs, as described in NA-10 and the Housing Market Analysis.

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

While it is difficult to identify specific areas with a concentrated area of Asian or American Indian/ Alaska Native households in Youngstown due to their small population size, YNDC has identified areas of the City with high ethnic diversity. Portions of Youngstown's north and south sides have majority Black populations. Additionally, Youngstown's east side not only has a majority black population but is also one-third Hispanic.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	
									Average Annual Income
Average length of stay	0	1	4	4	0	4	0	7	
Average Household size	0	1	1	2	1	2	0	3	

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher	
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
# Homeless at admission	0	1	8	1	0	1	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	268	144	2	142	0	0
# of Disabled Families	0	4	207	505	4	493	0	5
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	49	1,106	2,081	12	2,055	0	9
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

Race	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	29	271	387	5	379	0	1	2
Black/African American	0	20	832	1,682	7	1,664	0	8	1
Asian	0	0	1	5	0	5	0	0	0

Program Type									
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	2	5	0	5	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Program Type									
Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	95	135	0	134	0	0	1
Not Hispanic	0	49	1,011	1,946	12	1,921	0	9	2

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

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

Out of the 1,237 public housing units managed by YMHA, approximately 600 are targeted toward seniors, which include accessible units and/or able to be modified for reasonable accommodation. Demand for housing is high; 2,808 households were on the YMHA public housing waiting list in 2020. Of these households, 505 or 18% of them were considered family households with at least one individual with a disability. YMHA's waiting lists are conducted on a per property basis, with an estimate of 100-200 individuals on each property's waitlist.

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

The age of the housing stock and associated poorer quality housing is a major barrier to obtaining housing. All Section 8 properties over seen by YMHA meet the minimum standards required by HUD. However, there are very few landlords willing or able to participate in the program due to the conditions of their properties or desiring more compensation than what YMHA is able to offer. Additionally, there is significant demand for one-bedroom apartments. However, stakeholders reported that many tenants find the location of most one-bedroom apartments as "undesirable."

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

The needs of tenants in assisted housing are similar to that of the population at large; aging housing stock in poor conditions are the most immediate housing need. Additionally, employment opportunities within the City and access to services addressing mental health are in need for both the general population and those living in assisted housing. Demand for one-bedroom apartments is high in both the assisted housing waiting lists and in the private market.

Discussion

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	0	29	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	6	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	0	98	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals	0	12	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Families	0	4	0	0	0	0
Veterans	0	8	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Child	0	6	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments:

Indicate if the homeless population is: Has No Rural Homeless

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

The most recent point in time (PIT) count of homeless persons within the Youngstown/Mahoning County CoC with published data was conducted on January 22, 2019. The count found there were 126 homeless households totaling for 148 persons. Of these individuals, 18 were chronically homeless, 4 of which were part of households with at least one adult and one child and 6 unsheltered. The majority of homeless individuals were part of single person households (74.3%) and were primarily male (79.0%). Comments from homeless service providers support this, stating that single men are the most in need of shelter and have difficulty finding it due to having been justice-involved or facing issues related to mental health (23.6% of all individuals in the PIT) or substance abuse (24.3% of all individuals in the PIT).

The PIT documents only 6 individuals in households consisting of only children. This may be an undercounting of unaccompanied youth as homeless service providers indicated that many teens couch surf or remain transient on the streets. The Daybreak Youth Crisis Center provides 10 beds for homeless youth between the ages and have reported that there are few teens that land on their doorstep. Additionally, stakeholder reported that there are not many sources for youth aging out of the foster care system.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	78	5
Black or African American	52	4
Asian	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	1	0
Pacific Islander	0	0
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	9	0
Not Hispanic	0	0

Data Source
Comments:

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

The Point in Time count estimates that of the 113 households experiencing homelessness on that given night, family households consisted of 9 of these households, or 8.0% of all homeless households. Out of the 133 homeless persons included in the Point in Time count, 8 of these individuals were veterans, or 6.0% of all homeless persons.

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

Racial and ethnic group information was provided for all 148 homeless individuals in the PIT. The largest groups were White (56.0%) and Black (37.8%). As the two largest racial groups in Youngstown, this is reflective of the general population. According to stakeholders, homelessness is primarily driven by the lack of affordable and/or quality housing.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

Of the 148 individuals in the PIT, 9 were unsheltered (6.1%). All unsheltered individuals were part of households without children and over the age of 24.

Discussion:

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

Introduction:

This section will discuss the characteristics and needs of persons in various subpopulations of Youngstown who are not homeless but may require supportive services, including the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental), persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, persons with alcohol or drug addiction, victims of domestic violence, and persons with a criminal record or who were formerly incarcerated.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Justice-Involved Individuals

Stakeholders mention that individuals experiencing re-entry face major barriers when finding affordable homes. Their past record and lack of documentation makes it difficult to qualify for most housing by many landlords, and the lack of affordable housing causes many to turn back to crime to fund their shelter.

Young (expecting) mothers and victims of domestic violence

Stakeholders mentioned that there is a need to expand available housing resources to women that are pregnant and/or victims of domestic violence. Barriers service providers face include the lack of resources to provide supportive housing and the inability to provide long-term assistance. Affordable childcare, education, and training were cited as needs to allow this group to become self-reliant in the long run.

Emancipated and unaccompanied youths

Emancipated and unaccompanied youths were identified by stakeholders as a group in need of additional resources and services. Stakeholders mention that many youths did not like staying in a large shelter setting and prefer to couch surf instead, which makes it difficult to document this group. Many put themselves at risk to find housing and shelter; providing accessible information and resources would allow this group to achieve a stable lifestyle in the long run.

Persons with Mental, Physical, and/or Other Developmental Disabilities

The overall disability rate in Youngstown is 20.4%, higher than the national average of 12.6%, according to the 2014-2018 ACS. The incidence of disabilities increases as age increases. Among persons aged 65-74 and above 75, the rates are significantly higher, sitting at 29.9% and 50.6%, respectively. The most

common disability types are ambulatory difficulties (11.6%), independent living difficulties (10.5%), and cognitive difficulties (9.7%). These disabilities could require modifications to housing units to allow a person with a disability to remain housed in their home.

In the City of Youngstown, 36.2% of the population lives below the poverty line. However, there are differences in the incidence of poverty by disability status. For working age individuals ages 20 to 64 years in the workforce, 60.8% of persons with a disability live below the poverty line compared to 38.5% of those without a disability.

Individuals who have special needs are typically extremely low income and face tremendous challenges finding housing that they can afford. Individuals with special needs also require supportive services in addition to housing that they can afford. Public and private sources have limited funds available for these purposes, making it difficult for non-profit organizations to develop and operate housing and supportive service programs

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

The major need common among all of these non-homeless special needs populations is the need to become self-reliant. Workforce development was cited by stakeholders as a method to improve self-sufficiency. Existing programs have hired youths to create a sense of investment in their community by allowing them to make direct change to their neighborhoods through beautification and land maintenance. Workforce development services also allow for disconnected populations, such as justice-involved individuals and emancipated youth, to create an efficient network to allow them to efficiently (re-)enter the workforce. Additionally, literacy and soft skills are major barriers in terms to accessing human and social services for individuals re-entering society trying to find employment. Life skills training and financial literacy programs in tandem with workforce development efforts would also help improve life outcomes.

Stakeholders also mentioned a general lack of shelter and supportive services for vulnerable populations, including single-men, young and expecting mothers, youths, and victims of domestic violence. This is primarily attributed to a lack of resources in comparison the magnitude of need.

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

The most recent HIV Surveillance Report Data was provided for Mahoning County in 2018. The rate of persons living with a diagnosed HIV infection in 2018 was 212.5 persons per 100,000. Males had a higher rate of living with HIV than females, consisting of 72% of all diagnosed cases. Groups showing disproportionate rates include individuals between the ages of 50-54 (565.4 per 100,000) and 55-64 (408.4 per 100,000), Black/African-American (483.8 per 100,000), Hispanic/Latinx (483.8 per 100,000) and Multi-Race (814.1 per 100,000). Male-to-male sexual contact was the most common form of

transmission (41.0%) followed by heterosexual contact (24%). Please refer to the Unique Appendix for a graph depicting diagnosis trends each year between 2014 and 2018.

Discussion:

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

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Facilities:

Through CDBG funds, the City of Youngstown can fund the construction, rehabilitation, or installation of public facilities. Eligible public facilities include neighborhood facilities (such as educational centers, parks, recreation centers, and libraries) and facilities for special needs populations (such as homeless shelters, elderly facilities, or centers for people with disabilities).

City parks and streetscapes were determined by stakeholders as needing significant investment in terms of capital improvements and equipment for maintenance. By investing in greenspace and beautification projects, the City can improve connectivity, provide common areas for residents, and encourage residents to invest in their community. Specific areas emphasized include Downtown and Glenwood Avenue.

How were these needs determined?

The needs were primarily determined through public meetings and stakeholder sessions.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Improvements:

Through CDBG funds, the City of Youngstown can also fund the construction, rehabilitation, or installation of public improvements. Public improvements include, but are not limited to, street and sidewalk improvements, water and sewer installation, and maintenance and ADA compliance construction and rehabilitation.

Public transit was cited as a major public improvement necessary for improving residents’ quality of life, especially for accessing jobs. Stakeholders commented that most residents work outside the City. However, centers of employment outside of the City such as North Jackson, which houses distribution centers for Mom’s Meals and Amazon, do not have public transit routes accessible from the City. As a result, many residents do not have access to areas with high employment opportunities. Expanding the current public transit system would improve the Youngstown residents’ economic opportunities and overall quality of life.

Additionally, sidewalks were also determined as needs to improving access to neighborhoods and business districts and attracting investment into the City. Sidewalk improvements would make the City more accessible for individuals without personal vehicles or those with mobility impairments. The region has a collaborative, the Healthy Community Partnership, advocating for these changes to create a healthier community to address barriers for pedestrians and cyclists who rely on these methods of transportation for non-recreational purposes.

Finally, expansion and improvement of the City's rental inspection and code enforcement programs were determined by stakeholders as necessary for creating and maintaining quality affordable housing stock. This effort should be coordinated organizations providing home repair and rehabilitation services to bring dilapidated housing up-to-par.

How were these needs determined?

The needs were primarily determined through public meetings and stakeholder sessions.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

Through CDBG funds, the City of Youngstown can fund an array of public services. Eligible public services include, but are not limited to, homeless services, education and workforce development programs, homebuyer counseling, elderly care and programs, and childcare and health services for low- and moderate-income households.

