



Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

Mission of the Consolidated Plan:

The Department of Community Development for the City of Mansfield will concentrate resources to collaborative investment from the enhancement of public and private advancement. A major emphasis will be to promote identifiable impacts and enhance neighborhood wealth. Where prior and ongoing financial investment is present, the City of Mansfield Department of Community Development will make every enhancement current and future success of its neighborhoods. The City, through its Community Development Department, classified as a Participating Jurisdiction agency for CDBG and HOME funding, which is covered in this Five-Year Consolidated Plan.

Each year, the City of Mansfield receives federal assistance, in the form of grant funding from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), two primary formula allocation programs. These programs are the Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG), the HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME). These entitlement program funds are received by the City based upon formula allocation, and conditioned upon the submission and approval of a Five Year Consolidated Plan, and one year annual submission and approval of a HUD Action Plan. Upon receipt, the funds are administered by the City's Department of Community Development and to be utilized for a variety of purposes that meet the intent of the funding for each specific program. Services include, but are not limited to, public services, housing rehabilitation, new affordable housing construction, services to special needs populations, economic development activities, and program administration. The following is a summary of these programs.

Maps:

Included in this Plan Exhibit section are the following maps which illustrate the demographic characteristics of the City of Mansfield.

Homeless Strategy

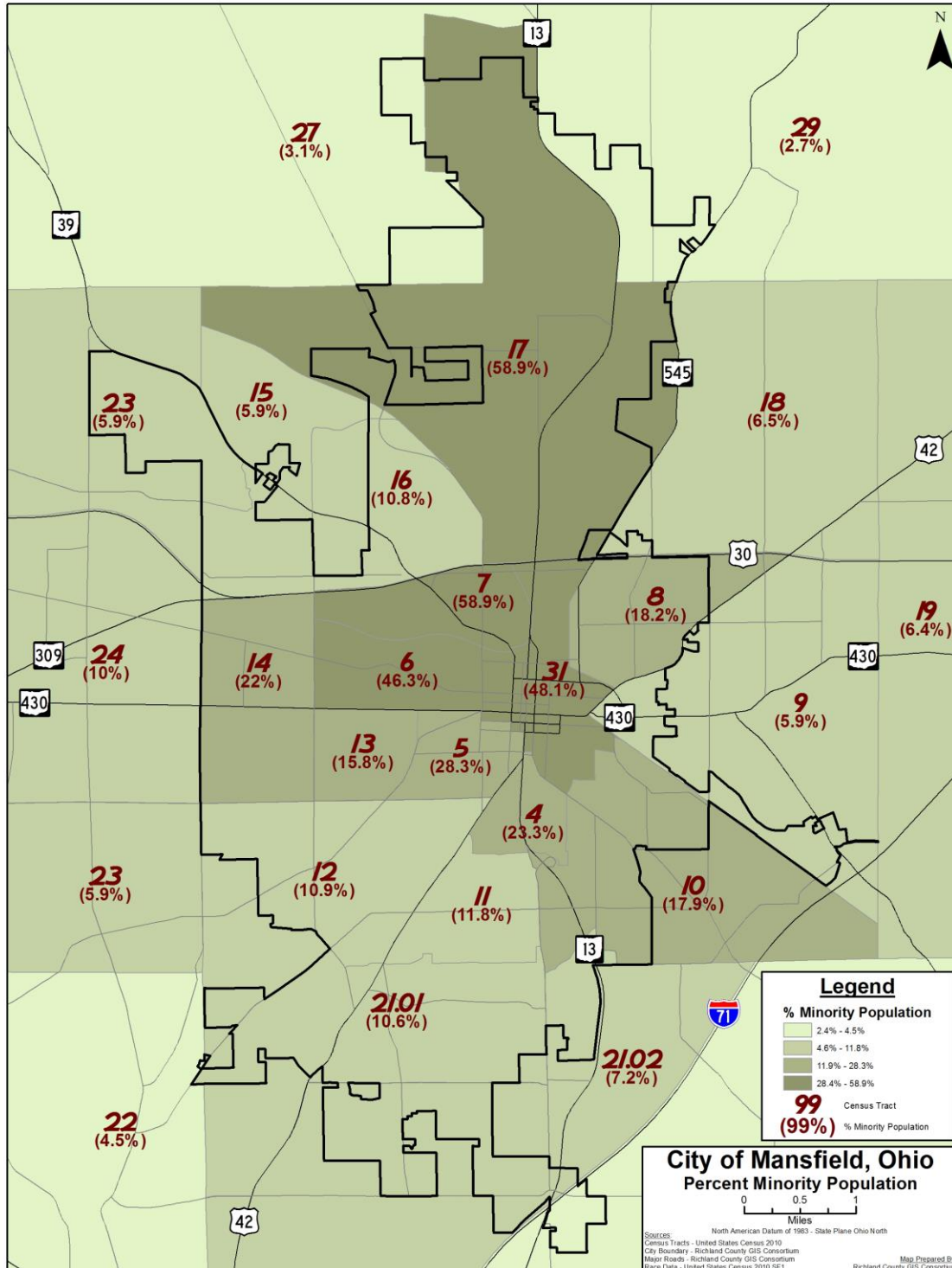
Priority Need: There is a need for housing opportunities for homeless persons and persons at-risk of becoming homeless. Goals: Support the Continuum of Care's efforts to provide emergency shelter, transitional housing, and permanent housing. Assist providers in the operation of housing and support services for the homeless and persons at-risk of becoming homeless

Other Special Needs Strategy

Priority Need: There is a need for housing opportunities, services, and facilities for persons with special needs. Goals: Promote housing opportunities and recommendations for the elderly, persons with disabilities, and persons with other special needs. Increase the supply of housing for the elderly, persons with disabilities, and persons with other special needs through rehabilitation and new construction.

Community Development Strategy

Priority Need: There is a need to improve the community facilities, infrastructure, public services, and the quality of life in the City of Mansfield. Goals: Improve the City's public facilities and infrastructure through rehabilitation and new constructions. Improve and increase public safety, programs for youth, the elderly and the disabled including recreational programs, city services throughout the City. Remove and correct slum and blighting conditions throughout the City.



Minority

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

The City of Mansfield is expected to receive an average annual award of around \$1.1 million from HUD through the CDBG and HOME programs. These federal funds will be used to address the following housing and community development goals to advance opportunities for the low and moderate income families of the City.

Affordable Housing - Improve the amount of decent and affordable housing in the City of Mansfield by supporting the maintenance, rehabilitation and development.

Housing Assistance - Work toward ending homelessness within Mansfield by supporting the U.S. Department of HUD's strategic Plan to prevent and end homelessness implemented through the Richland County Continuum of Care by providing services and support to prevent homelessness.

Neighborhood Enhancement - Advance the sustainability of the Community Development Block Grant neighborhoods identified in the Consolidated Plan through the continuum of City services and redevelopment of key neighborhood improvements.

Youth Development - Develop well-adjusted and productive adults through supporting youth programs and activities that provide positive experiences and opportunities to enhance interests, skills and abilities into adulthood.

Housing Strategy - 1

Priority Need: There is a need for additional affordable, decent, safe, and sanitary housing for homebuyers, homeowners. **Goals:** Rehabilitate the existing housing stock in the community, including emergency repairs and handicap accessibility. Increase the supply of owner occupied housing units. Assist low-income homebuyers to purchase a home through housing counseling, down payment and closing cost assistance. Promote fair Housing through education and information

Economic Development Strategy

Priority Need: There is a need to increase employment, self-sufficiency, educational training, and empowerment for residents of the City of Mansfield. **Goals:** Support and encourage new job creation, job retention, and job training opportunities. Support business and commercial growth through expansion and new development. Plan and promote the development and redevelopment of vacant commercial and industrial sites.

Administration, Planning and Management Strategy

Priority Need: There is continuing need for planning, administration, management, and oversight of federal, state, and local funded programs. Goals: Provide program management and oversight for the successful administration of federal, state, and local funded programs. Provide planning service for special studies, environmental clearance, fair housing, and compliance with all federal, state and local laws and regulations.

3. Evaluation of past performance

The City of Mansfield has made every effort over the last five years to increase the impact of its HUD funding, placing as many resources as possible directly into the development of rehabilitation/repair of housing and community services. The City focuses programs within five core CDBG eligible neighborhoods, which included census tracts 6,7,8,16, and 31. These neighborhoods were determined through the 2000 Census showing these areas as the highest area of community need. Residents of these neighborhoods face many interrelated social issues such as poverty; lack of affordable and substandard housing; higher incidence of criminal activity; and a need for support service.

The City designated CDBG and HOME funds to aggressively support housing-related activities. During the past five years, those resources supported the efforts of the City's homeowner rehabilitation and emergency repair, new owner occupied housing

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The Citizen Participation Plan encourages public participation and emphasizes involvement by low and moderate-income persons, particularly those living in low and moderated income census tract areas, as well as minorities and persons with disabilities in the City of Mansfield. The 2014 Action Plans recommended use of funding was posted for public review and comment for the requisite 30 days through local newspaper, radio, and the city internet website.

The Community Development Department held Public Hearing meetings for FY 2014 using the following time line.

One (1) meeting notice published on February 6 for the first Neighborhood Meeting held on February 5, 2014 at the Mary McLeod-Bethune Center building 271 Hedges Street, the second Neighborhood Meeting which was held on February 12, 2014 at the NECIC-199 North Main Street, Mansfield, Ohio, was published on January 16 in the Mansfield News Journal.

Information was provided to those in attendance of the purpose of the meetings, input, expected amounts of funding to be received, eligible activities and the percentage of benefits to low income persons. Both meetings were held in low to moderate income neighborhoods.

FY 2014-2015 proposals and timetable schedules were made available to all interested individuals and non-profit organizations. Proposals for FY-2014-2015 CDBG/HOME funds were accepted and ranked to address the priority needs and specific objectives in accordance with the Consolidated Plan by the City Mayor and Community Development Director, then a review from Mansfield Council, Public Affairs Committee after hearing request from the public requesting funding, and lastly member of City Council.

Recommendations were based on activities, organization experience and one or more of the National Objectives.

The City published one (1) Public Hearing notice for a meeting held on February 21. On March 3, 2014 the Public Affairs Committee members held a meeting to review recommendations and to hear last comments about proposals.

On April 1, City Council Public Affairs Committee with input from City Council as a whole made their recommendation for the 2014-2015 CDBG and HOME funding. The meeting was an open discussion, soliciting proposals for funding. Interested citizens/organizations that submitted proposals were given allocated time for their input, as to why they should receive funds. There were approximately 12 persons in attendance. On May 6, 2014 City Council voted on the resolution of the annual application for FY 2014-2015.

The projected use of funds was published in a summary form in the local newspaper, radio station, local television and City of Mansfield website, regarding the planning process to encourage interested parties to review and comment on the use of funds.

Purposes and activities were described as to how activities that were recommended would be carried out to further fair housing, geographic priorities, homeless, affordable housing, special needs activities, childcare, public improvement and energy efficiency.

Public meetings were held throughout neighborhood watch meetings and community meetings, to inform and obtain input from residents in the area to the efforts of the redevelopment for the Chamber District.

5. Summary of public comments

Demolition continues to be the major talking point the meeting with grant dollars from Moving Ohio Forward, and the Hardest Hit Funds, CDBG, Mansfield/Richland County has received an estimated 2.3 million will be used to battle deteriorated housing structures over the past three years. Where most of the funding was awarded Richland County primary dollars has been used to demolish properties in Mansfield. A concern related to transportation for youth to the two public swimming pools has been somewhat of a challenge. Housing needs for low and moderate income household and financial education continue to be a concern in Mansfield. Utility and housing payments in Mansfield are a challenge with our housing needs. Utility costs on the average are high in Richland County added with

housing not properly winterized. have increased the challenge since much of their monthly income is going for utilities.

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

No negative comments at this time.

7. Summary

Mansfield population is 47,500. With the removal of the institutional population reduces Mansfield population to 42,500. They face the same problems as any major community. Being the largest community within 60 miles presents major challenges to our community I-71 is a major highway to larger cities and an ideal way for drugs to be transported to and through our community.

It is important to state Mansfield is the largest city in Ohio to be in fiscal emergency and maybe the only city in the State of Ohio to have both the City and the City schools in fiscal emergency. These two factors represent as heart ship like no other community. Based on a April 19, 2014 New York Times Article Mansfield is America 5th fastest shrinking city with the downward slope we have face represent a faster decline in our housing stock and over burden to our social services.

With two prisons located in Mansfield, the issue has been made where those incarcerated in prison a more awareness of Mansfield and the possibility of drug activities and other activities being brought to our community is increased. Over the past ten years Mansfield has been the largest community in the State of Ohio to be in fiscal emergency. In Mansfield, efforts to get out of fiscal emergency required sharp spending cuts that increase some of the existing housing and community problems.

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		Community Development
HOME Administrator		Community Development

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The mission of Mansfield's Community Development Department is to provide quality housing, community and economic development opportunities to disadvantaged families and individuals in The City of Mansfield. This is in accordance with the federal rules and regulations and for purposes as directed by City Council.

The Department administers the following federal grants for The City of Mansfield; the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), and the HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME). The primary purpose of the CDBG Program is to fund projects in low/mod income census tracts in Mansfield that either benefit low to moderate income populations, eliminate slum and blight, or address a particular urgent needs. These projects can include public services, redevelopment or new construction of public facilities, rehabilitation of public infrastructure such as streets and sidewalks, economic development activities, and housing activities. The HOME Program specifically addresses housing activities such as acquisition, rehabilitation and new construction of housing for low to moderate income households and tenant based rental assistance.

- Administer CDBG Funds by: approving applications for projects requested by the community residents and agencies, overseeing the activities of those projects, and submitting applications, reports, and information to the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development for receipt of these funds.
- Administer HOME Funds by: managing a homebuyers assistance program for The City of Mansfield, approving applications for projects requested by CHDOs (Community Housing Development Organizations) and other projects, overseeing the activities of these projects, and submitting applications, reports and information to HUD for receipt of these funds.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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

1. Introduction

The development of the Consolidated Plan began in December 2013, and was achieved through a variety of strategies, including public hearings, direct correspondence and agency meetings. All efforts were made to contact appropriate parties and obtain thorough input in conjunction with participation from citizens, providing the plan direction and scope.

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

Activities to enhance coordination between public and assisted housing providers and governmental health, mental health and service agencies are conducted on a regular basis. The City of Mansfield activities will include: 1) Starting in 2014 the city will encourage and accept funding applications from housing, health care and service providers through its Annual Action Plan process.

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

Mansfield Community Development Office has been and continues to be a long time member of Richland County Homeless Commission that oversees the Continuum of Care process. The members are made up of staff members of all the local agencies and provide the opportunity for discussion and some solutions of new and ongoing problems within our community.

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

The City do not receives ESG funds but participates in the Coalition on Homeless and Housing in Ohio "COHHIO", a statewide organization consisting of service providers, individuals, city/county governments, faith-based organizations and state government all working together to address homelessness through a coordinated statewide Continuum of Care. The Consortium believes that housing and other basic human needs should be within everyone's reach in an affordable and dignified manner. Its vision is to empower homeless individuals and families to regain self-sufficiency to the maximum extent possible.

The Consortium works together to develop plans for addressing homeless needs and gaps in service and to access HUD Continuum of Care funding. The Community Development Manager attends local Consortium meetings and is currently a voting.

City staff attends meetings of the Richland County Continuum of Care service providers, organizations, and other interested people who offer programs and services to people who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless. Our local continuum includes programs that provide emergency shelter and services, transitional housing and services, and permanent supportive housing.

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	Harmony House
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-homeless
	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?	One on one conversation with the director and reviewing sections of the study that was answered.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	Mansfield-Richland County Public Library 211
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Information Services
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Community Needs Assessment
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	One on one conversation with the director and reviewing sections of the study that was answered.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	Richland County Transit Authority
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Need Assessment
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	One on one conversation with the director and reviewing sections of the study that was answered.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	North End Community Improvement Collaborative
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Service-Fair Housing Services - Victims Neighborhood Organization

	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?	One on one conversation with the director and reviewing sections of the study that was answered.
5	Agency/Group/Organization	Catholic Charities
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional organization
	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?	One on one conversation with the director and reviewing sections of the study that was answered.
6	Agency/Group/Organization	Mansfield Metropolitan Housing Authority
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	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?	One on one conversation with the director and reviewing sections of the study that was answered.
8	Agency/Group/Organization	MARY MCLEOD BETHUNE
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	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?	One on one conversation with the director and reviewing sections of the study that was answered.

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

N/A

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	Richland County Homeless Commission	Same

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

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

The City of Mansfield, Department of Community Development notified agencies, organizations, and non-profits in the completion of this Consolidated Plan. The City will send copies to the local library, as well as being posted on Mansfield website.

Narrative (optional):

The City of Mansfield held a number of meetings with community stakeholders who represented a wide variety of community needs. In addition, a Community need. The first consultation was a community-wide stakeholder and city partners meeting held on (DATE) in attendance were a number of residents and members of City Council. Activities held at the meeting were designed to get community input of needs as they see them for the community.

In addition to the stakeholder meet, City staff held a public hearing at City Council and NECIC to address needs, a copy of a news article will be attached.

PR-15 Citizen Participation

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

The Citizen Participation Plan (CPP) encourages public participation and emphasizes involvement by low and moderate-income persons, particularly those living in areas targeted for revitalization and areas where funding is proposed, as well as minorities, and persons with disabilities.

The 2014-2015 Action Plan and recommended use of funding will be posted for public review and comment for the requisite 30 days through local newspaper, local radio stations, internet, small minority businesses, housing advocates, and downtown public facilities that service low/moderate income persons.

The Community Development Department held Public Hearing meetings for FY 2014 program funding using the following time line.

One (1) meeting notice published on January 22 for the first Neighborhood Meeting held at the NECIC-199 North Main Street, and the second Neighborhood Meeting which was held on February 7, 2014 at the Mary McLeod-Bethune-Senior Center-167 East Second Street, Mansfield, Ohio, was published on January 16 in the Mansfield News Journal.

Information was provided to those in attendance of the purpose funds, input, expected amounts of funding to be received, eligible activities and the percentage of benefits to low income persons. Both meetings were held in low to moderate income neighborhoods.

FY 2014-2015 proposals and timetable schedules were made available to all interested individuals and non-profit organizations. Proposals for FY-2014 CDBG/HOME funds were accepted and ranked to address the priority needs and specific objectives in accordance with the Consolidated Plan by member of City Council.

Recommendations were based on activities, organization experience and one or more of the National Objectives.

Collectively, the Mayor and Community Development Manager presented written recommendations to the Public Affairs Committee and members of City Council.

The city published one (1) Public Hearing notice for a meeting held on February 21. This meeting was chaired by the Public Affairs Committee. The meeting was an open discussion/soliciting proposals for funding. Interested citizens/organizations that submitted proposals were given an allotted time for their input, as to why they should receive funds. There were approximately 12 individuals in attendance.

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	Residents of Public - City Council	Local residents and members of council	See Attachment "	None	
2	Public Meeting	Minorities North End Community	26 persons attended	Please see attachment "	None	
3	Public Meeting	MBIE	Local residents from the east side of Mansfield, 16 persons attended	Community support for youth programs, demolition of vacant structures, transportation, and home rehabilitation.	None	

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

Community Development Needs

The city published one (1) Public Hearing notice for a meeting held on February 21. This meeting was chaired by the Public Affairs Committee. The meeting was an open discussion/soliciting proposals for funding. Interested citizens/organizations that submitted proposals were given an allotted time for their input, as to why they should receive funds. There were approximately 12 individuals in attendance.

Public Service Needs

The City is taking the best approach to revitalizing target areas to provide a suitable living environment and focusing on expanding economic opportunities. These needs are best met through housing and community activities such as homeownership programs and home rehabilitation programs city wide.

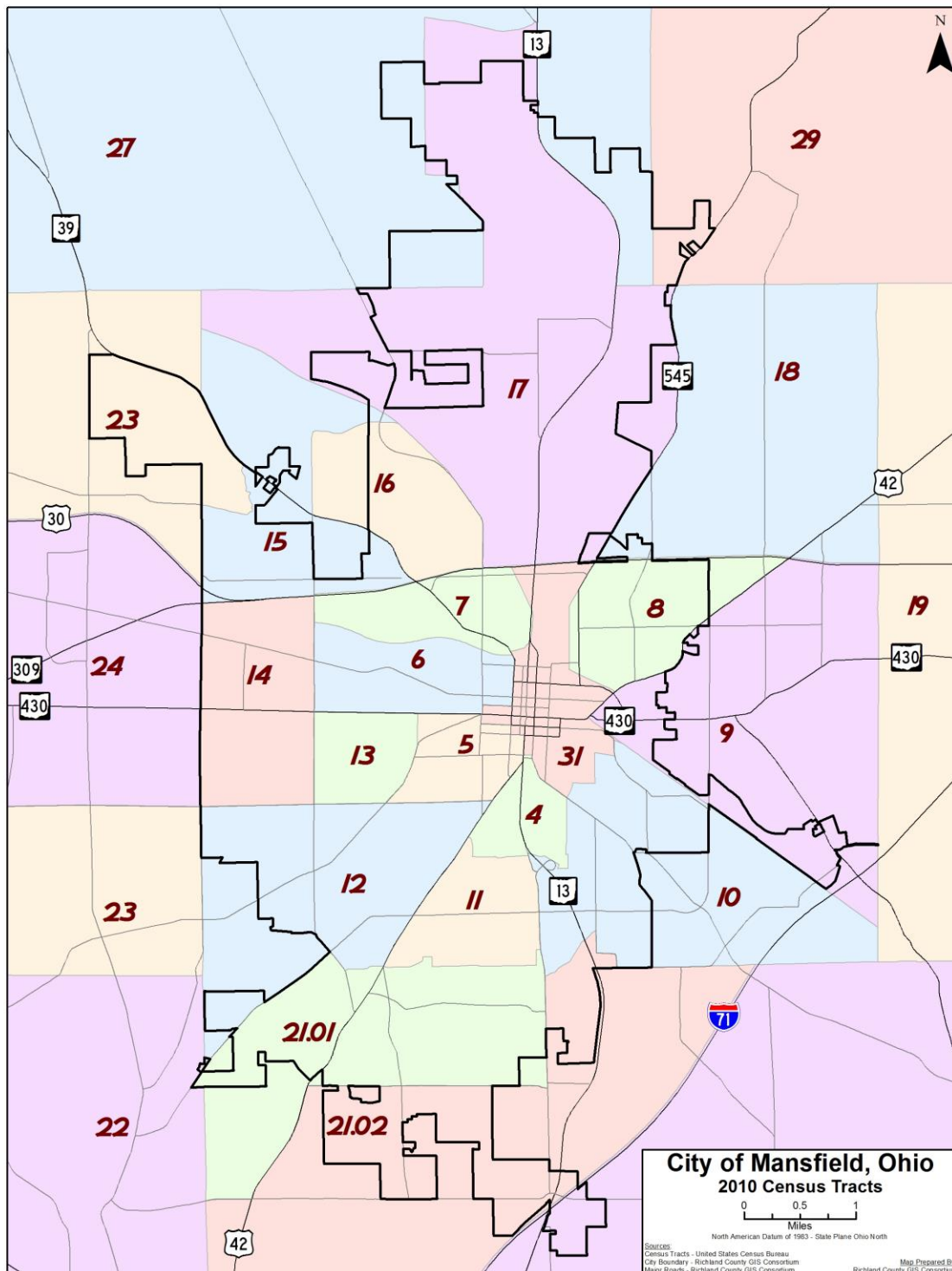
The City is confident through its community revitalization efforts; low-income residents will receive the greatest benefit. The City still offers many public service programs funded through local resources that will directly benefit low-income residents and provide the services needed. The City encourages public service agencies to take advantage of recent federal and state funding opportunities and will continue to support these agencies in becoming self-sufficient.

Economic Development Needs

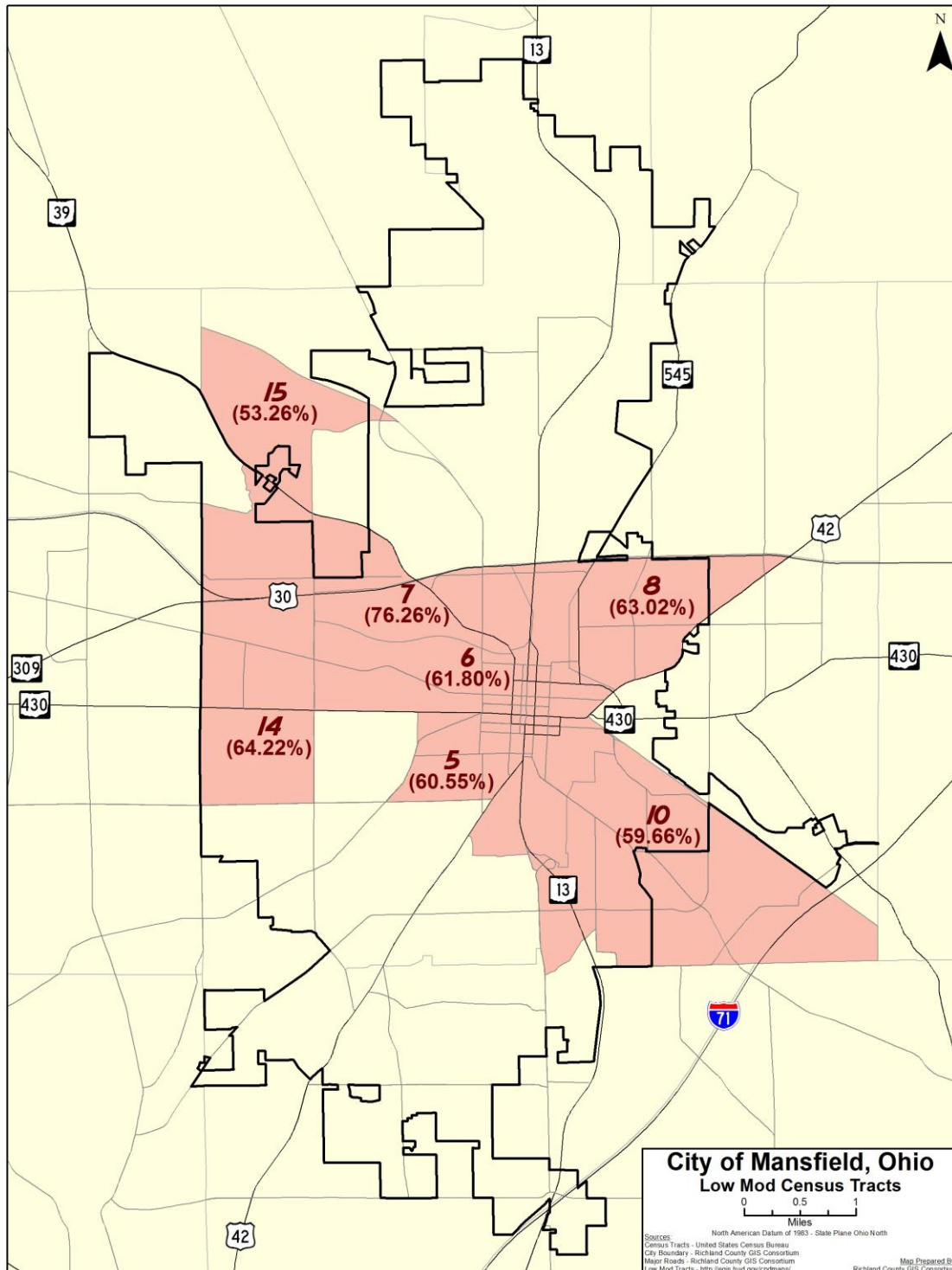
The City is dedicated to sustaining existing businesses while encouraging new business opportunities that promote job creation. Employment is fundamental to providing financial independence for families and individuals and in providing a stable economic environment for the City. The City established the following economic development goals:

- Promote the development of new businesses and the expansion of existing businesses.
- Provide economic opportunities for low –and moderate-income families.

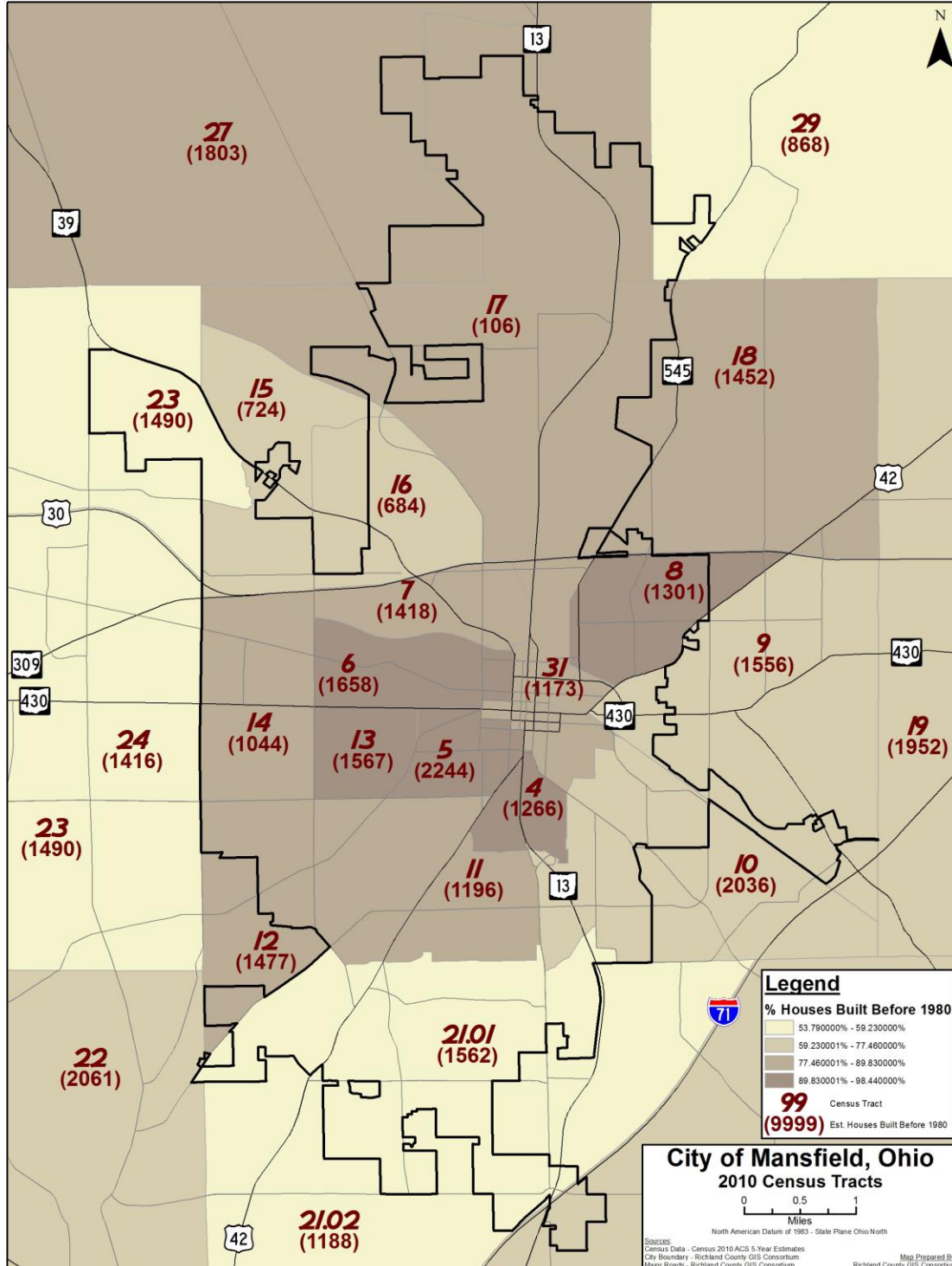
The City of Mansfield will promote economic development by focusing on commercial facade improvements and micro-enterprise efforts.