Workforce development was cited as a major need in the City. Stakeholders state that most residents work outside of the City, resulting in lost business opportunities within the City and increasing the cost burden of transportation on residents commuting outside of Youngstown. In addition to economic development, workforce development would also serve to improve opportunities for individuals having difficulties obtaining stable employment, such as those experiencing re-entry and emancipated youth that have a small, if not non-existent, network. Finally, workforce development would also work fill in employment gaps for jobs that would improve public facilities and infrastructure that the community deems necessary. Education and job opportunities would also help improve residents' economic outcomes and self-sufficiency.

Affordable childcare was also identified as a needed public service and was commonly stated hand-in-hand with workforce development. Childcare is necessary for families with children to allow parents to pursue education, job training, and employment opportunities for self-sufficiency and quality of life improvements.

Finally, housing counseling for both tenants and landlords was a commonly mentioned public service needed. According to stakeholders providing legal services to renters, both tenants and landlords do not have a clear understanding of their respective responsibilities and rights when it comes to maintaining and affording housing units. Educating these individuals on their responsibilities would facilitate cooperation between the two parties and improve long-term outcomes for low-income tenants and property owners. Homelessness prevention and bringing properties up-to-code are closely linked to housing counseling needs.

How were these needs determined?

The needs were primarily determined through public meetings and stakeholder sessions.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

According to the 2014-2018 ACS, the housing stock in Youngstown is mostly single unit, detached structures (79.1%) and homeowner-occupied (55.2%). The median home value throughout the City was \$46,500; the median gross rent was \$657. This analysis identifies the need to preserve existing affordable housing opportunities while advancing efforts to create a diverse supply of additional affordable units.

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

Introduction

Youngstown has 33,800 housing units according to the 2014-2018 ACS, 18.7% of which were considered vacant. Single family homes comprise most of Youngstown’s housing units at 80.4%; detached homes make up 96.3% of single-family units. The remaining units are multifamily dwellings, typically on the smaller side of 2-4 units or larger than 20 units. Most housing units consist of three bedrooms (45.9%).

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	26,205	78%
1-unit, attached structure	405	1%
2-4 units	3,115	9%
5-19 units	1,770	5%
20 or more units	1,895	6%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	94	0%
Total	33,484	100%

Table 27 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	10	0%	490	4%
1 bedroom	285	2%	2,050	17%
2 bedrooms	3,020	20%	3,485	30%
3 or more bedrooms	11,615	78%	5,780	49%
Total	14,930	100%	11,805	100%

Table 28 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

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

According to the City of Youngstown’s most recent Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) for FY 2018, assisted 1,383 housing units between 2014 and 2018 to improve housing stability using CDBG and HOME funds. Homeowner housing rehabilitation for low- and moderate-income households consisted of most of this assistance, with 1373 units rehabilitated. Other forms of assistance include rental unit rehabilitation and direct financial assistance to homebuyers.

Property developers in Youngstown also receive funding from the Ohio Housing Finance Agency in the form of LIHTC. In 2018, the Commons at Madison received \$582,000 in LIHTC to provide 40 permanent supportive housing units for individuals with mental health or substance abuse issues. Broadway Park, which received \$1.1 million 9% credits for 60 housing units for senior living in its 2017 application, made its grand opening in 2020.

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

No units are expected to be lost within the next five years.

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

The currently supply of housing units (33,800 in 2018) exceeds the number of households (26,934) in Youngstown. However, the conditions of Youngstown housing stock do not meet the needs of the population, and there is significant need for affordable rental housing. According to 2014-2018 ACS data, Youngstown has a homeowner vacancy rate of 7.0% and rental vacancy rate of 3.8%. Using the national rate as a baseline (1.7% for homeowners and 6.0% for renters), these vacancy rates imply a high demand for rental housing in Youngstown. However, the cost of housing repairs for both tenants and landlords along with current levels of household income make it difficult to bring housing stock up to standard without financial assistance.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

The proportion of single-family housing and homeowners is mismatched, as defined in the overview. Additional rental and/or multi-unit housing may help mitigate the cost-burden of low- and moderate-income renters. With nearly all of Youngstown's housing stock constructed before 1979, rehabilitation of existing units and vacant land may be preferred over demolition and replacement of housing units due to the high cost of new construction unless the property is unsalvageable.

Discussion

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

Introduction

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Median Home Value	52,900	44,600	(16%)
Median Contract Rent	374	445	19%

Table 29 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS (Base Year), 2011-2015 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	8,070	68.4%
\$500-999	3,435	29.1%
\$1,000-1,499	150	1.3%
\$1,500-1,999	115	1.0%
\$2,000 or more	30	0.3%
Total	11,800	100.0%

Table 30 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	2,300	No Data
50% HAMFI	6,100	5,490
80% HAMFI	10,035	9,010
100% HAMFI	No Data	10,614
Total	18,435	25,114

Table 31 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	473	544	685	897	992
High HOME Rent	473	544	685	897	992

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Low HOME Rent	473	544	685	850	948

Table 32 – Monthly Rent

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

According to 2011-2015 CHAS data, there is an insufficient supply of housing affordable to 0-30% HAMFI renter households. There are 5,605 households in the 0-80% HAMFI bracket but only 2,300 units affordable to them. While there appears to be enough housing units available to other income brackets for both renters and homeowners, stakeholders state that substandard housing conditions is a major issue in Youngstown. As a result, these properties may be in poor condition and require major repairs to bring them up to code.

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

Wages have not kept up with inflation, making housing less affordable compared to previous years. As mentioned in NA-10, home values decreased while rents have increased between 2010 and 2018, making housing affordability a more severe issue for renters. However, this does not take into account the need to make home repairs and improvements that many stakeholders voiced were needed for many properties throughout the City.

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

HOME rents are reported by HUD for the Youngstown-Warren-Boardman MSA. The high HOME rents are determined as the lesser of the Fair Market Rent or 30% of the income of a household earning 65% AMI. With all unit sizes having high HOME rents equal to the FMR, the rates indicate that most units are affordable to households earning 65% AMI. However, it should be emphasized that households earning between 0-30% AMI are most in need of affordable housing, as previously mentioned.

Discussion

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

Introduction

The following data provides an overview on the condition of housing in Youngstown, OH. The following housing problems are included in the data that follow: 1) lacking complete plumbing facilities, 2) lacking complete kitchen facilities, 3) overcrowding (more than one person per room), and 4) cost burden (more than 30% of household income spend on housing).

Definitions

Standard Condition: No major structural defects; adequate plumbing and kitchen facilities; appearance which does not create a blighting influence; and the house meets additional, more stringent, local standards and building codes, including lead-based paint clearance.

Substandard Condition: A housing unit lacking complete kitchen and/or plumbing facilities.

Substandard Condition but Suitable for Rehabilitation: The nature of the substandard condition makes rehabilitation both financially and structurally feasible.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	3,300	22%	6,345	54%
With two selected Conditions	70	0%	355	3%
With three selected Conditions	0	0%	30	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	11,560	77%	5,070	43%
Total	14,930	99%	11,800	100%

Table 33 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	125	1%	685	6%
1980-1999	210	1%	920	8%
1950-1979	6,720	45%	5,060	43%
Before 1950	7,890	53%	5,135	44%
Total	14,945	100%	11,800	101%

Table 34 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	14,610	98%	10,195	86%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	358	2%	18	0%

Table 35 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS (Total Units) 2011-2015 CHAS (Units with Children present)

Vacant Units

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

Table 36 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

A total of 3,370 owner-occupied housing units (or 22.6% of all owner-occupied units) and 6,730 renter-occupied units (or 57.0% of all renter-occupied units) have at least one selected deficiency, indicating a great need for rehabilitation. Stakeholders expressed a clear need for owner and rental rehabilitation in the form of home repairs and improved code enforcement.

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

According to 2012-2016 CHAS data, 24,970 housing units out of 26,960, or 92.6% of all Youngstown housing units, were built before 1980. This places most Youngstown residents at risk of lead-based paint exposure.

Exposure to lead can seriously harm a child’s health, including damage to the brain and nervous system, slowed growth and development, learning and behavior problems, and hearing and speech problems. There are 3,804 family households with children in Youngstown. Of these households, 3,335 or 87.7% of family households live in housing units built before 1980, placing children at high risk of lead-based paint exposure.

Discussion

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

Introduction

Totals Number of Units

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available	0	49	1,466	2,239	22	2,217	0	81	32
# of accessible units			9						

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

Table 37 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

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

YMHA operates 1,237 public housing units and administers 2,280 housing choice vouchers. Additionally, YMHA has the capacity to administer 500 project-based vouchers but is currently only able to utilize 100 of these vouchers. A major goal in YMHA’s 5-Year Plan is to expand the supply of assisted housing by apply for additional HCVs, acquiring or building new developments, and disposing or demolishing obsolete buildings. In 2019, YMHA successfully added 85-project-based vouchers, including 70 permanent supportive housing units and 15 Family LIHTC units.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Westlake Homes	85
The village at Arlington I	95
Arlington Heights Rental I	73
Arlington Heights Rental II	77
The Village at Arlington II	96
Norton Manor	62
Rockford Village	45
Brier Hill Annex	60

Table 38 - Public Housing Condition

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

Major projects utilizing capital funds for revitalization purposes include furnace and roof replacements, modernizing vital infrastructure and increasing energy efficiency. Similar activities are anticipated during the next five years using capital funds. Additionally, YMHA is looking to dispose of 69 units in 17 buildings on scattered sites to private landlords over the next two years.

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

Part of YMHA's strategy to improving the living environment of low- and moderate-income households is through Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD). RAD converts HUD-assisted properties to project-based Section 8 contracts, which YMHA has an additional capacity for. This allows these properties to secure capital and other resources that are restricted under public housing, safeguarding long-term rental units by maintaining them in good condition. YMHA formed an internal RAD taskforce in 2019, training staff on operation requirements and the impacts of RAD conversions. The 150-unit Gutknecht Towers is the largest priority for RAD conversion, with Arlington Heights and the Village at Arlington also being considered.

Additionally, YMHA was awarded an EnVison Center demonstration site by HUD in 2018. The program serves to empower households to become self-sufficient through on-site services, including opportunities to provided additional economic, educational, health, and leadership opportunities.