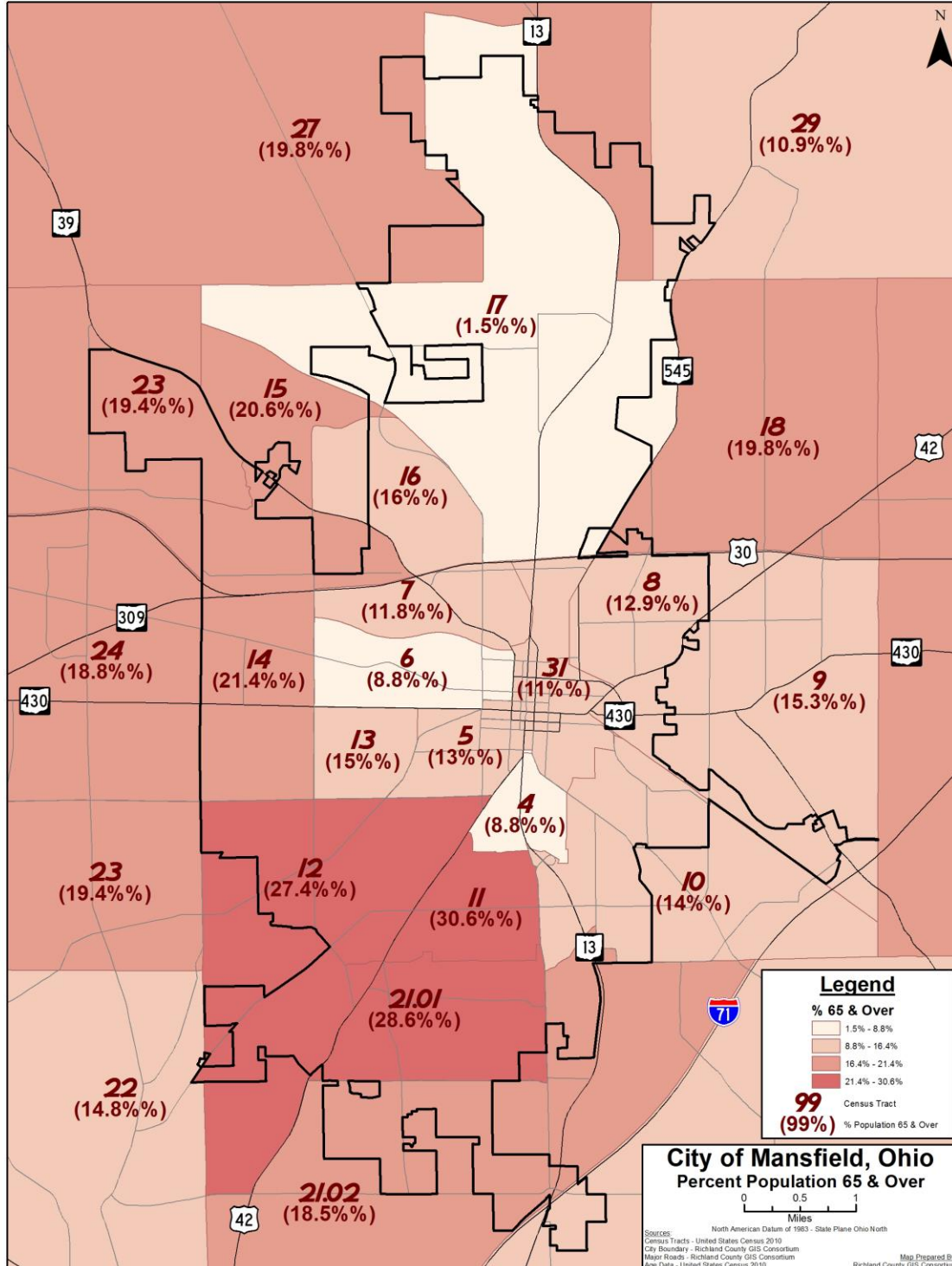
Census Tracts



Low/Mod Income Census Tracts



Built-Before 1980



Residents Over 65

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

Summary of Housing Needs

The Housing Needs Assessment section shows that households at all income levels and household types are burdened with housing problems such as lacking complete plumbing, overcrowding and cost burdens.

The demographics data comparison shows a 3.4% decrease in population, a 1% decrease in the number of households, and 9% increase in the median income. This would suggest that the low income population is increasing and more people are living together than on their own. Small family households and households with one or more children under the age of 6 are more likely to have housing problems. There are three times the renters living in substandard housing than owners; owners are less likely to live in substandard conditions but still have the housing cost burden.

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2010	% Change
Population	49,346	48,799	-1%
Households	20,182	18,781	-7%
Median Income	\$30,176.00	\$32,797.00	9%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2006-2010 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households *	2,530	2,770	4,320	2,025	7,135
Small Family Households *	640	720	1,405	605	3,480
Large Family Households *	205	80	350	185	330
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	310	430	815	475	1,330
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	420	640	765	315	705
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger *	464	305	770	330	510

* the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2006-2010 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	40	45	75	0	160	20	20	0	0	40
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	30	10	15	25	80	0	0	0	0	0
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	20	0	10	10	40	0	15	25	0	40
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	1,150	435	10	10	1,605	495	220	180	15	910
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	165	820	605	50	1,640	95	370	540	190	1,195

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	130	0	0	0	130	35	0	0	0	35

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2006-2010 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	1,240	490	110	45	1,885	515	255	205	15	990
Having none of four housing problems	435	1,255	2,130	650	4,470	170	770	1,880	1,315	4,135
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	130	0	0	0	130	35	0	0	0	35

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2006-2010 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	360	330	185	875	135	180	175	490
Large Related	174	55	40	269	30	25	70	125
Elderly	230	330	155	715	355	255	335	945

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Other	605	565	240	1,410	95	160	130	385
Total need by income	1,369	1,280	620	3,269	615	620	710	1,945

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2006-2010 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	335	115	0	450	135	60	35	230
Large Related	170	35	0	205	15	0	30	45
Elderly	165	105	10	280	290	75	85	450
Other	540	190	0	730	80	100	25	205
Total need by income	1,210	445	10	1,665	520	235	175	930

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2006-2010 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	45	10	10	25	90	0	15	4	0	19
Multiple, unrelated family households	4	0	15	10	29	0	0	20	0	20
Other, non-family households	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	49	10	25	35	119	0	15	24	0	39

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data 2006-2010 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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source

Comments:

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

Single person households represent the largest number of household with incomes at or below 30 percent of the medium income. Many of the services in our community are to assist persons with children. With the State and Federal cuts fewer dollars are available for local residents and many with limited or no income have no options.

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.

Like the single person there is no housing for families with children over the age of 18 or fund to keep families intake except for Harmony House. In 2008 Community Development funds were used to purchase and renovate a six unit building as a long term transitional housing to help families get back on their feet.

What are the most common housing problems?

The data presented indicates a need in the cost burdened households, deferred maintenance, no housing, upside down on their mortgage, lack of income/savings for down payments and poor credit scores with a serious need for financial education and is consistent with the needs of cost burdened households. Strategies such as housing rehabilitation and down payment assistance were identified as solutions to these problems.

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

Based on our economy, persons and families from the medium income level and below, face financial hardship. The working poor must also be included as well. With one of this counties fastest growing inflation rates, many just trying to get back on their feet after the financial crash find themselves with on support to help them out of their situation. Most individuals and families find themselves not eligible for what limited funding is available, being just over most agencies income levels, and find themselves stuck in limbo.

- All types of households are affected by cost burden due to the low wage/high rent market in Mansfield. The cost burden is greatest for:
- renters making less than 80% of AMI
- homeowners making between 50% and 100% of AMI
- small related families (renters and owners):
- the elderly (renters and owners):
- other households (renters and owners)

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

Data may suggest that households with one or more children 6 years old or younger and senior households, particularly regarding deferred maintenance, and the homeless and at risk of homeless are more likely to be cost burdened. Residents living in pre-1975 homes with children under six years of age are in more danger of lead paint poisoning.

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:

Where there is no allocation of funds available for the at-risk population for Mansfield based on the description would be: person(s) and/or families facing the loss of their homes due to their loans being "upside-down" owing more than the present value of their property. Person(s) or families whose income is 1-5 percent over the income guideline for available funding. Person (s) or families facing a major health condition without proper insurance to assist.

Low-income individuals and families most at risk of homelessness include veterans, the elderly; disable persons, person with persistent mental health or substance abuse issues, and single-parent households.

Low-income individuals and families with children who are at imminent risk of becoming unsheltered or residing in shelters are typically "doubled-up" with family or friends, jeopardizing their host's housing due to housing regulations.

Cost burden often remains a challenge for persons who received assistance, especially single persons or single head of households. The hourly rate for two full-time minimum wage jobs to meet rent costs is very difficult for a single person or single head of household to maintain levels of living, for any length of time. In order to break out of the cycle of homelessness to permanent, but unaffordable or substandard

housing, to homelessness again households need either rental gap assistance or job or financial training to improve their skills and increase their earning ability.

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

ARC Ohio continues to be a main non-profit provider of a coordinated response to HIV & AIDS from prevention, to diagnosis, to treatment. They use a holistic approach to address the physical, emotional and social needs of those living with HIV & AIDS in a way that brings hope, healing, and empowerment. They are situated regionally in Ohio with 13 offices & provide medical care, pharmacy and other direct services to more than 4,100 HIV positive people. ARC Ohio outreach activities include testing, prevention education, and advocacy. Having HIV is no longer the “death sentence” it once was 20-30 years ago. It remains a complex medical condition that can be managed through access to medical services, medications, and a myriad of other assistance avenues.

Key pitfalls occur when clients find themselves in an isolating situation with little connection to family, friends or community to support them as they navigate managing their illness. In these instances other supportive care efforts are needed: disease education, the development of life skills, social support networks, and community resource linkages to improve areas related daily living that affects health, wellness and quality of life.

Once they have been diagnosed, a clear barrier for many people is related accessing medical care and staying in care. Medical case management is needed to coordinate access to medical services and medications, and to get clients linked with assistance (Medicaid, SSI, SSDI) and health insurance programs (ACA Marketplace) to help provide co-pay and premium coverage for these needs. All of these programs are complex. Many people do not have the knowledge base or skills to find their own care. Others don’t have the technological resources needed for speedier applications for assistance and insurance.

Another barrier relates to co-occurring conditions that affect daily living: mental health, substance abuse, other medical complications (some as a result of the HIV illness). Counseling connections for mental health issues and/or substance abuse, and also support groups, give people a chance to receive psychosocial intervention related to their diagnosis, coexisting conditions, and strategies for living with the disease.

In terms of discrimination unfortunately stigma continues to carry its presence in keeping people from seeking and staying with care when perceptions and actual situations develop (homophobia, violence) and lead to discrimination and victimization based on HIV status.

Ohio’s strict Felonious Assault Laws also put clients managing HIV in the situation of needing to plan and take action in self-disclosure of status to potential sexual partners or risk felony prosecution and

conviction. There is a clear need for education to our HIV populations about Ohio's felonious assault laws and measures that need to be taken for self-protection and protection of one's partner.

Discussion

Agencies can close the gap to reducing HIV transmission starting with prevention efforts and testing. Once diagnosis has occurred, proceeding with methods to access care and strategies to stay in care are paramount. These activities will ultimately affect the proportion of HIV infected people who can achieve and maintain viral suppression and extend life.

Other recommendations to remedy and assist people with managing their HIV & AIDS, as well as strengthening our communities relative to these diseases include: addressing issues of housing stability and personal economic viability; providing comprehensive HIV prevention interventions to populations most at-risk (young gay men under 29 years of age, African-American and Latino populations, heterosexual teenagers and adults aged 15-35, and illicit drug users); continuing to improve treatments and care for HIV affected individuals; addressing barriers (homophobia, violence) through facilitating community engagement and connections to supportive service providers; supportive leadership and funding of coordinated responses to these vulnerable populations.

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

African Americans represents 22.1, percent of Mansfield's population, and Hispanic or Latino represents 1.9 percent. Over the past twenty years the African American and Hispanic overall percentage of the population has increased as White American population has decreased. Instead of these two populations growing Mansfield overall population has decreased over the past ten years. Mansfield has seen a drastic population lost mostly due to the closing of businesses, layoffs, relocation to warmer climates, etc.

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	2,455	320	140
White	1,660	310	90
Black / African American	700	10	35
Asian	10	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	45	0	0

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,185	1,060	0
White	1,570	925	0

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
Black / African American	605	125	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	4	10	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,490	2,845	0
White	1,215	2,255	0
Black / African American	215	485	0
Asian	35	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	4	29	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	275	2,000	0
White	225	1,600	0
Black / African American	35	345	0
Asian	15	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	0	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

Discussion

The racial grouping with a disproportionate greater housing problem is Black/African American with a 0%-30% AMI. The other income levels do not indicate a disproportionate greater housing problem. These housing problems and low to no/negative income can be compounded with other expenses, such as the costs such a child care, medical costs, and transportation. Additional rental assistance, housing rehabilitation assistance and a higher household income would have a positive effect on reducing these housing problems.

The need to ensure all Mansfield residents have proper facilities efforts to address residents living in the flood plan area known as Toby Run.

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

The racial divide in Mansfield is the black population versus white, the majority of Mansfield's black population lives in census tracts 6-7-31. These census tracts represent the majority of the vacant and abandon structures, code enforcement, need for home renovation dollars, financial education and activities for youth. The limited resources in the area make the attempt to fill the gap in these areas, but so much more is needed.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,040	740	140
White	1,340	630	90
Black / African American	615	95	35
Asian	10	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	45	0	0

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	625	2,615	0
White	490	2,000	0

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Black / African American	125	605	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	4	10	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	315	4,020	0
White	275	3,200	0
Black / African American	39	665	0
Asian	0	35	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	35	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	45	2,230	0
White	30	1,790	0
Black / African American	0	380	0
Asian	15	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	0	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

Discussion

The City does not receive Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funds as an entitlement; they are managed by Richland County Harmony House. Therefore the city does not develop performance standards, evaluate outcomes or develop funding, policies or procedures for the administration of HMIS. However, as an active member of the Richland County Homeless Commission, we are able to provide input on such things to the group.

The City Community Development Manager is very active with the local Continuum of Care agencies as a funder, an advisor to boards, and through providing technical assistance for program development and implementation. All agencies were invited to participate in listening sessions and public comment sessions for this plan. In addition, the manager attends many agency and community meetings in order to hear public and agencies' concerns, discussions and plans for addressing emergency shelter issues. Funding recommendations based on the information collected locally is shared with the Homeless Consortium for the annual application process.

The HMIS data system is used by the state and local agencies participating in the Emergency Solutions Grant to gather information and evaluate outcomes.

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:

Review of the data shows that the lowest income households report the majority of severe housing problems-1,190 report having one or more of the four housing problems recognized by HUD. Of that population, 0-30% of area median income (AMI), disproportionate greater need exists for Black/African American's, American Indian's, and Hispanic's. For the group of 30-50% AMI, Asian's are identified with a disproportionate need. For the group of 50-80% AMI, the disproportionate greater need percentage for the racial groups did not exceed 10% for the group as a whole. Finally, 80-100% AMI, the Black/African American was identified as having a disproportionate greater need.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	12,820	3,830	2,845	140
White	10,600	2,960	2,000	90
Black / African American	1,775	800	750	35
Asian	110	35	10	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	40	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	80	4	50	0

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

Discussion:

Review of the data shows that the lowest income households report the majority of severe housing problems-1,190 report having one or more of the four housing problems recognized by HUD. Of that population, 0-30% of area median income (AMI), disproportionate greater need exists for Black/African American's, American Indian's, and Hispanic's. For the group of 30-50% AMI, Asian's are identified with a disproportionate need. For the group of 50-80% AMI, the disproportionate greater need percentage for the racial groups did not exceed 10% for the group as a whole. Finally, 80-100% AMI, the Black/African American was identified as having a disproportionate greater need.

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?

Those with income 30% and lower category have the most need, as they cannot afford well maintained housing units, nor can they spare the expense of repairs or maintenance in an owned property. In the areas examined, the most need was found among whites, and there were also elevated need levels for Black Americans.

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

Income needs and levels has been address throughout the study

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

The majority of Mansfield's population lives in census tracts 6-7-31, the only minority representing more than one percent is black and as the black population live in every census tract the number is limited in many of the higher income census tract areas. The highest job market for black Americans in Mansfield was the former General Motors that relocated in 2009 with many of those person(s) and families leaving with them. Those that retired, many face the challenge of living on a much lower income level. This situation was not limited to minorities but to all, as they face the shocking awareness of living on a limited budget.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

The PHA has the following goals for the program:

To assist the local economy by increasing the occupancy rate and the amount of money flowing into the community.

- To attain and maintain a high level of standards and professionalism in our day-to-day management of all program components.
- To administer an efficient high-performing agency through continuous improvement of the PHA support systems and commitment to our employees and their development.
- To provide decent, safe, and sanitary housing for very low-income family who are maintaining their rent payments at an affordable level.
- To ensure that all units meet Housing Quality Standards and families pay fair and reasonable rents.
- To promote fair housing and the opportunity for very low-income family of all ethnicities to locate reliable housing.
- To promote a housing program which maintains quality, service, and integrity while providing an incentive to private property owners to rent to very low-income families.

The Mansfield Metropolitan Housing Authority, like most agencies which rely heavily on federal government funding, has faced deep cuts in the federal commitment to the local rental assistance program.

The sequestration resulted in an over \$450,000 loss in federal housing assistance funds during Calendar Year 2013. Instead of assisting 1,710 Richland County families as it is contracted to do, the agency will provide rental assistance to no more than 1,600 families by the end of the year with available funding.

In addition, to continue assisting approximately 1,600 families this year, the agency will draw-down over 50% of its remaining funds.Â The outlook for FY 2014 is not any brighter, unless Congress appropriates additional funding for the Housing Choice Voucher Program, which seems very unlikely, the remaining families will have no place to go to get the much needed assistance.

The MMHA has reduced staff and taken other measures in an attempt to help defray some of the administrative fee losses resulting from the sequestration effects.

Meanwhile, the need for rental assistance continues to grow in Richland County. There are currently 1,116 families, veterans, and senior citizens waiting for rental help through the agency. New low-income applicants are being told that, at best, the wait for rental assistance is a minimum of three years from the date of application. Local funding sources are virtually non-existent, as most foundations, local governments and funding resources are facing similar financial shortfalls and have scaled back their donations/grants as well. Until the federal government or other funding solutions are located and/or developed, the outlook for continued rental help to the nations low income senior citizens, families, and veterans appears bleak, at best. Despite these obstacles, the MMHA, its staff and board, remain committed to doing the most with whatever dollars are available to help Richland County's homeless and low-income persons.

Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	0	1,653	0	1,653	0	0	0

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	0	0	0	9,422	0	9,422	0	0
Average length of stay	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	0
Average Household size	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	0	226	0	226	0	0
# of Disabled Families	0	0	0	543	0	543	0	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	0	1,653	0	1,653	0	0
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	0	952	0	952	0	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	0	688	0	688	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	4	0	4	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

Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	0	1,640	0	1,640	0	0	0
*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:

Metropolitan Housing is based on vouchers and do not have public housing

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

Increasing the number of vouchers

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

I feel the financial needs for residents in Mansfield, mirrors cities of equal and larger in size. The recession for many communities was a depression for others, Mansfield being one. Communities like Mansfield are faced with fewer dollars for various organizations to pay rent and utilities of those on a limited budget or those dollars totally being cutoff. Inflation as a whole has made families who cannot see any opportunities to get out of poverty. For those with 30% and below income, there is almost no opportunity to move out of poverty. The job market appears to be looking better for employers. They can pay a lesser rate and because it is an employer's market can hire a higher skill person at a discounted rate and keep them at a lower rate.

Discussion

On average forty families lose their vouchers each year. Two overwhelming reasons is for illegal drug use and fraud based on their income. The voucher waiting time period is between 2.5 to 3 years. Metropolitan Housing Authority only opens their application the first Friday of the month for one hour. If the time for application was one day a month this would overwhelm the agency. With Metro administration funding the local metro office has reduce its staff to the bare minimum with increasing challenges like investigations of possible housing repair complaints, the increasing complaints of bed bugs in there, unit and who is at fault. etc.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

Richland County's homeless definition encompasses a wider, more realistic population definitive of Richland County; definition is as follows.

An individual or family shall be considered homeless if they meet one or more of the following:

They are residing in a place not fit for human habitation.

1. They are living in shared, overcrowded (as defined by code) conditions.
2. They have no address, are living in a shelter, or are on a waiting list for a shelter.

Research has provided data that chronic homeless persons represent 10% of the homeless population and that they consume over 50% of the public resources, i.e., emergency medical services, psychiatric treatment, recovery/detox facilities, shelters and law enforcement/corrections services (HUD, 2003).

Since 1997, Richland County has been completing a yearly point-in-time survey as a count of both the sheltered and unsheltered homeless in our community. The Richland County Homeless Coalition utilizes a needs assessment in completing the yearly point-in-time survey to document both where homeless individual and families are staying as well as their reasons for homelessness

Our Community's Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness is the first effort of this kind for Richland County. It is an ambitious plan, but one with a clear focus – ending chronic homelessness in our community over the next ten years.

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):

Richland County Homeless Commissions mission is to prevent and end involuntary homelessness. Their mission is to end involuntary homelessness by:

- Ensuring that adequate services (housing, social support, education, employment) are available and accessible;
- Reaching out and empowering homeless individuals to use available services to achieve self-sufficiency;
- Increasing the community's understanding and awareness of homelessness at all levels;
- Inspiring individuals, organizations, clubs, and groups to become actively involved in ending homelessness; and
- Creating long-term changes in attitudes and the way homelessness is viewed and addressed in our community/region/state.

Our present efforts are to address:

Housing – Creating an adequate supply of permanent, habitable, affordable housing;

- Incomes – Ensuring that homeless people have incomes to pay for housing and that they achieve living wage jobs to escape the cycle of homelessness; and
- Prevention – Establishing emergency prevention programs.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	685	0
Black or African American	285	0
Asian	3	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	2	0
Pacific Islander	0	0
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	6	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.

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

There is limited data on number of persons becoming homeless and exiting homelessness each year, and the number of days that a person experience homelessness

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

There is limited data on number of persons becoming homeless and exiting homelessness each year and the number of days that a person experience homelessness

Discussion:

Harmony House A Community Partnership to Prevent and End Involuntary Homelessness. Their mission is to end involuntary homelessness by:

- Ensuring that adequate services (housing, social support, education, employment) are available and accessible;

- Reaching out and empowering homeless individuals to use available services to achieve self-sufficiency;
- Increasing the community's understanding and awareness of homelessness at all levels;
- Inspiring individuals, organizations, clubs, and groups to become actively involved in ending homelessness; and
- Creating long-term changes in attitudes and the way homelessness is viewed and addressed in our community/region/state.

Harmony House A Community Partnership to Prevent and End Involuntary Homelessness. Has a mission to end involuntary homelessness by:

- Ensuring that adequate services (housing, social support, education, employment) are available and accessible;
- Reaching out and empowering homeless individuals to use available services to achieve self-sufficiency;
- Increasing the community's understanding and awareness of homelessness at all levels;
- Inspiring individuals, organizations, clubs, and groups to become actively involved in ending homelessness; and
- Creating long-term changes in attitudes and the way homelessness is viewed and addressed in our community/region/state.

Their initial goals are to address:

Housing – Creating an adequate supply of permanent, habitable, affordable housing;

Incomes – Ensuring that homeless people have incomes to pay for housing and that they achieve living wage jobs to escape the cycle of homelessness; and

- Prevention – Establishing emergency prevention programs.

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

Introduction:

Special Needs Housing is defined as developments that provide permanent supportive housing and integrated housing for persons with special needs. Persons with special needs are those that are physically, emotionally or mentally impaired or suffer from mental illness, developmentally disabled, a youth aging out of foster care, persons with addictions, HIV/AIDS and their families, and victims of domestic violence.

There are consistent patterns between the special needs population and the increased risk for homelessness because of lack of adequate housing facilities and services available. These populations not only need permanent housing, but also integrated services to decrease their risk for homelessness. Funding is also always an issue when dealing with non-homeless needs. The amount of adequate funding never seems to be available.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Persons with special needs are those that are physically, emotionally or mentally impaired or suffer from mental illness, developmentally disabled, a youth aging out of foster care, persons with addictions, HIV/AIDS and their families, and victims of domestic violence.

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

The housing and supportive service needs of these populations include: New Unit Production under the Tax Credit Program, Rehabilitation, and Tenant Based Rental Assistance, job training and financial education and assistance.

Special needs populations typically work with a case manager or other staff with a service agency, who will help to coordinate housing and services. They will also help to coordinate services that they do not provide, such as mental health or substance abuse programs and services. Modifications to housing units such as ramps or modified bathrooms are needed for elderly and disabled households.

1. Owner Occupied and Rental Unit Low-Income Housing Rehabilitation
2. More quality, affordable and single level housing
3. More nursing home beds
4. Assisted living and skilled care for elderly
5. Very Low (0-30% AMI) and low-income (30-50% AMI) and Moderate-income (50-80% AMI) Affordable Rental Units

6. Homeownership for low and moderate income households
7. Rent/utility assistance for permanent and transitional housing for the homeless, victims of domestic violence
8. Blighted properties
9. Financial Education to low-mod income households

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

The Mental Health Boards over sees many organizations that work together to increase the housing and services for the special needs community. Agencies working together play an important role in the success of establishing and running effective programs.

Discussion:

The largest housing needs in the City of Mansfield for all income classes is decent, safe, and sanitary affordable housing. There is an oversupply of affordable housing that is not decent, safe, or sanitary. Goals will focus on rehabilitating affordable rental housing to improve the quality of rental housing and to encourage home ownership.

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

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

Areas within the City of Mansfield have identified public facility needs, and some of those are best met through a city capital improvement program, general funding or other public allocation. Some of the needs, however, are found in low to moderate income neighborhoods outside the scope of these other public facility planning efforts, and may include neighborhood centers, senior centers, recreation facilities, or accessibility modifications in public facilities.

How were these needs determined?

The needs have been determined using statistics from the Census, Public Meetings, and Public Hearings.

1. Energy Efficiency Improvements
2. Home Water & Sewer Repairs
3. A.D.A. compliance
4. Sidewalk installations and repairs

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

Like most other communities, funding for public improvements are limited. Mansfield was fortunate with a tax levy to reinstate the city parks department to cut the grass to address the out dated pavilions. The swimming pools has been supported over the past few years by donations through the Richland Foundation, but was informed last year additional funding for 2014 will not be available, The approval of the Pride Levy will allow two swimming pools to be open for the public. Challenges continue to exist such as transportation to and from the pools.

How were these needs determined?

Public improvement needs were determined through public via the Needs Assessment Survey, agency and stakeholder consultation, and staff recommendation.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

There are many public service needs, including transportation, programs for job searches and training, programs for seniors, food pantry services, and services for the homelessness.

1. Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention
2. Job Training Program
3. Mental Health Treatment
4. Early childhood development programs
5. At-Risk Youth program
6. Homeless program
7. Senior Programs
8. Transportation assistance
9. Food Programs

How were these needs determined?

Transportation over a number of years for Mansfield has been supported primary with CDBG funding. With the respects to the Federal CDBG regulations, continuing funding an for on-going program is not allowed. The future of Mansfield-Richland county funding is not yet determined.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

Statement of policy

The United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) provides an annual grant on a formula basis to the City of Mansfield to develop a viable urban community by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment, by expanding economic opportunities, principally for low- and moderate-income persons. HUD awards the Community Development Block Grant to the City of Mansfield to carry out a wide range of community development activities directed toward revitalizing neighborhoods, economic development, and providing improved community facilities and services.

The City of Mansfield develops its own programs and funding priorities. The City of Mansfield must give maximum feasible priority to activities which benefit low- and moderate-income persons. The City of Mansfield may also carry out activities which aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight, or to which it certifies are designed to meet other community development needs having a particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community where other financial resources are not available to meet such needs. CDBG funds may not be used for activities which do not meet these broad national objectives.

CDBG funds may be used for activities which include, but are not limited to acquisition of real property; relocation and demolition; rehabilitation of residential and non-residential structures; construction of public facilities and improvements, such as water and sewer facilities, streets, neighborhood centers, and the conversion of school buildings for eligible purposes; public services, within certain limits; activities relating to energy conservation and renewable energy resources; and providing assistance to profit-motivated businesses to carry out economic development and job creation/retention activities.

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

Introduction

Mansfield continues to loose housing units do to the property becoming vacant for reasons such as disrepair, absentee landlords, and deteriorating neighborhoods. After the property becomes vacant

many are then vandalized for the copper, and any other valuables to the property and with the low property values here we do not have the future value for rehab.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	14,305	64%
1-unit, attached structure	975	4%
2-4 units	2,777	12%
5-19 units	2,597	12%
20 or more units	1,013	5%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	744	3%
Total	22,411	100%

Table 26 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	0	0%	265	3%
1 bedroom	171	2%	1,894	24%
2 bedrooms	2,560	24%	3,089	39%
3 or more bedrooms	8,116	75%	2,686	34%
Total	10,847	101%	7,934	100%

Table 27 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS

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

Mansfield continues to loose housing units do to the property becoming vacant for reasons such as disrepair, absentee landlords, and deteriorating neighborhoods. After the property becomes vacant many are then vandalized of the copper, and any other valuables to the property and with the low property values we have here do not have the future value for rehab.

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

With demolition grant funding from Moving Ohio Forward Grant in the amount of \$741,000, the City of Mansfield's Pride Levy in a estimated amount of \$5-600,000 for at least the next four years, the county land bank funding from the 5% tax delinquent fund to be used in both Mansfield and the County with an estimated amount of 230,000 - 260,000 per year, and the award of the NIP grant from Ohio Housing Finance from the State Hardest Hit Funds of which Richland County received \$774,000 in round 1 of these Land Bank grant. An estimated 150 vacant and deteriorated structures will be demolished in each of the next four years. Most of these properties have been vacant for many years and it useful life ended many years ago. Some of the properties have and continue to be in the category of properties with the owners weather they are owners, or rental the owner(s) will turn their backs on these properties once those properties are abandon it will not take much time before the then occupied property become the victim of vandals stripping time of the furnace, electrical, siding, and any other precious material in the house leaving to the for the wrecking ball because the value to renovate fair exceed the renovation cost.

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

No. Although there are enough housing units available to meet the needs of the City, there are not enough housing units affordable to those in the extremely low- and very low- income ranges for individuals, families with children, large low-income families, and families with disabilities.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

Housing need for families with income at or below 50% and below, and 30% and below Mansfield medium income levels and housing for single individuals continue to be a major need for the community.

Discussion

While there are an adequate number of housing units to house the number of households in the community, the rental cost and purchase cost are outside the reach of persons making minimum wage and even those making above minimum wage. Gap assistance is needed for the immediate housing needs; however for long term stability there needs to be job training, job skill or higher education in order to increase earning power to a livable wage. HUD Section VIII vouchers have a waiting list of over 3 years and the average apartment turnover rate is between 2-4 years. Federal funding cuts are likely to reduce the number of vouchers and add to the waiting time for one to become available.

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

Introduction

The purpose of the Market Analysis is to provide a clear picture of the environment in which the City of Mansfield must administer its programs over the course of the Consolidated Plan. In conjunction with the Needs Assessment, the Market Analysis will provide the basis for the Strategic Plan and the programs and projects to be administered.

Most of the data tables in this section are populated with a default data set based on the most recent data available from HUD. Additional data has been obtained from various sources, including more current American Community Survey (ACS) estimates and local data sources from the City of Mansfield.

This chapter is based on HUD regulations and covers the following broad topics:

- **General Characteristics of the Housing Market** – The general characteristics of the City’s housing market, including supply, demand, and condition and cost of housing, are described in the following sections: Number of Housing Units; Cost of Housing; and, Condition of Housing.
- **Lead-based Paint Hazards** – The Condition of Housing section provides an estimate of the number of housing units within the City of Mansfield that are occupied by low or moderate income families that contain lead-based paint hazards.
- **Public and Assisted Housing** – A description and identification publicly assisted housing units in the City of Mansfield is provided in the Public and Section 8 Assistance. This narrative details the physical condition of such units, the restoration and revitalization needs, Section 504 needs, and the strategy for improving the management and operation of public housing and for improving the living environment of low and moderate income families living in public housing.
- **Assisted Housing** -- The information collected in the Number of Housing Units section describes the number and targeting (income level and type of family served) of units currently assisted by local, state, or Federally funded programs and an assessment of whether any such units are expected to be lost from the assisted housing inventory for any reason, such expiration of Section 8 contracts.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2010	% Change
Median Home Value	71,700	84,200	17%
Median Contract Rent	347	424	22%

Table 28 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2006-2010 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	5,701	71.9%
\$500-999	2,036	25.7%
\$1,000-1,499	82	1.0%
\$1,500-1,999	27	0.3%
\$2,000 or more	88	1.1%
Total	7,934	100.0%

Table 29 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	665	No Data
50% HAMFI	2,920	1,275
80% HAMFI	6,220	3,570
100% HAMFI	No Data	4,960
Total	9,805	9,805

Table 30 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	460	463	615	903	906
High HOME Rent	460	481	615	903	906
Low HOME Rent	460	481	615	743	830

Table 31 – Monthly Rent

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

The population 30% and below have the greatest problem finding housing. With the challenges of placement of persons with greatest need into housing, many have no income and no way to pay rent.