Discussion:

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

Introduction

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	91	0	9	330	0
Households with Only Adults	75	0	2	192	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	213	0
Veterans	0	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Youth	10	0	0	0	0

Table 39 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source Comments:

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

In conjunction with supportive housing (as described in MA-35), Compass Family and Community Services also operates a workforce development program to assist clients in finding jobs providing support to help employers sustain client employment. Services for jobseekers include career counseling, resume writing, interview training, networking, assistance with work-related services that promote job stability such as childcare and transportation, and other ongoing support. Compass also recognizes that employers also need assistance to help individuals with special needs maintain employment by providing payroll tax credits, free criminal background checks and drug screens, reimbursable on-the-job, individualized training, funding for equipment, and resume screening.

Meridian Healthcare provides recovery and prevention services for individuals with mental health disabilities including supportive housing and work life programs. The Worklife Program partners with businesses to develop customized programs to meet employees' special needs. Services include drug-testing services, pre-employment health screens, workforce wellness programs, employee assistance (counseling, assessments, case management), and training for employers to improve work-life balance of their employees.

Other full-service healthcare providers that have systems in place to allow for homeless individuals to receive health care, such as sliding fee scales, free health services, or other financial assistance include the Youngstown Community Health Clinic, the Midlothian Free Health Clinic, and Mercy Health - St. Elizabeth Youngstown Hospital.

List and describe services and facilities that meet the needs of homeless persons, particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth. If the services and facilities are listed on screen SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure or screen MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services, describe how these facilities and services specifically address the needs of these populations.

Information and referrals, clothing, and food assistance are additional services available to the general homeless population in addition to the healthcare and counseling services listed in the previous section. Service providers include:

- Information and referral Help Hotline, Youngstown Health District, Mahoning County Job and Family Services. Clothing: Goodwill Industries, Fish Samaritan, St. Vincent De Paul Society, Veteran's Clinic. Food Assistance: Youngstown Community Food Center, Second Harvest Food Bank, St. Vincent De Paul Society, Salvation Army, MYCAP.

Services and facilities targeting populations with special needs are as follows:

Victims of Domestic Violence

Sojourner House is the only domestic violence shelter in Youngstown. Services in addition to housing include individualized case management for legal, financial, medical, vocational, and housing needs; education and activities for both parents and children; monthly support groups; and public speaking and in-service training for both clients and service providers.

Unaccompanied Youth and Foster-Care Young Adults

The Daybreak Youth Crisis Center is the only youth crisis shelter available in the Mahoning Valley region. The shelter provides ten beds for homeless youth from ages 11 to 18 years. In addition to housing, the shelter also provides individualized case management and counseling, transportation to and from school, on-site tutors, recreation and enrichment activities, and public speaking and in-service training.

The BRIDGES program provides housing and other supportive services to young adults leaving the foster care system. The program is administered by the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services. Supportive services include individualized guidance to determine youths' education paths and available financial resources, employment opportunities and preparing interviews and resumes, and assistance in getting health insurance.

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

Introduction

The following section describes the facilities and services available to persons with special needs.

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

Youngstown has a myriad of service providers providing supportive housing needs for the elderly, persons with disabilities, alcohol or other drug addictions. Public housing needs are described in MA-25.

COMPASS Family and Community Services operates 67 permanent supportive housing units throughout Youngstown and nearby Campbell for individuals with serious psychological or mental disabilities. Services include minimal supervision and monitoring to ensure a balance of independent living and risk reduction, individualized case management, individual and group counseling/therapy, residential/life skills training.

Meridian Healthcare provides recovery and prevention services for individuals with mental health disabilities including supportive housing. Meridian operates eight facilities providing permanent supportive housing for a wide number of special needs, including individuals with HIV/AIDS, persons with chronic mental illness, homeless individuals, and individuals with substance abuse or mental illness.

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

Nursing homes and licensed care providers help ensure individuals with mental and physical disabilities returning from institutions receive appropriate supportive housing. 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.

Home for Good provides a centralized resource for formerly incarcerated individuals having trouble finding housing. The main supportive avenue is helping clients apply for a Certificate of Qualifications for Employment, mitigating the main barrier of being screened by landlords and employers.

At the state-level, Returning Home Ohio works with individuals released from the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections institutions who are homeless or at risk of homelessness. These

individuals are justice-involved, have severe mental illness, or diagnosed with HIV. Referrals are accepted for offenders up to 120 days following release from prison and from homeless shelters not able to provide permanent shelter.

Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. 91.315(e)

Many public service activities planned for 2020 look to provide housing and supportive services for low- and moderate-income households, particularly youths and justice-involved individuals. These public services expect to assist 1,275 individuals over the next program year. Youth programs through organizations such as Dare to Dream, Heart Reach Neighborhood Ministries, and Inspiring Minds, provide education, job skills training, and soft skills training for school-age youth to improve future opportunities. Workforce development programs offered through Flying High, Inc. and Home for Good work with adults to help improve housing and job opportunities for low- and moderate-income households. Additionally, both service providers have programs specifically working with justice-involved individuals to assist them in overcoming barriers in obtaining employment and housing while re-entering society.

For entitlement/consortia grantees: Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. (91.220(2))

See previous question.

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

The most recent assessment of access to affordable housing was conducted through Northeast Ohio Sustainable Communities Consortium's 2013 Regional Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice and Fair Housing and Equity Assessment (AI). Youngstown is represented by the Youngstown-Warren Market in the AI. Barriers to affordable housing include:

- **Private Sectors:** Denial of housing in the home purchase and rental markets, with most frequent cases based on race, disability, and familial status. Failure to make reasonable accommodations or modifications. Steering activities in the rental markets. Preferences stated in advertisements for rental housing. Denial of home purchase loans. Predatory lending in the home purchase market. Failure to comply with accessibility requirements in construction of housing units. **Public Sector:** Lack of sufficient fair housing policies or practices by several units of local government. Lack of sufficient fair housing outreach and education efforts. Some land use and planning decisions and operational practices resulting in unequal access to government services such as transportation. Policies and practices used decades ago have resulted in segregation of minority populations. Decisions regarding definitions of "family," "dwelling unit," and related terms. Lack of inclusionary policies

It should be noted, however, that Youngstown was identified as a strong advocate of AFFH principles in the study; most of the public sector barriers are properly addressed through local policies and will continue to be supported.

When it comes to special needs housing, Youngstown has a policy guideline preventing adult group homes from being located within 2,000 feet of another group home without a public hearing, which may limit housing choice for adults with special needs. The waiver through public hearing also may be influenced by neighborhood resistance, creating an additional barrier to establishing adult group homes. The City of Youngstown has expressed interest in updating their AI in 2021 to better understand local barriers to fair and affordable housing.

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

Introduction

In determining priorities for the allocation of federal funds, Youngstown has recognized the need to foster a competitive local economy that expands economic opportunities for residents. This section describes the local workforce, the nature of current employment and related activities.

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	64	26	0	0	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	2,603	1,882	15	9	-6
Construction	609	1,206	4	6	2
Education and Health Care Services	4,848	8,009	28	38	10
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	614	556	4	3	-1
Information	215	401	1	2	1
Manufacturing	2,524	3,078	15	15	0
Other Services	639	740	4	4	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	932	1,618	5	8	3
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	2,617	1,517	15	7	-8
Transportation and Warehousing	806	345	5	2	-3
Wholesale Trade	802	1,577	5	8	3
Total	17,273	20,955	--	--	--

Table 40 - Business Activity

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS (Workers), 2015 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	26,490
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	21,850
Unemployment Rate	17.54
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	42.70
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	9.23

Table 41 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	2,445
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	855
Service	4,155
Sales and office	5,150
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	1,445
Production, transportation and material moving	1,815

Table 42 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	16,945	82%
30-59 Minutes	2,755	13%
60 or More Minutes	900	4%
Total	20,600	100%

Table 43 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	1,595	530	3,005

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	6,415	1,140	5,215
Some college or Associate's degree	6,245	1,165	3,635
Bachelor's degree or higher	3,065	225	835

Table 44 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	165	160	365	515	990
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1,265	1,265	1,040	1,785	1,860
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	2,125	2,450	2,745	7,575	4,710
Some college, no degree	2,985	2,495	1,835	4,245	1,690
Associate's degree	240	630	705	1,130	335
Bachelor's degree	220	810	610	1,445	615
Graduate or professional degree	30	225	335	690	360

Table 45 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	11,607
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	19,338
Some college or Associate's degree	19,605
Bachelor's degree	31,220
Graduate or professional degree	45,441

Table 46 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

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

The three largest employment sectors in Youngstown in terms of jobs are Education and Health Care Services, Manufacturing, and Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations. These sectors make up 61.9% of all

jobs in Youngstown and include some of the largest employers in the City such as Youngstown State University, Youngstown City Schools, and Mercy Health.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

Workforce development was a major recurring need expressed by stakeholders. Many Youngstown residents systemically lack the opportunity given the high proportion of Youngstown residents being low-income and/or minorities. To rectify this inequality many avenues were proposed by stakeholders, such as: job training, life skills training, education, and financial assistance in the form of zero-interest/forgivable loans. Connecting interested Youngstown residents and making them aware of these opportunities is vital to making these improvements successful.

Additionally, with many Youngstown residents commuting outside of the City to work, investment within the City was classified as a high priority by stakeholders. Proposed solutions include entrepreneurship education and training, financial assistance for business start-ups, and mentorship programs. These programs would not only provide potential business owners the opportunity to start a business but also foster a local business network and community. This is especially pertinent to minority-owned businesses with interested in creating a local business but lack the capital, resources, and experience to materialize their business ideas.

In terms of infrastructure, the large number of jobs being located outside the City has made public transit a necessity for many Youngstown residents to get to their jobs. However, many employment centers, such as in North Jackson, do not have public transit connections with Youngstown, removing potential job opportunities to Youngstown residents. Additionally, shift work, especially those working in the evening or early mornings, do not have reliable access to public transit due to operating hours. Good access to public transit will help improve employment opportunities for residents, relieve cost-burden, and attract investment from outside of the City.

Finally, commercial property stock is aging and in increasingly poor condition, like the housing stock. It is costly to maintain these or rehabilitate these properties, deterring investors and businesses from locating to within the City. The Commercial Property Revitalization program, a collaborative program conducted through Economic Action, aims to renovate blighted properties in Mahoning Valle. In 2018, the program identified 229 vacant commercial properties and 2,337 parcels of certified commercial delinquency for a total of \$7.2 million in tax delinquency. Proposed strategies to rectify this issue include property acquisition by a responsible party, property marketing, stricter code enforcement, and general technical assistance.