Where Mansfield does have emergency housing facilities, in most cases there will only offer housing for no more than 90 days.

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

Housing in Mansfield is still one of the lowest in the country. Utilities on the other hand are higher than other communities our size. Over the past two years unemployment has gone down from 9.7% to 7.1%.

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

This is not a reality for persons at or below 50% of the medium population as stated throughout this report. The rental market is competitive but high utility bills and decent affordable housing and utilities for those with the income between 65 and 80 percent of the medium is still a struggle.

Discussion

Where more than 50% of those that rent are not making more than minimum wage cannot afford fair market rent.

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

Introduction

The need for owner and rental rehabilitation is greatly needed due to the aging housing stock. Housing units may need rehabilitation such as code deficiencies, ADA modifications, energy efficiency and general maintenance. Conditions of units may be associated with 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room 4. Cost burden greater than 30%. According to the Conditions of Units chart approximately 27% of renters and 15% owners experience one of the previously mentioned conditions.

Definitions

A substandard dwelling is any building or portion thereof in which certain conditions exist to the extent that it endangers the health and safety of its occupants or the public. Following is a list of those conditions:

Inadequate sanitation due to a lack of, or improper:

- bathroom facilities in a dwelling unit
- bathroom facilities per number of hotel guests
- kitchen sink
- hot and cold running water
- adequate heating
- operation of required ventilating equipment
- minimum amounts of natural light and ventilation required
- required electrical lighting
- connection to required sewage disposal system

Dampness, general dilapidation or improper maintenance constitutes substandard housing if the condition endangers the health and safety of the occupants or the public. In cases of insect/rodent infestation and inadequate garbage storage and removal, a health officer must determine the health and safety risk.

Structural hazards, including:

- deteriorated or inadequate foundations
- flooring or floor supports which is/are defective, deteriorated or insufficient to carry imposed loads with safety
- walls, partitions, or other vertical supports that split, lean, list or buckle due to defective material or deterioration, or are of insufficient size to carry imposed loads with safety

- ceilings, roofs, ceiling and roof supports, or other horizontal supports which sag, split, or buckle due to defective material or deterioration, or are of insufficient size to carry imposed loads with safety
- fireplaces or chimneys which list, bulge, or settle due to defective material or deterioration, or are of insufficient size or strength to carry imposed loads with safety

Any nuisance which endangers the health and safety of the occupants or the public.

All substandard plumbing, wiring, and/or mechanical equipment, unless it conformed to all applicable laws in effect at the time of installation and has been maintained in a good and safe condition. All plumbing work must be free of cross-connections and siphonage between fixtures.

Faulty weather protection, including:

- deteriorated, crumbling, or loose plaster special attention to dwellings built prior to 1978
- deteriorated or ineffective waterproofing of exterior walls, roof, foundations, or floors, including broken windows or doors
- broken, rotted, split, or buckled exterior wall coverings or roof coverings

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	2,665	25%	3,448	43%
With two selected Conditions	49	0%	140	2%
With three selected Conditions	21	0%	30	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	8,112	75%	4,316	54%
Total	10,847	100%	7,934	99%

Table 32 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	340	3%	480	6%
1980-1999	1,114	10%	1,204	15%
1950-1979	4,887	45%	3,742	47%
Before 1950	4,506	42%	2,508	32%
Total	10,847	100%	7,934	100%

Table 33 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2006-2010 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	9,393	87%	6,250	79%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	165	2%	4,835	61%

Table 34 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS (Total Units) 2006-2010 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 35 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

Studies have stated housing units over 40 years old are considered to have reached economic obsolescence, and will require major system and component updates, that typically are high cost items that become deferred maintenance. Deferred maintenance can become blight that adversely affects neighborhoods.

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

Lead based paint was banned in 1978. Approximately 70% of housing in the Mansfield area was constructed before 1980. Therefore a majority of the housing units available may contain lead based paint hazard. Approximately 12% of renters and 16% of owners with children reside in these units with potential lead based paint hazards.

Discussion

Mansfield's primary housing stock was built prior to 1978. Over the past eight years 135 cases of ELB were reported to Richland County Health Department of which 123 or 91% of all cases during that time were reported in Mansfield.

The City is putting a high priority on addressing substandard, abandoned, vacant, and blighted homes in the community. However, it is not a simple issue to address because of legal requirements for "due process," which can be a long, drawn out process. Abandoned homes attract vagrants, criminal activity and can affect market values of homes in the vicinity.

Lead-based paint is a serious issue that may affect over half of the housing units in the community, but it is costly to abate. Encapsulation with non-lead based paint has minimized exposure, but it remains an issue that is especially critical for households with children under six and pregnant women. Current funding makes it almost impossible to fund projects requiring lead abatement, as tenant relocation is required for the duration of the lead work.

Cost burdens remain the most critical issue to address and the most difficult because it affects half of the residents in the community.

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

Introduction

Mansfield do not have any public housing.

Totals Number of Units

	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available				1,710			0	0	0
# of accessible units									
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 36 – 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:

N/A

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score

Table 37 - Public Housing Condition

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

N/A

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

Richland County Homeless Commission has become a strong collaborative entity that works very well together for the benefit of their mutual clients. There is a strong referral system in place and agencies that are part of 211 and the HMIS.

Discussion:

Where there may be a need for public housing year ago the Metropolitan Housing Authority decided not to apply for funding for public housing, instead the decision was through a voucher system that would allow residents the opportunity of picking where they wish to live.

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

Introduction

- Richland County the 22 largest County and Mansfield being Ohio's 15th largest city based on the 2010 census Richland County being within 75 miles of 76% of Ohio's population and 450 miles of 60% of U.S. population, and the largest city within 60 miles with excellent choice for health and mental health care an two State prisons makes Mansfield a destination point for individuals and families in need of those services.

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

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

Table 38 - 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

Harmony House staff provide case management, assistance with clothing, personal care needs, life skills training and vocational development through job and employment training. They also provide food and transportation to work, school and other service providers.

Harmony House staff provide case management, assistance with clothing, personal care needs, life skills training and vocational development through job and employment training. They also provide food and transportation to work, school and other service providers.

Action for various services or assistance, such as transportation passes, funding for work clothes, rent deposits, and utility deposits and the Department of Labor for assistance with resumes, job applications, interview skills and testing for Vocational Rehabilitation training, if applicable.

A variety of other agencies assist with the homeless, such as Catholic Charities, NECIC,

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.

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

Introduction

There are a variety of service providers supporting Mansfield-Richland County. These providers coordinate among themselves as well as through Richland County Mental Health and Recovery Services to ensure that they are meeting the needs of the community to the best of their abilities. One of the ways they coordinate is through the area's unmet needs committee. This committee is a chance for service providers to have a round table discussion about updates and changes in their organizations and a chance for them seek assistance and advice if needed. At this time the Homeless Commission holds meetings every other month addressing these 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

According to the U.S. Census 2010 American Community Survey there are 5,580 people (14% of the total population) in Mansfield City with a disability (civilian, non-institutionalized). The 65 and over category has the largest percentage of disabled population, and the 18 to 64 category has the largest number of disabled persons. Data indicates the need for specialized housing for disabled persons, particularly given the high prevalence of disabilities in the older population groups. The need for specialized housing is dependent on the type of disability. Such housing may be specialized in terms of physical modifications, sleeping accommodations, organizational structure, security monitoring, and staffing with applicable supportive services.

Most home features needed to allow independent living by persons with physical mobility disabilities can be incorporated into new construction without substantially altering the standard unit floor plan. Retrofitting an existing unit is a more expensive, and therefore less cost-effective alternative, but necessary for those disabled households which would like to comfortably “age in place” and not have to move from their long-time homes due to developing physical mobility limitations.

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

There are a variety of agencies in the Mansfield green that provide housing options and case management assistance for those returning from mental and physical health institutions. They provide the option of living independently in a group setting. The independent living agency in Mansfield offers programs that provide people with the rent, ramps, and utility dollars. The Center for Individual and

Family Living, now known as Catalyst “Life Services” provide rent, utility, and housing under HUD 811 and Mental Health dollars.

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

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

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))

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

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

Introduction

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	41	0	0	0	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	1,557	1,830	12	9	-3
Construction	440	534	3	3	0
Education and Health Care Services	2,940	6,554	23	32	9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	603	850	5	4	-1
Information	388	976	3	5	2
Manufacturing	2,632	4,101	21	20	-1
Other Services	493	819	4	4	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	611	802	5	4	-1
Public Administration	29	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	1,897	2,202	15	11	-4
Transportation and Warehousing	412	530	3	3	0
Wholesale Trade	600	1,231	5	6	1
Total	12,643	20,429	--	--	--

Table 39 - Business Activity

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS (Workers), 2010 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	20,698
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	17,935
Unemployment Rate	13.35
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	38.21
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	6.95

Table 40 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	2,506
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	754
Service	2,051
Sales and office	3,136
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	982
Production, transportation and material moving	1,791

Table 41 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	14,828	86%
30-59 Minutes	1,554	9%
60 or More Minutes	857	5%
Total	17,239	100%

Table 42 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2006-2010 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	1,194	327	2,954
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	5,345	863	3,934
Some college or Associate's degree	5,232	580	2,281

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Bachelor's degree or higher	2,873	53	578

Table 43 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	123	99	139	379	792
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1,207	1,305	1,217	1,336	1,408
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	1,614	2,606	2,682	4,854	3,220
Some college, no degree	1,306	1,993	1,382	2,661	1,015
Associate's degree	113	530	626	936	188
Bachelor's degree	202	607	589	945	661
Graduate or professional degree	12	162	316	885	364

Table 44 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	14,345
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	22,122
Some college or Associate's degree	26,183
Bachelor's degree	36,446
Graduate or professional degree	57,179

Table 45 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS

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

The primary employment sectors for Mansfield City are:

The shortage of livable wage jobs is the primary contributing factor to the high number of people living in poverty and suffering from those burdens of maintaining housing.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

On April 28, 2014 a meeting was held with members of RCDG business sectors to discuss directly related to the needs and possible impediments hindering businesses in Mansfield. Eight members of the business sectors talked about areas of need related to business and low and moderate income residents.

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

In 2010 the public announcement of the closing of GM was made a project study from a professor from North Central State, presented is prediction represent a fairly accurate picture of the loss of GM.

GM's decision to close the Mansfield Plant would have a major impact on the Mansfield/Richland County community. The closing of the GM Plant will result if the loss of nearly 1,300 total jobs and nearly \$18,520.00 in payroll in 2010. The figures do not account for any wages and benefit extensions workers may receive from their national labor contract. Earlier in 2009 Jay Plastic announced that it was laying off a total of 500 workers, representing an estimated loss to the city of a payroll amounting to \$11,440.000.

The following is a summary of the economic impact the GM closing will have on the City of Mansfield.

1. Jobs: About 130 workers or ten percent of the total workers at the GM plant that live in the city of Mansfield will be affected by the GM plant closing. It is projected that the net loss of 130 direct jobs will occur on or before 2010. The loss of an additional 650 indirect jobs in Mansfield by 2010 will be attributed to the losses in indirect jobs by employees of companies that work directly with GM, such as the 500 workers laid off at Jay Plastic a major auto supplier located in the city, and retail outlets and restaurants who may lose jobs due to a loss of business.
1. Payroll: Mansfield will lose an estimated payroll amounting to \$13,520.000 from the 130 GM workers residing in Mansfield. An additional \$14,212,000 in payroll will be attributed to the loss of 650 indirect jobs in the service sector.
2. City income Tax Revenues: The City of Mansfield currently assesses a 1.75% state income tax. It is estimated that the state will lose \$1,874,340 in income tax revenues in 2010.

Summary

The following excel sheet proved a variation in the format summarizing the development impacts that will be felt; in the City of Mansfield from the closing of the GM plant and the recent layoffs I Jay Plastic Industries on Mansfield

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

Mansfield's unemployment rate is 7.4% there is no solid data showing individuals that have exhausted either their benefits or have just given up seeking employment. Based on the RCDG meeting the following represents the challenges local businesses face.

- Transportation to job sites primarily second and third shift
- Prospective employees passing a drug test
- A strong technical background for highly technical jobs

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

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- Transportation to job sites primarily second and third shift
- Prospective employees passing a drug test
- A strong technical background for highly technical jobs

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

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

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

Discussion

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

Increased concentrations of racial or ethnic populations are frequently not due to steering by real estate or lending agents, but rather to the preferences of those populations to live in areas with family, friends, and other similar support systems within their neighborhood. It is important to note, particularly when viewing the concentration are in census tracts 6,7,8,16,31.

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

As stated above census tracts 6,7,8,16,31 have the majority of minority concentration in Mansfield. Note census tract 16 majority population is instructional population with the majority of residents are minority.

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

In census tracts 6,7,8,16,31 has primary the same characteristics with the highest minority population, the lowest income levels, the areas with the highest number of structures in need to be demolished and with the most code violations. These areas are where the majority of our CDBG and HOME dollars area placed.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

The rich heritage on the area is a great value to the community. These areas are some of Mansfield's oldest areas. One of Ohio oldest, community centers The Friendly Housing, has resided in census tract 7 for over 75 years. The importance of The Friendly house represents cultural diversity in the 50's and 60's priority to the civil rights movement. The Ocie Hill Building is one of Mansfield's pre 1900 school buildings, presently owned by The City and is used as a community building for the area.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

One of the strategic efforts is to demolish deteriorated dwellings in the area to offer better safety and health to the local residents. One of Mansfield locals non-profits, NECIC, has been the catalytic to assist local residents in bring their community needs to the for-front. NECIC is a holistic organization with a grass roots approach to bring a more positive stability to census tract 6 and 7.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

Mansfield city is an entitlement grantee for Community Development Block grant (CDBG) funds from HUD.

The Strategic Plan focuses on those activities that will be funded through the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) over the next five years (2014-2018).

The Strategic Plan is used to establish Mansfield's general strategy, objectives and goals for housing, community development, economic development, and support of public services designed to address the identified needs of individuals and households with incomes at or below 80 percent of the HUD area median income (AMI) for household size. As federal funding is decreasing we must focus our efforts on those in the lowest income brackets and with the highest, unmet needs.

This Strategic Plan takes a wide lens view of the needs of the City, focusing principally on the extremely low, low and moderate income residents. As prescribe by statutory guidelines, this plan is developed to address the following goal and objectives:

- Provide decent housing
- A suitable living environment, and
- Expand economic opportunities
- Demolition of Deteriorated structures

We will accept applications for city-wide projects for Public Services, Public Facilities and Economic Development projects.

All projects funded must meet on of the High Priority needs as identified in this plan

The primary barrier to affordable housing is a lack of funds - on the part of the City for providing the deep subsidy needed to bridge the gap between real costs and low earnings of the population; and on the part of the population, the lack of education and job skills needed to earn a livable wage; and on the part of the community for a lack of jobs available that pay a livable wage. The shortage of funding also effects our ability to aggressively eliminate lead-based paint hazards in our aging housing stock.

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

Geographic Area

Table 46 - Geographic Priority Areas

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

	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
3	Area Name:	Census Tract 31
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
	4	Area Name:
Area Type:		Local Target area
Other Target Area Description:		
HUD Approval Date:		
% of Low/ Mod:		
Revital Type:		Housing
Other Revital Description:		
Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.		
Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.		
How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?		
Identify the needs in this target area.		
What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?		
Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?		
5		Area Name:
	Area Type:	Local Target area

	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
6	Area Name:	Census Tract 8
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
7	Area Name:	Mansfield Lahn Airport
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	

% of Low/ Mod:	
Revital Type:	Commercial
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)

Area Type: Local Target area

Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.

All property inside the corporate limits of the City of Mansfield, Approximation of the boundaries: South of Sheets Road on 13, North of Hanley Road at 13/71 West of S. Illinois Avenue and East of Home Road.

Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area. Total Occupied

Housing Units - 27,741 Owner - 16,209; Renter - 11,712 Housing types include:

64.9% single-family;

16% 10 + units apartment complex;

14% 1-4 Units

6% mobile homes & other.

How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?

Consultations identified social service needs for low income people in all areas of the community.

Identify the needs in this target area.

Needs in the area include affordable housing, substandard housing, social service needs, elderly care, disability accommodations, cost burdens, public facilities and infrastructure, economic development, micro enterprise loans, energy efficiency and green build projects, public facilities updates for safety and energy efficiency, neighborhood and community centers, affordable transportation to all areas of town, legal assistance for low income people, asset building programs to help people pull themselves out of poverty. The community also needs additional providers of dental, medical and eye care to work with low income people. More work needs to be done in making all intersections and public and private buildings ADA compliant.

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

Priority Needs

Table 47 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Housing Rehabilitation
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Individuals Families with Children Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families
	Geographic Areas Affected	CHAMBER DISTRICT Census Tract 6 Census Tract 7 Census Tract 31 Census Tract 16 Census Tract 8
	Associated Goals	Rehabilitation Sub recipient Rehab Planning and Administration
	Description	This priority will assess the need for housing rehabilitation for owner occupied homes. Code compliance and other activities will address the rehabilitation of the housing units. Approximately 25%-35% of funds expected in 25% of funds expected in 2014 from CDBG and HOME grants will be used for housing rehabilitation.

	Basis for Relative Priority	Homeowner rehabilitation "Full and Emergency", lead based paint abatement if over \$20,5000 – deferred loan grants
2	Priority Need Name	Economic Development
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle
	Geographic Areas Affected	CHAMBER DISTRICT Mansfield Lahn Airport
	Associated Goals	Planning and Administration 108 Loan
	Description	To provide assistance to businesses to gain and maintain jobs in the area.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Entrepreneurship – job creation Small business development Investment in vacant commercial buildings Small business loans Neighborhood investment incentives Assistance for start-ups Commercial corridor façade improvements Façade and business rehabilitation
3	Priority Need Name	Substandard Housing
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Individuals Families with Children Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	CHAMBER DISTRICT Census Tract 6 Census Tract 7 Census Tract 31 Census Tract 16 Census Tract 8
	Associated Goals	Rehabilitation Planning and Administration Neighborhood Facilities
	Description	The need for the demolition of deteriorated housing units in the City of Mansfield, over the past twenty years Mansfield population has continue to decline, with the increasing value of scrap like copper piping and other of building materials has made many of Mansfield vacant properties victum to stripping making the property cost of renovation greatly exceeds the rehab cost.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Code enforcement More transparency with code enforcement Community policing – community building with police Weatherization Homeowner education services Assistance/incentives for homeownership First-time homebuyer assistance Assistance to retain home

4	Priority Need Name	Demolition of Deteriorated Structures
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle
	Geographic Areas Affected	CHAMBER DISTRICT Census Tract 6 Census Tract 7 Census Tract 31 Census Tract 16 Census Tract 8
	Associated Goals	Rehabilitation Planning and Administration
	Description	There is a estimated 1,000 units in need of demolition in The City of Mansfield.

<p>Basis for Relative Priority</p>	<p>Mansfield's Demolition Principles and Strategies</p> <p><u>Goals</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revitalization of neighborhoods • Promotion of economic growth • Development opportunities <p><u>Commitments</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healthy, sustainable community redevelopment • Strategic blight clearance • Deconstruction • Appropriate and innovative re-use of vacant land <p><u>Policies Governing the Identification of Properties for Demolition</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Properties that are unsafe / hazardous (fire damaged) 2. Proximity to schools, parks, day cares, churches 3. Properties that would be in support of strategic neighborhood stabilization and revitalization plans. 4. Proposals and request by nonprofit corporations that identify specific properties for ultimate acquisition and redevelopment. 5. Proposal and request by governmental entities that identify specific properties for ultimate use and redevelopment. 6. Properties that would form a part of a land assemblage development plan. <p><u>Priorities for use of Properties</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Neighborhood revitalization. 2. Transferred to RCLRC for Side Lot Program. 3. Homeownership and affordable housing. 4. Land assemblage for economic development. 5. Provision of financial resources for operating functions of RCLRC. <p><u>Priorities Concerning Neighborhood and Community Development</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The preservation of existing stable and viable neighborhoods 2. Neighborhoods in which a proposed disposition will assist in halting a slowly occurring decline or deterioration. 3. Neighborhoods which have recently experienced or are continuing to experience a rapid decline or deterioration. 4. Geographic areas which are predominantly economically non-viable for purposes of residential or commercial development. 5. Within and among each of the first four priorities shall be a concurrent priority for targeted geographic areas for which a qualified strategic
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5	Priority Need Name	Transportation
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	CHAMBER DISTRICT Census Tract 6 Census Tract 7 Census Tract 31 Census Tract 16 Census Tract 8
	Associated Goals	Planning and Administration Neighborhood Facilities
	Description	To provide decent transportation in the area to support economic growth and access to jobs for LMI persons

	Basis for Relative Priority	Special needs services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jobs • Health Services • Child care • School Transportation • Senior Services
6	Priority Need Name	Counseling Service
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Individuals Families with Children veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	CHAMBER DISTRICT Census Tract 6 Census Tract 7 Census Tract 31 Census Tract 16 Census Tract 8
	Associated Goals	Rehabilitation Neighborhood Facilities
	Description	To provide housing counseling services to those who may need financial advice to gain and maintain suitable housing.

	Basis for Relative Priority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial literacy • Supportive services • Life Skill • Domestic violence services
7	Priority Need Name	Acquisition Cost Assistance for Homeownership
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Individuals Families with Children veterans Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	CHAMBER DISTRICT Census Tract 6 Census Tract 7 Census Tract 31 Census Tract 16 Census Tract 8
	Associated Goals	Rehabilitation
	Description	To provide downpayment assistance to acquire suitable housing.

	Basis for Relative Priority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing Counseling • New homeownership of of flood plan • Senior housing • Homeowners Education • Assistance/incentives for homeownership • Homeless prevention • Code enforcement • Fair Housing Education • Life skills • Health Services
8	Priority Need Name	Transitional Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence

	Geographic Areas Affected	CHAMBER DISTRICT Census Tract 6 Census Tract 31 Census Tract 16 Census Tract 8
	Associated Goals	Rehabilitation Neighborhood Facilities
	Description	To provide temporary housing until permanent housing can be retained.
	Basis for Relative Priority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life skills • Job training specifically for special needs population • Public Transportation • Fair Housing Education • Financial counseling • Health Services • Case management • Child Care Services
9	Priority Need Name	Public Facilities - Modifications for ADA Access
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Individuals Families with Children veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Elderly Frail Elderly

	Geographic Areas Affected	CHAMBER DISTRICT Census Tract 6 Census Tract 7 Census Tract 31 Census Tract 16 Census Tract 8
	Associated Goals	Neighborhood Facilities
	Description	To provide public facilities with funds to allow access to those with disabilities.
	Basis for Relative Priority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sidewalk repair • Code Enforcement • Asset development • Park development
10	Priority Need Name	Property Acquisition for Benefit of LMI Person
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Individuals Families with Children veterans Persons with Physical Disabilities
	Geographic Areas Affected	CHAMBER DISTRICT Census Tract 6 Census Tract 7 Census Tract 31 Census Tract 16 Census Tract 8
	Associated Goals	Rehabilitation Sub recipient Rehab
	Description	To obtain properties for sale/ rental to LMI persons.

	Basis for Relative Priority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First-time Homebuyers • Relocation • Vacant house resale
11	Priority Need Name	Homeless Prevention
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	CHAMBER DISTRICT Census Tract 6 Census Tract 7 Census Tract 31 Census Tract 16 Census Tract 8

	Associated Goals	Neighborhood Facilities
	Description	To provide facilities and information to those who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless.
	Basis for Relative Priority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life skills • Counseling • Job training • Domestic Violence • Fair Housing • Job training
12	Priority Need Name	Public Facilities - Energy Efficiency Improvements
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Individuals Families with Children veterans Elderly Frail Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	CHAMBER DISTRICT Census Tract 6 Census Tract 7 Census Tract 31 Census Tract 16 Census Tract 8
	Associated Goals	Neighborhood Facilities
	Description	To provide energy efficient improvements to public facilities to keep costs down and those facilities running.

	Basis for Relative Priority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home rehabilitation non seniors • Home rehabilitation for seniors
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Narrative (Optional)

City staff also conducted meetings with various community organizations and community leaders to generated discussion and input on City and neighborhood needs. The information provided are the common themes heard from the community.

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)	Mansfield has no tenant base rental Assistance
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	N/A
New Unit Production	Over the next five (5) years the hope is to receive atleast 40 new housing units under the Tax Credit Program
Rehabilitation	The City places a great deal of effort in renovating household of low and moderate income families. Base on available funding Twenty-Five units will recieve full home rehabilitation assistance, and 175 household will receive emergency assistance. The emergency assistance will help serious code violations upto \$14,999
Acquisition, including preservation	The City is face with fifteen homes in the Toby Run area that has exceeded the 100 year flood level four times in the last ten years. The city plans if funding is available to acquire those single family homes and assist in the relocating of those families.

Table 48 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

Mansfield estimates that it will receive \$1,002,799 in entitlement funds each year for 2014-2018, for a total of \$4,011,196.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	787,742	0	0	787,742	0	Maximun Program Administration = \$157,548.00; Maximun Public Services = \$118,161

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	215,057	0	0	215,057	0	Maximun Program Administration = \$21,505.00

Table 49 - Anticipated Resources

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

the City of Mansfield is an entitlement city receiving CDBG funding and HOME funds.

Non-profit agencies funded with CDBG dollars are able to leverage other federal, state, local, and private funds. Leveraging CDGB funds is a factor that is taken into consideration as part of the application evaluation process and finding decisions.

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

There is no publically owned land or property available for use in addressing the identified needs of 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

Table 50 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The institutional structure through which the Consolidated Plan is implemented is through a structure

created by the City of Mansfield, which is the Lead Agency, HOME Participating Jurisdiction, and entitlement city. The City's strengths are that it has a history of coordinating with other governments and agencies in the implementation of HUD and non-HUD funded programs and services. The Community Development Department is responsible for managing all HUD funds received by the City.

Others the City of Mansfield coordinates with include Richland County and the Richland County Health Department, which provide plumbing inspections. The City of Mansfield a is an active member and partner of the COICoC and relies on the organization's agencies and plans in implementing the City of Mansfield HMIS program. Additional strengths from partnerships include those with over 40 neighborhoods, social services organizations, CHDO, Mansfield Metro Housing Authority, and faith based community organizations. The City's CHDO is MBIE, which has some challenges in the renovation of properties but with the support of HUD funded consultants and the City Community Development Staff has made strong improvements.

The only gap in Institutional Structure is the need to further enhance coordination among service agencies. The City of Mansfield will take the lead in promoting additional coordination with these entities.

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			
Legal Assistance			
Mortgage Assistance			
Rental Assistance			
Utilities Assistance			

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

Table 51 - 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)

To assist with rent and utility dollars for those that qualify.

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

- Lack of community shelter rooms for families that would allow them to remain together rather than being split up into 2 separate shelters.
- Lack of financial education personnel to help local residents resolve their financial crisis and place them back on the right tract.
- Lack of funding for residents needing financial assistance with their utilities
- Lack of legal aide, with the relocating of Richland County Legal Services out of the area has presented a serious heartship to low income residents.

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

The City Community Development Manager participates in Richland County Homeless Commission that works with COHHIO a statewode non profit to work with other nonprofits, private businesses, disability services organization, landlord, housing agencies, and local government.

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	Rehabilitation	2014	2015	Affordable Housing	CHAMBER DISTRICT Census Tract 6 Census Tract 7 Census Tract 31 Census Tract 16 Census Tract 8	Substandard Housing Property Acquisition for Benefit of LMI Person Housing Rehabilitation Counseling Service Acquisition Cost Assistance for Homeownership Transitional Housing Demolition of Deteriorated Structures	CDBG: \$289,751 HOME: \$147,250	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 22 Household Housing Unit
2	Sub recipient Rehab	2014	2015	Affordable Housing	CHAMBER DISTRICT Census Tract 6 Census Tract 7 Census Tract 31 Census Tract 16 Census Tract 8	Property Acquisition for Benefit of LMI Person Housing Rehabilitation	CDBG: \$21,000 HOME: \$46,301	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 2 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
3	Planning and Administration	2014	2015	Affordable Housing	CHAMBER DISTRICT Mansfield Lahn Airport Census Tract 6 Census Tract 7 Census Tract 31 Census Tract 16 Census Tract 8	Substandard Housing Housing Rehabilitation Transportation Demolition of Deteriorated Structures Economic Development	CDBG: \$157,548 HOME: \$21,506	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 55 Persons Assisted Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 125 Households Assisted
4	Neighborhood Facilities	2014	2015	Non-Homeless Special Needs	CHAMBER DISTRICT Census Tract 6 Census Tract 7 Census Tract 31 Census Tract 16 Census Tract 8	Substandard Housing Public Facilities - Modifications for ADA Access Public Facilities - Energy Efficiency Improvements Counseling Service Transitional Housing Transportation Homeless Prevention	CDBG: \$91,443	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 3 Households Assisted Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 23 Households Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
5	108 Loan	1999	2022	Infrastructure	CHAMBER DISTRICT Mansfield Lahn Airport Census Tract 6 Census Tract 7 Census Tract 31 Census Tract 16 Census Tract 8	Economic Development	CDBG: \$228,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 45 Households Assisted

Table 52 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Rehabilitation
	Goal Description	To assist in the renovation of low and moderated income households
2	Goal Name	Sub recipient Rehab
	Goal Description	The renovation of two single family housing units to be rented to low or moderate income person(s)
3	Goal Name	Planning and Administration
	Goal Description	To be used to proform the general administration of the program

4	Goal Name	Neighborhood Facilities
	Goal Description	To assist in public fixtures, and other construction needed to ensure the continue use of the facility
5	Goal Name	108 Loan
	Goal Description	Repayment of 108 loan

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)

A estimate 250 extremely low-income, low-income, and moderated income families will be assistance with the funds.

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)

There is no Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement, and the Mansfield Housing Authority has always complied with the necessity of providing above the minimum number of accessible units in all developments.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

All residents are notified via direct mail/email of any and all public hearings required for any proposed activity as required by HUD for consultation with tenants, as well as other matters affecting their tenancy

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

No

Plan to remove the ‘troubled’ designation

N/A

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

AFFORDABLE HOUSING GOAL

Preserve existing affordable housing and increase the availability of affordable, permanent and supportive housing, both rental and homeownership, which is accessible and in close proximity to employment opportunities and transportation, and which promotes fair housing throughout Mansfield, Richland County.

Objectives

Support the City's Comprehensive Plan goal to preserve the existing housing supply and to increase the supply of affordable housing, including supportive housing and homeownership opportunities, to meet the range of housing needs in the City.

Increase the coordination between the housing needs and the supportive service needs of special populations such as the independent elderly, the disabled elderly, non-elderly persons with disabilities of all kinds, and at-risk children and youth.

Support housing development and preservation activities and policies that are consistent with the Consolidated Plan household priorities, particularly for publicly assisted units, and encourage housing developments that are accessible to employment centers and community and transportation services.

Encourage and support strategies that preserve the City's affordable rental housing stock. Encourage, support and evaluate Mansfield strategies and community efforts annually to maximize affordable and fair housing choices for residents and to determine if the City is making progress or losing ground.

Support expansion of the successful Homeownership Program and ensure residents are able to effectively utilize financial education training to purchase units under a First Time Homebuyer's Program.

Emphasize the vital link between having a range of affordable housing and the employment base and economy of the City.

Promote the development of affordable and accessible housing in both mixed-use centers and existing residential areas, as appropriate, in an effort to diversify the housing stock and expand lower cost housing options.

Enhance opportunities for City residents to live in proximity to their workplace and/or in proximity to mass transit.

Encourage the creation of accessory dwelling units as a means of increasing the supply and distribution of safe and decent affordable housing.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

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.

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

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The City will continue to work towards supporting the efforts of continuum of housing, from street to permanent housing, and to elder care. Housing for the homeless includes emergency shelters, transitional housing, overnight sleeping beds at Harmony House, and a domestic violence shelter. Currently, there are two emergency homeless shelters in Mansfield, Harmony House and VOA Men Shelter, and one domestic violence shelter.

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.