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

The Youngstown/Warren Regional Chamber of Commerce (YWRC) serves as the single point of contact in investing in the region's fifteen designated Opportunity Zones, offering tax benefits to investors to spur economic development, job creation, and neighborhood revitalization. The fifteen census tracts have been divided into nine distinct districts, with four zones located in Youngstown: Mahoning River Corridor West (partially in Campbell), Youngstown Noma District, Downtown Youngstown, and the 422 Corridor District (partially in Austintown). Please refer to the Unique Appendix summarizes investment plans in each Youngstown Opportunity Zone as outlined in YWRC's Investment Prospectus that support the business needs of the community.

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

In the context of this section, a well-educated workforce is determined by the share of workers who have at least a bachelor's degree. According to 2014-2018 ACS data, the workforce of Youngstown has relatively low levels of educational attainment; 13.5% of the workforce has a bachelor's degree or higher compared to the national rate of 31.5%. With 38.2% of all jobs in Youngstown in education and health care services, many of which require higher levels of education or specialized training, employment opportunities for the general Youngstown population is limited.

Describe any current workforce training initiatives, including those supported by Workforce Investment Boards, community colleges and other organizations. Describe how these efforts will support the jurisdiction's Consolidated Plan.

Youngstown falls under the jurisdiction of the Workforce Development Board of Mahoning and Columbiana Counties. The regional strategy for the East Ohio Region can be summarized as improving access to resources and services for job seekers, establish best practices on work-based and individual training programs, and efficiently use resources to engage regional employers and reduce administrative costs. Additionally, stakeholders identified workforce development as a major need in Youngstown; workforce training initiatives related to job training, life skills training, education, and business startup assistance will support the Youngstown's Consolidated Plan.

The Youngstown Business Incubator is a local organization providing workforce development services, including targeted programs for interested minority and women business owners, manufacturing, technology adoption, and connecting entrepreneurs to other resources and services to materialize their ideas. While YBI has seen much success and is still building their capacity, the demand for these services is beyond current resources available. YBI's Tech Block Building 5 (TBB5), which is home to their Additive Manufacturing programs, was highlighted in the CEDS to make facility improvements to better support this program.

Flying HIGH Inc provides opportunities for residents of the Mahoning Valley to improve their quality of life, with a focus on professional development, especially for individuals facing barriers to employment as a result of factors like criminal records or substance abuse. Services include the Professional

Development Center vocational school, job readiness and placement assistance, GED tutoring, Working Toward the Future Program, GROW Urban Farm, nutritionally assisted alcohol and drug treatment, peer support and case management services, and the Eagle’s Nest Recovery House. The Professional Development Center, which provides technical job training based on employer needs, and Grow Urban Farm, which provides technical training in horticulture-related industry skills that are transferrable between industries, was highlighted in the action plan of the CEDS.

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

Yes

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

The City of Youngstown participates in the CEDS developed by the Eastgate Regional Council of Governments (ERCOG). ERCOG encompasses three counties in northeast Ohio: Ashtabula, Trumbull, and Mahoning Counties. The most recent CEDS encompasses the years 2020 to 2022.

The Action Plan of the CEDS emphasizes three goals to improve the strengths and mitigate weakness of the region:

1. Educational attainment and talent development to create and expand opportunities for residents
2. Ensure all citizens have access to resources to live healthy, prosperous lives
3. Strengthen existing business and encourage new investment for regional growth

To achieve these goals, projects related to corridor and site improvements are ongoing or under consideration. Many of these initiatives coordinated with the region’s Opportunity Zones. Corridor improvements not included in the Opportunity Zone along with site developments in the Investment Prospectus include:

Corridor improvements

- Belmont Avenue Improvements – improving transportation accessibility and options and encouraging investment through housing and economic competitiveness
- Mahoning Avenue Improvements – improving streetscape, repaving and allocating space to bike lanes, enhancing roads to increase safety and accessibility of transit

Site Developments

- Economic Development Center with WRPA – a single point of contact for investors wishing to locate or expand operations in the Mahoning valley
- Mahoning Valley Innovation and Commercialization Center - programs aimed at fostering interdisciplinary projects that link health-care, art and the STEM fields. Services workforce development and educational tools that aid movement from entry-level businesses to high-level manufacturing

Two projects certain to make progress within the next five years are the Smart2 Network and the cleaning of the Mahoning River. The Smart2 Network utilizes a \$10.85 million grant from HUD’s Better Utilizing Investments to Leverage Development (BUILD) program to renovate downtown Youngstown and the Fifth Avenue Corridor. The project is expected to break ground in June 2020 and conducted in three phases. The Mahoning River Corridor Restoration plan recently secured \$2 million from the Ohio Department of Natural Resources to clean the river, remove dams, improve access to the riverfront.

Discussion

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

As mentioned in NA-20, there are very few households in Youngstown with multiple housing problems. Cost-burden is the single most-common housing problem, which is pervasive throughout the City.

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

HUD defines racially and ethnically concentrated areas poverty (R/ECAP) as census tracts where more than half the population is non-White and 40% or more of the population is in poverty or where the poverty rate is greater than three times the average poverty rate in the area, whichever is smaller. According the 2013-2017 ACS, the city-wide poverty rate is 17.6%, making the poverty rate threshold 40%. Areas exceeding this threshold are found in Downtown Youngstown and along major corridors such as I-680, US 422, McGuffey Road, and Market Street/Youngstown-Salem Road

Youngstown is a minority-majority city, with only 42.2% of its population being White. As a result, most areas in Youngstown are racially and ethnically concentrated; areas with lower minority populations can be found in the west side of the City and the southern border. Using the poverty rate and minority concentration of census tracts from 2014-2018 ACS data, 10 R/ECAPs were identified in Youngstown. Please refer to the Unique Appendix for a map visually displaying racially and ethnically concentrated areas of poverty in the City of Youngstown.

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

In addition to their R/ECAP status, these areas are located near accessible commercial corridors. While these areas may have been highly-trafficked in the past, the current conditions of these areas vary in use and potential today.

On the south side, the main corridors are Market Street, Glenwood Avenue, Canfield Road, and South Avenue. These areas are considered walkable and have a large number of properties zoned for commercial use. Canfield Road and Glenwood Avenue have a larger proportion of residential properties relative to Market Street and South Avenue.

On the east side, McGuffey Road and Oak Street/ MacCartney Road are primarily residential with plenty of developable land. However, this portion of the city sees relatively low traffic and little walkability. These areas may be more viable for housing opportunities and economic and business opportunities.

On the north side is US 422 and Belmont Avenue. These two corridors differ greatly; US 422 is dominated by manufacturing and lacks walkability while Belmont Avenue is highly diversified with the presence of Youngstown State University and Mercy Health St. Elizabeth Hospital.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

As these areas are by definition high in poverty, many service providers are already located within these communities. These areas are also well-served by local bus services and libraries. Additionally, these areas, especially on the south and east side, are located in close proximity to parks and greenspace. Stakeholders emphasized the importance of parks as a community space that helps create connectivity and cohesive in the community. Maintenance and improvements of parks were also expressed to be a major priority by stakeholders.

Youngstown State University's presence in these areas facilitates collaboration between the university and the City. Stakeholders from YSU showed interest in working with the City to get students invested in their community and maintain this talent.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

Due to these areas having been major commercial corridors in Youngstown, the existing infrastructure provides opportunities for businesses, service providers, and additional housing to located in these areas. However, the condition of these buildings may impede these developments, as vacancy rates in the area are high and the properties may not be up to code. This may require rehabilitation or demolition to improve opportunities in these areas.

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

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

The need for broadband access was brought to light during the COVID-19 pandemic. Public service providers state that low-income, school-age youth face the most difficulties in accessing Internet. As a result, many of these youth are difficult to engage or are unable to access normally available school programs.

According to FCC Broadband Deployment Data, almost the entire City of Youngstown has access to wireless broadband Internet. Wired broadband access is considered to also be available city-wide; areas without access are undeveloped and include areas near the intersection of OH 193 and I-680 and the riverfront area in southeastern Youngstown along Poland Avenue. However, relative to rest of northeast Ohio, especially rural areas without any broadband infrastructure, Youngstown has very good access to broadband and will not be the primary focus of regional efforts.

A major need identified by Eastgate Regional COG is that there is a lack of expertise in terms of what to implement or voice to rely on regarding identifying broadband needs and implementing initiatives. Collaboration with a broadband expert or collaborating regionally or statewide to efficiently pool resources is considered to effectively improve access to broadband. Please refer to the Unique Appendix for a map of wired and wireless broadband access in Youngstown.

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

Cost is the primary barrier to broadband access in Youngstown, and increased competition of broadband Internet service providers would help decrease the cost of broadband services. Utility costs are already a major contributing factor to the lack of affordable housing for low-income homeowners and renters face. Public service providers also noted that many Youngstown residents utilize mobile devices to access Internet services. Major barriers to utilizing mobile devices to Internet access is the need to be able to afford a device and the inconsistent service strength throughout the City.

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

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

According to the Mahoning County Hazard Mitigation Plan (MCHMP), Youngstown and the state of Ohio will likely see an increase in flooding as a result of climate change, which leads to hazards such as land subsidence, dam failures, and epidemics. While the County has historically not had any incidents related to dam failures, climate change would result in increased risk of dam failure. The County contains 24 dams, five of which feed into the Mahoning River that runs through Youngstown. Additional natural hazards that may be exacerbated by climate change include drought, severe thunderstorm, and hail. However, it should be noted that these events cannot be geographically contained and can affect the entire region.

The City of Youngstown was recommended to pursue three strategies in the MCHMP in order of level of priority to address vulnerabilities to severe thunderstorm, hail, and flooding:

1. Working with the power company to clear trees and vegetation that are in power line right of ways
2. Conduct a study of stormwater systems to identify possible solutions for runoff, including enlarging system diameters
3. Decrease the amount of impermeable ground coverage and drainage areas through zoning, appropriate land use, and capital improvements planning.

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

According to the Mahoning County Hazard Mitigation Plan, the City of Youngstown's aging and relatively low-income population creates disparities in vulnerability. Lower-income families tend to live in poorer housing conditions results in disproportionate impact when disaster hits. Additionally, these households require more external support to recover from the accident. Elderly populations are frequently reluctant to seek assistance before and after a disaster occurs due to the possibility of losing independence. While Youngstown expects to see increased flooding risk in the future, large flooding events have historically had limited impact on the City relative to the rest of the northeast Ohio region.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The federal CDBG funds are intended to provide low- and moderate-income households with viable communities, including decent housing, a suitable living environment and expanded economic opportunities. Eligible activities include community facilities and improvements, housing rehabilitation and preservation, affordable housing development activities, public services, economic development, planning, and administration.