Richland County Homeless Coalition Partnership to Prevent and End Involuntary Homelessness Plan has adopted the following goals to help the homeless access affordable housing by ensuring adequate services are available and accessible:

Incomes

- Ensuring that homeless people have incomes to pay for housing,

- Job readiness and training programs
- Promote existing services that support employment
- Achieve living wage jobs to escape the cycle of homelessness
- Utilize Bank On program and business community to develop Micro Enterprise programs

Housing

- Utilize Housing First model
- Create an adequate supply of permanent, habitable, affordable to 0-60% AMI housing.
- Phase down shelters and transitional housing and replace with service-enhanced short-term housing that links people with permanent housing.
- Leverage resources to provide supportive services through community collaboration

Prevention

- Establishing emergency prevention programs
- Create diversion programs
- Comprehensive discharge plan from institutions
- Create an eviction prevention program
- Pursue prevention activities within the public school system

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

The Richland County Mental Health and Substance Abuse has put in place discharge plans and coordinated systems of care for persons released from the Crisis Care Center. Efforts are in the works to

apply for local and State funding to increase the number of housing units for person(s) with mental illness.

The Richland County Homeless Coalition Community Partnership to Prevent and End Involuntary Homelessness Plan includes the following social, service and engagement pieces in addition to the ones stated above:

Social and Services Support

- Support and refer to the Crisis Care Center
- Support and refer to the HOPE Center
- Develop Safe Havens where individual/families can seek assistance
- Ensure that the homeless are prepared to be good tenants/homeowners
- Provide training in life skills, financial literacy, employment skills
- Enlist faith-based organizations participation

Engagement

- Educating the public on homelessness,
- Solicit active support,
- Determine overlaps in services and eliminate duplication of effort, and coordinate care.

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

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

The program does not receive enough funding to perform lead abatement projects or the required relocation of families. The types of rehabilitation work that may be performed is limited to work that can be done following lead safe practices if lead based paint is identified. For other CDBG public facilities projects, lead abatement may be carried out if the funding is sufficient to cover the cost of the project.

The City provides literature about lead based paint to all applicants to the program and the general population on the City web site and the information desk in the entrance to the local residents, homeowners, and agencies.

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

Lead based paint concerns are primarily clustered in the core area of the city due to the fact those homes are generally all over fifty years of age. The tract with the oldest median housing age is tract 4; the median age being 1949. Other tracts with median age determined to be in the decade of the 1960 respectively include: tracts 4, 1, 3, 7, 8, 6, and 2. In a *1995 National Survey of Lead Base Paint in Housing* funded by the U.S. Department of HUD, conclusions drawn from sampling of housing in the United States were informative to local communities in that the following was found:

National statistics provides some insight into what the local status of lead based paint might be area of the communities with the oldest housing stock; thus those houses clustered in the core area of the city. The tract with the oldest median housing age is tract 4; the median age being 1949. Other tracts with median age determined to be in the decade of the 1960 respectively include: tracts 4, 1, 3, 7, 8, 6, and 2. The Richland County Health Department reported the following results of lead screening of children for the past ten years

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

Lead based paint concerns are primarily clustered in the core area of the city due to the fact those homes are generally all over fifty years of age. The tract with the oldest median housing age is tract 4; the median age being 1949. Other tracts with median age determined to be in the decade of the 1960 respectively include: tracts 4, 1, 3, 7, 8, 6, and 2. In a *1995 National Survey of Lead Base Paint in Housing* funded by the U.S. Department of HUD, conclusions drawn from sampling of housing in the United States were informative to local communities in that the following was found:

National statistics provides some insight into what the local status of lead based paint might be area of the communities with the oldest housing stock; thus those houses clustered in the core area of the city.

The tract with the oldest median housing age is tract 4; the median age being 1949. Other tracts with median age determined to be in the decade of the 1960 respectively include: tracts 4, 1, 3, 7, 8, 6, and 2. The Richland County Health Department reported the following results of lead screening of children for the past ten years

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

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

Programs, for populations at the level of homelessness and those families that are possibly facing home foreclosure:

- The best use of funds to lift homeless families or facing possible foreclosure out of poverty is consistent case management vs. crisis alleviation. Transitional housing programs with intensive support services can lift homeless persons into independence in an average of two years. Often clientele are ready for education programs only when outstanding emotional and mental health issues have been addressed. This fact of longer time periods to success is a new learning curve for funders, who may often set unrealistic goals.
- High school equivalency education will not in itself lift people out of poverty; higher education is necessary to obtain a job with decent pay. On-the-job training can also be extremely effective in teaching marketable skills.
- It is common for families to bounce from program to program without achieving independence. Governmental agencies and service providers should work together to avoid this counterproductive duplication of services.
- For the working poor:
 - Make More, for example add a microbusiness to household income
 - Own More, pursue homeownership
 - Keep More, Savings, low interest borrowing
 - Financial literacy addresses the short-term mindset and succeeds when teaches the power of saving. Examples are powerful teachers for redevelopment and economic development programs:
 - Strengthening homeownership in older low income communities creates a climate of stability
 - Commercial redevelopment activities should create jobs that provide adequate incomes that result in low housing cost burden

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

The discussion of housing needs showed the crucial difference between households with needs and

those without needs was their income. For these households with severely restricted incomes, little discretionary income remains after paying monthly housing costs. One of the objectives of the Consolidated Plan is to encourage new construction and rehabilitation of affordable multifamily rental units. Affordable housing will provide the potential to decrease housing costs for a proportion of these low-income families. Affordable housing will also allow them to allocate more funds to food, clothing,

health care, children's needs, savings and their own personal and economic development. Similarly, the goal of providing home repair and maintenance assistance to low income and elderly households would allow these families to re-allocate money that would otherwise be spent on maintenance to secure housing. Additionally, making needed home repairs will lower utility costs for homeowners and help maintain the current housing stock, thereby expanding the supply of affordable housing for future generations.

By addressing the risks posed by lead-based paint, utilizing HUD funded programs, health care risks will be reduced and increased childhood development will be fostered. In addition, by removing barriers to affordable housing, lower income children will have the opportunity to access the education they need to realize their potential intellectual and economic development without diminishing the educational experiences of their peers. This will also provide a higher quality of life for these households.

Mansfield's anti-poverty strategy is in agreement with the Richland County Homeless Commission with the the housing priorities. The mail housing objectives include expansion of homeownership and homeownership education. The City also continues to partner with multiple agencies to exam

SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230

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

The Department of Community Development maintains the lead responsibility for monitoring the CDBG and HOME programs. The Department has established procedures for monitoring of program activities, as well as having a policies and procedures manual aimed at streamlining the rehabilitation process.

The monitoring procedures are primarily driven by two major activities, which include:

1. Detailed evaluation of all proposals for compliance with strategies set forth in the Annual Action Plan.

1. Execution of a grant agreement which clearly delineates program objectives, and activities to be carried out by the subrecipient, time schedule for completion, expected performance goals and reporting requirements.

The Department's monitoring activities range from screening applicants for income eligibility, accounting procedures of the subrecipients, to on-site inspection of properties under rehabilitation. The City also monitors expenditures for different projects to assure eligibility and timely disbursement. Desk reviews are done every time an invoice is submitted to the Department of Redevelopment. During the desk review if any questions come up, then an on site monitoring takes place. In addition, agencies are monitored on a random basis, after a desk

review. In addition, CDBG/HOME funds are not used for direct payroll of sub•recipients staff, instead it is reserved for program or project costs. During this program year, the City plans to do on•site monitoring of at least half of its sub•recipients. This would be potentially 3 to 4 agencies. During the desk review something comes up, or if a new sub•recipient is funded, or if there is some concerns on how an agency is running the program, then the City will monitor the agency during that program year.

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

Mansfield estimates that it will receive \$1,002,799 in entitlement funds each year for 2014-2018, for a total of \$4,011,196.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	787,742	0	0	787,742	0	Maximun Program Administration = \$157,548.00; Maximun Public Services = \$118,161

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	215,057	0	0	215,057	0	Maximun Program Administration =\$21,505.00

Table 53 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

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

the City of Mansfield is an entitlement city receiving CDBG funding and HOME funds.

Non-profit agencies funded with CDBG dollars are able to leverage other federal, state, local, and private funds. Leveraging CDGB funds is a factor that is taken into consideration as part of the application evaluation process and finding decisions.

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

There is no publically owned land or property available for use in addressing the identified needs of 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
1	Rehabilitation	2014	2015	Affordable Housing	CHAMBER DISTRICT Census Tract 6 Census Tract 7 Census Tract 31 Census Tract 16 Census Tract 8	Housing Rehabilitation	CDBG: \$147,250 HOME: \$289,751	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 22 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
2	Sub recipient Rehab	2014	2015	Affordable Housing	CHAMBER DISTRICT Census Tract 6 Census Tract 7 Census Tract 31 Census Tract 16 Census Tract 8	Housing Rehabilitation	CDBG: \$21,000 HOME: \$46,301	Rental units rehabilitated: 2 Household Housing Unit
3	108 Loan	1999	2022	Infrastructure	CHAMBER DISTRICT Mansfield Lahn Airport Census Tract 6 Census Tract 7 Census Tract 31 Census Tract 16 Census Tract 8	Economic Development	CDBG: \$228,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 45 Households Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
4	Neighborhood Facilities	2014	2015	Non-Homeless Special Needs	CHAMBER DISTRICT Census Tract 6 Census Tract 7 Census Tract 31 Census Tract 16 Census Tract 8	Public Facilities - Energy Efficiency Improvements	CDBG: \$91,443	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 23 Persons Assisted
5	Planning and Administration	2014	2015	Affordable Housing	CHAMBER DISTRICT Mansfield Lahn Airport Census Tract 6 Census Tract 7 Census Tract 31 Census Tract 16 Census Tract 8	Substandard Housing Housing Rehabilitation Transportation Demolition of Deteriorated Structures Economic Development	CDBG: \$157,548 HOME: \$21,506	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 55 Persons Assisted Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 125 Persons Assisted

Table 54 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Rehabilitation
	Goal Description	Funding will be used for the renovation of household at or below 80% of the medium income
2	Goal Name	Sub recipient Rehab
	Goal Description	
3	Goal Name	108 Loan
	Goal Description	
4	Goal Name	Neighborhood Facilities
	Goal Description	
5	Goal Name	Planning and Administration
	Goal Description	

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

Projects

#	Project Name
1	Section 108 Loan
2	ADMINISTRATION
3	Historic Preservation
4	Emergency Rehabilitation
5	Subrecipients
6	HOME Administration
7	CHDO Reserve MBIE
8	HOME Rehabilitation
9	NECIC Rehabilitation

Table 55 – Project Information

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

The City of Mansfield will allocate its CDBG funds to those geographic areas whose population is over 51% low and moderate income. At least 70% of all the City's CDBG funds that are budgeted for those activities will principally benefit low and moderate income persons. The following guidelines for allocating CDBG and HOME funds are used by the City:

The public services activities are for social service organizations whose clientele are low-income or in some cases, a limited type of clientele with a presumed low and moderate-income status.

The public facilities activities are either located in a low- and moderate-income census tract, have a low- and moderate-income service area benefit, or the clientele is over 51% low- and moderate-income.

• The housing activities have an income eligibility criterion; therefore the income requirement targets the funds to low- and moderate-income households throughout the City.

• Economic development 108 Loan will repaid

The follow

obstacles need to be overcome in order to meet underserved needs:

• Lack of decent, sound, affordable owner and renter occupied housing

• High cost of rehabilitation

• Aging in place population who needs accessibility improvements

• Need major rehabilitation of the City's aging housing stock

• High unemployment rate and loss of household income

• Difficulty in obtaining bank mortgages

AP-38 Project Summary
Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	Section 108 Loan
	Target Area	CHAMBER DISTRICT Mansfield Lahn Airport Census Tract 6 Census Tract 7 Census Tract 31 Census Tract 16 Census Tract 8
	Goals Supported	108 Loan
	Needs Addressed	Economic Development
	Funding	CDBG: \$228,000
	Description	Payment of debt service for 108 Loan and General Obligation Bonds for the Industrial Complex Project.
	Target Date	10/1/2014
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	5
	Location Description	Census Tract 16
	Planned Activities	To provide funds to attract jobs, retention of jobs and business expansion and the repayment of Bonds
2	Project Name	ADMINISTRATION
	Target Area	CHAMBER DISTRICT Mansfield Lahn Airport Census Tract 6 Census Tract 7 Census Tract 31 Census Tract 16 Census Tract 8
	Goals Supported	Planning and Administration
	Needs Addressed	Housing Rehabilitation Economic Development Substandard Housing Transportation
	Funding	CDBG: \$157,548
	Description	General Administration for CDBG and CDBG for HOME

	Target Date	6/30/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated 279 families will benefit from the various services
	Location Description	City Wide
	Planned Activities	To be used for the administration of the Federal funds
3	Project Name	Historic Preservation
	Target Area	CHAMBER DISTRICT Census Tract 6 Census Tract 7 Census Tract 31 Census Tract 16 Census Tract 8
	Goals Supported	Neighborhood Facilities
	Needs Addressed	Demolition of Deteriorated Structures
	Funding	CDBG: \$5,000
	Description	Match grant to update Historical Inventory Database
	Target Date	6/30/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	0
	Location Description	City Wide where dwelling has been classified as a Historic home.
	Planned Activities	Matching funds to review properties either historic, or meets the standards of historic preservation
4	Project Name	Emergency Rehabilitation
	Target Area	CHAMBER DISTRICT Census Tract 6 Census Tract 7 Census Tract 31 Census Tract 16 Census Tract 8
	Goals Supported	Rehabilitation

	Needs Addressed	Housing Rehabilitation Substandard Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$289,751
	Description	For emergency rehabilitation use
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	An estimated 20 residences consisting of low/mod income families will be assisted.
	Location Description	Low income census tract areas
	Planned Activities	Emergency Home Rehabilitation
5	Project Name	Subrecipients
	Target Area	CHAMBER DISTRICT Census Tract 6 Census Tract 7 Census Tract 31 Census Tract 16 Census Tract 8
	Goals Supported	Neighborhood Facilities
	Needs Addressed	Public Facilities - Modifications for ADA Access
	Funding	CDBG: \$107,443
	Description	To assist the Playhouse, YMCA kids rides, Diaper Program, Center project, Summer Enrichment Camp, NECIC Home Improvement, NECIC Community Gardens, Culliver Reading Center, and Cosby Educational Heritage Center.
	Target Date	6/30/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The various programs listed will assist hundreds of families all low/mod income. Numbers are estimated as actual program numbers will not be known until the programs are implemented.
	Location Description	Census Tract 31
	Planned Activities	Renovate existing bathrooms
6	Project Name	HOME Administration

	Target Area	CHAMBER DISTRICT Mansfield Lahn Airport Census Tract 6 Census Tract 7 Census Tract 31 Census Tract 16 Census Tract 8
	Goals Supported	Planning and Administration
	Needs Addressed	Housing Rehabilitation
	Funding	HOME: \$21,506
	Description	Administration for the implementation of the HOME Program
	Target Date	5/6/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	50
	Location Description	City Wide
	Planned Activities	Used to administer HOME Program
7	Project Name	CHDO Reserve MBIE
	Target Area	Census Tract 6 Census Tract 7 Census Tract 31 Census Tract 16 Census Tract 8
	Goals Supported	Sub recipient Rehab
	Needs Addressed	Housing Rehabilitation
	Funding	HOME: \$36,051
	Description	CHDO Reserve
	Target Date	6/30/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	One family will be assisted in the renovation of the housing unit
	Location Description	The unit will be in a LMI census tract
	Planned Activities	Removal of a vacant property

8	Project Name	HOME Rehabilitation
	Target Area	Census Tract 6 Census Tract 7 Census Tract 31 Census Tract 16 Census Tract 8
	Goals Supported	Rehabilitation
	Needs Addressed	Housing Rehabilitation
	Funding	HOME: \$147,250
	Description	Homeowner Rehabilitation
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated we will assist 4 low/mod income families with this project.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
9	Project Name	NECIC Rehabilitation
	Target Area	CHAMBER DISTRICT Census Tract 6 Census Tract 7 Census Tract 31 Census Tract 16 Census Tract 8
	Goals Supported	Sub recipient Rehab
	Needs Addressed	Housing Rehabilitation
	Funding	HOME: \$10,250
	Description	Emergency home rehabilitation
	Target Date	6/30/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	5
	Location Description	Census Tracts 6,7,16

	Planned Activities	Project will potentially assist two low/mod income families.
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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

The entitlement geographic areas, areas of low income and minority concentration, are census tracts where at least 51% of the households have less than 80% AMI and, for minority concentration.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
CHAMBER DISTRICT	10
Mansfield Lahn Airport	10
Census Tract 6	20
Census Tract 7	20
Census Tract 31	20
Census Tract 16	5
Census Tract 8	15

Table 56 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

The rationale has not changed.