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

Geographic Area

Table 47 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	Area Name:	CITY OF YOUNGSTOWN
	Area Type:	CDFI area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	61
	Revital Type:	
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	

General Allocation Priorities

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

Not all the housing and community development needs identified in this plan can be addressed over the next five years due primarily to the limited resources available. The selection of non-housing community development priorities within income-eligible areas reflects the City’s desire to create appreciable and lasting living environment improvements. Housing priorities reflect the need to affirmatively further fair housing and to broadening the supply of affordable housing in high opportunity areas.

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

- Meeting the statutory requirements of the CDBG Programs;
- Meeting the needs of low- and moderate-income residents;
- Focusing on low- and moderate-income areas or neighborhoods;

- Coordination and leveraging of resources;
- Response to expressed needs;
- Sustainability and/or long-term impact; and
- The ability to demonstrate measurable progress and success.

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

Priority Needs

Table 48 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate
	Geographic Areas Affected	CITY OF YOUNGSTOWN
	Associated Goals	Increase supply of housing Improve quality of existing housing Blight removal
	Description	Provide assistance to homeowners and renters to increase and improve housing supply and housing affordability programs, reduce the impact of neglected and vacant properties through blight removal, and improve housing conditions for LMI residents through code enforcement and rental registration.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Ensuring safe, decent and affordable housing is a main goal of the CDBG and HOME program. The needs of the community are clearly documented in the HUD data sets.
2	Priority Need Name	Public Facility & Infrastructure Improvements
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	CITY OF YOUNGSTOWN
	Associated Goals	Public facility improvements Public infrastructure improvements

	Description	Improvements to public facilities and infrastructure and facilities that deliver public services will help provide stability and safety to city neighborhoods and the housing market. Infrastructure improvements include solid waste disposal, flood drains, water/sewer, streets, sidewalks, lighting, streetscapes, neighborhood facilities, and parks and recreational facilities. Public facilities include those that serve youth/children, abused and neglected children, seniors, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable populations.
	Basis for Relative Priority	There is a need to make improvements, particularly in low- and moderate-income areas and for elderly residents, in which the local jurisdictions are less able to leverage resources or attract investments that are necessary to improve the quality of life. Sidewalk improvements was considered a top priority for public infrastructure initiatives along with neighborhood and commercial district improvements and parks.
3	Priority Need Name	Economic Development
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	CITY OF YOUNGSTOWN
	Associated Goals	Assist in creating economic opportunities
	Description	Economic development assistance is needed to create jobs for low to moderate income individuals as well as encouraging neighborhood businesses to invest in making improvements to the buildings.
	Basis for Relative Priority	There is a connection between the lack of affordable housing and the need for more stable, good paying jobs and business retention. Increasing economic opportunities, especially for low- and moderate-income households, will ease pressure on housing affordability. Addressing food insecurity improves community health and encourages neighborhood business development. Job creation, workforce development, and literacy programs/GED preparedness was emphasized as major priorities by stakeholders.
4	Priority Need Name	Homeless
	Priority Level	Low

	Population	Extremely Low Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth
	Geographic Areas Affected	CITY OF YOUNGSTOWN
	Associated Goals	Housing/services to the homeless and near-homeless
	Description	Provide housing/services to the homeless and near-homeless population
	Basis for Relative Priority	Providing services and shelter to the homeless is serious and the CoC is focused on meeting the needs of homeless individuals and families. There are adequate services and resources to deal with the homeless population.
5	Priority Need Name	Crime Reduction
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	CITY OF YOUNGSTOWN
	Associated Goals	Reduce crime
	Description	Reduce crime in targeted neighborhoods through a community policing program.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The citizens, through the public input process, listed crime and safety as a major concern.
6	Priority Need Name	Public Services

	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Elderly Frail Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	CITY OF YOUNGSTOWN
	Associated Goals	Assist public service providers
	Description	Provide assistance to various agencies that service low-moderate income people in the area of youth, senior, legal, health, and other programs.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The need to provide services for youth and the elderly are a priority. Public services include homeless services, substance abuse services, health care services, fair housing counseling, tenant-landlord counseling, employment training, literacy training, capacity-building of non-profits, and transportation services.
7	Priority Need Name	Grant Administration
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle
	Geographic Areas Affected	CITY OF YOUNGSTOWN
	Associated Goals	Grant administration
	Description	All planning, application, contracting, fiscal oversight, monitoring and reporting of grants.

	Basis for Relative Priority	Grant administration is required to ensure goals and outcomes are being met and funding is being used in accordance with grant requirements.
8	Priority Need Name	Repayment of Section 108 Loans
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate
	Geographic Areas Affected	CITY OF YOUNGSTOWN
	Associated Goals	Repayment of Section 108 Loans
	Description	Repayment of principle and interest on B-16-MC-39-0023 through HUD's Section 108 Loan Guarantee Assistance Program.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Required to repay Section 108 loans with future grants. Final payment on existing loans will be 08/01/2038.

Narrative (Optional)

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

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	Given the oversupply of single-family homes in Youngstown, TBRA may stimulate investment in the City’s rental market. Additionally, the moratorium on evictions as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic may create a need to provide interim assistance to avoid homelessness.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	See above.
New Unit Production	The current supply of housing exceeds the number of households in Youngstown. New unit production will be a low priority as a result.
Rehabilitation	Rehabilitation and home repairs were identified as major priorities by stakeholders. Additionally, the City’s aging housing stock may require modernization to address issues such as lead-based paint hazards. However, the cost of housing repairs for both tenants and landlords along with current levels of household income make it difficult to bring housing stock up to standard without financial assistance.
Acquisition, including preservation	Acquisition is a low priority due to the larger needs of rehabilitation of affordable housing. However, the City may engage in acquisition over the next five years if it is preferable for providing extensive rehabilitation or reconstruction.

Table 49 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

The following details the anticipated available resources for the next five years (2020-2024).

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	3,555,136	0	0	3,555,136	14,220,544	Funds for housing and non-housing community development needs. Remainder available is approximately four times projected annual allocation and anticipated annual program income.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	672,955	0	0	672,955	2,691,820	Funds for rehabilitation of rental and homeowner housing units and rehabilitation. Remainder available is approximately four times projected annual allocation and anticipated annual program income.
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	308,246	0	0	308,246	1,232,984	Funds for homeless services including Centralized Intake, transitional housing/ Rapid Rehousing, emergency shelters, and in-house supportive services.

Table 50 - Anticipated Resources

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

All activities that are requesting CDBG funds are reviewed for other leveraged resources. Over all CDBG funded projects exceed a dollar for dollar match. The HOME program requires a 25% match however the City has a hardship exemption from the match requirements. Even though a HOME match is not required, most HOME projects exceed the 25% match. ESG projects are reviewed for matching funds as well and exceed 50% matching funds.

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

Discussion

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

Explain the institutional structure through which the jurisdiction will carry out its consolidated plan including private industry, non-profit organizations, and public institutions.

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
City of Youngstown, Community Planning & Economic Development	Government	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs Planning neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
YOUNGSTOWN NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT CORP	Non-profit organizations	Ownership Planning Rental neighborhood improvements	Jurisdiction
Catholic Charities Regional Agency	Community/Faith-based organization	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs	Region
Mahoning County Homeless Continuum of Care	Continuum of care	Homelessness	Region
MAHONING YOUNGSTOWN COMMUNITY ACTION PARTNERS	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Region
MAHONING COUNTY LEAD PROGRAM	Government	Ownership	Region
Youngstown Metropolitan Housing Authority	PHA	Public Housing	Region

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
Eastgate Regional Council of Governments	Regional organization	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs neighborhood improvements public services	Region
Raymond John Wean Foundation	Philanthropic organization	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Planning neighborhood improvements public services	Region
Youngstown Foundation	Philanthropic organization	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs neighborhood improvements public services	Jurisdiction
Community Foundation of the Mahoning Valley	Philanthropic organization	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Planning neighborhood improvements public services	Region
Mahoning County Land Bank	Non-profit organizations	Ownership Rental neighborhood improvements	Region

Table 51 - Institutional Delivery Structure
Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The Department of Community Planning and Economic Development serves to align resources, strategies, and initiatives to improve neighborhoods, living conditions, and economic opportunities throughout the City is responsible for the coordination and implementation of housing and community development programs in the City of Youngstown. While the Department takes the lead role in strategy development, many other organizations, including private and public agencies, nonprofit and forprofit organizations, and citizens, are actively involved in the planning process.

The largest gaps in the delivery system are related to limited funding and housing options. There is a lack of available funding and resources to adequately address the needs of the City’s low- and moderate-income residents and increasing demand for funding from service providers. Many housing service providers and residents are concerned with the need to improve the quality of existing housing within the city.

Funding is the main gap in the City’s service delivery system to address the City’s various housing and community development needs for underserved communities. Additionally, most federal funding received for revitalization is restricted to the housing and economic development needs of low to moderate income households. While the City of Youngstown recognizes that this is a very great need, the City also understands that development of additional low income housing is not the only answer to the revitalization needs of City neighborhoods.

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

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

HIV/AIDS	X		
Life Skills	X		
Mental Health Counseling	X		
Transportation	X		
Other			

Table 52 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

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

All services listed in the service delivery system are available and frequently offered to homeless and near-homeless households and individuals. Other programs, such as the Child Enforcement Program, Medicaid, the State Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP) and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) will congruently assist homeless individuals and families receive health and social services to aid in stabilization.

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

The main strength of the service delivery system is its level of coordination. Most of the institutions are familiar with each other because the community is small enough to allow interaction with each other, avoiding duplication of services. However, being a smaller community also means less resources are available for institutions to function. Local service providers echoed this concern, identifying that the main barrier to servicing the special needs population and persons experience homelessness is the lack of funding to meet the demand for services.

Provide a summary of the strategy for overcoming gaps in the institutional structure and service delivery system for carrying out a strategy to address priority needs

Continuing efficient coordination of resources between organizations along with identifying other sources of funding are necessary to expand the reach of services for the homeless and special needs population.

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Increase supply of housing	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	CITY OF YOUNGSTOWN	Housing	HOME: \$710,100	Homeowner Housing Added: 5 Household Housing Unit
2	Improve quality of existing housing	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	CITY OF YOUNGSTOWN	Housing	CDBG: \$4,467,540 HOME: \$2,655,365	Rental units rehabilitated: 930 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 1785 Household Housing Unit
3	Blight removal	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	CITY OF YOUNGSTOWN	Housing	CDBG: \$375,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 0 Persons Assisted Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 61250 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
4	Public facility improvements	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	CITY OF YOUNGSTOWN	Public Facility & Infrastructure Improvements	CDBG: \$2,416,502	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 623600 Persons Assisted
5	Public infrastructure improvements	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	CITY OF YOUNGSTOWN	Public Facility & Infrastructure Improvements	CDBG: \$4,085,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 109000 Persons Assisted
6	Assist in creating economic opportunities	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	CITY OF YOUNGSTOWN	Economic Development	CDBG: \$225,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 75 Persons Assisted
7	Housing/services to the homeless and near-homeless	2020	2024	Homeless	CITY OF YOUNGSTOWN	Homeless	ESG: \$1,541,230	Homelessness Prevention: 5065 Persons Assisted
8	Reduce crime	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	CITY OF YOUNGSTOWN	Crime Reduction	CDBG: \$1,000,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 300000 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
9	Assist public service providers	2020	2024	Non-Homeless Special Needs	CITY OF YOUNGSTOWN	Public Services	CDBG: \$780,250	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 21085 Persons Assisted
10	Grant administration	2020	2024	Admin	CITY OF YOUNGSTOWN	Grant Administration	CDBG: \$3,350,000	Other: 0 Other
11	Repayment of Section 108 Loans	2021	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	CITY OF YOUNGSTOWN	Repayment of Section 108 Loans	CDBG: \$1,077,928	Other: 0 Other

Table 53 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Increase supply of housing
	Goal Description	Fund activities that expand the supply and improve the condition of housing affordable to lower income households, including new construction and leveraging other public and private resources such as Low Income Housing Tax Credits to make housing more available to low- and moderate-income households.
2	Goal Name	Improve quality of existing housing
	Goal Description	Extend the useful life of existing affordable housing through weatherization, repair, and rehabilitation programs.
3	Goal Name	Blight removal
	Goal Description	Demolition of vacant, blighted and abandoned structures and removal of litter and trash in right-of-ways and illegal dumping sites.

4	Goal Name	Public facility improvements
	Goal Description	The City will use CDBG funds to make improvements to public facilities such as senior centers, homeless facilities, facilities for persons with special needs, youth centers, neighborhood facilities, parks, child care centers, health facilities, and other public buildings over the next several years.
5	Goal Name	Public infrastructure improvements
	Goal Description	The City will use CDBG funds to make improvements to streets, sidewalks, stormwater infrastructure, water and sewer infrastructure, and other public infrastructure over the next several years.
6	Goal Name	Assist in creating economic opportunities
	Goal Description	Assistance to businesses that serve low-moderate income neighborhoods and/or create job opportunities for low- and moderate-income people.
7	Goal Name	Housing/services to the homeless and near-homeless
	Goal Description	The City will use CDBG and ESG funds to support shelter and housing operations. Acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation of temporary shelters and transitional housing for the homeless, including victims of domestic violence, veterans, disaster victims, families with children, unaccompanied youth, drug offenders, and formerly incarcerated persons. Provide funding to increase permanent supportive housing opportunities and work to create a stronger network of providers of supportive and mainstream services to homeless clients.
8	Goal Name	Reduce crime
	Goal Description	Provide community policing (7 officers and 1 supervisor) to target "hot spot" crime areas. Also work closely with business and residents in addressing quality of life issues.
9	Goal Name	Assist public service providers
	Goal Description	Services offered include but are not limited to elderly, youth transitioning out of foster care, victims of domestic violence, and justice-involved individuals facing re-entry. Services encompass childcare services, health and mental health services, broadband access, transportation, non-homeless special needs and employment training.

10	Goal Name	Grant administration
	Goal Description	Support administration and delivery of CDBG activities.
11	Goal Name	Repayment of Section 108 Loans
	Goal Description	Repayment of principle and interest on Section 108 loans for an amphitheater.

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

Over the next five years, the City of Youngstown estimates that 1,735 low-income households will receive affordable housing benefits through HOME-funded programs. These programs include emergency and limited repair programs offered through YNDC and the Healthy Homes & Lead Hazard Control Program offered through Mahoning County.

SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement – 91.215(c)

Need to Increase the Number of Accessible Units (if Required by a Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement)

YMHA is currently in compliance with Section 504 requirements. As mentioned in NA-35, almost of half of all public housing units are accessible, and 18% of households on the public housing waiting list have an individual with a disability.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

Each property operated by YMHA has Resident Council to assist in YMHA’s decision-making and give advice on the needs of residents at the properties represent. Training and support for interested residents will continue to be offered. A recent example was the determination of the services offered at the EnVision Center, which involve meetings with local stakeholders and resident councils. Programs include job search and training, life and financial literacy skills, and parenting workshops.

YMHA also offers a number of on-site programs for a wide variety of tenants to help them become self-sufficient and succeed in life. Services include:

- A family self-sufficiency program, helping families find and maintain employment and establish a savings account
- Social programming for seniors
- Career readiness workshops and job explorations in collaboration with area employers and educational institutions
- Youth programming
- Two Neighborhood Network Centers to provide technology training

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

No

Plan to remove the ‘troubled’ designation

YMHA is not designated as troubled.

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

The most recent assessment of access to affordable housing was conducted through Northeast Ohio Sustainable Communities Consortium's 2013 Regional Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice and Fair Housing and Equity Assessment (AI). Youngstown is represented by the Youngstown-Warren Market in the AI. Barriers to affordable housing include:

- Private Sector Denial of housing in the home purchase and rental markets, with most frequent cases based on race, disability, and familial status. Failure to make reasonable accommodations or modifications. Steering activities in the rental markets. Preferences stated in advertisements for rental housing. Denial of home purchase loans. Predatory lending in the home purchase market. Failure to comply with accessibility requirements in construction of housing units. Public Sector Lack of sufficient fair housing policies or practices by several units of local government. Lack of sufficient fair housing outreach and education efforts. Some land use and planning decisions and operational practices resulting in unequal access to government services such as transportation. Policies and practices used decades ago have resulted in segregation of minority populations. Decisions regarding definitions of "family," "dwelling unit," and related terms. Lack of inclusionary policies.

It should be noted, however, that Youngstown was identified as a strong advocate of AFFH principles in the study; most of the public sector barriers are properly addressed through local policies and will continue to be supported.

When it comes to special needs housing, Youngstown has a policy guideline preventing adult group homes from being located within 2,000 feet of another group home without a public hearing, which may limit housing choice for adults with special needs. The waiver through public hearing also may be influenced by neighborhood resistance, creating an additional barrier to establishing adult group homes. The City of Youngstown has expressed interest in updating their AI in 2021 to better understand local barriers to fair and affordable housing.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

Private sector impediments will rely on working with landlords, property managers, real estate agents, brokers, and others to educate and train them on fair housing. The Human Relations Commission has partnered and trained with a number of realtors and community-based organizations to implement affirmative action plans.

Fair housing training will be offered through the YMHA Homebuyers Club, a collaboration between the PHA, the Human Relations Commission, PNC Bank, and other realtors. Topics covered include the homeownership process, spotting and reporting discrimination, protected classes, home financing,

credit repair, and predatory lending. Since 2016, the YMHA Homebuyers Club has offered eight training sessions each year. YMHA also provides briefings to public housing and HCV holders on fair housing.

Advertisement and outreach through the general public is conducted through local television and radio stations as well as community forums and events.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

Reaching out to homeless person is to first locate and identify individuals that are homeless. It has been identified in Mahoning County that there are many unsheltered persons in several assessable as well as inaccessible areas. MCHCOC prioritizes locating and servicing the hard-to-serve homeless population to provide not only a stable housing environment but wrap-around services that will take a holistic approach to service persons in all needed areas. Expanding and improving the efficiency of the coordinated entry process to quickly connect homeless individuals to appropriate resources is a high priority for MCHCOC.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The following strategy is in place to address the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons:

Pre-treatment Intervention – Maintain existing street outreach programs and expand and/or develop: a) specialized on-the-street outreach team(s) to complement existing efforts, and b) stand-alone day/drop-in centers located in areas of high concentrations of chronic homelessness to increase contact with case management services.

Pre-treatment Placement – Increase number of Safe Havens to engage service resistant, chronic homeless, including the chronic mentally ill. The Safe Haven model has proven highly effective in engaging the chronic homeless, especially those who are also impacted by mental illness. At present, the Mahoning County Continuum of Care currently do not have any Safe Havens in service.

Improve Discharge Planning Services – Improve discharge planning from systems most impacted by chronic homelessness, such as local jails, crisis units and hospitals. Implement court diversion practices to link mentally ill with appropriate housing and services, rather than incarceration. Diversion is a high priority for the MCHCOC to ultimately decrease the number of individuals entering emergency shelter while cooperating with landlords to connect individuals to housing.

Housing First – The Mahoning County Continuum of Care has prioritized the creation of housing units following the Housing First model to ensure rapid permanent re-housing of the chronically homeless. If additional funds are awarded under the NOFA, the Continuum of Care will direct these funds towards expanding the inventory of permanent supportive housing for the chronically homeless, utilizing a Housing First model. Shelter plus care clients would be referred to these new permanent housing units. Measures taken by the MCHCOC under the Housing First strategy include coordination of homeless provider trainings on effective Safe Haven, low demand and housing first program models and chronic homeless intervention and engagement strategies

Employ Assertive Community Treatment Teams to Increase Housing Stability of Chronically Mentally III - Increase “street” work force teams and City Health Department Homeless nurse to locate and serve chronically homeless.

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

The optimal intervention to homelessness is prevention, which requires identification and intervention of those persons and families who are in danger of becoming homeless. The at-risk population is defined as individuals or family facing immediate eviction that cannot relocate to another residence or shelter.

Utilizing strategic coordinated assessment and vulnerability resources will not only identify but immediately route clients to the best service and resources to fit their immediate needs while providing them with safe and stable housing. MCHCOC is looking to increase the utilization rate of Permanent Supportive Housing to quickly transition homeless individuals and households to more permanent housing and become self-sufficient.

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

Help homeless persons make the transition to permanent housing and independent living through the following action steps:

a.) Continue to support public and non-profit agencies in utilizing programs that assist homeless persons to make the transition to permanent housing and independent living through maintaining existing supportive services, supportive housing, and affordable housing units.

b.) Continue to provide input and assistance to the City of Youngstown in the preparation and implementation of the “Consolidated Plan” including goals and objectives that lead to coordinated strategies for shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access to affordable housing units, and preventing those who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again.

Help low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless through the following action steps:

a.) Continue the availability of funding for persons at-risk-of homelessness through the Mahoning County ESG-RRH program.

b.) Continue to provide input and assistance to the City of Youngstown in the preparation and implementation of the “Consolidated Plan” including goals and objectives that lead to coordinated homeless prevention strategies including those specific to persons being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care or receiving assistance from public and private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs.

Help low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless through the following action steps:

a.) Improve discharge planning from systems most impacted by chronic homelessness, such as local jails, crisis units and hospitals. Implement court diversion practices to link mentally ill with appropriate housing and services, rather than incarceration.

b.) Utilize the process and agency practices already in place that does not discharge any individual to homelessness. Utilize case management and assessment tools to place individuals into a stable housing environment using the Housing First Model.

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

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

Youngstown provides matching funding to the Mahoning County Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control Program, which serves to make housing units lead safe use a combination of interim controls and lead abatement techniques to reduce environmental health issues in housing. The department administers the State of Ohio's Community Housing Improvement Program for the region to address LBP hazards through repairs and rehabilitation. The Lead Hazard Control Program partners with local hospitals to coordinate screening children and training/educating parents regarding lead and healthy homes issues.

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

With 98% of owner-occupied housing and 86% of renter-occupied housing in Youngstown built before 1979, LBP hazards are a major risk for many households in Youngstown. The units participating in the program must be occupied by families with children under the age of six for lead, and under 17 years of age for healthy homes. Programs follow federal income guidelines for households at or below 80% AMI.

With low- and very-low-income households being disproportionately impacted by lead hazards, the program also serves to mitigate this by recruiting and training minority and low-income contractors and workers in interim controls and lead abatement techniques.

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

All housing rehab projects funded with CDBG or HOME funding conducted by contractors are required to adhere to all applicable lead requirements.

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

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

The City of Youngstown has been working with several economic development agencies to alleviate poverty and allow for low-income households to become self-sufficient. Agencies include MYCAP, Youngstown Business Incubator, Inspiring Minds, and Flying High, Inc.

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

Actions and programs to reduce poverty are focused on retaining and growing local business opportunities along with providing education and job skills training to low- and moderate-income households. A number of programs funded through CDBG dollars are intended to help improve opportunities for number of different individuals, including enrichment and education for youths and job training and housing assistance for justice-involved individuals. Additionally, many businesses are incentivized to hire low-income individuals through grants loans or tax abatements.

SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230

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

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

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

The following details the anticipated available resources for the next five years (2020-2024).

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	3,555,136	0	0	3,555,136	14,220,544	Funds for housing and non-housing community development needs. Remainder available is approximately four times projected annual allocation and anticipated annual program income.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	672,955	0	0	672,955	2,691,820	Funds for rehabilitation of rental and homeowner housing units and rehabilitation. Remainder available is approximately four times projected annual allocation and anticipated annual program income.
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	308,246	0	0	308,246	1,232,984	Funds for homeless services including Centralized Intake, transitional housing/ Rapid Rehousing, emergency shelters, and in-house supportive services.

Table 54 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

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

All activities that are requesting CDBG funds are reviewed for other leveraged resources. Over all CDBG funded projects exceed a dollar for dollar match. The HOME program requires a 25% match however the City has a hardship exemption from the match requirements. Even though a HOME match is not required, most HOME projects exceed the 25% match. ESG projects are reviewed for matching funds as well and exceed 50% matching funds.

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

Discussion

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goals Summary Information

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

Table 55 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Increase supply of housing
	Goal Description	
2	Goal Name	Improve quality of existing housing
	Goal Description	
3	Goal Name	Blight removal
	Goal Description	
4	Goal Name	Public facility improvements
	Goal Description	

5	Goal Name	Public infrastructure improvements
	Goal Description	
6	Goal Name	Assist in creating economic opportunities
	Goal Description	
7	Goal Name	Housing/services to the homeless and near-homeless
	Goal Description	
8	Goal Name	Reduce crime
	Goal Description	
9	Goal Name	Assist public service providers
	Goal Description	
10	Goal Name	Grant administration
	Goal Description	

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

The following is a list of CDBG, HOME, and ESG projects and activities that the City of Youngstown will undertake in FY 2020.

Projects

#	Project Name
1	Administration
2	Home and CDBG Housing
3	Public Facilities and Infrastructure Improvements
4	Public Services
5	ESG20 - Youngstown, OH

Table 56 – Project Information

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

AP-38 Project Summary
Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	Administration
	Target Area	CITY OF YOUNGSTOWN
	Goals Supported	Grant administration
	Needs Addressed	Grant Administration
	Funding	CDBG: \$669,692 HOME: \$67,171
	Description	General CDBG and HOME administration costs.
	Target Date	9/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Not applicable.
	Location Description	City-wide.
Planned Activities	Administrative costs for grant management and monitoring.	
2	Project Name	Home and CDBG Housing
	Target Area	CITY OF YOUNGSTOWN
	Goals Supported	Increase supply of housing Improve quality of existing housing
	Needs Addressed	Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$893,508 HOME: \$605,784
	Description	Owner-occupied housing unit rehabilitation, acquisition, home repairs and lead-based paint hazard mitigation and abatement.
	Target Date	9/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	All 544 households benefiting will be below 80% AMI.
	Location Description	City-wide

	Planned Activities	<p>The following activities have been selected for PY2020, primarily focused on rehabilitation and some construction assistance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • YNDC - Emergency Repair • Plaza View, Inc • YNDC - Limited Repair • Healthy Homes & Lead Hazard Control Program • YNDC Owner Occupied Rehab • YNDC Acquisition & Rehab • YNDC CHDO Set-aside (\$100,964 or 15% of the HOME budget) • Housing Construction & Reconstruction Assistance
3	Project Name	Public Facilities and Infrastructure Improvements
	Target Area	CITY OF YOUNGSTOWN
	Goals Supported	Public facility improvements Public infrastructure improvements
	Needs Addressed	Public Facility & Infrastructure Improvements
	Funding	CDBG: \$1,515,886
	Description	Public facility and street improvements, land reuse projects, beautification and streetscape activities, and fire department equipment lease program.
	Target Date	9/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	146,520 persons are expected to benefit from these improvements.
	Location Description	City-wide

	Planned Activities	<p>The following public infrastructure and facility activities have been selected from PY 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CityScape • City of Youngstown - Fire Equipment • City of Youngstown - Street Improvements • City of Youngstown - Facilities Improvements • Parks Department - Capital Improvements • YNDC - Mineral Springs • Northeast Homeowners Association
4	Project Name	Public Services
	Target Area	CITY OF YOUNGSTOWN
	Goals Supported	<p>Blight removal Assist in creating economic opportunities Reduce crime Assist public service providers</p>
	Needs Addressed	<p>Housing Economic Development Crime Reduction Public Services</p>
	Funding	CDBG: \$476,050
	Description	Public service programs that will serve a general low-moderate income population, including activities specific to youth and seniors.
	Target Date	9/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	83,837 low- and moderate-income households are expected to benefit from these services
	Location Description	City-wide

	Planned Activities	<p>The follow public service activities have been selected for PY 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City of Youngstown - Community Police Program • City of Youngstown - Litter Control • Flying High, Inc. - Employment and Job Services • Heart Reach Neighborhood Ministries • Home For Good • Inspiring Minds – Youngstown • OCCHA • Youngstown Promise Neighborhoods • Ohio Urban Renaissance, Inc. (OUR) • Students Motivated by the Arts (SMART) • YNDC – REVITALIZE • Youngstown Promise Neighborhoods
5	Project Name	ESG20 - Youngstown, OH
	Target Area	CITY OF YOUNGSTOWN
	Goals Supported	Housing/services to the homeless and near-homeless
	Needs Addressed	Homeless
	Funding	ESG: \$2,028,265
	Description	ESG20 funds (\$308,246) are to be used for Rapid Re-Housing, homeless prevention services, and mediation services. Youth and victims of domestic violence shelters are also included in these activities. ESG-CV funds (\$1,720,019) are to be used for Rapid Re-housing and related costs including case management for those affected by COVID-19, rental assistance, utility payments and security deposit, and administration of the funds.
	Target Date	9/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	<p>For ESG PY2020, 1,013 persons and 81 households at risk of homelessness. Of these persons, 280 are expected to be children.</p> <p>For ESG-CV, 759 individuals at risk of homelessness due to COVID-19 are expected to receive benefits.</p>
Location Description	City-wide	

<p>Planned Activities</p>	<p>The following activities are planned for PY2020 using ESG dollars:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Catholic Charities Regional Agency – Homelessness Prevention at \$46,153 and Rapid Re-Housing at \$121,723, assisting 218 persons at 81 households 2. COMPASS Family and Community Services (2 emergency shelter activities accounting for only 28% of budgeted ESG funds) – DayBreak Youth Crisis Center at \$26,226 assisting 160 youth and Sojourner House Domestic Violence Center at \$59,976 assisting 115 adults and 120 children 3. Help Network of Northeast Ohio (formerly Help Hotline) Homeless Prevention through mediation services at \$31,051, assisting 200 cases or 400 people. 4. CPED Community Development Division – Administration at \$23,117 or 7.5% of the ESG budget
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AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)

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

Assistance will be provided city-wide.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
CITY OF YOUNGSTOWN	100

Table 57 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

According to 2011-2015 CHAS data, 68.9% of the City of Youngstown’s households are considered low-to moderate-income. With the majority of block groups eligible for area benefit, the need for investment is city-wide. Please refer to the Unique Appendix for a map of R/ECAPs ybder MA-50.

Discussion

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

The following affordable housing goals are based on the housing and homeless activities and services selected for PY 2020.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	876
Non-Homeless	1,275
Special-Needs	0
Total	2,151

Table 58 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	0
The Production of New Units	1
Rehab of Existing Units	714
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	715

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

Discussion

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

YMHA operates 1,237 public housing units and administers 2,280 housing choice vouchers. Additionally, YMHA has the capacity to administer 500 project-based vouchers but is currently only able to utilize 100 of these vouchers. While most of these properties are in areas of concentrated poverty and/or minorities, most of Youngstown also falls within these categories. Demand for public housing far outweighs supply of housing; there is an estimated 100 to 200 individuals on each property's wishlist. A major goal in YMHA's 5-Year Plan is to expand the supply of assisted housing by apply for additional HCVs, acquiring or building new developments, and disposing or demolishing obsolete buildings. In 2019, YMHA successfully added 85-project-based vouchers, including 70 permanent supportive housing units and 15 Family LIHTC units.

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

According to YMHA's 2020 Annual Plan, YMHA has adopted the follow strategies to continue meeting the housing needs of low-income households in Youngstown and Mahoning County:

- Maintain a minimal vacancy rate in the public housing program and increase utilization of the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program to maximize the number of available assisted housing units.
- Continue to provide housing dedicated to the needs of seniors by maintaining the designation of certain public housing properties through HUD's Designated Housing Plan for the Elderly
- Renovate and modernize the public housing stock with the use of Capital Funds and seek additional financing opportunities for the same.
- Increase the supply of assisted housing units by developing new units and applying for additional vouchers
- Collaborate and continue support of local initiatives that provide housing for homeless and special needs households through the public housing and HCV programs
- Continue to provide economic opportunities for residents through the Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) program and other resident services.

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

Each property managed by YMHA has a Residents' Council to provide input on the needs of residents and assist in decision-making. Additionally, YMHA's FSS program helps families to find and maintain employment and establish a savings account to ultimately independently maintain their own housing in the future.

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

provided or other assistance

The PHA is not troubled.

Discussion

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

Introduction

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

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

Help Network of Northeast Ohio serves to provide immediate comprehensive services to support and connect people with community resources. Services directly related to housing include:

- Dispute resolution services as an alternative to options like court and law enforcement. Disputes include civil actions, landlord/tenant, consumer, workplace, neighborhood, and family disputes.
- The Project for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH) to link individuals with resources and stable housing
- The Housing Opportunities Program, providing rental assistance for individuals receiving services through agencies connected with the Mahoning County Mental Health and Recovery Board.

The organization will receive \$31,051 for homeless prevention and mediation services, expecting to manage 200 cases and assist over 400 people for the year

Catholic Charities Regional Agency also conducts homeless outreach as part of their Rapid Re-Housing program. Individuals and families receiving services are housed, connected to other community resources, and receive case management as quickly as possible

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

While ESG funding is primarily allocated to homelessness prevention, the City also understands that emergency shelters are also important in addressing homeless needs. Rescue Mission of the Mahoning Valley is the largest service provider of emergency shelter, and is funded without ESG dollars. Shelters are available for families and single men and women. Services offered at their emergency shelters include free meals available to the public, workforce and career assistance, and counseling and case management.

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

and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again

Daybreak Youth Crisis Center will receive \$26,226 in 2020 and anticipates assisting 120 children. The shelter provides ten beds for homeless youth from ages 11 to 18 years. In addition to housing, the shelter also provides individualized case management and counseling, transportation to and from school, on-site tutors, recreation and enrichment activities, and public speaking and in-service training.

Sojourner House Domestic Violence Center will receive \$59,976 in 2020 and expects to assist 115 adults in crisis. Services in addition to housing include individualized case management for legal, financial, medical, vocational, and housing needs; education and activities for both parents and children; monthly support groups; and public speaking and in-service training for both clients and service providers.

In addition to the general homeless services offered by Catholic Charities, supportive services targeting seniors and pregnancy support services are available in Mahoning County. Senior supportive services include client assessment, casework, face-to-face interviews, collateral interviews, service delivery, advocacy with community resources, assistance with entitlement program applications, and networking with formal and informal support systems on behalf of clients. The First Step Program for persons experiencing pregnancies in a crisis situation provides supportive case management, limited emergency financial assistance, connections to community resources, baby resources, and information and advising on parenting and adoption options. While these services are not directly funded by CDBG dollars, funding for other services help offset costs that allow for these services to continue running.

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

Homelessness prevention services offered through Catholic Charities include basic needs assistance with food utilities, prescriptions, toiletries and more are provided in the case of emergency. Educational programs to teach clients how to maintain housing are provided through Catholic Charities Housing Opportunities Program, providing information and case management services through down payment assistance, financial education sessions, and individualized case management to determine available resources to find housing.

Additionally, Catholic Charities and Home for Good offer ex-offender/prison re-entry services. Catholic Charities' linkage service works with people leaving the criminal justice system with mental illness who are at-risk of homelessness, connecting them to resources for employment, housing, treatment, and other community resources. Similarly, Home for Good provides services and referrals for housing,

employment, education, counseling, and other basic necessities to formerly incarcerated individuals.

Catholic Charities Regional Agency will receive \$46,153 for homelessness prevention and \$121,723 for Rapid Re-Housing, offsetting costs for other programs and assisting 218 persons and 81 households in 2020. Home for Good will receive \$24,800 to facilitate the running of their program.

Discussion

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

Introduction:

To identify barriers to affordable housing, the City of Youngstown participated in the 2013 Regional Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice and Fair Housing and Equity Assessment through the Northeast Ohio Sustainable communities Consortium. The AI explores key issues and obstacles that influence affirmatively furthering fair housing as well as the effectiveness of the fair housing system.

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

In accordance with the AI, fair housing training will continue to be offered through the YMHA Homebuyers Club, a collaboration between the PHA, the City's Human Relations Commission, PNC Bank, and other realtors. Topics covered include the homeownership process, spotting and reporting discrimination, protected classes, home financing, credit repair, and predatory lending. Since 2016, the YMHA Homebuyers Club has offered eight training sessions each year. YMHA will also continue providing briefings to public housing and HCV holders on fair housing.

Discussion:

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

Over the next year, the City of Youngstown plans the following actions to help address the housing and community development needs of City residents, especially low and moderate-income residents.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

The City is allocating a total of \$201,050 of CDBG funding to public service agencies that will meet the needs of the underserved in providing health care, re-entry assistance to citizens returning from prison, neighborhood clean-ups, and youth programs.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

In order to allow low- and moderate-income families maintain their homes, home repairs and rehabilitation programs offered by Youngstown Neighborhood Development Corporation (YNDC) are being funded through CDBG and HOME dollars. Emergency repair, such as furnace and plumbing repairs, and exterior home repairs are offered at no cost to eligible homeowners. YNDC also acquires and renovates vacant homes and offers them to new homeowners at an affordable price.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

Youngstown will continue to provide matching funding to the Mahoning County Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control Program, which serves to make housing units lead safe use a combination of interim controls and lead abatement techniques to reduce environmental health issues in housing. The Lead Hazard Control Program partners with local hospitals to coordinate screening children and training/educating parents regarding lead and healthy homes issues. The program has been allocated \$400,000 in CDBG dollars to rehabilitate 45 housing units in Youngstown.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

Public service activities looking to alleviate poverty revolve around youth development programs and workforce development. Planned activities include Flying High's employment and job services and youth programs offered by Heart Reach Neighborhood Ministries and Inspiring Minds – Youngstown, and community-based organizations such as Youngstown Promise Neighborhoods.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The City will continue to participate in developing institutional structure through the participation in the CoC, Eastgate Regional Council of Governments, work closely with the Regional Chamber of Commerce, the Western Reserve Port Authority and the Mahoning Rivers Mayors Association, and attend various

neighborhood planning meetings.

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

The City will continue to work with YMHA, and other private housing professionals to ensure housing needs are addressed. Social service agencies will continue to provide needed assistance to families and the City will maintain communication and coordination to ensure their needs are met.

Discussion:

Program Specific Requirements

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

Introduction:

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(1)

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

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

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.	80.00%

HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(2)

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

No other forms of investment outside of the ConPlan are being used.

2. A description of the guidelines that will be used for resale or recapture of HOME funds when used

for homebuyer activities as required in 92.254, is as follows:

The recapture policy will be in effect for a time frame equal to the period of affordability as described by the HOME program regulations. The form of recapture to be used shall be “reduction during the affordability period (forgiveness).” In the event of the property changing title during the required affordability period, the City will recapture a pro-rata amount tied to the length of time remaining on the affordability period from the net-profit. If the net-proceeds are insufficient the City will retain any remaining net proceeds following payment of the first mortgage. The City shall have the right of first refusal to buy out the first mortgage from the primary lender in the event of foreclosure. Please refer to the Unique Appendix, Exhibit 3 for the full HOME Resale and Recapture Policy.

3. A description of the guidelines for resale or recapture that ensures the affordability of units acquired with HOME funds? See 24 CFR 92.254(a)(4) are as follows:

The City of Youngstown requires HOME program funded activities have a monitored affordability period by means of deed restrictions placed on the property. These restrictions will be in the form of a recapture policy, and the City plans on sharing net proceeds. The City intends to use HUD published affordable homeownership limits for the area and has no plan to limit the beneficiaries or give preferences to specific segments of the low-income population. The City does not have nor plan to obtain a presumption of affordability currently. Please refer to the Unique Appendix, Exhibit 3 for the full HOME Resale and Recapture Policy.

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

There are no plans to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing.

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

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

The full Emergency Solutions Grant Policies and Procedures are included in the Unique Appendix under Exhibit 4. Match requirements are outlined in the ESG Eligibility and Instructions Guide under

Exhibit 6 of the Unique Appendix attachment

Performance Standards: The performance standards for evaluating ESG activities are as follows:

A) All activities are funded based on specific expected accomplishments (goals) of the annual number of people to be served

B) All accomplishments are reported in the HMIS and sub grantees are required to report quarterly to the CDA specific accomplishments

C) The actual accomplishments are measured against the goal to evaluate the effectiveness of the program

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

The Continuum of Care has developed a centralized assessment system or a coordinated assessment system in accordance with requirements established by HUD, each ESG-funded program or project within the Continuum of Care is required to use the assessment system. The City and all subrecipients are members of the Continuum of Care and will ensure the screening, assessment and referral of program participants are consistent with the written standards adopted. All victim service providers have chosen to use the Continuum of Care's coordinated assessment system.

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

Members of the CoC that do not have a conflict of interest reviewed applications for funding and ranked them based on meeting the needs of the homeless population and recommended funding amounts to the City. The City accepted the recommendations of the CoC Committee.

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

The CoC is able to meet the homeless participation requirement and consults with homeless individuals in considering policies and funding decisions.

5. Describe performance standards for evaluating ESG.

1. **Performance Standards:** The performance standards for evaluating ESG activities are as follows:

2. A) All activities are funded based on specific expected accomplishments (goals) of the annual
3. number of people to be served
4. B) All accomplishments are reported in the HMIS and sub grantees are required to report
5. quarterly to the CDA specific accomplishments
6. C) The actual accomplishments are measured against the goal to evaluate the effectiveness of the program

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	Data Source Name Vacancy Survey
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. Mahoning Valley Organizing Collaborative (MVOC), City of Youngstown, and Youngstown State University (YSU)
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. City-wide comprehensive vacant structure survey.
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? Survey was conducted in 2008 and again in 2010 as part of a citywide conditions report
	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population? Citywide parcel by parcel survey of vacancy structures was conducted by rating the condition of vacant structures from "A vacant in good repair" to "F needs demoed"
	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set? data collected in July 2010.
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)? Complete