Discussion

The rationale for geographic targeting is to use entitlement funds in areas where there is the most need and the most eligible residents in need, thereby having a concentration impact.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

The plan for affordable housign is to concentrate programs in 2014 on emergency home rehabilitation for eligible lower income households. No rental payment assistance or acquisition will be funded through grants covered in this plan in 2014.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	0
Non-Homeless	20
Special-Needs	0
Total	20

Table 57 - 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	0
Rehab of Existing Units	20
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	20

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

Discussion

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

There are no projects from grants covered in this plan, for Mansfield Metropolitan Housing Authority do not have Public Housing.

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

The PHA staff receives fair housing training from the Mansfield-Richland County Fair Housing Officer to ensure all persons receiving a voucher are treated equally.

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

No action has been taken

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

Mansfield Metropolitan Housing Authority is in good standing with HUD

Discussion

No additional narrative regarding the topic in this section is needed.

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

Introduction

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

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

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

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.

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

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

The primary goal of the City to end chronic homelessness is to ensure that chronic homeless people are moving out of homelessness and into safe, decent, and affordable housing with appropriate and adequate supportive services. The strategy to achieve this goal consists of offering flexible services and housing opportunities to assist their future of homelessness to include:

- **Involvement in the planning process through the Continuum of Care Process**
- **Support of on-going efforts of future and existing supportive housing in the City.**
- **Support social services provided and agencies in assisting chronically homeless people**

by enrolling them in appropriate public benefits programs like 211.

- **Continued the support the HMIS system through the Homeless Commission to collect data about chronically homeless people and identify housing and services needed. The collected data will also provide direction to the City in allocating the local resources to better address the homeless needs.**

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Richland County 211 provide a intake process to direct persons in need and perform the initial centralized screening and intake process to determine primary and urgent needs. Emergency shelter service, with the goal re-housing, are provided to homeless households. These services include shelter entry with the goal of obtaining decent, safe, and sanitary housing. Emergency shelter with Harmony House have the goal of achieving sustainable permanent affordable housing.

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

The City of Mansfield 10 Year Plan to End Homelessness is based on four main strategies which include:

Prevention - Taking a proactive approach to keeping people housed; educating the community advocating on related issues

Harmony House - Getting homeless people into permanent housing as quickly as possible; creating new, affordable housing options.

System Change - Ensuring people have access to supportive services to maintain housing stability; improving system effectiveness

Building Community Capacity - Coordinating local, state, and national resources in the community; improving agency capacity to service; tracking programs

The Continuum of Care also has an evaluation monitoring process to determine whether homeless agencies are performing satisfactorily and effectively addressing homeless needs. The monitoring process requires all Continuum of Care grantees to submit quarterly HMIS reports.

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

Richland County Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services works hard with all of the agencies in this profession to insure persons in need of assistance avoid the possibility of becoming homeless.

Discussion

Efforts continue to ensure local policy to manage prisoner reentry through institutional/public committee that meets monthly to keep the public informed of the efforts of our local prisons.

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

Introduction:

Taxes, land use control and building codes can have a negative effect on affordable housing and residential investment. Mansfield has no taxing policies that would negatively impact the development of affordable housing or residential investment. Hosuign taxes are based solely on the assessed value of the property. Land use controls include zoning. Building Code requirements and fees are uniform to all types of residential development and present no barriers to affordable housing or residential development. There are no fees, charges, growth limits, or other policies that affect the return on residential investment. Land costs are reasonable. Mansfield has no impact fees.

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

With the ongoing discussion related to visible and invisible barriers with Neighborhood Watch groups and nonprofit agencies in preparing for the completion of the ACTION PLAN recommendations for the City of Mansfield to follow in order to combat these direct causes of the lack of affordable housing.

These recommendations will:

- Educate stakeholders
- Support community initiatives that further affordable housing
- Financial Education for residents of Mansfield
- Match housing resources to people with the greatest needs and chances of success
- Increase the supply of affordable housing through new initiatives
- Remove barriers to affordable housing in existing City programs and ordinances

The solution to Mansfield affordable housing needs is a long-term commitment to continue wrestling with the problem. The City of Mansfield cannot meet all housing needs alone. True partnership between local governments, private and non-profit housing developers, and residents is required to create more affordable housing opportunities. Mansfield residents as a whole need to recognize that housing is the most fundamental of needs. Housing stability is an indicator of a person's ability to meet his other basic needs.

The City of Mansfield MUST afford affordable and stable housing a priority that is reflected in action, policy and words. Multiple competing interests affect affordable housing and multiple competing voices affect decisions that impact affordable housing. The issue is political because it affects people's finances, but it is also personal because it affects ordinary citizens' ability to enjoy a healthy life – to live in safe housing and a clean environment, to buy food and medication, and to access healthcare and educate their

children.

Discussion:

No additional narrative is needed.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

The City of Mansfield's planned actions in this section are to promote coordination of services among providers, seek and support the pursuit of additional funding to address underserved needs, reduce the number of households in poverty through various services, and continue the mitigation of lead based paint hazard in homes occupied by low income households.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

Obstacles include insufficient funding, available properties for new construction, and a need for the coordination of services. The City of Mansfield's CDBG public service application will be expected to show coordination with others providing services.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

There are no identified affordable housing units that may be lost from the assisted housing inventory in 2014. If such units are later identified, the City will consider support in efforts to keep or replace these housing units.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

The City of Mansfield will ensure properties being rehab contractors of contracts under \$25,000 will have their lead safe certifications, and all projects over \$25,000, contracts must be lead certified.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The City of Mansfield will use a multi-faceted approach toward reducing the number of poverty level families in 2014. CDBG funds are being targeted for housing rehabilitation and public services; and

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The action planned to address gaps and weaknesses in the institutional structure will be accomplished in 2014 through meetings among affordable housing providers, enhanced participation of homeless and mental health providers through Richland County Homeless Commission.

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

Actions that will take place in 2015 to enhance coordination between housing and social services providers will include encouraging collaboration in the coordination of services for homeless and near homeless person through the Richland County Homeless Commission.

Discussion:

No additional narrative is needed.

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	84,128
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:	84,128

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.	71.00%

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:

2. A description of the guidelines that will be used for resale or recapture of HOME funds when used for homebuyer activities as required in 92.254, is as follows:
3. A description of the guidelines for resale or recapture that ensures the affordability of units acquired with HOME funds? See 24 CFR 92.254(a)(4) are as follows:
4. Plans for using HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing that is rehabilitated with HOME funds along with a description of the refinancing guidelines required that will be used under 24 CFR 92.206(b), are as follows:

N/A

Discussion:

Attachments

Grantee SF-424's and Certification(s)




SF 424

The SF 424 is part of the CPMP Annual Action Plan. SF 424 form fields are included in this document. Grantee information is linked from the 1CPMP.xls document of the CPMP tool.

SF 424

Complete the fillable fields (blue cells) in the table below. The other items are pre-filled with values from the Grantee Information Worksheet.

Date Submitted	B-11-MC-39-0017	Type of Submission	
Date Received by state	State Identifier	Application	Pre-application
Date Received by HUD	Federal Identifier	<input type="checkbox"/> Construction	<input type="checkbox"/> Construction
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non Construction	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non Construction
Applicant Information			
City of Mansfield		OH393012 MANSFIELD	
30 North Diamond Street		Organizational DUNS 127367048	
Street Address Line 2		Organizational Unit: City of Mansfield	
City Mansfield	Ohio	Department: Community Development	
ZIP 44902	Country U.S.A.	Division: Community Development	
Employer Identification Number (EIN):		County: Richland	
34-6001795		Program Year Start Date (07/12)	
Applicant Type:		Specify Other Type if necessary:	
Local Government: City		Specify Other Type	
Program Funding		U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	
Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers; Descriptive Title of Applicant Project(s); Areas Affected by Project(s) (cities, Counties, localities etc); Estimated Funding			
Community Development Block Grant		14.218 Entitlement Grant	
CDBG Project Titles		Description of Areas Affected by CDBG Project(s)	
\$CDBG Grant Amount \$787.742	\$Additional HUD Grant(s) Leveraged Describe		
\$Additional Federal Funds Leveraged		\$Additional State Funds Leveraged	
\$Locally Leveraged Funds		\$Grantee Funds Leveraged	
\$Anticipated Program Income		Other (Describe)	
Total Funds Leveraged for CDBG-based Project(s) \$807.747			
Home Investment Partnerships Program		14.239 HOME	
HOME Project Titles		Description of Areas Affected by HOME Project(s)	
\$HOME Grant Amount \$215,057	\$Additional HUD Grant(s) Leveraged Describe		
\$Additional Federal Funds Leveraged		\$Additional State Funds Leveraged	
\$Locally Leveraged Funds \$85,206.00		\$Grantee Funds Leveraged	

\$Anticipated Program Income 295,458.00		Other (Describe)	
Total Funds Leveraged for HOME-based Project(s)			
Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS		14.241 HOPWA	
HOPWA Project Titles		Description of Areas Affected by HOPWA Project(s)	
\$HOPWA Grant Amount	\$Additional HUD Grant(s) Leveraged	Describe	
\$Additional Federal Funds Leveraged		\$Additional State Funds Leveraged	
\$Locally Leveraged Funds		\$Grantee Funds Leveraged	
\$Anticipated Program Income		Other (Describe)	
Total Funds Leveraged for HOPWA-based Project(s)			
Emergency Shelter Grants Program		14.231 ESG	
ESG Project Titles		Description of Areas Affected by ESG Project(s)	
\$ESG Grant Amount	\$Additional HUD Grant(s) Leveraged	Describe	
\$Additional Federal Funds Leveraged		\$Additional State Funds Leveraged	
\$Locally Leveraged Funds		\$Grantee Funds Leveraged	
\$Anticipated Program Income		Other (Describe)	
Total Funds Leveraged for ESG-based Project(s)			
Congressional Districts of:		Is application subject to review by state Executive Order 12372 Process?	
Applicant Districts	Project Districts		
Is the applicant delinquent on any federal debt? If "Yes" please include an additional document explaining the situation.		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	This application was made available to the state EO 12372 process for review on DATE
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Program is not covered by EO 12372
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A	Program has not been selected by the state for review
Person to be contacted regarding this application			
First Name: Timothy	Middle Initial	Last Name Theaker	
Title: Mayor	Phone (419) 755-9526	Fax (419) 755-9465	
Email: ttheaker@ci.mansfield.oh.us	Grantee Website www.ci.mansfield.oh.us	Other Contact: Donnie Mitchell	
Signature of Authorized Representative		Date Signed	
		5-30-14	

CERTIFICATIONS

In accordance with the applicable statutes and the regulations governing the consolidated plan regulations, the jurisdiction certifies that:

Affirmatively Further Fair Housing -- The jurisdiction will affirmatively further fair housing, which means it will conduct an analysis of impediments to fair housing choice within the jurisdiction, take appropriate actions to overcome the effects of any impediments identified through that analysis, and maintain records reflecting that analysis and actions in this regard.

Anti-displacement and Relocation Plan -- It will comply with the acquisition and relocation requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended, and implementing regulations at 49 CFR 24; and it has in effect and is following a residential antidisplacement and relocation assistance plan required under section 104(d) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, in connection with any activity assisted with funding under the CDBG or HOME programs.

Anti-Lobbying -- To the best of the jurisdiction's knowledge and belief:

1. No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of it, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement;
2. If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, it will complete and submit Standard Form-L.L.J., "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying," in accordance with its instructions; and
3. It will require that the language of paragraph 1 and 2 of this anti-lobbying certification be included in the award documents for all subawards at all tiers (including subcontracts, subgrants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all subrecipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

Authority of Jurisdiction -- The consolidated plan is authorized under State and local law (as applicable) and the jurisdiction possesses the legal authority to carry out the programs for which it is seeking funding, in accordance with applicable HUD regulations.

Consistency with plan -- The housing activities to be undertaken with CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPEWA funds are consistent with the strategic plan.

Section 3 -- It will comply with section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, and implementing regulations at 24 CFR Part 135.


Signature/Authorized Official

5-30-14
Date

Specific CDBG Certifications

The Entitlement Community certifies that:

Citizen Participation -- It is in full compliance and following a detailed citizen participation plan that satisfies the requirements of 24 CFR 91.105.

Community Development Plan -- Its consolidated housing and community development plan identifies community development and housing needs and specifies both short-term and long-term community development objectives that provide decent housing, expand economic opportunities primarily for persons of low and moderate income. (See CFR 24 570.2 and CFR 24 part 570)

Following a Plan -- It is following a current consolidated plan (or Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy) that has been approved by HUD.

Use of Funds -- It has complied with the following criteria:

1. Maximum Feasible Priority. With respect to activities expected to be assisted with CDBG funds, it certifies that it has developed its Action Plan so as to give maximum feasible priority to activities which benefit low and moderate income families or aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight. The Action Plan may also include activities which the grantee certifies are designed to meet other community development needs having a particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community, and other financial resources are not available);
2. Overall Benefit. The aggregate use of CDBG funds including section 108 guaranteed loans during program year(s) 2014, 2018 (a period specified by the grantee consisting of one, two, or three specific consecutive program years), shall principally benefit persons of low and moderate income in a manner that ensures that at least 70 percent of the amount is expended for activities that benefit such persons during the designated period;
3. Special Assessments. It will not attempt to recover any capital costs of public improvements assisted with CDBG funds including Section 108 loan guaranteed funds by assessing any amount against properties owned and occupied by persons of low and moderate income, including any fee charged or assessment made as a condition of obtaining access to such public improvements.

However, if CDBG funds are used to pay the proportion of a fee or assessment that relates to the capital costs of public improvements (assisted in part with CDBG funds) financed from other revenue sources, an assessment or charge may be made against the property with respect to the public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds.

The jurisdiction will not attempt to recover any capital costs of public improvements assisted with CDBG funds, including Section 108, unless CDBG funds are used to pay the proportion of fee or assessment attributable to the capital costs of public improvements financed from other revenue sources. In this case, an assessment or charge may be made against the property with respect to the public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds. Also, in the case of properties owned and occupied by moderate-income (not low-income) families, an assessment or charge may be made against the property for public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds if the jurisdiction certifies that it lacks CDBG funds to cover the assessment.

Excessive Force -- It has adopted and is enforcing:

1. A policy prohibiting the use of excessive force by law enforcement agencies within its

jurisdiction against any individuals engaged in non-violent civil rights demonstrations; and

2. A policy of enforcing applicable State and local laws against physically barring entrance to or exit from a facility or location which is the subject of such non-violent civil rights demonstrations within its jurisdiction;

Compliance With Anti-discrimination laws -- The grant will be conducted and administered in conformity with title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 USC 2000d), the Fair Housing Act (42 USC 3601-3619), and implementing regulations.

Lead-Based Paint -- Its activities concerning lead-based paint will comply with the requirements of 24 CFR Part 35, subparts A, B, J, K and R;

Compliance with Laws -- It will comply with applicable laws.

	
Signature/Authorized Official	Date
	
Title	

**OPTIONAL CERTIFICATION
CDBG**

Submit the following certification only when one or more of the activities in the action plan are designed to meet other community development needs having a particular urgency as specified in 24 CFR 570.208(c):

The grantee hereby certifies that the Annual Plan includes one or more specifically identified CDBG-assisted activities which are designed to meet other community development needs having a particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community and other financial resources are not available to meet such needs.

 _____ Signature/Authorized Official	5-30-14 _____ Date
 _____ Title	

Specific HOME Certifications

The HOME participating jurisdiction certifies that:

Tenant Based Rental Assistance -- If the participating jurisdiction intends to provide tenant-based rental assistance:

The use of HOME funds for tenant-based rental assistance is an essential element of the participating jurisdiction's consolidated plan for expanding the supply, affordability, and availability of decent, safe, sanitary, and affordable housing.

Eligible Activities and Costs -- it is using and will use HOME funds for eligible activities and costs, as described in 24 CFR § 92.205 through 92.209 and that it is not using and will not use HOME funds for prohibited activities, as described in § 92.214.

Appropriate Financial Assistance -- before committing any funds to a project, it will evaluate the project in accordance with the guidelines that it adopts for this purpose and will not invest any more HOME funds in combination with other Federal assistance than is necessary to provide affordable housing;


Signature/Authorized Official

5-30-14
Date

Mayor
Title

APPENDIX TO CERTIFICATIONS

INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING LOBBYING:

A. Lobbying Certification

This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by section 1352, title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure.

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources