



City of Ashland  
Community Development Block Grant  
2020-2024 Amended Consolidated Plan  
2020 Amended Action Plan

Funded through the  
Department of Housing & Urban Development



## Executive Summary

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

#### 1. Introduction

The City of Ashland, Kentucky is proud to be a direct entitlement recipient of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding. This program is sponsored by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and was established to combine several different but specific grants into a single, flexible grant program. The City of Ashland delegates programmatic responsibilities for administering the CDBG program to the Department of Community & Economic Development.

Federal regulation 24 CFR 91 requires a jurisdiction receiving CDBG funds to state in one document-the Consolidated Plan-its plan to pursue goals for all the community planning and development programs, as well as housing issues. It is these goals against which the plan and the jurisdiction's performance under the plan will be evaluated by HUD. This document covers July 1, 2020-June 30, 2024.

The consolidated plan serves the following functions:

1. A planning document for the jurisdiction, which builds on a participatory process among citizens, organizations, businesses, and other stakeholders;
2. A submission for federal funds under HUD's formula grant programs for jurisdictions;
3. A strategy to be followed in carrying out HUD programs; and
4. A management tool for assessing performance and tracking results.

The Consolidated Plan is supported by a series of five Annual Action Plans. The 2020-2021 First Year Action Plan was submitted to HUD for approval in conjunction with the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan.

The primary objective of the CDBG program is to develop sustainable neighborhoods through improved housing, infrastructure and economic conditions in low to moderate areas and services for low to moderate income persons. Activities under this program must predominately benefit persons of low and moderate income as defined in 24CFR Part 5. These activities must be an eligible activity and meet one of three national objectives:

- Benefiting low-and moderate-income families;

- Preventing or eliminating slum or blight; or
- Meeting other community development needs having a particular urgency because of 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.

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

### **Overview**

After compiling and analyzing the data required for the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan, the City has decided to continue its core programs: infrastructure, affordable housing, public facilities, public services, and economic opportunities focusing on minority business and positions available for low- and moderate-income individuals.

In addition, the City will facilitate clearance activities to reduce slum and blight within low- and moderate-income neighborhoods and scattered sites.

Due to the COVID pandemic, services beyond low-and moderate income are necessary in some cases. These activities will be listed under urgent need.

### **3. Evaluation of past performance**

During the previous five-year period, the City awarded CDBG Public Service grants totaling over \$415,000 to service agencies serving the most vulnerable populations. These funds have provided residents of Ashland with services as varied as food pantries, health services for the under uninsured, senior center, services for victims of domestic violence, and case management referral resources.

### **4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process**

As required by 24 CFR 91.105, the City of Ashland has adopted a Citizen participation Plan. A copy of the plan is available for review on the City Website: [www.ashlandky.gov](http://www.ashlandky.gov)

The development meetings covering the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan and First-Year Action Plan were held October 14, 2019 and January 3, 2020 at the Ashland City Building. Comment period meetings were held February 17, 2020 at CARES, 2516 Carter Avenue, and February 24, 2020 at Hillcrest-Bruce Mission, 1819 Eloise Street, Ashland. A public hearing was conducted on March 30, 2020.

In addition, the City of Ashland distributed questionnaires through low- and moderate-income family service providers. This information confirms the needs of the low- and moderate- income communities.

Copies of the draft 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan and the 2020-2021 First-year Annual Action Plan hard copies were available for review for 30 days at: Community & Economic

Development Department; Public Meeting: CARES, 2516 Carter Avenue (City Central Target Area); Public Meeting: Hillcrest-Bruce Mission, 1819 Eloise Street (Pollard Mills Target Area); Ashland Commission on Human Rights; Ashland Public Library; Ashland Transportation Center; and a public hearing at Ashland City Building. Electronic copies were available on the City of Ashland website: [www.ashlandky.gov](http://www.ashlandky.gov) and emailed to the Boyd County Interagency Council.

Due to CDBG-CV Funds allocated to the City, an additional 5-day public comment period was executed illustrating the planned projects to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus. A needs assessment was conducted by City of Ashland staff.

The City of Ashland was notified in November 2020 that the annual CDBG allocation was miscalculated by the Department of Housing & Urban Development. This miscalculation resulted in an incorrect allocation for PY20. The amended Action Plan provides the correct PY20 funding of \$573,725.

## **5. Summary of public comments**

The City conducted an online survey in August 2019 and received 534 responses.

See Appendix A

Amended Action Plan: Appendix B

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

All comments and views received by the City in the development of the Consolidated Plan are accepted and taken into consideration in the development of the plan.

## **7. Summary**

The City of Ashland has identified four building blocks to guide the City in fulfilling its mission:

- A focus on safe and livable neighborhoods;
- Maintaining strong sustainable financial and economic health;
- The delivery of excellent services with a focus on customer service and efficiency; and
- Engaging the community.

The investment of CDBG funds in eligible activities shall be guided principally by the six goals of the Consolidated Plan.

The City of Ashland 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan goals will concentrate on:

- Infrastructure Improvements
- Improved Public Facilities
- Affordable Housing
- Reducing and Preventing Homelessness
- Dependable Public Services
- Increased Economic Growth
- Eliminating Slum and Blighting Conditions

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## 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	ASHLAND	Community & Economic Development Department

**Table 1 – Responsible Agencies**

#### Narrative

The City of Ashland delegates programmatic responsibilities for administration of the CDBG program to the Department of Community and Economic Development Department.

In the development of this Consolidated Plan, the City conducted a needs assessment and market analysis. This information was gathered through consultation with public officials, local agencies, public outreach and community meetings, review of demographic and economic data, and housing market analysis.

The 2020-2024 Analysis of Impediments was prepared showing the areas of concern and the needs of the City.

#### Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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

### **1. Introduction**

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

The City of Ashland’s 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan and the 2020-2021 First-Year Action Plan were prepared by the Department of Community & Economic Development staff. The documents are a result of a comprehensive planning process which included both formal and informal consultations with public and private organizations. Many organizations that provided input for the Consolidated Plan are long-time City partners who have received public service grant funds.

The Ashland Assisted Housing Authority provided data for NA-35 Public Housing, MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing, SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement in the Consolidated Plan, and AP-60 Public Housing in the First-Year Plan.

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

The Department of Community & Economic Development, because of its own housing activities and engagement with service providers through public service grants, serves as a liaison bringing together stakeholders with diverse interests and facilitates partnerships that might not have otherwise developed.

**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 of Ashland grants up to 15% of CDBG allocation for the Continuum of Care (CoC) agencies who work with homeless, chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and persons at risk of homelessness. COVID waivers allow the City to expend more than 15% for PY19, PY20, and COVID19 allocations.

Those consulted: Community Assistance Referral Service (CAREs)-Veronica Childers, Executive Director(ESG Funding); Safe Harbor of Northeast KY-Ann Perkins, Executive Director (ESG Funding); Shelter of Hope- Debbie Sivis, Executive Director (ESG Funding); Hillcrest-Bruce Mission- Mike Maynard, Executive Director; Community Kitchen- Desmond Barrett, Executive Director

Community Assistance Referral Service (CAREs) administers HMIS for the CoC.



**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**

Responsible Entity	Responsibility Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
City of Ashland	Government	Entitlement City	Jurisdiction
Community & Economic Development Department	Departments and agencies	Economic Development Homeless Non-homeless special needs Neighborhood Improvements Public Facilities Public Services Housing Rehab Planning	Jurisdiction
City of Ashland: Finance Department (Accounting)	Departments and agencies	Fiscal Oversight	Jurisdiction
City of Ashland: Legal Department	Departments and agencies	Consultation	Jurisdiction
City of Ashland: Utilities Department	Departments and agencies	Consultation	Jurisdiction
City of Ashland: Ashland Bus Station	Departments and agencies	Consultation	Jurisdiction
City of Ashland: Police Department	Departments and agencies	Consultation	Jurisdiction
City of Ashland: Information Public Officer	Departments and agencies	Publicity	Jurisdiction
City of Ashland: Fire Department	Departments and agencies	Consultation	Jurisdiction
Ashland Independent Schools	Education	Public Services	Jurisdiction
Ashland Assisted Housing Authority	PHA	Housing	Jurisdiction
Ashland Housing Authority	PHA	Housing	Jurisdiction

Ashland Senior Center	Subrecipient	Public Services	Jurisdiction
CAReS	Subrecipient	Public Services	Jurisdiction
Shelter of Hope	Subrecipient	Public services	Jurisdiction
Safe Harbor of Northeast Kentucky	Subrecipient	Public Services	Jurisdiction
Ashland Independent Child Care	Subrecipient	Public Services	Jurisdiction
Boyd County Library	Public Institution	Homeless	Jurisdiction
Community Kitchen	Subrecipient	Homeless	Jurisdiction
Salvation Army	Subrecipient	Homeless	Jurisdiction
United Way of Northeast Kentucky	Community Organization	Community Partner	Jurisdiction
Habitat for Humanity	Non-profit Organization	Home Ownership	Jurisdiction
Community Action Council	Community Based Organization	Community Partner	Jurisdiction
Ashland Commission on Human Rights	Government Board	Fair Housing	Jurisdiction
Kentucky Commission on Human Rights	Government Board	Fair Housing	State
Lexington Fair Housing	Public Agency	Fair Housing	Region
Ashland-Boyd County Health Department	Government Agency	Medical Services	Region
Cabinet for Health and Families	Government Agency	Health/Assistance	Jurisdiction
City of Ashland Comprehensive Plan Task Force	Citizen Focus Group	Community Development/Consultation	Jurisdiction
Bellefonte Healthy Communities	Health Care Provider	Medical Services	Jurisdiction
Boyd County Interagency Council	Local Service Providers	Consultation	Jurisdiction

Ashland Community & Technical College	Educational Institution	Consultation	Jurisdiction
<b>Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated</b>			

The City of Ashland continues to utilize Community Assistance and Referral Service (CAREs) to assist with housing and referral for the services for the hard-to-house and homeless population in Ashland. CAREs is the City of Ashland's Coordinated entry lead agency for all LMI persons seeking assistance with housing and non-housing needs. CAREs tracks community services through "charity tracker" reducing duplication of services within the jurisdiction.

The Ashland Assisted Housing, a division of the City of Ashland, works with Correctional Institutions to provide housing applications before release of clients. The City of Ashland also coordinates with parole offices when clients are under their supervision to better individual outcomes.

The City of Ashland was involved in Bellefonte Healthy Communities and has increased participation in Boyd County Interagency Council. City staff has attended additional training "Bridges Out of Poverty" and additional fair housing training.

The Shelter of Hope provides temporary, emergency shelter and food for veterans, families, and individuals. Also available are transitional housing, case management, and permanent housing. Referrals for services are through CAREs. [www.shelterofhope.org](http://www.shelterofhope.org)

Ashland Community Kitchen serves meals to low- and moderate-income persons, homeless and at-risk-of-becoming-homeless in Ashland. The Community Kitchen serves 3 meals per day, 5 days a week. CAREs (Community Assistance and Referral Services) screens applicants for the program and client services are tracked through the "charity tracker" system. [www.ashlandcommunitykitchen.com](http://www.ashlandcommunitykitchen.com)

Hillcrest-Bruce Mission assists with case management, clothing, food pantry, onsite dental, education, employment, etc. Hillcrest-Bruce Mission serves four low- income housing complexes as well as neighborhood residents in the Pollard Target Area. [www.hillcrestbrucemission.com](http://www.hillcrestbrucemission.com)

Safe Harbor of Northeast Kentucky's is dedicated to eliminating domestic violence through prevention, education and intervention. Safe Harbor works to stop the cycle of violence and to help victims become survivors through the agency's holistic approach to services. The goal is to help each victim create an abuse free life plan and to move to self-sufficiency through such assistance as: medical/legal advocacy, counseling, financial empowerment classes, job/school mentoring and life skills. [www.safeharbor.org](http://www.safeharbor.org)

The Kentucky State Cabinet for Health and Families directed the City of Ashland to the local health department concerning lead-based paint. The health department had no lead-based paint poisoning cases reported. This is the only information the health department

was willing to share.

CDBG staff attend meetings with civic leaders regularly, all City commission meetings, and monthly Planning, Code Enforcement, and BZA meetings.

Business and civic leaders assisted with the preparation of the 2020-2024 City Comprehensive Plan.

Business leaders are included on the Ashland Business Growth Committee who reviews the CDBG Women Owned and Ethnic Minority Grant Program submittals.

Contact has been made with the City of Huntington, West Virginia and Marshall University, West Virginia, to discuss various grants and the revitalization projects executed in Huntington, West Virginia.

Kentucky Housing Corporation is the Continuum of Care for the State Regions, which Ashland is in Region 4. The Coordinated Entry Plan is being written by Kentucky Housing Corporation.

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

The 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan and 2020 Action Plan was emailed to the Boyd County Interagency Council. All agencies were given the opportunity to provide input on the Consolidated Plan. No comments were made.

The 2020-2024 Amended Consolidated Plan and 2020 Amended Action Plan was emailed to the Boyd County Interagency Council. All agencies were given the opportunity to provide input on the Consolidated Plan.

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

<b>Name of Plan</b>	<b>Lead Organization</b>	<b>How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?</b>
Continuum of Care	Kentucky Housing Corporation	Homeless/Affordable Housing
Housing Choice Voucher Five Year Plan	Ashland Assisted Housing Authority	Affordable Housing

**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 Ashland works with Correctional Institutions to provide housing applications before release of clients. The City of Ashland also coordinates with parole offices when clients are under their supervision to better individual outcomes.

The Kentucky State Cabinet for Health and Families directed the City of Ashland to the local health department concerning lead-based paint. The health department had no lead-based paint poisoning cases reported. This is the only information the health department was willing to share.

CDBG staff attend individual meetings with civic leaders, all City commission meetings, and monthly Planning, Code Enforcement, and BZA meetings.

Business and civic leaders assisted in the preparation of the 2020-2024 City Comprehensive Plan.

Business leaders are included on the Ashland Business Growth Committee who reviews the CDBG Women Owned and Ethnic Minority Grant Program submittals.

Contact was made with the City of Huntington, West Virginia and Marshall University, West Virginia, to discuss various grants and the revitalization projects executed in Huntington, West Virginia.

**Narrative (optional):**

City partners assisted in obtaining data from clients on services they would to be essential to meeting their needs.

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## **Participation – 91.105, 91.115, 91.200(c) and 91.300(c)**

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

Citizens are encouraged to attend CDBG Public Meetings and Hearings. CED staff held two public meetings prior and during the development of the 2020-2024 Five Year Consolidated Plan. Meetings were held October 14, 2019 and January 3, 2020 at the Ashland City Building.

For many reasons, example elderly, disabled, etc., some are not able to attend planning meetings. Service providers were given questionnaires for their clients to complete. The completed questionnaires illustrated the services and projects that were important to the low- and moderate-income community.

A thirty-day comment period is provided before a public hearing. Public notice information specifying the time, location, and subject of each hearing is provided to citizens at least fourteen (14) days in advance by publication in the newspaper, email distribution lists to local public service providers, local officials, minority groups, local library and/or publication on the City's website [www.ashlandky.gov](http://www.ashlandky.gov). The notice displays both fair housing symbol and handicap access to meetings. Alternate forms of Consolidated Plan are available upon request. During each hearing, a summary of each project is explained. Sign in sheets are provided as documentation of attendance of public hearings and comments are notated. All information is available for review in the Department of Community & Economic Development.

Citizen comments are discussed by CED staff prior to finalization of any Consolidated or Action Plan.

As required by 24 CFR 91.105, the City of Ashland has adopted a Citizen participation Plan. A copy of the plan is available for review on the City Website: [www.ashlandky.gov](http://www.ashlandky.gov)

Hard copies of the draft 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan and the 2020-2021 Annual Action Plan were available for review between February 17, 2020 and March 30, 2020 at Community & Economic Development Department office; Ashland Commission on Human Rights; Ashland Public Library; and Ashland Transportation Center. Two public meetings will be held explaining the Consolidated Plan: February 17, 2020: CAReS, 2516 Carter Avenue and February 24, 2020: Hillcrest-Bruce Mission, 1709 Eloise Street. Due to the Coronavirus and Executive Order, some locations were not open to the public during the entire public viewing. Information was also posted [www.ashlandky.gov](http://www.ashlandky.gov).

The public hearing scheduled for March 30, 2020 in Ashland City Building Commission Chambers was cancelled. A CDBG hearing via teleconference was conducted on March 30, 2020 at 3pm. This teleconference was advertised through local newspaper and the City's Facebook page. Additional PowerPoints were made available at [www.ashlandky.gov](http://www.ashlandky.gov) for the teleconference. There were no attendees.

A public notice was published on January 18<sup>th</sup> and February 1, 2021 in the Daily Independent newspaper stating a 30-day public comment period for the Amended 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan and 2020 Action Plan. The public notice information specifying the time, location, and subject of each hearing is provided to citizens at least fourteen (14) days in advance by publication in the newspaper, email distribution lists to local public service providers, local officials, minority groups, local library and/or publication on the City's website [www.ashlandky.gov](http://www.ashlandky.gov). The notice displays both fair housing symbol and handicap access to meetings. Alternate forms of Consolidated Plan are available upon request. During each hearing, a summary of each project is explained. Sign in sheets are provided as documentation of attendance of public hearings and comments are notated. All information is available for review in the Department of Community & Economic Development. Citizen comments are discussed by CED staff prior to finalization of any Consolidated or Action Plan. As required by 24 CFR 91.105, the City of Ashland has adopted a Citizen participation Plan. A copy of the plan is available for review on the City Website: [www.ashlandky.gov](http://www.ashlandky.gov). Hard copies of the draft Amended 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan and the 2020-2021 Annual Action Plan were available for review between January 18, 2021 and February 18, 2021 at Community & Economic Development Department office, Ashland Central Library and [www.ashlandky.gov](http://www.ashlandky.gov). Due to the Coronavirus and Executive Order, some locations were not open to the public during the entire public viewing. Information was also posted [www.ashlandky.gov](http://www.ashlandky.gov).

### **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	Online Needs Assessment (Survey Monkey): August 2019	Non-targeted/ broad community	See Exhibit A	See Exhibit A	N/A	N/A
2	Public Notice in Daily Independent	Non-targeted/ broad community	See Exhibit A	See Exhibit A	N/A	N/A
3	Public Meeting Commission Chambers October 14, 2019	Non-targeted/ broad community Service Providers	See Exhibit A	See Exhibit A	N/A	N/A
4	Public Meeting Commission Chambers January 3, 2020	Non-targeted/ broad community Service Providers	See Exhibit A	See Exhibit A	N/A	N/A
5	Needs Assessment	LMI Population/ Target Areas Disabled	See Exhibit A	See Exhibit A	N/A	N/A
6	Public Meeting CARES February 17, 2020	LMI Population Service Providers Disabled	See Exhibit A	See Exhibit A	N/A	N/A
7	Public Meeting Hillcrest-Bruce Mission February 24, 2020	LMI Population Service Providers Disabled	See Exhibit A	See Exhibit A	N/A	N/A
8	Local Library February 17, 2020- March 30, 2020 (possibly closed during this time due to Coronavirus)	Non-targeted/ broad community	None	None	N/A	N/A
9	Ashland Transportation Center	LMI Population Disabled	None	None	N/A	N/A

10	Ashland Commission on Human Rights February 17, 2020- March 30, 2020 (possibly closed during this time due to Coronavirus)	Non-targeted/ broad community	See Exhibit A	See Exhibit A	N/A	N/A
11	Internet Outreach February 17, 2020- March 30, 2020	Non-targeted/ broad community	None	None	N/A	<a href="http://www.ashlandky.gov">www.ashlandky.gov</a>
12	E mail: Interagency Board February 14, 2020	LMI Service Providers Disabled	None	None	N/A	N/A
13	Public Hearing Teleconference Call March 30, 2020	Non-targeted/ broad community	None	None	N/A	N/A
14	Commission Meeting April 9, 2020 Televised on MyTown TV	Non-targeted/ broad community Disabled	None	None	N/A	N/A
15	Public Notice April 18, 2020	Non-targeted/ broad community Disabled	None	None	N/A	N/A
16	Internet Outreach April 18, 2020- April 23, 2020	Non-Targeted	None	None	N/A	N/A
16	Teleconference Call April 22, 2020 3pm	Non-targeted/ broad community	None	None	N/A	N/A
17	Commission Meeting April 23, 2020	Non-targeted/ broad community Disabled	None	None	N/A	N/A
18	Public Notice January 18- February 18, 2021	Non-targeted/ broad community Disabled	None	None	N/A	N/A
19	Internet Outreach January 18- February 18, 2021	Non-targeted/ broad community Disabled	None	None	N/A	N/A

20	Public Hearing February 15, 2021 (changed to teleconference due to incumbent weather)	Non-targeted/broad community Disabled	See Appendix A	See Appendix A	N/A	N/A
21	Commission Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community Disabled				

**Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach**

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## **Needs Assessment**

### **NA-05 Overview**

#### **Needs Assessment Overview**

Before the City develops a strategic plan to guide it for the next five years, it must determine the needs. This section will provide four areas required by 24 CFR 91.205 (housing and homeless needs) and two required by 24 CFR 91.215.

The first section utilizes data to assess housing needs: housing, homelessness, non-homeless special needs, and non-housing community development needs. The second section analyzes those needs to determine if any members of a racial or ethnic group in a given income range experience problems at a higher rate-10 percentage points or more than the income level as a whole.

The data in Sections NA-15 and NA-25 comes from the 2011-2015 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data sets. The CHAS tabulations are derived from the American Community Survey. These data sets are “custom tabulations” the U.S. Census Bureau provides HUD that are largely not available through standard Census products. The purpose of the CHAS data is to demonstrate the extent of housing problems and housing needs for low-income households.

The third section, Section NA-35 Public Housing, looks at the condition and needs of public housing. The section was prepared by Ashland Assisted Housing Authority with the input of Ashland Housing Authority.

The fourth section looks at homeless needs. Data for this section comes from the annual K-Count (previously called Point-In-Time Count) conducted January 2019, by various service agencies. The K-Count numbers are reported to HUD and reflect the extent of homelessness throughout Boyd County, not just the City of Ashland.

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

### Summary of Housing Needs

Demographics	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Population	21,684	21,390	-1%
Households	9,561	8,960	-6%
Median Income	\$35,017.00	\$39,208.00	12%

**Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics**

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

### Number of Households Table

In evaluating household income, households are often times grouped into different income groups in relation to the Median Family Income and adjusted household size.

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	1,670	1,140	1,335	630	4,155
Small Family Households	590	315	520	190	2,070
Large Family Households	100	75	70	65	325
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	120	190	310	180	880
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	180	280	275	100	570
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	385	215	260	155	310

**Table 6 - Total Households Table**

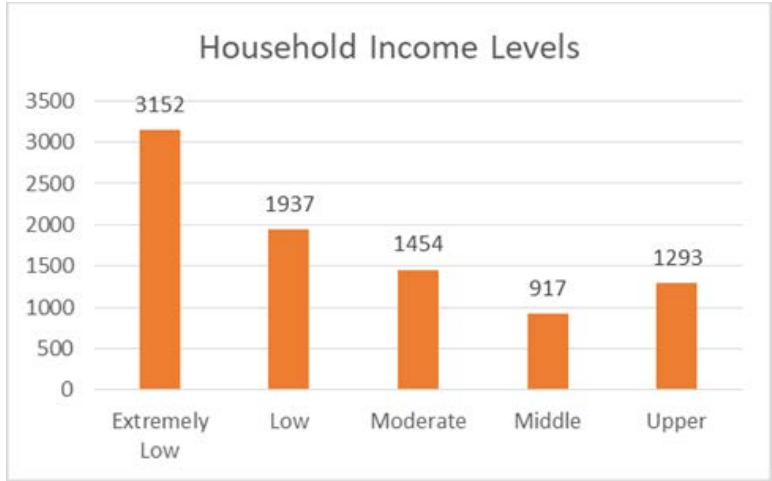
**Data:** 2011-2015 CHAS  
**Source:**

Ashland's Median Family Income is \$38,446 according to 2018 ACS Data tables. This is a decrease from 2015 earnings.

The five categories include:

- Extremely Low Income: 0-30 percent of Median Family Income (MFI): <\$11,533
- Low Income: 31-50 percent of Median Family Income (MFI): < \$19,223
- Moderate Income: 50-80 percent of Median Family Income (MFI):< \$30,756
- Middle/Upper Income: >81 percent of Median Family Income (MFI):< \$44,560
- Upper Income: > 120 percent of Median Family Income (MFI): > \$46,135





A majority of household incomes fall under extremely low or low-income. These families earn less than \$19,223 per year.

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## 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
<b>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</b>										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	15	0	4	0	19	0	0	0	0	0
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	45	0	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	0
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	0	35	10	0	45	0	0	4	4	8
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	615	160	50	4	829	195	65	65	0	325
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	165	210	235	35	645	65	95	90	25	275

	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)	110	0	0	0	110	45	0	0	0	45

**Table 7 – Housing Problems Table**

**Data** 2011-2015 CHAS  
**Source:**

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
<b>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</b>										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	680	195	60	4	939	195	65	70	4	334
Having none of four housing problems	500	530	545	220	1,795	140	355	670	395	1,560
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	110	0	0	0	110	45	0	0	0	45

**Table 8 – Housing Problems 2**

**Data** 2011-2015 CHAS  
**Source:**

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
<b>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</b>								
Small Related	320	175	120	615	75	15	15	105
Large Related	99	35	34	168	0	10	4	14
Elderly	88	55	40	183	100	80	120	300
Other	330	140	95	565	90	60	14	164
Total need by income	837	405	289	1,531	265	165	153	583

**Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%**

Data 2011-2015 CHAS  
 Source:

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	245	65	10	320	65	15	0	80
Large Related	95	0	30	125	0	0	0	0
Elderly	80	15	0	95	60	15	55	130
Other	255	80	10	345	75	35	10	120
Total need by income	675	160	50	885	200	65	65	330

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2011-2015 CHAS  
 Source:

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	30	0	10	0	40	0	0	0	0	0
Multiple, unrelated family households	0	35	0	0	35	0	0	4	4	8
Other, non-family households	15	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	45	35	10	0	90	0	0	4	4	8

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data 2011-2015 CHAS  
 Source:

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

**Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2**

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

Approximately 61.2% of households are families and 38.8% are non-family households. In addition, 41.1% of Ashland’s households consisted of a husband-wife family; while 10.2% were single-mother households and about 2.1% were single-father households. Ashland has a larger percentage on one-person households than most communities. Approximately 20.1% of households are one person households, in comparison to Kentucky’s 17.3%. The 2011-2015 CHAS reports 35% of households are over the age of 62.

**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.**

Safe Harbor of Northeast Kentucky’s mission is dedicated to eliminating domestic violence through prevention, education and intervention. Safe Harbor works to stop the cycle of violence and to help victims become survivors through the agency’s holistic approach to services. The goal is to help each victim create an abuse free life plan and to move to self-sufficiency through such assistance as: medical/legal advocacy, counseling, financial empowerment classes, job/school mentoring and life skills. [www.safeharborky.org](http://www.safeharborky.org)

	Year-Round Beds				Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing	
	w/ Children	w/o Children	Not Distinguished	Veterans		w/Children	w/o Children
Safe Harbor	N/A	N/A	60	N/A	32	60	N/A

## **What are the most common housing problems?**

The most common housing problem is cost burdened, defined as 30% or more of the household's income is expended for housing -related expenses. 10.5% of owner-occupied households and 49% of renter-occupied households are cost burdened (>30% of family income), while 1% of all occupied housing units in the City lacked complete plumbing facilities or complete kitchen facilities. .4% of occupants experience overcrowding.

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

Owner households are most often affected by housing problems are those with incomes under 50% of the median income. Many families live in homes that they cannot afford maintenance or repairs.

Renter-occupied households with incomes less than 50% of the area median income are most likely to be cost burdened, and renters in CDBG Target Areas.

## **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**

Of the occupied rental units in the City of Ashland, 1,085(33%) units rent for less than \$500 a month. The gap between need and supply of affordable housing is problematic. 19.6% of families in the City of Ashland have incomes below the poverty level in the prior 12 months sampled by the U.S. Census Bureau, and 49.1% of those were single mothers with children under the age of 18.

The true numbers of families who are “homeless” or “imminent risk of homelessness” differs depending on the definition used. The Federal definition of homelessness is finite and does not include the families that are “doubled-up” or “couch surfing”. While the K-Count, states there are 50 homeless children were sheltered, Ashland Independent schools reported over 300 school age children were homeless. This is a significant difference.

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

The City of Ashland does not provide estimates of at-risk populations.

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

Low-income families and individuals living in rental housing without any subsidy seem to be the greatest sign of instability. The population is unable to grow their income sufficiently to afford housing (the unit and *utilities*) without subsidy.

Not only is cost burden the most common housing problem, it is the housing characteristic linked most closely with instability and the risk of homelessness, particularly for households with income less than 80% of the median income. In the City of Ashland, 40% of all households are renter-occupied. A low-income household that spends more than 50% of its income on housing is inheritably unstable.

### **Discussion**

An analysis of available data clearly points to the conclusion that cost burden is the greatest single housing problem facing very-low-income residents within the City of Ashland. Housing is just one factor, when considering whether an individual family is at risk of becoming homeless.

1. Education- 7.2% of the City's population over the age of 25 has not graduated from high school, a significant limitation when competing in the job market;
2. Disability- 21.6% of the City's population 18 and over has one or more disabilities, including 44.9% of all residents 65 and over.
3. Job Accessibility- Over 1,000 households do not own a vehicle meaning to reach school or work they must walk, take public transportation, or rely on other methods (family, friends, taxi, etc.)

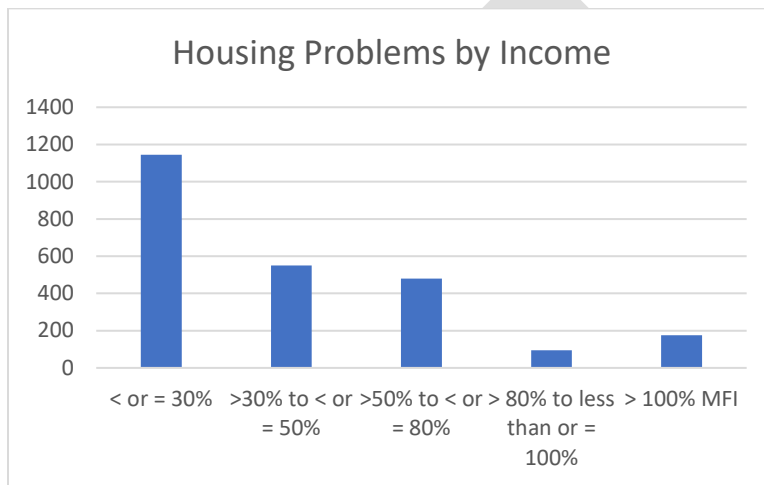
## NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)

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.

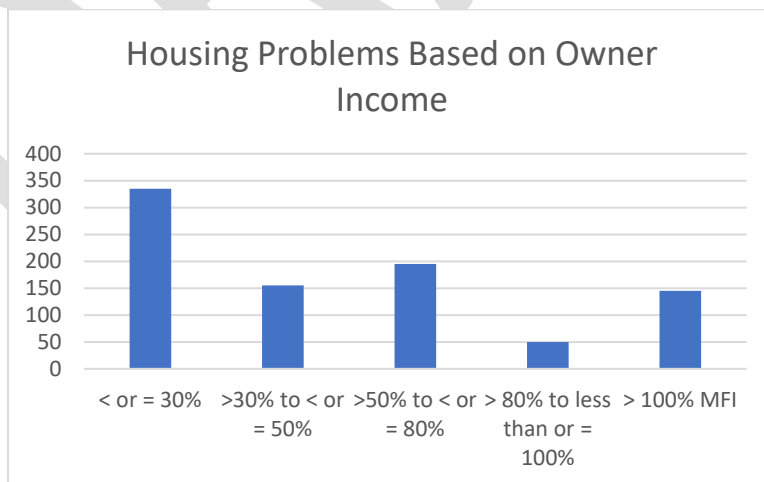
### Introduction

A disproportionately greater need exists when members of a racial or ethnic group in a given income range experience housing problems at a greater rate- 10 percentage points or more- than the income level as a whole.

Households (owners & renters) earning below 30% median income have more household issues than all other income groups.

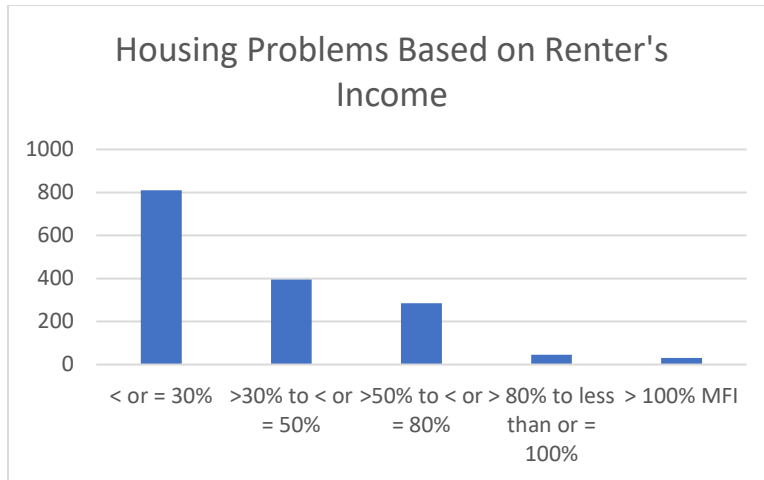


Owner households with earnings below 30% of median income have more housing issues than other income groups.



Renter households with earnings below 30% of median income have more housing issues than other income groups.





### 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	1,100	410	155
White	1,030	390	155
Black / African American	50	20	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	10	0	0

**Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI**

**Data Source:** 2011-2015 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	565	575	0
White	520	525	0
Black / African American	35	45	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	4	0	0

**Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI**

**Data** 2011-2015 CHAS

**Source:**

\*The four housing problems are:

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

### 50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	445	890	0
White	445	810	0
Black / African American	0	19	0
Asian	4	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	0	0

**Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI**

**Data** 2011-2015 CHAS

**Source:**

\*The four housing problems are:

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

## 80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	70	555	0
White	70	545	0
Black / African American	0	10	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	4	0

**Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI**

**Data** 2011-2015 CHAS  
**Source:**

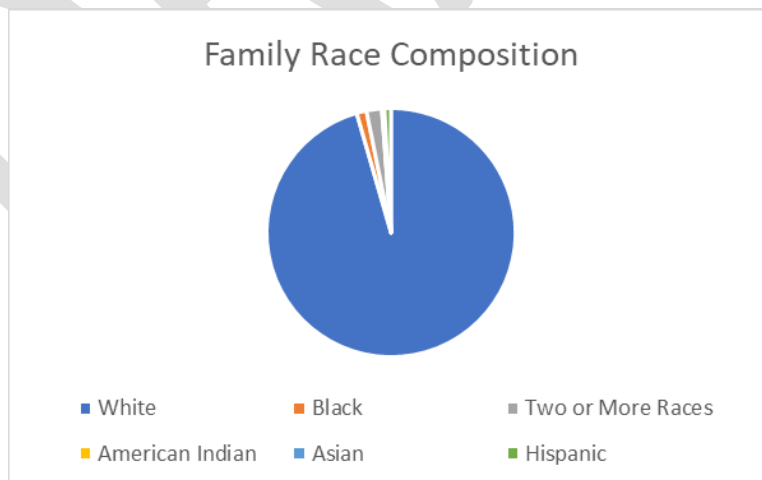
\*The four housing problems are:

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

### Discussion

The 2018 ACS data shows minority groups at 6.7% of Ashland's population: 2.4% African American/Black, .6% Asian, .1% American Indian, and 3.1% two or more races. Based on this information there is not a disproportionate need based by race or ethnicity.

Outreach for minorities is directed towards churches, schools, and service agencies which have best access.



Explanation of “household has no income...” calculation: Household income is zero or negative due to self-employment, dividends, and/or net rent income. Because

households in this category cannot cost burdened, their totals are not included in the formula for disproportionately greater need. These households could still require housing assistance and therefore are counted separately.

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**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**

For the purposes of the Consolidated Plan, HUD defines “severe housing problem” as a household that spends more than 50% of its income on housing and/or a household with more than 1.5 persons per room, not including bathrooms, porches, foyers, halls or half-rooms.

**0%-30% of Area Median Income**

<b>Severe Housing Problems*</b>	<b>Has one or more of four housing problems</b>	<b>Has none of the four housing problems</b>	<b>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</b>
Jurisdiction as a whole	875	640	155
White	805	620	155
Black / African American	50	20	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	10	0	0

**Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI**

**Data** 2011-2015 CHAS  
**Source:**

\*The four severe housing problems are:

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

### 30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	260	885	0
White	230	815	0
Black / African American	24	60	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	4	0

**Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI**

**Data** 2011-2015 CHAS

**Source:**

\*The four severe housing problems are:

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

### 50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	130	1,215	0
White	125	1,135	0
Black / African American	0	19	0
Asian	4	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	0	0

**Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI**

**Data** 2011-2015 CHAS

**Source:**

\*The four severe housing problems are:

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

## 80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	8	615	0
White	8	605	0
Black / African American	0	10	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	4	0

**Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI**

**Data** 2011-2015 CHAS  
**Source:**

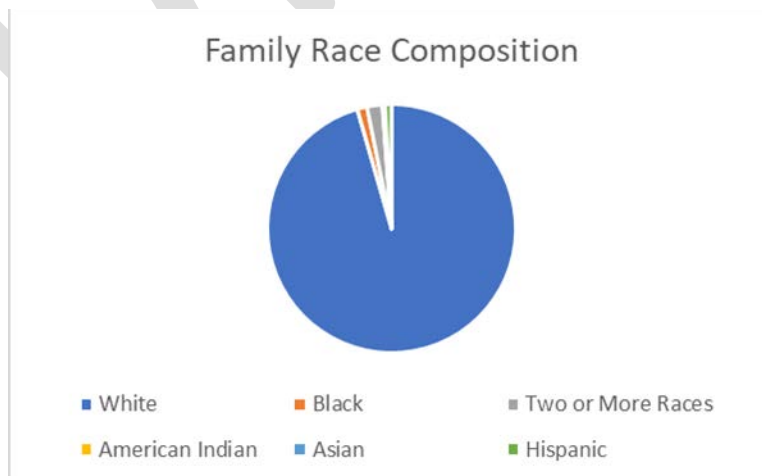
\*The four severe housing problems are:

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

### Discussion

The 2018 ACS data shows minority groups at 6.7% of Ashland's population: 2.4% African American/Black, .6% Asian, .1% American Indian, and 3.1% two or more races. Based on this information there is not a disproportionate need based by race or ethnicity.

Outreach for minorities is directed towards churches, schools, and service agencies which have best access.



See NA-15 Introduction for an explanation of Disproportionately Greater Need and NA-15 Discussion for an explanation of “Household Has No Income”. An analysis of the data in this section may be found in NA-30-Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion.

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## 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:

The table in this section differs than those in NA-15 and NA-20 in that it deals with just one of the four housing problems: cost burden. In Table 21, estimates in the column headed “<=30%” are households which spend less than 30% of the household income on housing, they are not cost burdened. Disproportionate need cannot be determined without knowing how many households are not cost burdened.

### Housing Cost Burden

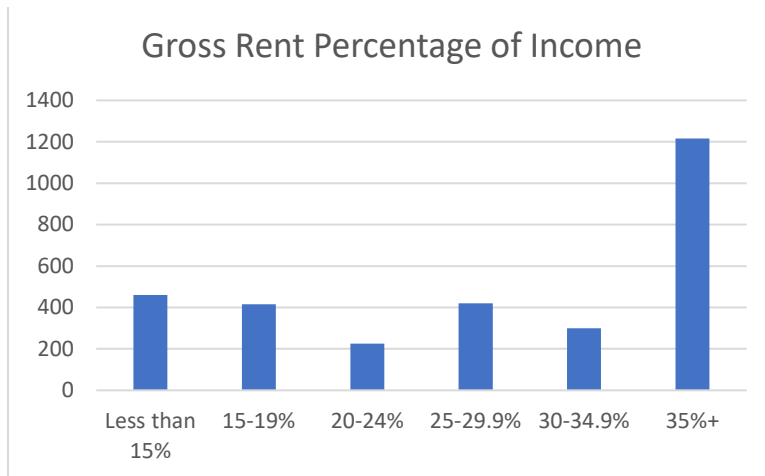
Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	6,470	1,060	1,229	160
White	6,145	1,025	1,130	155
Black / African American	170	8	74	0
Asian	64	15	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	35	4	10	0

**Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI**

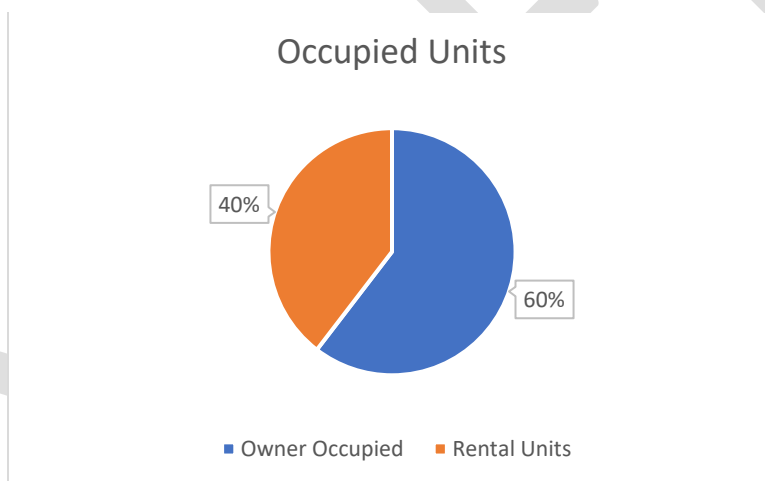
**Data** 2011-2015 CHAS  
**Source:**

### Discussion:

The table above considers both owner-occupied and renter-occupied households. The chart below represents a more accurate picture of the housing cost-burden issue. Another factor to consider in this discussion is the effect of slightly less than 1,200 households that live in public housing, are assisted with housing vouchers, or a form of housing subsidy, where rents are adjusted on a sliding scale so that no more than 30% of the household income is spent on housing.



ACS data counts approximately 3,465 (40%) renter-occupied households in the City.



Roughly, 34% of households receive housing subsidy.

### **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?**

No. Minority groups make up a small percentage of City Ashland residents: 2.4% African American/Black, .6% Asian, .1% American Indian, and 3.1% two races or more.

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

N/A

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

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) defines a Racially/Ethnically Concentrated Area of Poverty (R/ECAP) as an area with one or more census tracts that contain the following characteristics.

- (1) A family poverty rate greater than or equal to 40%, or
- (2) A family poverty rate greater than or equal to 300 percent of the metro region's tract average,
- (3) Whichever is lower;
- (4) And a non-white population that is greater than 50%.

Non-white population includes persons identified as Hispanic or Latino (including Hispanic White), Black or African American, Asian, native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, American Indian or Native Alaskan, Other Races or Multi-Racial.

There are no census tracts in City of Ashland that reach the thresholds listed above.

## NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

### Introduction

Public Housing in the City of Ashland is the responsibility of Ashland Housing Authority. AHA oversees two apartment complexes: Scope Towers (262 units) and DeBord Terrace (103 units). Scope Towers has 31 families on its waiting list while 58 families are on the waiting list for DeBord Terrace. There are a total of 19 ADA compliant units within the two complexes.

Ashland Assisted Housing Authority, a division of the City of Ashland Community & Economic Development, administers the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program.

Table 22 illustrates the type of HCV vouchers available through Ashland Assisted Housing. The program administers 15 Veteran Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) vouchers, not listed.

### Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	0	499	34	462	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	9,022	7,823	9,097	0	0
Average length of stay	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	0
Average Household size	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	30	5	25	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	0	64	0	63	0	0
# of Disabled Families	0	0	0	213	18	193	0	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	0	499	34	462	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	458	34	421	0	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	0	39	0	39	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

**Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type**

**Data** PIC (PIH Information Center)  
**Source:**

**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	6	3	3	0	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	0	493	31	459	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** PIC (PIH Information Center)  
**Source:**

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

Mobility is the greatest challenge. Ramps are needed for motorized wheelchairs.

One bedroom on first floor apartments are needed for those who are unable to climb stairs.

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

The City of Ashland needs more affordable, housing units with utilities included. Many families do not have the resources to pay for deposits or owe past due amounts to utility companies.

As there is an increase in single person homes and elderly, one-bedroom units with/without ADA accessibility are needed.

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

These needs are comparable to the population at large. As a whole, the elderly and disabled need stable, accessible housing allowing them to access related supportive services allowing them to live independently.

Increased transportation services located in low-income neighborhoods accessing daily life destinations (stores, post office, laundry services, etc.) is critical to the quality of life for all residents, including public housing and voucher recipients, the elderly and disabilities.

**Discussion**

Additional funding is needed to build housing for seniors and units that are handicap accessible.

DRAFT



## **NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)**

### **Introduction:**

Homeless services in the City of Ashland are provided through the following programs:

- Shelter of Hope
- Safe Harbor of Northeast Kentucky
- Salvation Army

According to the 2019 K-Count statistics, there is an unmet need of 147 persons in Boyd County, Kentucky.

The U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD) requires an annual count as a condition of funding for its homeless service programs. The K-Count allows parties to better understand homelessness in Kentucky by monitoring trends and tracking progress, to make informed decisions for resource allocations.

Only persons who meet HUD's definition of literally homeless, as defined in paragraphs (1) (i) of the homeless definition on 24 CFR 578.3, are included. To be considered literally homeless for purposes of the K-Count, an individual or family must have a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not meant for human habitation (i.e., unsheltered); or is living in a publicly or privately-operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements, which includes congregate shelters, transitional housing, and hotels or motels paid for by charitable organizations or by federal, state, and local government programs (i.e. sheltered).

The K-Count does not include individuals or families not meeting the definition of homeless under Federal statutes. Most notably, persons who are precariously housed, often referred to as "doubled up" or "couch surfing"-this includes persons who are sharing the housing of others due to the loss of housing, economic hardship, or similar reason-are not counted.

The K-Count is a one night only collection of data on homeless persons. The count must take place during a single 24-hour period the last 10 days in January. The process makes it difficult to paint an accurate picture of homeless in the community. Unsheltered individuals would be scrambling to bunker down in a location providing protection and warmth during the cold weather.

Often, when people think about who is homeless, they imagine a person who suffers from substance abuse or mental illness. However, research shows that hardship such as medical bills, car repairs, death of an income provider, or loss of a job can begin the trajectory towards becoming homeless. Also, a person may flee from domestic violence to protect themselves and their family, without an alternate residence.

Information taken from Kentucky Housing Corporation: K-Count: Point-in-Time Count of Kentucky's Homeless

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

Many chronically homeless individuals suffer from illnesses and drug dependency. The City of Ashland has not been able to track unaccompanied youth.

DRAFT

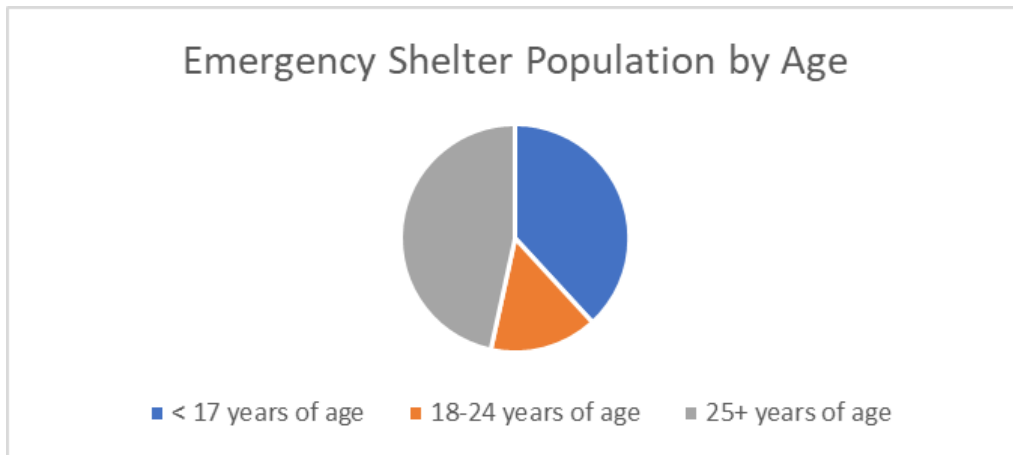
**Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)**

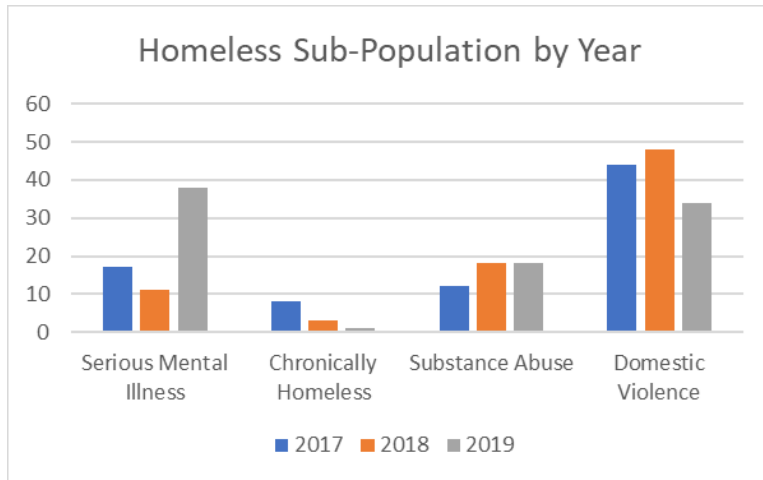
<b>Race:</b>	<b>Sheltered:</b>	<b>Unsheltered (optional)</b>
<b>Ethnicity:</b>	<b>Sheltered:</b>	<b>Unsheltered (optional)</b>

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

Currently, 106 families are on the Housing Choice Voucher waiting list. Due to economic conditions, the waiting list size is increasing.

Ashland Assisted Housing works in conjunction with the Veterans Administration to assist with homeless veterans. 15 Veterans receive VASH housing assistance.





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

Unable to populate.

**Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.**

**Discussion:**

The needs of the homeless population exceeds the available resources in the community.

On a nightly bases, all available shelter beds are occupied.

	Year-Round Beds				Transitiona l Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing	
	w/ Childre n	w/o Childre n	Not Distinguishe d	Veteran s		w/Childre n	w/o Childre n
Safe Harbor	N/A	N/A	60	N/A	32	60	N/A
Shelter of Hope	11	6	N/A	2	2	8	4
Salvation Army	10	24	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

### Introduction:

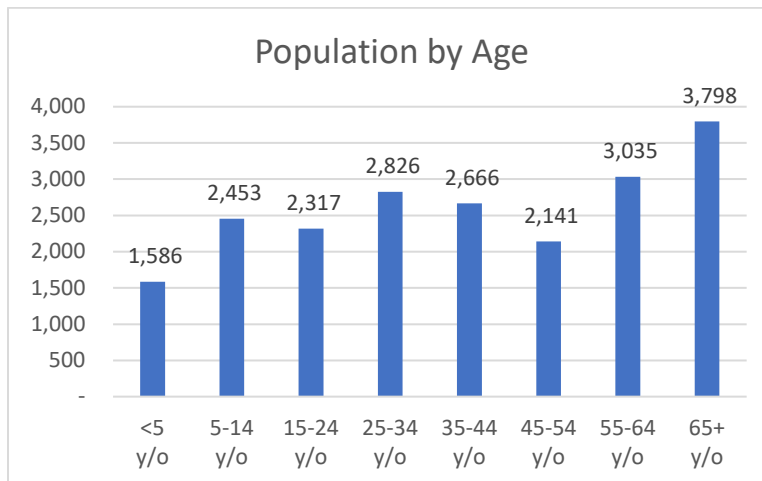
For the purposes of the Consolidated Plan and subsequent Annual Action Plan, HUD considers the following to be special needs populations:

- Elderly (defined as 62 or older)
- Frail elderly (defined as an elderly person who requires assistance with three or more activities of daily living, such as bathing, walking and performing light housework)
- Persons with mental, physical and/or developmental disabilities
- Persons with alcohol or other drug addictions
- Persons with HIV/AIDS and their families
- Victims of domestic abuse, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking

The City worked closely with other public and private agencies that provide assisted housing, health services, and social services to special needs populations to prepare this section of the Consolidated Plan: MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services, several sections of the Strategic Plan, and AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities in the first-year Action Plan. The City expects to continue these partnerships throughout the rest of the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan.

### Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

About 18.2% of the City's population is aged 65 or older with an estimated 39.3% of those are men and 60.7% are women.



Estimates are that 23.7% of the population is disabled with the following issues: ambulatory difficulties, independent living difficulty, and self-care facility.

	Total Persons
<5 years old	-
5-17 years of age	412
18-34 years of age	646
35-64 years of age	2,185
65-74 years of age	672
>75 years of age	965
Total	4,880

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

Housing and supportive services vary by population. For seniors, the greatest need is affordable housing designed to allow for successful housing in place. Health care providers and programs designed for senior socialization and recreation are important as well.

Victims of domestic violence need emergency shelter for the short term, but their long-term needs will include transitional- and permanent supportive housing.

Veterans often use shelter services, food banks and supportive services, but many have difficulty accessing because of mental health and/or substance abuse issues.

Some persons with mental, physical and/or developmental disabilities need supportive housing, particularly those who require onsite supervision, while those who can live independently need permanent housing.

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

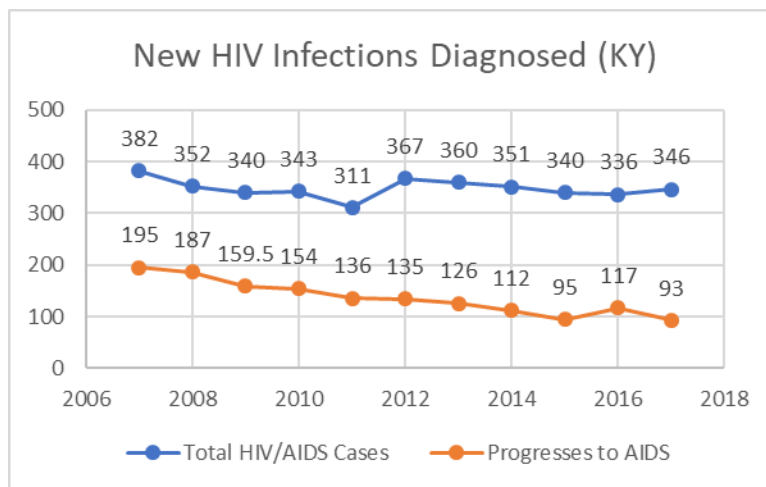
The Center for Disease Control and Prevention’s Annual HIV Surveillance Report provides an overview of the current epidemiology of HIV/AIDS in the United States. Data was not provided for the Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA.

Data derived from Kentucky HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report 2018

Diagnosis of HIV Infection			
2018			
	Adults & Adolescents	Children	Total
Kentucky	360	0	360

Stage 3 AIDS by Area of Residence			
2018			
	Adult & Adolescents	Children	Total
Kentucky	134	0	134

Year of Diagnosis	Total HIV/AIDS Cases	Progresses to AIDS
2007	382	195
2008	352	187
2009	340	159.5
2010	343	154
2011	311	136
2012	367	135
2013	360	126
2014	351	112
2015	340	95
2016	336	117
2017	346	93

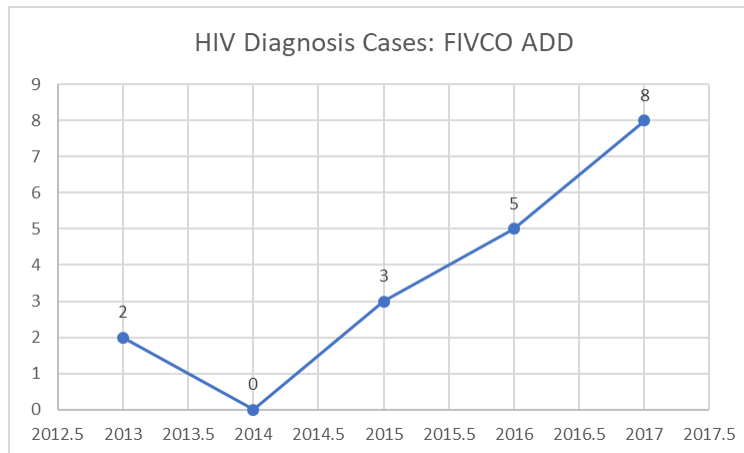


2018 information was not included as data was for a six-month period not an entire year.

HIV Diagnoses by Residential Area: Development District (ADD) and County at Time of Diagnosis June 30, 2018		
ADD/County	Total HIV Disease Cases	Total Living with HIV Disease
FIVCO	147	90
Boyd	91	56
Carter	19	13
Elliott	5	3
Greenup	20	12
Lawrence	12	6

HIV Disease cases & Diagnosis Rates by Year if HIV Diagnosis and Area Development District (ADD) of Residence at Time of HIV Diagnosis: FIVCO

Year of Diagnosis	Cases
2013	2
2014	0
2015	3
2016	5
2017	8





HIV Diagnoses by Residential Area: Development District (ADD) and County at Time of Diagnosis June 30, 2018		
ADD/County	Total HIV Disease Cases	Total Living with HIV Disease
FIVCO	147	90
Boyd	91	56
Carter	19	13
Elliott	5	3
Greenup	20	12
Lawrence	12	6

**Discussion:**

HIV Care Coordinator Regions, Kentucky

Serving Boyd County, Kentucky  
 UK Bluegrass Care Clinic  
 740 S. Limestone, K512  
 UK Medical Center  
 Lexington, Kentucky 40536  
 859-323-5544  
 866-761-0206

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

### **Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:**

In addition to assessing the needs associated with housing services and facilities, the City assessed the status of non-housing community development needs such as parks and recreation, childcare, public works and public facilities. To conduct this assessment, the City consulted with key stakeholders and service providers.

Within the Consolidated Plan, a goal was established to provide dependable public facilities used by low- and moderate-income residents and residents with special needs. Such facilities include child-care, youth and community centers, senior centers, and park and recreation facilities. CDBG public facility projects that meet CDBG eligibility requirements align with the goals of the Strategic Plan, and address a CDBG National Objective will be considered for funding in the Annual Action Plans.

The Ashland Senior Center provides valuable resources and programs to enrich the lives of senior residents within Ashland. Pre-COVID the center served meals for seniors as well as exercise and socialization to approximately 75 seniors per day. The coronavirus pandemic has altered their service method.

Studies show children in high-quality early learning program environments develop better math, language and social skills sooner. In addition, childcare is a necessity for low- and moderate- income parents to work or further their adult education.

Ashland Child Development Center participates in the Kentucky All STARS program, a quality rating and improvement system for licensed day care centers. With CDBG assistance, the center is able to provide quality care to many low- and moderate-income children. (LMI)

Ashland Independent Child Care has a capacity of 68 children between the ages of 3-12 years of age. Current capacity due to the coronavirus restrictions is 45 children. Current enrollment is 54 children, but the center may not exceed capacity at any time. The center provides childcare to families with varied economic levels. 41% of attendees qualify for free/reduced lunch. 13% of children currently receive subsidy for childcare. CDBG funds will be allocated based on urgent need associated with the coronavirus pandemic.

Park and recreation facilities serve an important role in the community. They provide opportunities for resident interaction, and improve the general aesthetic of the neighborhood. CDBG funds may be used to build or improve playgrounds or buildings primary used for recreation and develop open spaces that will serve low- and moderate-income areas.

The Carol Jackson Unity Center is located within the low- and moderate- income neighborhood of East Central. It is the first center of its kind within the City. Programming may be funded with CDBG allocations through service projects (neighborhood watch, learning center, fair housing activities, etc.). During the pandemic and mandatory social

distancing, a drive thru food pantry was funded with CDBG funds. The pantry served residents of the East Central and City Central neighborhoods.

### **How were these needs determined?**

Public input from Non-Housing Needs Survey; consultation with stakeholders; preliminary research for new comprehensive plan 2020.

### **Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:**

Some low- and moderate-income neighborhoods lack basic sidewalks, curbs, gutters, and storm drains. Other low- and moderate-income neighborhoods have some of the oldest infrastructure in the City characterized by narrow streets and lack of parking, aging and inadequate infrastructure including storm drain collection systems; inadequate streets and sidewalks with poor surface condition, crumbling curbs; and redesign to facilitate mobility of the disabled and elderly.

Federal allocations have been directed at the low- and moderate-income area of Pollard Mills. Work has been completed to provide drainage, sidewalks, curbs and gutters. The project has given a new aesthetic to the neighborhood as well as ADA compliant sidewalks and reduced the chance of flooding in neighborhood homes.

### **How were these needs determined?**

The needs identified for public infrastructure improvements in the City were determined in consultation with the Public Works Department and City Engineer. Respondents to various citizen surveys (Consolidated Plan, Comprehensive Plan, etc.) indicated sidewalks and water infrastructure were of utmost importance.

While citizens request water line improvements, the City of Ashland is unable to use CDBG funds for infrastructure involving the public water system.

### **Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:**

Public service activities are consistently ranked as a high priority by residents and other stakeholders. Each program year up to 15% of the Federal allocation is granted to local public service providers that serve low-to-moderate income persons. The City proposes to focus funds on households in order to establish, improve, and expand public services, such as youth programs, senior services, emergency food distribution, and employment services. The need exceeds the funds available.

Residents of the East Central Neighborhood rate anti-crime and safety programs as important in their neighborhood. Crime against persons or property and increased drug use are concerns for residents. Ashland Police Department is drafting crime prevention programs tailored to particular neighborhoods such as the Community Outreach Program and the Neighborhood Watch Program.

### **How were these needs determined?**

Service needs are based on the City's desire to ensure quality services are provided to residents to maintain quality of life and promote wellbeing. Through citizen participation, local stake holder input, and statistical data, public services are a high priority in the Consolidated Plan. Survey results showed services such as basic needs (food) and resources ranked the highest.

## **Housing Market Analysis**

### **MA-05 Overview**

#### **Housing Market Analysis Overview:**

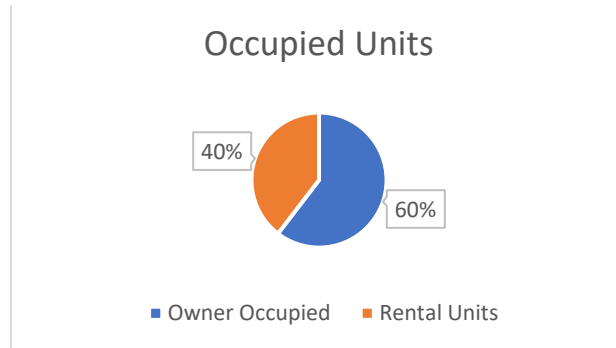
Section MA-10 discusses the housing inventory within the City of Ashland. Homeowners in the City of Ashland outnumber renters. The demand for rental housing is driven by low paying jobs and negative credit scores.

Section MA-25, which provides an analysis of public housing available in the City, was prepared by staff at Ashland Assisted Housing Authority.

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

### Introduction

According to 2018 ACS 5-Year Estimate Data Profile, Ashland has 8,753 occupied housing units. Of occupied units, 60% percent are owner occupied while 40% percent are renter occupied.



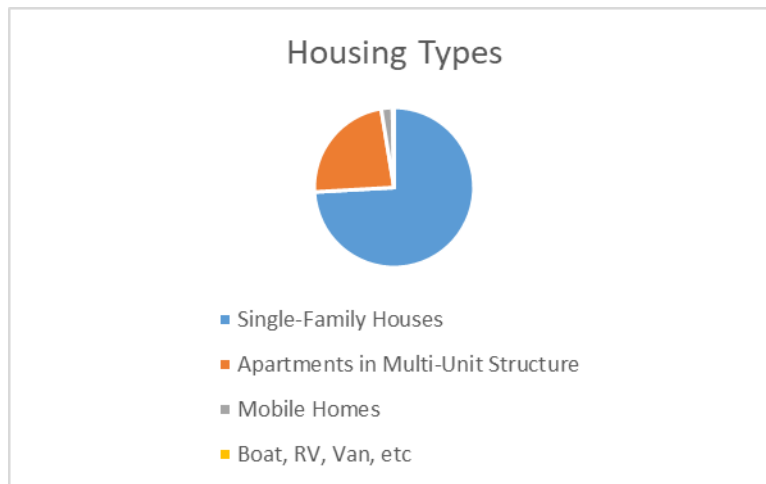
### All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	7,540	74%
1-unit, attached structure	130	1%
2-4 units	795	8%
5-19 units	900	9%
20 or more units	665	7%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	110	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,140</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 26 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data 2011-2015 ACS

Source:

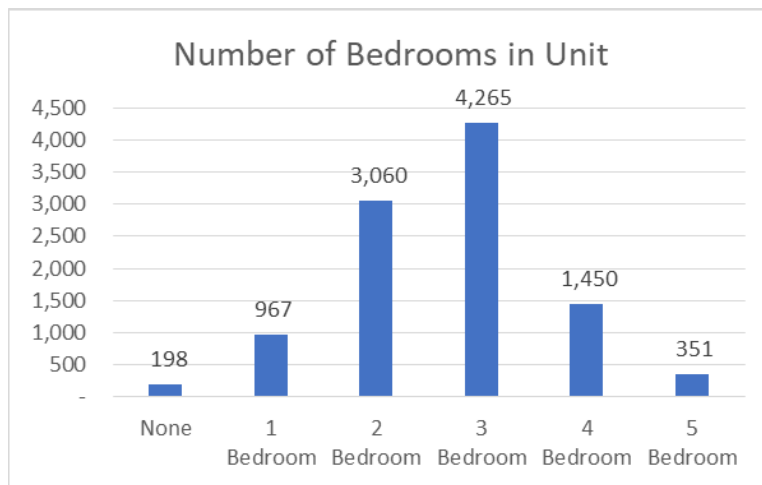


## Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	4	0%	165	5%
1 bedroom	90	2%	675	19%
2 bedrooms	1,440	26%	1,410	40%
3 or more bedrooms	3,895	72%	1,270	36%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,429</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,520</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 27 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data 2011-2015 ACS  
Source:



The number of bedrooms in a unit does not correlate with the increased need for elderly and single families needing one-bedroom units.

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

Ashland Assisted Housing administers 616 Housing Choice Vouchers and 15 VASH Vouchers.

Housing Authority of Ashland administers 365 of public housing units.

There are additional low-and moderate-income subsidized units available within the City: Gla-Low (60 units), Ashland Terrace (100 units), Hillcrest Apartments (did not respond to request), and Bruce Apartments (did not respond to request). Six units at Ashland Terrace are ADA compliant.

Housing	Total in Units in Complex	Complex as a Whole			
		Total Efficiency Unites in Complex	Total 1 Bedroom Units in Complex	Total 2 Bedroom Units in Complex	Total 3 Bedroom Units in Complex
Scope Towers	262	105	156	1	0
DeBord Terrace	103	0	14	42	36
Hillcrest Apartments	Did not respond to request				
Bruce Apartments	Did not respond to request				
Ashland Terrace	100	0	46	18	30
Gla-Low Apartments	Did not respond to request				

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

Housing Authority of Ashland administers project-based contracts (Scope and DeBord Terrace), while Ashland Assisted Housing administers tenant-based Housing Choice Vouchers. Both agencies report they expect to lose no units due to expiration of contracts.

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

There is not a sufficient number of safe, decent units for low- and moderate-income persons/families. Cost burden is another indicator of insufficient housing.

**Describe the need for specific types of housing:**

Affordable housing for seniors is an underserved market. More than 18.24% of the City’s households have at least one resident over the age of 65. Near-elderly, age 55-64, is the second largest age grouping. Senior households have special housing needs due to income, health care costs, and physical disabilities. Many senior citizens need one-bedroom units and units that are ground level due to family size and mobility.

**Discussion**

The 2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates reported vacancy rates of 4.6% homeowner and 8.9% rental units.

City of Ashland’s housing stock is older which provides character but largely requires updates, energy-efficiency, and/or maintenance. The older housing stock may attribute to the City’s lower housing values.



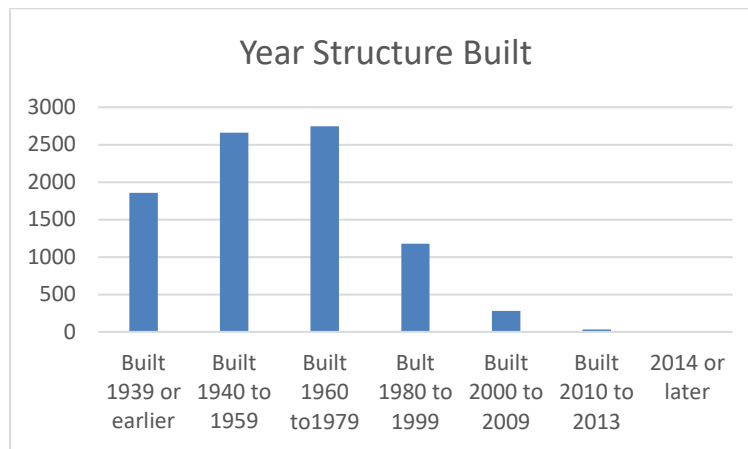
## MA-15 Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing - 91.210(a)

### Introduction

According to 2009-2015 ACS, the population of the City of Ashland has decreased- 21,684 to 21,390 between 2009 and 2015, a 1% decrease. Further 2019 estimates report the number lower at 20,188. The decrease in population can be attributed to Arco Steel Mill closing and Marathon Oil corporate offices relocating. In September 2020, Our Lady of Bellefonte is scheduled to close with over 1,000 jobs impacted.

The population within the City of Ashland decreased 6% between 2009 and 2015.

With the decrease in population, there has been little to no new home construction.



This has caused: home values to go up slightly (7%), while contract rents have increased 24%.

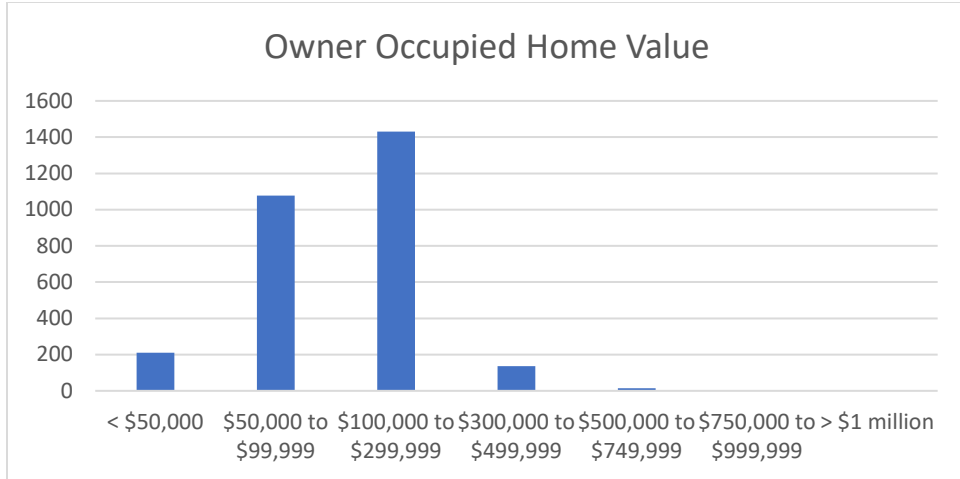
### Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Median Home Value	89,000	95,400	7%
Median Contract Rent	370	458	24%

**Table 28 – Cost of Housing**

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

**Source:**

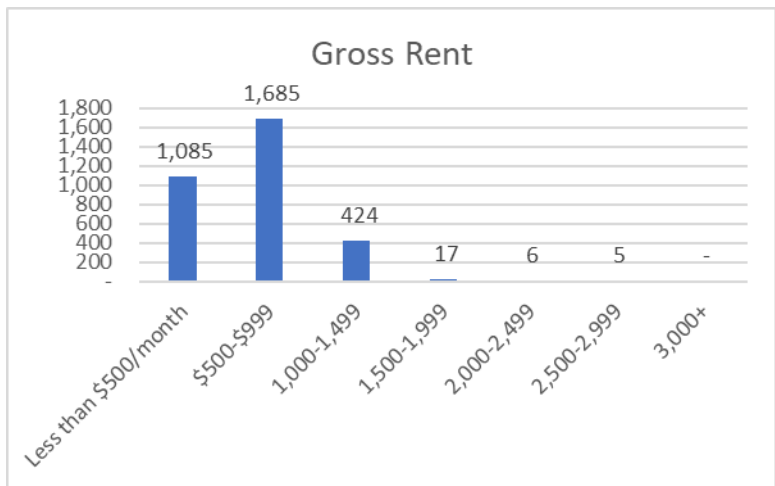


Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	2,225	63.1%
\$500-999	1,185	33.6%
\$1,000-1,499	100	2.8%
\$1,500-1,999	0	0.0%
\$2,000 or more	14	0.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,524</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Table 29 - Rent Paid**

**Data** 2011-2015 ACS  
**Source:**

The median rent was \$600 in 2019.



## Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	625	No Data
50% HAMFI	1,565	680
80% HAMFI	2,750	1,460
100% HAMFI	No Data	1,935
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,940</b>	<b>4,075</b>

**Table 30 – Housing Affordability**

**Data** 2011-2015 CHAS  
**Source:**

## Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	509	609	734	989	1178
High HOME Rent					
Low HOME Rent					

**Table 31 – Monthly Rent**

**Data** HUD FMR and HOME Rents  
**Source:**

The City of Ashland, is located within Boyd County, Kentucky. Boyd County is part of the Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH HUD Metro FMR Area. Fair market rents are determined by the Department of Housing & Urban Development.

### Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

No.

Previously, Ashland Assisted Housing decreased payment standards to 100% of Fair Market Rents (FMR) to accommodate the number of families needing assistance. Based on payment standards and limitations of participants income, landlords are asked to drop rents to accommodate the Tenant Total Payment (TTP).

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

Home values in Ashland are constant and do not fluctuate greatly.

Affordability of housing is circular. In order to purchase a home, a family needs steady employment that allows for savings for a deposit. Many low- and moderate-income families work in service positions with varied hours and minimal wages. Ashland families

can barely afford their basic expenses (food, hygiene/cleaning supplies, transportation, etc.) leaving very little change for saving for a deposit for a home.

Many families are left with one option- to rent. Based on an increased amount of people in Ashland who do rent, the demand outweighs the supply. Landlords base rent amounts on the market.

As there are limited amounts of one-bedroom units, renters pay higher rent for larger unit. This is problematic as the family size does not match the unit size. This effect impacts families of all sizes and causes higher percentage of income paid for rent and utilities.

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

The Median Gross Rent in the City of Ashland is \$600. Fair Market Rents are based on the Huntington/Ashland/Ironton MSA. Rental amounts in neighboring areas are higher than within the City of Ashland. This may be because of newer housing stock and more jobs in these metropolitan areas. Ashland rents are appropriate for units sizes, the discrepancy is families taking wrong sized units because of availability.

**Discussion**

Because of the City of Ashland's lack of community growth and development, 85% of its occupied housing units were built before 1980. 39% of homes were built before 1950 causing various issues. In order to provide affordable housing, the best option is for new development. The City of Ashland has met with developers but there is little new construction.

Many families are unable to secure a deposit to own a home while other homeowners are unable to afford the costs to maintain (home repair, utilities, improvements, etc.)

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

### Introduction

From 2009 to 2015, the number of families living in the City of Ashland has decreased 6%. With the decrease in population and no substantial economic growth, there has been little to no new home construction.

### Definitions

Dwelling- Housing structure which is used entirely for residential purposes.

Single-Family- Unit is designated for single family use, although more than one family may reside, if every resident has access to all parts of the structure.

Standard- Units meets all state and local codes.

Substandard- Unit fails to meet the minimum housing requirements as set forth in the International Property Maintenance Code as adopted by the City of Ashland.

### Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	710	13%	1,525	43%
With two selected Conditions	15	0%	95	3%
With three selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	4,710	87%	1,900	54%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,435</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,520</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 32 - Condition of Units

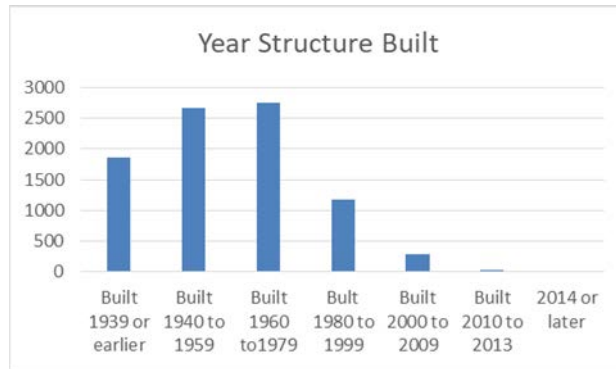
Data 2011-2015 ACS  
Source:

### Year Unit Built

Like any other asset, housing generally deuterates over time. If not regularly maintained, housing can deuterate into despair, depress neighborhood property values, discourage reinvestment, and eventually impact quality of life in an entire neighborhood. Maintaining quality housing is thus an important community goal. This section analyzes and discusses the age and condition of Ashland housing and neighborhoods.

The following table indicates the number of homes built in Ashland by decade. As of 2018, 91% of the housing was at least 30 years old. A general rule in the housing industry, homes older than 30 years begin to require major investments to maintain quality. Improvements needed include siding, painting, and roofing among others. After 50 years, homes typically need new plumbing, electrical and mechanical systems, lead removal,

and other major repairs. 67% of Ashland's housing stock is over 50 years old.



Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	220	4%	195	6%
1980-1999	585	11%	435	12%
1950-1979	2,510	46%	1,745	50%
Before 1950	2,120	39%	1,150	33%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,435</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,525</b>	<b>101%</b>

Table 33 – Year Unit Built

Data 2011-2015 CHAS

Source:

### 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	4,630	85%	2,895	82%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	180	3%	65	2%

Table 34 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

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

Source:

### Vacant Units

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

Table 35 - Vacant Units

unknown

### **Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation the potential for lead-based paint issues; energy efficient**

Approximately 4,630 (85%) of owner-occupied units and 2,895 (82%) of rental units in the City of Ashland were constructed before 1980. These housing units share a number of characteristics which suggest the need for rehabilitation: the potential for lead-based paint issues; energy efficiency; galvanized iron water supply lines and clay sewer lines; and aging HVAC systems.

The City has been reluctant to take on abatement projects due to EPA and Federal Regulations strict regulations. Projects needing complete lead abatement would cost more than the appraised value of the home in low- and moderate-income areas.

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

Based on the 2009-2015 American Community Data survey and 2011-2015 CHAS data, the City estimates there are 7,525 families living in pre-1978 housing units that may be subject to Lead Based Paint hazards.

The Ashland-Boyd County Health Department has no identified cases of Lead Based Paint Poisoning.

### **Discussion**

City of Ashland's housing stock is older which provides character but largely requires updates, energy-efficiency, and/or maintenance. The older housing stock may attribute to the City's lower housing values and increased maintenance costs.

## Public Housing

### Introduction

Public Housing in the City of Ashland is the responsibility of Ashland Housing Authority (AHA). The AHA is not an agency of the City of Ashland. AHA oversees two apartment complexes: Scope Towers and DeBord Terrace. Scope Towers has 31 families on its waiting list while 58 families are on the waiting list for DeBord Terrace. These are the only public housing complexes.

Ashland Assisted Housing Authority, a division of the City of Ashland Community & Economic Development, administers the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program. There are 91 families waiting for assistance.

### Totals Number of Units

Public Housing in the City of Ashland is the responsibility of Ashland Housing Authority. AHA oversees two apartment complexes: Scope Towers (262 units) and DeBord Terrace (103 units). Scope Towers has 31 families on its waiting list while 58 families are on the waiting list for DeBord Terrace.

There are a total of 19 ADA compliant units within the two complexes.

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available	0	0	365	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of accessible units	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0

Ashland Assisted Housing Authority administers 616 vouchers through the Housing



Choice Voucher (HCV) program.

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available	0	0		616	34	567	15	0	0
# of accessible units					2				
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

**Table 36 – Total Number of Units by Program Type**

**Data** PIC (PIH Information Center)

**Source:**

Ashland Assisted Housing is under AHAP with Gla-Low Apartments. Assistance will provide newly rehabilitation one, two, and three-bedroom units for low income families. 4 new ADA compliant units will be onsite for the Housing Choice Voucher Program.

**Describe the supply of public housing developments:**

Total units within complex:

	Total Number of Units	Efficiency Apartment	1 Bedroom Apartments	2 Bedroom Apartments	3 Bedroom Apartments	4 Bedroom Apartments	5 Bedroom Apartments
Scope Towers	262	105	156	1	0	N/A	N/A
DeBord Terrace	103	0	15	42	36	5	2

Total ADA Compliant Units:

	Number of ADA Units in Complex
Scope Towers	17
DeBord Terrace	2

Total units currently available:

	Efficiency Units Available	1 Bedroom Units Available	2 Bedroom Units Available	3 Bedroom Units Available	4 Bedroom Units Available	5 Bedroom Units Available
Scope Towers	N/A	2	1	N/A	N/A	N/A
DeBord Terrace	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0

**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:**

The physical condition of Ashland Housing Authority units (Scope Towers and DeBord Terrace) are considered good. Ashland Housing Authority continues updates to their units. All sliding doors were replaced at Scope Towers while at DeBord Terrace a Slippage Project has been completed ensuring safety to the units. The City of Ashland and the Ashland Housing Authority are coordinating to complete the Sidewalk, Stairs and Handrail project providing ADA compliant accessibility for residents.

Many residents of Scope Towers and DeBord Terrace use the services at CARES and Community Kitchen.

Ashland Housing Authority does not submit an Annual Agency Plan.

## Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Ashland Housing Authority	90

Table 37 - Public Housing Condition

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

Renovation not required, but Ashland Housing Authority invested in new patio doors for residents of Scope Towers.

Ashland Housing Authority completed a 1-million-dollar slippage project at DeBord Terrace ensuring the safety of residents and housing stock.

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

Ashland Housing Authority continues general property improvements with new facades, new appliances, beautification of exterior of buildings. ADA Accessibility features were updated at Scope Towers.

The Housing Authority coordinates with multiple service providers to assist residents live quality lives.

The Community Development Block Grant is funding the Stairs, Sidewalk, and Handrail project at DeBord Terrace. The project will increase safety and provide better mobility for residents.

### **Discussion:**

According to homeless service providers, public housing policies require past tenants to be ineligible/banned for assistance for a period of time after eviction from public housing. This enables low- and moderate- income persons with the most need to not be served. This population is often found at local shelters.

While improvements are continually made to public housing properties, the stigma of living in public housing lingers.

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

### **Introduction**

According to the 2019 K-Count statistics, there is an unmet need of 147 persons in Boyd County, Kentucky.

The U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD) requires an annual count as a condition of funding for its homeless service programs. The K-Count allows parties to better understand homelessness in Kentucky by monitoring trends and tracking progress, to make informed decisions for resource allocations.

Only persons who meet HUD's definition of literally homeless, as defined in paragraphs (1) (i) of the homeless definition on 24 CFR 578.3, are included. To be considered literally homeless for purposes of the K-Count, an individual or family must have a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not meant for human habitation (i.e., unsheltered); or is living in a publicly or privately-operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements, which includes congregate shelters, transitional housing, and hotels or motels paid for by charitable organizations or by federal, state, and local government programs (i.e. sheltered).

The K-Count does not include individuals or families who only meet the definition of homeless under Federal statutes. Most notably, persons who are precariously housed, often referred to as "doubled up" or "couch surfing"-this includes persons who are sharing the housing of others due to the loss of housing, economic hardship, or similar reason.

The K-Count is a one night only collection of data on homeless persons. The count must take place during a single 24-hour period the last 10 days in January.

Often, when people think about who is homeless, they imagine a person who suffers from substance abuse or mental illness. However, research shows that hardship such as medical bills, car repairs, death of an income provider, or loss of a job can begin the trajectory towards becoming homeless. Also, a person may flee from domestic violence to protect themselves and their family, without an alternate residence.

Information taken from Kentucky Housing Corporation: K-Count: Point-in-Time Count of Kentucky's Homeless

## 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)	66	0	34	68	0
Households with Only Adults	6	0	0	0	4
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	2	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	0	0	0

Table 38 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

## Individual Agencies

	Year-Round Beds				Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing	
	w/ Children	w/o Children	Not Distinguished	Veterans		w/Children	w/o Children
Safe Harbor	N/A	N/A	60	N/A	32	60	
Shelter of Hope	11	6	N/A	2	2	8	4
Salvation Army	10	24	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

**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**

Homelessness impacts the whole being of a person. Homelessness persons often face concurring or multiple health, behavioral health, and addiction problems. Providing health care treatment for the homeless is difficult.

**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.**

**Shelters**

Shelter of Hope

Safe Harbor of Northeast Kentucky: Domestic Violence

Salvation Army

**Housing**

Ashland Assisted Housing Authority (VASH and HCV program, including two project-based programs)

Ashland Housing Authority (Scope Apartments and DeBord Apartments)

Shelter of Hope (Emergency housing/Rapid Rehousing/TBA)

Community Assistance Referral Services (CAREs) (Referral to service providers)

Safe Harbor of Northeast Kentucky (Emergency & Transitional)

Veterans Administration Medical Center (VASH)

Salvation Army (Emergency)

**Prevention**

Pathways

Community Assistance Referral Service (CAREs)

Shelter of Hope

Safe Harbor of Northeast Kentucky

Salvation Army

## **Support Services**

King's Daughters Medical Center

Community Assistance Referral Services (CAREs)

Shelter of Hope

Safe Harbor of Northeast Kentucky

Hillcrest-Bruce Mission

United Way of Northeast Kentucky

Ashland Independent School System

Kentucky: Cabinet for Health and Families

Community Kitchen

## **Community Advocacy**

Northeast Community Action Council

Shelter of Hope

Community Assistance Referral Service (CAREs)

Safe Harbor of Northeast Kentucky

The City of Ashland coordinates with service agencies to execute programs assisting low- and moderate-income individuals and families. Individuals and families often need temporary assistance with utility bills, rent, or health related expenses to reduce the risk. 15% of CDBG funding is allocated to service agencies who serve vulnerable populations.

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

### **Introduction**

Specific housing and supportive services vary by population but all share common needs.

The City of Ashland continues to utilize multiple service agencies to meet the needs of special needs populations:

Community Assistance and Referral Service (CAREs) assists with housing and referral for low-and moderate-income persons, the hard-to-house and homeless population in Ashland. CAREs is the City of Ashland's Coordinated entry lead agency for all LMI persons seeking assistance with housing and non-housing needs. The City of Ashland Department of Community & Economic Development utilizes CAREs in the coordination of services between the public and assisted housing providers and to monitor the public service agencies that also receive CDBG funding.

The City of Ashland through the division of Ashland Assisted Housing works with Correctional Institutions to provide housing applications before release of clients. The City of Ashland also coordinates with parole offices when clients are under their supervision to better individual outcomes.

The City of Ashland was involved in Bellefonte Healthy Communities and increased participation in Boyd County Interagency Council. City staff has attended additional training “Bridges Out of Poverty” and additional fair housing training.

The Shelter of Hope provides temporary, emergency shelter and food for veterans, families, and individuals. Also available are transitional housing, case management, and permanent housing. Referrals for services are through CAREs. [www.shelterofhope.org](http://www.shelterofhope.org)

Ashland Community Kitchen serves meals to homeless and at-risk-of-becoming-homeless in Ashland. The Community Kitchen serves 3 meals per day, 5 days a week. CAREs (Community Assistance and Referral Services) screens applicants for the program and client services are tracked through the “neighborhood card” system. [www.ashlandcommunitykitchen.com](http://www.ashlandcommunitykitchen.com)

Hillcrest-Bruce Mission provides assistance with clothing, food pantry, onsite dental, education, employment, etc. Hillcrest-Bruce Mission serves two housing complexes as well as neighborhood residents in the Pollard Target Area. In addition, Hillcrest-Bruce expanded their food pantry service to Gla-Low and surrounding designated area in 2018 with the use of CDBG funds. [www.hillcrestbrucemission.com](http://www.hillcrestbrucemission.com)

Safe Harbor of Northeast Kentucky's mission is dedicated to eliminating domestic violence through prevention, education and intervention. Safe Harbor works to stop the cycle of violence and to help victims become survivors through the agency's holistic approach to services. The goal is to help each victim create an abuse free life plan and to move to self-sufficiency through such assistance as: medical/legal advocacy, counseling, financial empowerment classes, job/school mentoring and life skills.



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

- Elderly- accessibility to facilitate independent living (age in place)
- Frail elderly- assisted living services and accessibility issues
- Persons with physical disabilities-accessible housing which allows for independent living
- Persons with mental disabilities- case management, recovery services, primary medical care and daily living skills
- Public Housing residents- connections to mainstream services that will help develop independent living skills
- Veterans- additional VASH vouchers are needed, as is financial assistance to help cover move-in expenses
- Victims of domestic violence- permanent housing that allows them to become self sufficient

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

Ashland Assisted Housing assists with housing for those who are released from health institutions.

Community Assistance Referral Service (CAREs) assists with support services to fully participate in housing (deposits, utility assistance, etc.).

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

The City of Ashland CDBG program provides public service grants targeting homeless and special needs.

City of Ashland will continue to encourage income-eligible elderly households to apply for assistance through the Housing Rehabilitation program and income-eligible families to apply for down payment homeowner assistance, as funding allows.

Ashland Assisted Housing will continue to recruit landlords to expand affordable housing with accessibility features for the elderly and disabled.

The City of Ashland coordinates with service agencies to execute programs assisting low-and moderate-income individuals and families. Individuals and families often need temporary assistance with utility bills, rent, or health related expenses

to reduce the risk. 15% of CDBG funding is allocated to service agencies who serve vulnerable populations.

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

### **Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment**

A majority of Ashland's population is considered low- to moderate-income which causes multiple barriers to affordable housing. Low-income homeowners cannot maintain their homes and must rely on programs as Homeowner Rehabilitation project or LiHeap Program. Many homes are cited for code enforcement violations which become costly for the homeowner. Liens are placed on noncompliant housing units when violations are not paid.

While policies are created with the best intentions, policies can cause a negative effect.

Currently, East Central Neighborhood has many vacant lots that could be used for development, but based on regulations, the lots do not conform to present zoning ordinances and lot size requirements. The lots are too narrow per current regulations.

Steep slopes and ridges create great overlooks of the City but are very restrictive of development. There are many areas that pose immediate, construction, and development challenges.

Ashland's 2013 existing land uses include:

- Agricultural / Undeveloped – 9%
- Single-Family Residential – 54%
- Multi-Family – 3%
- Commercial – 9%
- Industrial – 10%
- Public / Semi-Public – 13%
- Parks / Open Space – 2%

Specialized housing for seniors (ADA units), group homes, and specifically one-bedroom units are essential for the growing elderly demographic. Elderly are considered presumed benefit low-and moderate- income households.

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

### Introduction

#### Geographical information

The City of Ashland is located in the northeastern corner of the state of Kentucky along the Ohio River. The City currently encompasses 17.02 square miles with a population of approximately 20,669 citizens. Ashland is Eastern Kentucky's largest urban area as well as a center for health care, commerce, banking, and recreational activities. It is located in a tri-state Metropolitan Statistical Area, which includes Huntington, West Virginia, and Ironton, Ohio. Description taken from City PAFR reporting

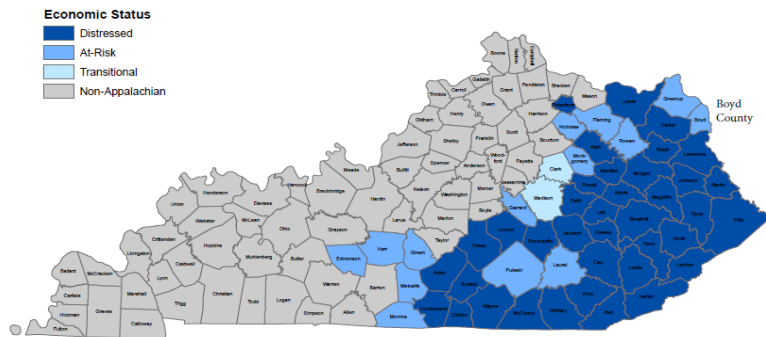


Ashland is located within Boyd County, Kentucky in Northeast Kentucky.



## Appalachian Counties of Kentucky

Fiscal Year 2018-19



Source: Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC)  
Prepared by: Kentucky Center for Statistics (KYSTATS)



Boyd County is an “At-Risk” County within Appalachia.

### 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	2	1	0	-1
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	996	1,944	15	15	0
Construction	292	280	4	2	-2
Education and Health Care Services	1,929	4,829	28	36	8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	297	526	4	4	0
Information	102	201	2	2	0
Manufacturing	493	1,087	7	8	1
Other Services	224	501	3	4	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	323	574	5	4	0
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	1,120	2,287	17	17	1
Transportation and Warehousing	227	73	3	1	-3
Wholesale Trade	245	405	4	3	-1
Total	6,289	12,709	--	--	--

**Table 39 - Business Activity**

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

**Source:**

## Top 10 Ashland Employers

Major Employers			
Name of Business	Number of Employees	Percentage	Type of Business
King's Daughters' Medical Center	3,130	49.900%	Medical
Ashland Independent School Board of Education	760	1.210%	Education
Walmart Stores East , LP #1426	557	8.888%	Retail
Texas Roadhouse of Ashland, LLC	421	6.718%	Service
City of Ashland	372	5.936%	Government
Kentucky Community & Technical College	341	5.441%	Education
JC Penney Co., Inc.2387-9	303	4.835%	Retail
Pathways, Inc.	294	4.691%	Medical
Woodland Oaks, Inc.	269	4.292%	Medical
Commonwealth of Kentucky	241	3.846%	Government
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,267</b>		
City of Ashland Occupational License Division			

### Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	9,310
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	8,285
Unemployment Rate	11.03
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	52.91
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	4.63

**Table 40 - Labor Force**

**Data** 2011-2015 ACS  
**Source:**

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	1,865
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	175
Service	845
Sales and office	1,810
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	780
Production, transportation and material moving	480

**Table 41 – Occupations by Sector**

**Data** 2011-2015 ACS  
**Source:**

## Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	6,625	81%
30-59 Minutes	1,255	15%
60 or More Minutes	255	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,135</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 42 - Travel Time**

**Data** 2011-2015 ACS  
**Source:**

## 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	325	40	660
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1,635	175	1,350
Some college or Associate's degree	2,920	245	1,205
Bachelor's degree or higher	2,065	50	450

**Table 43 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status**

**Data** 2011-2015 ACS  
**Source:**

### Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18-24 yrs	25-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	65	44	12	205	240
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	390	135	135	495	310
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	525	700	735	1,730	1,485
Some college, no degree	630	1,120	665	1,310	825
Associate's degree	49	390	300	590	200
Bachelor's degree	100	350	445	635	335
Graduate or professional degree	25	110	290	735	220

**Table 44 - Educational Attainment by Age**

**Data** 2011-2015 ACS  
**Source:**

## Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

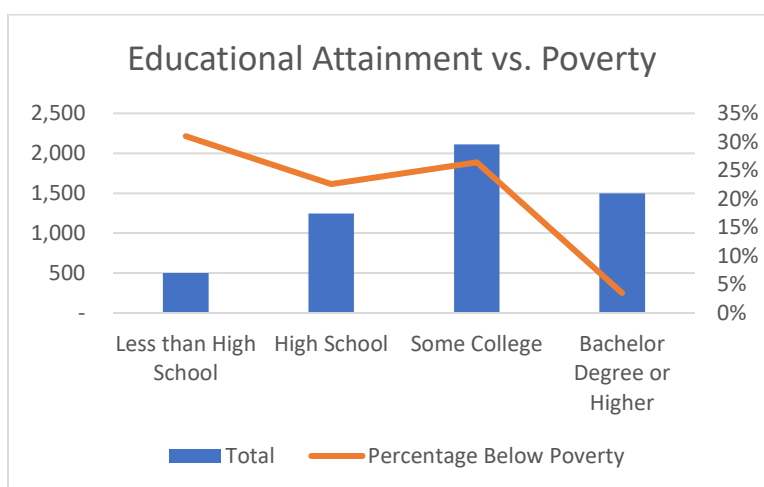
Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	10,909
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	21,838
Some college or Associate's degree	26,973
Bachelor's degree	42,232
Graduate or professional degree	64,784

**Table 45 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months**

**Data** 2011-2015 ACS

**Source:**

Statistics show achieving a Bachelor degree or higher reduces the percentage of poverty.



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

King's Daughters Medical Center is the largest employer in Ashland employing 49.9% of Ashland's workforce.

**Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:**

**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.**

2019 marked the purchase and renovation of the Delta Marriott Hotel in downtown Ashland by a private developer. Total project was \$21 million in improvements, which includes \$4.5 million in local tax increment financing (TIF) funds.



January of 2020, the Kentucky Economic Development Finance Authority awarded \$6.8 million in Tax Increment Financing Money to Ashland. Funds will be used to build conference center and parking structure located next to the Delta Marriott.

The City is evaluating its economic model as manufacturing in the area has decreased

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

The current workforce is fairly equipped for employment opportunities in the jurisdiction (sales/retail); however maintaining adequate numbers of skilled employees appears to be one of the greater challenges to growth. The City of Ashland needs additional trained trade professionals to attract manufacturing jobs and higher post-secondary attainment.

**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.**

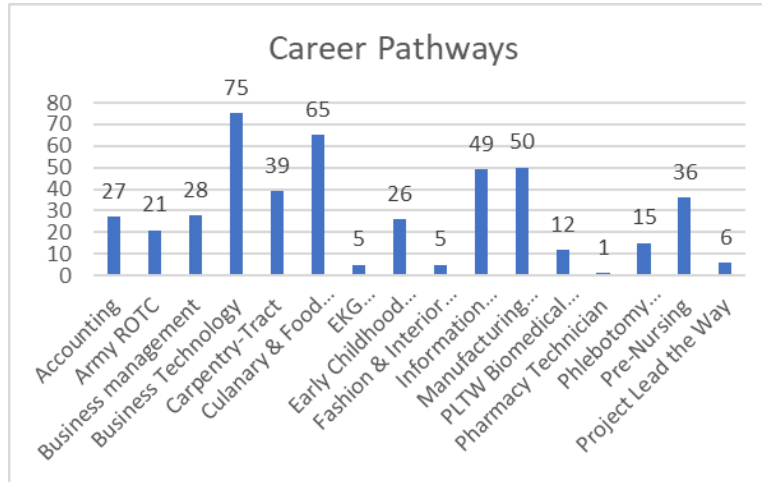
Ashland Alliance

The City of Ashland works closely with Ashland Alliance, local chamber of commerce, to impact economic growth. The mission of the Ashland Alliance Corporation is to advance the economic development and business prosperity of Boyd and Greenup counties and the surrounding region by:

- Aggressively pursuing job creation opportunities and job retention programs
- Promoting capital investment in the area by both public and private sources.
- Fostering a business climate leading to increased trade and commerce amount its members.
- Initiating and supporting civil, social, cultural and educational programs designed to increase the quality of life in the area.

## Workforce Training Initiatives K-12

460 students in the Ashland Independent School System participated in a career plan path. 24% of the participants earned KOSSA and Industrial certifications.



Kentucky Department of Education: School Report Card

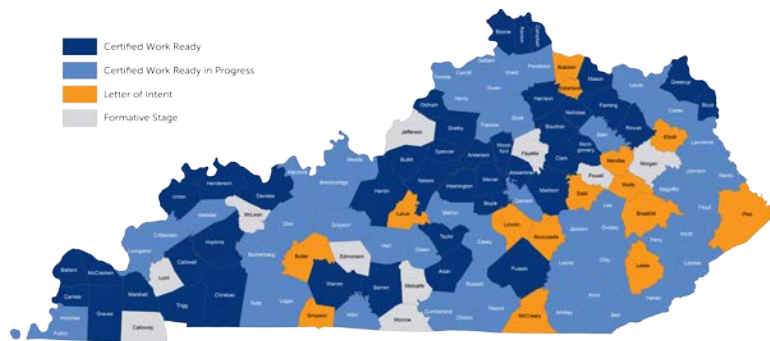
## Ashland Community & Technical College

Ashland Community and Technical College (ACTC) is a public community college in Ashland, Kentucky. It is an open-admissions college and part of the Kentucky Community and Technical College System. The college was founded in 1938 to allow students the opportunity to obtain associate degrees, certificates and diplomas as well as provide vocational and technical training. ACTC develops training opportunities as the region's workforce changes. The courses offered range from cosmetology, culinary Arts, business, education, health-related courses, and information technology to a range of industrial technology degrees. Located at East Park Industrial Park, the college offers numerous industrial technology degrees that often reflect the job stock in the Ashland region. Programs include industrial maintenance, machine tool technology, electrical technology and welding.

## Ready to Work Communities

More than 70% of Kentucky's counties are Work Ready or Work Ready in progress. All of Kentucky's counties have started the process to be Work Ready.

A Kentucky Work Ready Community Certification is a measure of a county's workforce quality. It is an assurance to business and industry that the community is committed to providing the highly-skilled workforce required in today's competitive global economy. Through this effort, Kentucky communities can assess their own work strengths and follow a process to become certified as Work Ready.



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

The City of Ashland is compiling a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy within the 2020 Comprehensive Plan.

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

The City of Ashland is compiling a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy within the 2020 Comprehensive Plan.

### **Discussion**

The current workforce is fairly equipped for employment opportunities in the jurisdiction (sales/retail); however maintaining adequate numbers of skilled employees appears to be one of the greater challenges to growth. The City of Ashland needs additional trained trade professionals to attract manufacturing jobs and higher post-secondary attainment. Ashland Community & Technical College located at East Park Industrial Park offers numerous industrial technology degrees that often reflect the job stock in the Ashland.

## **MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion**

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

Concentration is considered to be 50% or more of residents in an area. Unfortunately, areas with multiple housing problems are concentrated in areas with a higher amount of low- and moderate-income families. These concentrated areas have become prioritized as CDBG Target Areas: Pollard Mills, East Central, and City Central Neighborhoods.

Higher rates of housing code violations are concentrated in neighborhoods with high percentage of rental properties.

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

Concentration is considered to be 50% or more of residents in an area. There is not a concentration of racial or ethnic minorities within the jurisdiction. There are three low- to moderate- income areas. These areas are considered CDBG Target Areas: Pollard Mills, East Central, and City Central Neighborhoods.

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

Target Areas are often characterized as having average to below average housing conditions; smaller lots that utilize the majority of the lot with little to no yard area; no off-street parking; excessive rental property, and deteriorating infrastructure.

A physical needs assessment of the 34<sup>th</sup> to 35<sup>th</sup> block of Central Avenue was completed in 2018 by an independent, registered engineering firm. This block is located within the East Central Neighborhood. This particular street block has a poverty rate of 47.42%, a vacancy rate of 8.06%, and a need for affordable housing ratio of 1.38. The deficiencies were severe enough to make renovations cost-prohibitive. The assessment indicated that the housing inspected were poor candidates for rehabilitation. This is reminiscent in all of East Central. Deficiencies include:

- Roofs are mostly asphalt in excess of 20 years and at the end of the life cycle with minimal or no insulation
- Lumber used for framing is water damaged, dry rotten, and evidence of termites.
- Electric heat is at the end-of-life cycle
- Mold and mildew caused by accumulation of heat and humidity
- No central air
- Overloaded electrical circuits caused by multiple air conditioning units in apartments
- ADA noncompliant sidewalks
- Insufficient street lightening
- Lack of parking
- Walls are comprised of wooden lath with minimal or no insulation

### **Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?**

“The Neighborhood” is located on the fringe of East and City Central and provides services from the Community Kitchen, Community Assistance and Referral Service (CAREs), River Cities Harvest, Dressing Room, Clean Start, and Hope Central. Their mission is to provide a safe, secure, clean, and convenient one-stop center for those in need of assistance. With multiple agencies located together in a common location, they can improve family access to services, lessen duplication of services, and meet the future needs of families in the area. Their goal is to increase employability and reduce the risk of homelessness for families in the region. CAREs is the HUB for all service agencies and enters all required information into the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). HMIS is a database that collects specific data on people experiencing homelessness and the housing and homeless services that they receive. CAREs is also the entry point for the “charity tracker” data used by all agencies of The Neighborhood.

Hillcrest-Bruce Mission provides assistance with case management, clothing, food pantry, onsite dental, education, employment, etc. Hillcrest-Bruce Mission serves four low-income housing complexes as well as neighborhood residents in the Pollard Target Area. [www.hillcrestbrucemission.com](http://www.hillcrestbrucemission.com)

### **Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?**

The three target areas are located near or border commercial or business zones. Opportunity exists in forming businesses on the edge of neighborhoods allowing for residents to have access to services without the need for transportation.

Creating a safe, healthy community would increase in neighborhood pride, increase of property value, and increase owner-occupied properties.

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

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

Within the City of Ashland 7,327 (83.7+%) households have computers while 6,511 (74%) have available broadband. Studies report broadband and computer availability increases educational and professional opportunities.

While the availability of broadband services is available in low- and moderate-income neighborhoods, family's budget constraints make it difficult to take purchase these services. The coronavirus pandemic illustrated the need for internet connection allowing for education of students and allowing businesses to survive.

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

Multiple service providers allow for healthy competition within the marketplace. Ashland is located in Eastern Kentucky where providers are limited. Spectrum Cable and Windstream are local providers of broadband.

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

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

Seasonal precipitation has the largest impact has the largest risk factor. Increased rain and humidity cause issues such as: moisture in homes causing mold and mildew, flooding of basements, and damage to structures.

Winter storms and wide fluctuating temperatures cause a flux of infrastructure issues including breaking water system pipes. Many low- and moderate-income families, especially elderly and disabled, have difficulty obtaining bottled or potable water and maintaining during extreme conditions.

Extreme temperatures cause increased utility bills which directly influence both homeowners and renters. Housing assistance utility charts must be analyzed yearly and revised appropriately.

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

Many houses and apartments are 50+ years old within the City of Ashland with little to no isolation and old heating and cooling systems. This is a very dangerous living situation and often many have difficulty finding relief from the elements.

## Strategic Plan

### SP-05 Overview

#### Strategic Plan Overview

The City of Ashland 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan will concentrate on:

- Infrastructure Improvements
- Improved Public Facilities
- Affordable Housing
- Reducing Homelessness
- Increased Economic Growth
- Adequate Public Services





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

<b>Sort Order</b>	<b>Goal Name</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Geographic Area</b>	<b>Needs Addressed</b>
<b>1</b>	Public Facilities and Infrastructure Improvements	Non-Housing Community Development	POLLARD MILLS NEIGHBORHOOD EAST CENTRAL NEIGHBORHOOD CITY CENTRAL NEIGHBORHOOD	Ensure adequate and safe infrastructure
<b>2</b>	Minimize or Prevent Homelessness	Homeless	POLLARD MILLS NEIGHBORHOOD EAST CENTRAL NEIGHBORHOOD CITY CENTRAL NEIGHBORHOOD Scattered Sites City-wide	Ensure adequate and dependable public facilities Homeless Services
<b>3</b>	Safe Adequate Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing Code Enforcement	City-wide POLLARD MILLS NEIGHBORHOOD EAST CENTRAL NEIGHBORHOOD CITY CENTRAL NEIGHBORHOOD	Support Affordable Housing
<b>4</b>	Ensure Adequate and Dependable Public Facilities	Homeless Non-Housing Community Development	POLLARD MILLS NEIGHBORHOOD EAST CENTRAL NEIGHBORHOOD CITY CENTRAL NEIGHBORHOOD Scattered Sites	Ensure adequate and dependable public facilities
<b>5</b>	Economic Opportunities for Minority Businesses	Non-Housing Community Development	City-wide	Economic Opportunities for Minority Businesses
<b>6</b>	Adequate Public Services	Non-Housing Community Development	POLLARD MILLS NEIGHBORHOOD EAST CENTRAL NEIGHBORHOOD CITY CENTRAL NEIGHBORHOOD Scattered Sites	Ensure adequate and dependable public services

7	Clearance	Housing Community Developme nt	POLLARD MILLS NEIGHBORHOOD EAST CENTRAL NEIGHBORHOOD CITY CENTRAL NEIGHBORHOOD Scattered Sites	Create suitable living environments
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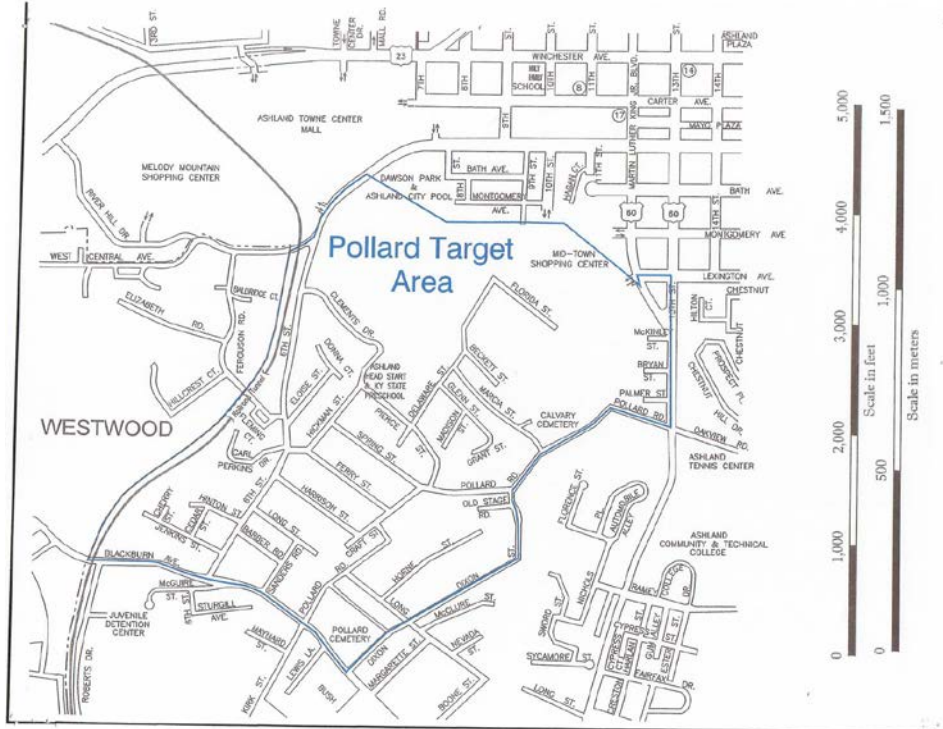
Table 46 - Geographic Priority Areas

**General Allocation Priorities**

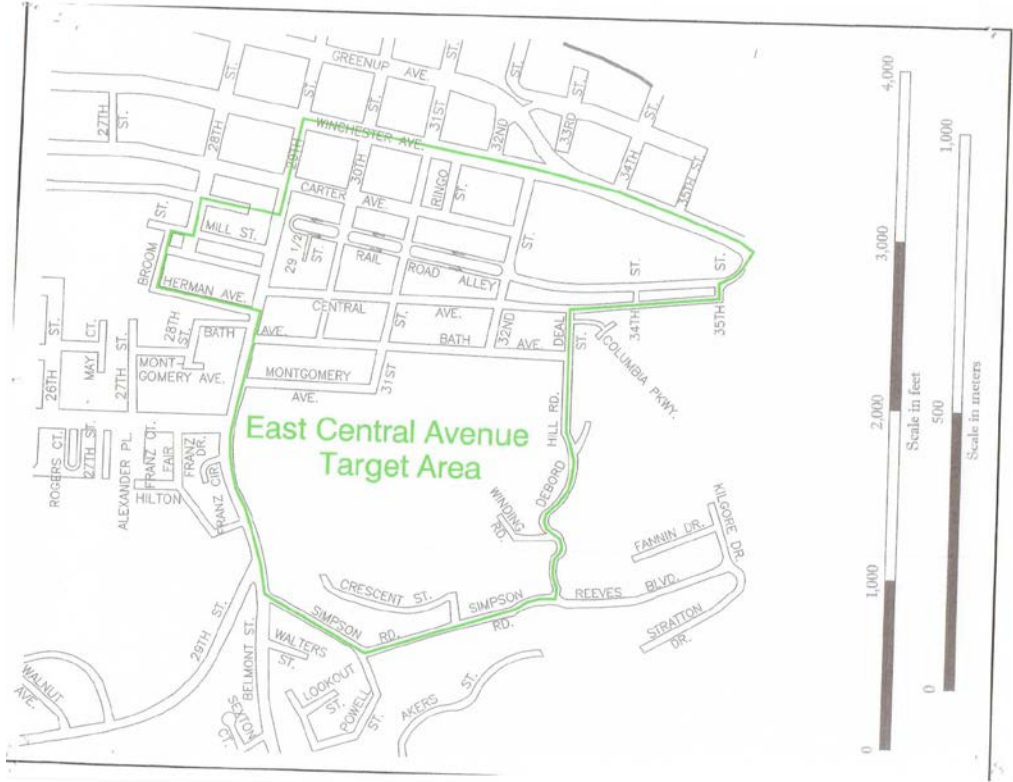
The U.S. Census Bureau has divided the nation into census tracts for statistical tabulation purposes. Ashland has been divided into five tracts. Tracts of enumeration are generally designed to be relatively uniform with respect to population count and/or number of households. Census tracts tracks are further divided into block groups for other statistical purposes. In order for a block group within a census tract to be eligible for CDBG target designation, at least 51% of its population must have a median income at or below 80% of Ashland median income as determined by the United States Department of Housing & Urban Development.



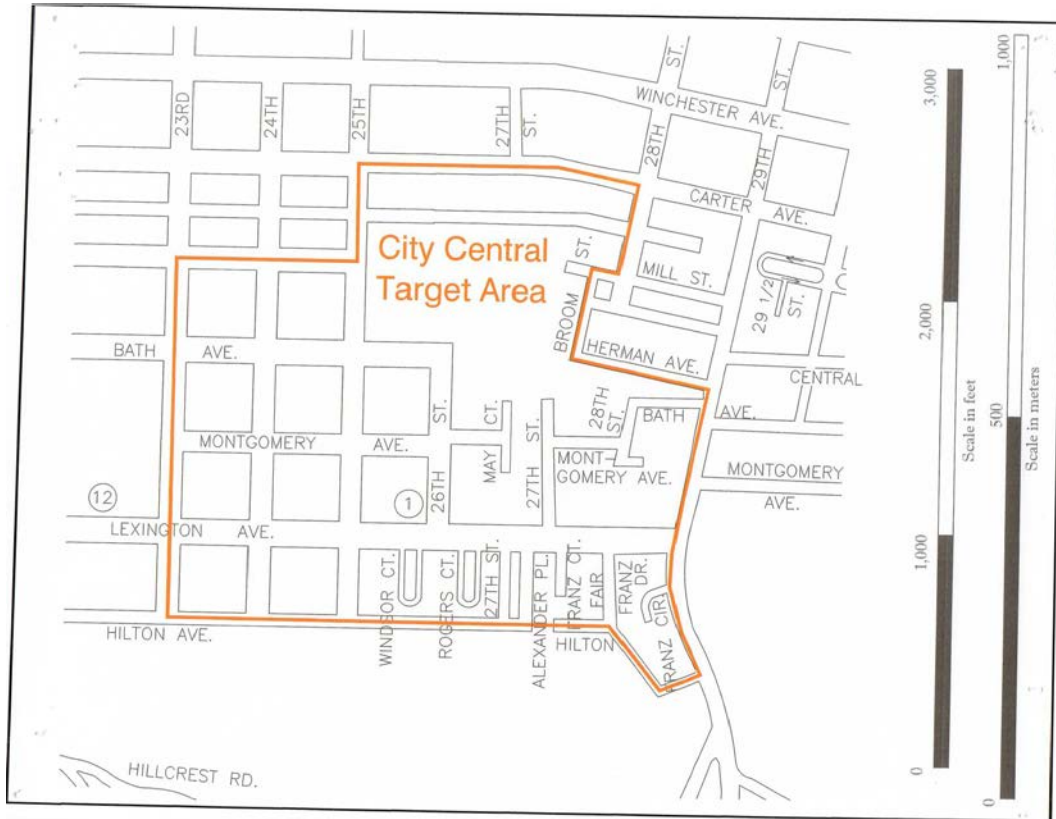
Three City of Ashland neighborhoods are considered CDBG Target Neighborhoods. This distinction was created due to the amount of low- and moderate- income families.



Pollard Mills Neighborhood: Census Tract 308, Block Group 1



East Central Neighborhood: Census Tract 303, Block Group 3



City Central Neighborhood: Census Tract 303, Block Group 2

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

**Priority Needs**

<p><b>Infrastructure</b></p>	<p><b>Persons with Mental Disabilities Low Moderate Extremely Low Families with Children Persons with Developmental Disabilities Elderly Persons with Physical Disabilities Frail Elderly Elderly Public Housing Residents Large Families Non-housing Community Development</b></p>	<p><b>CITY CENTRAL NEIGHBORHOOD-Local Target area EAST CENTRAL NEIGHBORHOOD-Local Target area POLLARD MILLS NEIGHBORHOOD-Local Target area</b></p>	<p><b>High</b></p>	<p><b>Public Facilities &amp; Infrastructure Improvements</b></p>
<p><b>Ensure Adequate and Dependable Public Facilities</b></p>	<p><b>Moderate Persons with Physical Disabilities Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Families with Children Frail Elderly Extremely Low Victims of Domestic Violence Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other</b></p>		<p><b>High</b></p>	<p><b>Ensure Adequate &amp; Dependable Facilities</b></p>



	<b>Addictions Low Elderly</b>			
<b>Adequate, Safe and Affordable Housing</b>	<b>Elderly Moderate Victims of Domestic Violence Large Families Families with Children Persons with Developmental Disabilities Elderly Persons with Physical Disabilities Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Low Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Extremely Low Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families</b>	<b>POLLARD MILLS NEIGHBORHOOD-Local Target area CITY CENTRAL NEIGHBORHOOD-Local Target area EAST CENTRAL NEIGHBORHOOD-Local Target area Scattered Sites-Local Target area</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Safe Adequate Affordable Housing</b>
<b>Provide Services to Eliminate or Reduce Homelessness</b>	<b>Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Public Housing Residents Extremely Low Families with Children Persons with Mental Disabilities Individuals Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with</b>	<b>EAST CENTRAL NEIGHBORHOOD-Local Target area CITY CENTRAL NEIGHBORHOOD-Local Target area Scattered Sites-Local Target area POLLARD MILLS NEIGHBORHOOD-Local Target area</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Minimize &amp; Prevent Homelessness</b>

	<b>HIV/AIDS</b> <b>Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families</b> <b>Low Elderly</b> <b>Unaccompanied Youth</b> <b>Victims of Domestic Violence</b> <b>Chronic Homelessness</b> <b>Chronic Substance Abuse</b> <b>Persons with Developmental Disabilities</b> <b>Moderate Mentally Ill</b> <b>Families with Children</b> <b>Frail Elderly</b> <b>Large Families</b> <b>Victims of Domestic Violence</b> <b>veterans</b> <b>Elderly</b>			
<b>Economic Opportunities</b> <b>Support Women &amp; Ethnic Minority Businesses</b>	<b>Families with Children</b> <b>Elderly</b> <b>Moderate Public Housing Residents</b> <b>Low Extremely Low Large Families</b>	<b>CITY CENTRAL NEIGHBORHOOD-Local Target area</b> <b>POLLARD MILLS NEIGHBORHOOD-Local Target area</b> <b>City-wide-Other</b> <b>EAST CENTRAL NEIGHBORHOOD-Local Target area</b> <b>Scattered Sites-Local Target area</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Economic Opportunities for Minority Businesses</b>
<b>Provide Adequate and Dependable Services</b>	<b>Elderly</b> <b>Moderate Victims of Domestic Violence</b>	<b>CITY CENTRAL NEIGHBORHOOD-Local Target area</b> <b>POLLARD MILLS NEIGHBORHOOD-</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Provide Valuable and Dependable Services</b>

	<b>Large Families Families with Children Persons with Developmental Disabilities Elderly Persons with Physical Disabilities Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Low Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Extremely Low Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families</b>	<b>Local Target area City-wide-Other EAST CENTRAL NEIGHBORHOOD- Local Target area Scattered Sites- Local Target area</b>		
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**Table 47 – Priority Needs Summary**

<b>Clearance</b>	<b>Low income neighborhoods or scattered site</b>	<b>POLLARD MILLS NEIGHBORHOOD-Local Target area CITY CENTRAL NEIGHBORHOOD-Local Target area EAST CENTRAL NEIGHBORHOOD-Local Target area Scattered Sites</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Create suitable living environments</b>
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Priority Need 1: Ensure adequate and safe infrastructure to meet basic needs of residents.

Priority Need 2: Ensure adequate and dependable public facilities are available to provide for basic and essential needs and services.

Priority Need 3: Provide and/or support, safe and affordable housing.

Priority Need 4: Support programs that provide housing & services for homeless and at risk of homeless populations

Priority Need 5: Support Women Owned and Ethnic Minority businesses and to provide expanded economic opportunities for low- and moderate-income individuals and households.

Priority Need 6: Provide adequate and dependable public services.

Priority Need 7: Remove slum and blighting conditions through demolition of vacant, dilapidated structures

Past CDBG allocations were only designated for low-and moderate-income families. While serving low-and moderate-income families is a priority, the City finds it necessary to allocate funds in the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan and subsequent plans due to urgency and to eliminate slum and blight.

## 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)	Availability of Housing Choice Vouchers
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	Availability of Continuum of Care funding
New Unit Production	CDBG funds cannot be used for new units. Development of Affordable housing units will depend on availability of Low-Income Tax Credits and developer access to private capital.
Rehabilitation	Age and condition of owner-occupied housing stock
Acquisition, including preservation	Increased need for affordable rental housing

**Table 48 – Influence of Market Conditions**

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

### Introduction

The strategic plan goals included in this Consolidated Plan are based on resources that are reasonable anticipated to be available to the City from Federal, state, local, and private sources. The actual resources available to support activities during the implementation of the Consolidated Plan may vary slightly due to factors outside the City's control.

### Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	Federal	Admin & Planning; Fair Housing; Affordable Housing; Infrastructure Improvements; Public Services	\$573,725	0	\$998,816.34	\$1,572,541.34	2,295,180	Future funding is based on level funding for remainder of Consolidated Plan.
Other	Federal	To prepare, prevent, and respond to COVID19	\$0	\$0	\$386,563.73	386,563.73	\$100,000	Estimated carry over to 2021; NO additional funding

**Table 49 - Anticipated Resources**

On March 27, 2020 the CARES Act authorized \$337,555 in CDBG-CV funding to be used to prevent, prepare for, and respond to the coronavirus. In September 2020, an additional \$86,241 was authorized for COVID assistance. Total CDBG-CV funding of \$423,796. PY19 money spent: \$37,232.27. CDBG-CV carryover \$386,563.73 to PY2020. CDBG-CV funding is tracked separately from CDBG funding.

Funding	Amount
2020 Allotment** HUD decreased by \$70 from original allotment	\$573,725
Carry Over CDBG Funds	\$998,816.34
Carry Over CDBG-CV (COVID Funds)	\$386,563.73
Total Funding Available	\$1,959,105.07

Original plan amounts were based on estimates.

Amended action plan is based on true numbers based on current allocation and carry over funds. Budgeted amounts are based on beginning of Program Year starting July 1, 2020. (not at the date of this amended Action Plan.)

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

Public service agencies will use Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG), Supportive Housing Program (SHP), and United Way funding to leverage with Federal grants. The agencies that receive ESG will use their CDBG as match to meet the requirements.

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

Not applicable

**Discussion**

The Department of Community & Economic Development believes infrastructure improvements need to be a priority within low-to moderate income neighborhoods. Infrastructure provides a long-term benefit to low- and moderate- income communities.

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	Responsibility Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
City of Ashland	Government		
Community & Economic Development Department	Government Division	Economic Development Homeless Non-homeless special needs Neighborhood Improvements Public Facilities Public Services Housing Rehab Planning	Jurisdiction
City of Ashland: Finance Department (Accounting)	Government Division	Fiscal Oversight	Jurisdiction
City of Ashland: Legal Department	Government Division	Consultation	Jurisdiction
City of Ashland: Utilities Department	Government Division	Consultation	Jurisdiction
City of Ashland: Ashland Bus Station	Government Division	Consultation	Jurisdiction
City of Ashland: Police Department	Government Division	Consultation	Jurisdiction
City of Ashland: Information Public Officer	Government Division	Publicity	Jurisdiction
City of Ashland: Fire Department	Government Division	Consultation	Jurisdiction
Ashland Independent Schools	School System	Public Services	Jurisdiction
Ashland Assisted Housing Authority	PHA	Housing	Jurisdiction
Ashland Housing Authority	PHA	Housing	Jurisdiction
Ashland Senior Center	Subrecipient	Public Services	Jurisdiction
CAReS	Subrecipient	Public Services	Jurisdiction
Shelter of Hope	Subrecipient	Public services	Jurisdiction
Safe Harbor of Northeast Kentucky	Subrecipient	Public Services	Jurisdiction
Boyd County Library	Public Institution	Homeless	Jurisdiction
Community Kitchen	Subrecipient	Homeless	Jurisdiction
Salvation Army	Community Organization	Homeless	Jurisdiction
United Way of Northeast Kentucky	Community Organization		Jurisdiction
Habitat for Humanity	Non-profit Organization	Home Ownership	Jurisdiction



Community Action Council	Community Based Organization	Service Agency	Jurisdiction
Ashland Commission on Human Rights	Government	Fair Housing	Jurisdiction
Kentucky Commission on Human Rights	Government	Fair Housing	State
Lexington Fair Housing	Public Agency	Fair Housing	Region
Ashland-Boyd County Health Department	Government Agency	Medical Services	Region
Cabinet for Health and Families	Government Agency	Health/Assistance	Jurisdiction
City of Ashland Comprehensive Plan Task Force	Citizen Focus Group	Community Development/Consultation	Jurisdiction
Bellefonte Healthy Communities	Health Care Provider	Medical Services	Jurisdiction
Boyd County Interagency Council	Local Service Providers	Consultation	Jurisdiction
Ashland Community & Technical College	Educational Institution	Consultation	Jurisdiction
For Jamie's Sake	Non-Profit	Consultation	Jurisdiction
Salvation Army	Non-Profit	Community Partner	Jurisdiction
Ashland Foundation for Children with Disabilities	Non-Profit	Consultation	Regional

**Table 50 - Institutional Delivery Structure**

**Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System**

The City of Ashland, through its Community & Economic Development Department which includes the divisions of: Building & Code Enforcement, Planning, Economic Development, and Ashland Assisted Housing, is the lead agency for implementing the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan and the 2020 Action Plan. The Departments works closely with other departments in the City government, particularly Finance, Police, Fire, Legal, Engineering and Utilities.

In addition to its partnerships with multiple non-profit agencies and public service recipients, the Department also has a strong working relationship with Ashland Alliance, the local chamber of commerce.

The primary gap in the delivery system is private sector participation. The private business sector is engaged by involvement on the Ashland Business Growth Committee (involved in Minority Loans), but additional business resources are needed.

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

Ashland Assisted Housing Authority, in partnership with Huntington Veteran Administration Medical Center, administers 15 Veterans Administration Supportive Housing (VASH) vouchers. The housing authority also works with surrounding public housing agencies to administer additional VASH vouchers.

Ashland Independent School Family Resource Centers connect homeless families with children to service providers.

Ashland Foundation for Children with Disabilities provides financial supports to disabled children living in low to moderate income families, for equipment, therapies, and education. The agency is dedicated to public awareness of disabilities, and the social inclusion of children with disabilities in the community. Programs cover the Ashland

District of Eastern Kentucky including the following counties: Boyd, Greenup, Lewis, Carter, Lawrence, Rowan, Morgan, and Elliott.

For Jamie's Sake is non-profit foster and adoption resource center that strives to raise awareness for children in foster care and those waiting to be adopted, while normalizing adoption as a means of creating a "forever family".

**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**

Strength: The community understands the unmet need of homelessness and the need to address it.

Gaps: The need exceeds the available resources to serve the homeless, women with children, families with children, the disabled, elderly, and mentally ill persons. Without appropriate resources and community planning, the symptom is addressed but not the cause/underlying issue.

**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 Neighborhood" s located on the fringe of East and City Central and provides services from the Community Kitchen, Community Assistance and Referral Service (CAREs), River Cities Harvest, Dressing Room, Clean Start, and Hope Central. Their mission is to provide a safe, secure, clean, and convenient one-stop center for those in need of assistance. With multiple agencies located together in a common location, they can improve family access to services, reduce duplication of services, and meet the future needs of families in the area. Their goal is to increase employability and reduce the risk of homelessness for families in the region. CAREs is the HUB for all service agencies and enters all required information into the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). HMIS is a database that collects specific data on people experiencing homelessness and the housing and homeless services that they receive.

The City of Ashland continually looks for ways to lessen the gap between agencies/infrastructure and those needing services, while being conscious of limited resources and duplication of services.

**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	Public Facilities and Infrastructure Improvements	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	POLLARD MILLS NEIGHBORHOOD EAST CENTRAL NEIGHBORHOOD CITY CENTRAL NEIGHBORHOOD	Ensure adequate and safe infrastructure	PY2020 CDBG: \$257,657.76 Prior PY Carry Over: \$928,652.19 Prior Year CDBG-CV: \$0	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 3210 Households Assisted
2	Minimize or Prevent Homelessness	2020	2024	Homeless	POLLARD MILLS NEIGHBORHOOD EAST CENTRAL NEIGHBORHOOD CITY CENTRAL NEIGHBORHOOD Scattered Sites City-wide	Ensure adequate and dependable public facilities Homeless Services	PY2020 CDBG: \$50,000.00 Prior PY Carry Over: \$0 Prior Year CDBG-CV: \$44,000	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 500 Persons Assisted Homelessness Prevention: Persons Assisted: 50 Domestic Violence Victims (presumed benefit)
3	Safe Adequate Affordable Housing	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Code Enforcement	City-wide	Support Affordable Housing	PY2020 CDBG: \$47,000 Prior PY Carry Over: \$20,314.36 Prior Year CDBG-CV: \$0	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 1 Emergency Assistance: 1 Household Housing Unit Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care: 3210 Household Housing Unit
4	Ensure Adequate and Dependable Public Facilities	2020	2024	Homeless Non-Housing Community Development	POLLARD MILLS NEIGHBORHOOD EAST CENTRAL NEIGHBORHOOD CITY CENTRAL NEIGHBORHOOD Scattered Sites	Ensure adequate and dependable public facilities	PY2020 CDBG: \$49,067.24 Prior PY Carry Over: \$33,568.11 Prior Year CDBG-CV: \$12,981.28	Senior Center: 100 senior citizens (presumed benefit) Urgent Need:
5	Expanding Economic Opportunities for Minority Businesses	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	City-wide	Economic Opportunities for Minority Businesses	PY2020 CDBG: \$0 Prior PY Carry Over: \$0	Minority Grants creating on positions for low- and moderate-income individuals. This goal will not be funding during this program year.

6	Provide Adequate and Dependable Public Services	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	POLLARD MILLS NEIGHBORHOOD EAST CENTRAL NEIGHBORHOOD CITY CENTRAL NEIGHBORHOOD Scattered Sites	Ensure adequate and dependable public services	PY2020 CDBG: \$100,000.00 Prior PY Carry Over: \$8,239.74 CDBG-CV: \$310,613.39	Ashland Child Development Center: 100 children from low- and moderate-families Production/acquisition of 1,000 units of PPE for public facility/public services Resource & Referral: 1,500 families Food Availability: 500 individuals
7	Eliminate Slum & Blight	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	POLLARD MILLS NEIGHBORHOOD EAST CENTRAL NEIGHBORHOOD CITY CENTRAL NEIGHBORHOOD Scattered Sites	Eliminate Slum & Blight	PY CDBG Funding: \$0 Prior PY Carry Over: \$0 CDBG-CV Funding: \$0	Elimination of Slum & Blight will not be funded in PY2020, but will allow for future programing to eliminate slum & blight.

Table 52 – Goals Summary

**Goal Descriptions**

1	<b>Goal Name</b>	<b>Public Facilities and Infrastructure Improvements</b>
	Goal Description	With CDBG funds, the City will continue public improvements in the Pollard Mills neighborhood with new storm water drains, curbs, gutters, sidewalks, and street reconstruction. CDBG Funds will be used to reconstruct steps, sidewalks, and handrails at DeBord Terrace. Improving infrastructure while reducing barriers.
2	<b>Goal Name</b>	<b>Minimize or Prevent Homelessness</b>
	Goal Description	In order to minimize or prevent homelessness the City of Ashland has designated 2020 CDBG funding to the following public services agencies: Safe Harbor, Salvation Army, and Shelter of Hope. Funding will assist in the operation of homeless shelters and providing services to assist at risk and homeless families.
3	<b>Goal Name</b>	<b>Safe Adequate Affordable Housing</b>
	Goal Description	The City of Ashland’s goal is to rehabilitate 1 home each year. The City of Ashland will utilize funds for one code enforcement officer in the target LMI neighborhoods of East Central and City Central.

4	<b>Goal Name</b>	<b>Ensure Adequate and Dependable Public Facilities</b>
	Goal Description	Provide safe public facilities that provide meet the needs of the community. The Ashland Senior Center provides a safe location for meals, services, socialization, and activities for senior citizens. Funding is allocated to Shelter of Hope for damaged flooring. The current flooring is a safety risk to residents and staff.
5	<b>Goal Name</b>	<b>Economic Opportunities for Minority Businesses</b>
	Goal Description	Increase jobs for low- and moderate-income families through the Women and Minority Business Loan program.
6	<b>Goal Name</b>	<b>Provide Adequate and Dependable Public Services</b>
	Goal Description	Provide various service activities to improve the quality of life for low-and moderate-income families. These activities may include: neighborhood watch, child care, food programs, hygiene/medical programs, educational, etc. Provide various services based on urgent need during the COVID19 pandemic.
7	<b>Goal Name</b>	<b>Clearance</b>
	Goal Description	Remove slum and blighting conditions through demolition of vacant, abandoned and dilapidated structures



## **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)**

The Ashland Housing Authority is not subject to Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement.

### **Activities to Increase Resident Involvements**

Ashland Housing Authority encourages residents to be actively involved in the community and in the management of public housing developments through resident councils and numerous opportunities for feedback such as community meetings and surveys. The AHA encourages and supports residents to participate in homebuyer counseling programs.

Ashland Assisted Housing mail notices and amendments to plans to participants, but few comment.

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

No. The Ashland Housing Authority (Public Housing) is considered a Standard Performer.

No. Ashland Assisted Housing Authority (Housing Choice Voucher) is considered a High Performer.

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

### **Barriers to Affordable Housing**

#### **Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing**

The City of Ashland completed the 2020 Comprehensive Plan which will review zoning ordinances and land use controls. The Community & Economic Development Department has worked with Comprehensive Plan consultants to advocate for affordable housing.

## SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

Most individuals in our community do not choose homelessness but are confronted with homelessness due to illness, job loss, or other unforeseen circumstance. Others confront homelessness when released from foster care, incarceration, or hospitalization.

While these circumstances apply to citizens of every community, Ashland—due to aging, depleting housing stock, insufficient jobs with livable wages, or trained workforce—face unique challenges. Specifically, there is a lack of affordable housing in our community.

### Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Shelter of Hope has 17 year-round beds to house homeless.

Safe Harbor of Northeast Kentucky operates a shelter with 60-year-round beds and transitional housing for 32. One transitional unit is ADA compliant (bathroom and kitchen).

	Year-Round Beds				Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing	
	w/ Children	w/o Children	Not Distinguished	Veterans		w/Children	w/o Children
Safe Harbor	N/A	N/A	60	N/A	32	60	N/A
Shelter of Hope	11	6	N/A	2	2	8	4
Salvation Army	10	24	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Salvation Army was scheduled to close in March 2020. Salvation Army was able to remain open during the COVID pandemic assisting with the needs of the homeless. CDBG funding was allotted to assist with utility reimbursement.

**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.**

Ashland Assisted Housing Authority partners with the Huntington Veterans Administration Hospital to administer 15 Veteran Administration Supporting Housing (VASH) Vouchers. Eligible veterans receive housing choice vouchers allocated specifically to veterans. Veterans receive direct and indirect assistance with case management services, such as life skills, clinical assessment and referrals, support and coordination with local service providers.

Thirty-four (34) Project-Based Vouchers are provided at Harbor Hill through Ashland Assisted Housing. These vouchers are dedicated to victims of domestic violence. All residents are provided support services through Safe Harbor of Northeast Kentucky.

**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 City of Ashland works with Correctional Institutions to provide housing applications before release of clients. The City of Ashland also coordinates with parole offices when clients are under their supervision to better individual outcomes.

The City of Ashland has become involved in Bellefonte Healthy Communities has increased participation in Boyd County Interagency Council. City staff has attended additional training "Bridges Out of Poverty" to better understand the needs of low- and moderate-income families.

Community Assistance & Referral Service (CAREs) is a community-based nonprofit agency that identifies, coordinates and mobilizes resources for individuals and families in emergency/crisis situations. CAREs provides direct services and referrals as needed. CAREs provides assistance with health referrals, utilities, clothing, food, prescriptions, deposits, and rent, as funding allows. Approximately 7,250 LMI persons are served by CAREs each year. CAREs serves as the "HUB" of services preventing duplication by local social service organizations and churches by acting as an informal clearinghouse for those organizations. All individuals and families must meet income guidelines to be eligible for a "Neighborhood Card". CAREs enters all persons into the Homeless Management Information System, verifies all income, and refers to needed services. [www.boydcountycare.org](http://www.boydcountycare.org)

The Shelter of Hope provides temporary, emergency shelter and food for veterans, families, and individuals. Also available are transitional housing, case management, and permanent housing. Referrals for services are through CAREs. [www.shelterofhope.org](http://www.shelterofhope.org)

Ashland Community Kitchen serves meals to low-and moderate-income persons, homeless and at-risk-of-becoming-homeless in Ashland. The Community Kitchen serves 3 meals per day, 5 days a week. CAREs (Community Assistance and Referral Services) screens applicants for the program and client services are tracked through "charity tracker" system. [www.ashlandcommunitykitchen.com](http://www.ashlandcommunitykitchen.com)

Safe Harbor of Northeast Kentucky's mission is dedicated to eliminating domestic violence through prevention, education and intervention. Safe Harbor works to stop the cycle of violence and to help victims become survivors through the agency's holistic approach to services. The goal is to help each victim create an abuse free life plan and to move to self-sufficiency through such assistance as: medical/legal advocacy, counseling, financial empowerment classes, job/school mentoring and life skills. [www.safeharborky.org](http://www.safeharborky.org)



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

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

All applicants for the Housing Rehabilitation, and Emergency/Energy-Efficiency Rehabilitation program receive a copy of the booklet *Protect Your Family From Lead in Your Home* and is available on the City's website through a link from the Community and Economic Development page.

When the owner-occupant of a pre-1978 house applies for the Housing Rehabilitation Program, the Community & Economic Development Department orders a lead assessment and risk analysis at no cost to the applicant.

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

City housing programs will increase the number of owner-occupied pre-1978 houses without lead hazards. Lead testing is done whether or not children reside in the home.

A check with the Ashland-Boyd County Health Department noted no reports of lead-based paint within the last two years.

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

Housing Rehab- Homeowners receive a copy of the LBP report. Any lead issues identified during the testing are noted in work write-ups and addressed the construction phase of the project Following the completion of the project lead clearance testing is done. Any deficiencies noted in the clearance testing process must be addressed by the contractor.

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

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

The City of Ashland believes building healthy, strong families and neighborhoods is key to reducing the number of families living in poverty. This will be accomplished by:

- Community policing.
- Building relationships between the City and residents.
- Providing activities and services within CDBG Target areas.
- Building community participation.
- Training courses.
- Encouraging educational attainment.

### **How are the Jurisdiction poverty reducing goals, programs, and policies coordinated with this affordable housing plans?**

The Pollard Mills Project is providing needed infrastructure and safety to the neighborhood. New ADA compliant sidewalks will allow all residents to walk safely in their neighborhood.

While the Unity Center, locate in the East Central Neighborhood, will provide the City multiple opportunities to engage the community: community policing/neighborhood watch, neighborhood planning, and educational activities (GED classes and mini library for residents.) The ADA playground was installed to provide a safe location for resident children to play and families to gather. Police interaction through community policing will have the greatest impact.

## **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**

CDBG Regulations hold the grantee responsible for ensuring that all funds entrusted to it are used in accordance with all program requirements. The City of Ashland and the Community & Economic Development Department take this responsibility very seriously and apply principles.

All activities are monitored, beginning with a detailed review upon receipt of an application to determine eligibility, conformance to a National Objective and conformance with a Plan goal. The review also examines the proposed use of funds, eligibility of the service area, eligibility of intended beneficiaries and likelihood of compliance with other Federal requirements such as NEPA, SAM debarment list, prevailing wage, Minority and Women Business Enterprise, Section 3 and Federal acquisition and relocation regulations, as applicable.

Subrecipients are required to submit an audit and other documentation to establish their capacity, and any findings noted in the audit are reviewed with the applicant. Eligible applications are then considered for funding. Once funded, desk monitoring includes ongoing review of quarterly performance reports.

Subrecipients provide receipts and invoices for reimbursement. This information is verified by Community & Economic Development staff before submission to the Finance Department for verification and reimbursement.

Reviews include fiscal and programmatic review of the subrecipients activities. The review determines if the subrecipient is complying with the program regulations and City contract. Areas routinely reviewed: administrative, financial systems, program expenditures, program delivery, client eligibility determination and documentation, reporting systems and achievement towards contractual goals.

The City of Ashland's independent auditor samples a number of Community & Economic Development files annually for compliance with City, State and Federal regulations.



## Expected Resources

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

#### Introduction

#### Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	Federal	Admin & Planning; Fair Housing; Affordable Housing; Infrastructure Improvements; Public Services	\$573,725	0	\$998,816.34	\$1,572,541.34	2,295,180	Expected amount remainder of Consolidated Plan assumes level funding for future years
Other	Federal	Prepare, Prevent, and Respond to Coronavirus	\$0	\$0	\$386,563.73	\$386,563.73	\$100,000	Estimated carry over

**Table 53 - Expected Resources – Priority Table**

On March 27, 2020 the CARES Act authorized \$337,555 in CDBG-CV funding to be used to prevent, prepare for, and respond to the coronavirus. In September 2020, an additional \$86,241 was authorized for COVID assistance. Total CDBG-CV funding of \$423,796. PY19 money spent: \$37,232.27. CDBG-CV carryover \$386,563.73 to PY2020. CDBG-CV funding is tracked separately from CDBG funding.

Funding	Amount
2020 Allotment** HUD decreased by \$70 from original allotment	\$573,725
Carry Over CDBG Funds	\$998,816.34
Carry Over CDBG-CV (COVID Funds)	\$386,563.73
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,959,105.07</b>

Original plan amounts were based on estimates. The current plan is based on exact allocation and carry over. These numbers are the budgeted amount for the Program Year 2020 starting July 1, 2020.

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

Public service agencies will use Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG), Supportive Housing Program (SHP), and United Way funding to leverage with Federal grants. The agencies that receive ESG will use their CDBG as match to meet the requirements.

Non-profit agencies request allocations from various grant sources.

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

Not applicable.

**Discussion**

The Department of Community & Economic Development believes infrastructure improvements need to be a priority within low-to moderate income neighborhoods. Infrastructure provides a long-term benefit to the community.



## **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	Public Facilities and Infrastructure Improvements	2020	2021	Non-Housing Community Development	POLLARD MILLS NEIGHBORHOOD EAST CENTRAL NEIGHBORHOOD CITY CENTRAL NEIGHBORHOOD	Ensure adequate and safe infrastructure	PY2020 CDBG: \$257,657.76 Prior PY Carry Over: \$928,652.19 Prior Year CDBG-CV: \$0	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 3210 Households Assisted
2	Minimize or Prevent Homelessness	2020	2021	Homeless	POLLARD MILLS NEIGHBORHOOD EAST CENTRAL NEIGHBORHOOD CITY CENTRAL NEIGHBORHOOD Scattered Sites City-wide	Ensure adequate and dependable public facilities Homeless Services	PY2020 CDBG: \$50,000 Prior PY Carry Over: \$0 Prior Year CDBG-CV: \$44,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Benefit: 3377 Persons Assisted Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 700 Persons Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 7250 Persons Assisted
3	Safe Adequate Affordable Housing	2020	2021	Affordable Housing Code Enforcement	City-wide	Support Affordable Housing	PY2020 CDBG: \$47,000 Prior PY Carry Over: \$20,314.36 Prior Year CDBG-CV: \$0	Rental units rehabilitated: 38 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: Household Housing Unit Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care: 3210 Household Housing Unit

4	Ensure Adequate and Dependable Public Facilities	2020	2021	Homeless Non-Housing Community Development	POLLARD MILLS NEIGHBORHOOD EAST CENTRAL NEIGHBORHOOD CITY CENTRAL NEIGHBORHOOD Scattered Sites	Ensure adequate and dependable public facilities	PY2020 CDBG: \$49,067.24 Prior PY Carry Over: \$33,568.11 Prior Year CDBG-CV: \$12,981.28	Senior Center:100 senior citizens (presumed benefit) Ashland Child Development Center: 100 children from low- and moderate-families (LMI)
5	Economic Opportunities for Minority Businesses	2020	2021	Non-Housing Community Development	City-wide	Economic Opportunities for Minority Businesses	PY2020 CDBG: \$0 Prior PY Carry Over: \$0	Minority Grants creating
6	Provide Adequate and Dependable Public Services	2020	2021	Non-Housing Community Development	POLLARD MILLS NEIGHBORHOOD EAST CENTRAL NEIGHBORHOOD CITY CENTRAL NEIGHBORHOOD Scattered Sites	Ensure adequate and dependable public services	PY2020 CDBG: \$100,000.00 Prior PY Carry Over: \$8,239.74 CDBG-CV: \$310,613.39	South Ashland Child Development Center(Urgent Need): 55 children Production/acquisition of PPE for public facility/public services(Urgent Need): 500 Resource & Referral(LMI): 1,500 families Food Availability(LMI): 500 individuals
7	Eliminate Blight & Slum	2020	2021	Non-Housing Community Development	POLLARD MILLS NEIGHBORHOOD EAST CENTRAL NEIGHBORHOOD CITY CENTRAL NEIGHBORHOOD Scattered Sites	Eliminate Slum & Blight	PY2020 CDBG: 0	Not funded PY2020

**Table 54 – Goals Summary**

**Goal Descriptions**

1	<b>Goal Name</b>	<b>Public Facilities and Infrastructure Improvements</b>
	<b>Goal Description</b>	The City will continue public improvements in the Pollard Mills neighborhood with the reconstruction of curbs, gutters, and sidewalks, street reconstruction, and storm water drains.  CDBG Funds are allocated to install new steps, sidewalks, and handrails at DeBord Terrace.
2	<b>Goal Name</b>	<b>Minimize or Prevent Homelessness</b>
	<b>Goal Description</b>	In order to minimize or prevent homelessness the City of Ashland has designated 2020 CDBG funding to the following public services agencies: Safe Harbor, Salvation Army and Shelter of Hope.  CDBG & CDBG-CV Funds will be used to prevent, prepare for, and respond to the coronavirus. Allocations will assist families needing additional resources of food, utility assistance, health referrals, job searches, etc. due to the coronavirus crisis (health related, loss of income, needing additional resources, etc.)
3	<b>Goal Name</b>	<b>Safe Adequate Affordable Housing</b>
	<b>Goal Description</b>	The City of Ashland will rehabilitate one home during the PY2020 using carry over and current funds. The City of Ashland will utilize funds for one code enforcement officer in the target LMI neighborhoods.  Code Enforcement will provide services in low-and moderate-income areas showing sign of deuteriation.
4	<b>Goal Name</b>	<b>Ensure Adequate and Dependable Public Facilities</b>
	<b>Goal Description</b>	The Ashland Child Development Center provides childcare services to primarily LMI families. (80% or greater.)  Ashland Senior Center provides meals, socialization, and services at the facility.  CDBG & CDBG-CV Funds will be used to prevent, prepare for, and respond to the coronavirus. Allocations will assist families (including elderly and children) needing additional resources of food, utility assistance, health referrals, job searches, etc. due to the coronavirus crisis (health related, loss of income, needing additional resources, etc.)



5	<b>Goal Name</b>	<b>Economic Opportunities for Minority Businesses</b>
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Increase jobs for low- and moderate-income families through the Women and Minority Business Loan program. Carry over funds will be used for approved grant recipient in previous year. Not funded with PY20 allocation.

6	<b>Goal Name</b>	<b>Provide Adequate and Dependable Public Services</b>
	<b>Goal Description</b>	<p>Provide various service activities to improve the quality of life for low- and moderate-income families. These activities may include: neighborhood watch, child care, food programs, hygiene/medical programs, educational, etc.</p> <p>Provide various service activities having a particular urgency because existing conditions such as the COVID19 pandemic. These activities may include: neighborhood watch, child care, food programs, hygiene/medical programs, educational, etc.</p> <p>CDBG &amp; CDBG-CV Funds will be used to prevent, prepare for, and respond to the coronavirus. Allocations will assist families (including elderly and children) needing additional resources of food, utility assistance, health referrals, job searches, etc. due to the coronavirus crisis (health related, loss of income, needing additional resources, etc.)</p>
7	<b>Goal Name</b>	<b>Clearance</b>
	<b>Goal Description</b>	<b>Remove and eliminate slum and blighting conditions through demolition of vacant, abandoned, dilapidated structures</b>





## AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

### Introduction

During the Program Year (PY) 2020, the City of Ashland will allocate Community Development Block Grant Funds to projects that improve existing housing for low-and moderate- income (LMI) families through rehabilitation and energy efficiency improvements, infrastructure improvements, and services to improve the lives of Ashland residents. Funds will be allocated for case management and support services to households who are homeless or at risk of being homeless.

Additional Activities may be executed based on urgent need or to eliminate slum & blight.

### Projects

#	Project Name
1	General Administration
2	Code Enforcement
3	Project Administration
4	Ashland Child Development Center
5	Ashland Community Kitchen
6	Ashland Senior Center
7	CAReS
8	Hillcrest Bruce Mission
9	Safe Harbor
10	Shelter of Hope
11	Public Facilities/Infrastructure Improvements
12	Emergency/Energy Efficient Rehabilitation
13	Homeowner Rehabilitation
14	Shelter of Hope Flooring
15	DeBord Terrace Infrastructure
16	City of Ashland Public Service Projects CV
17	Salvation Army
18	Ashland Independent Child Care-CV

### Table 55 – Project Information

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

Service agency allocations have increased above the 15% threshold allowing for prevention, preparation and response to COVID19. Funds will allow for reimbursement for COVID related items and financially assist agencies whom private donations have

decreased significantly.

### Carry-Over Projects

	<b>Project</b>	<b>Carry Over COVID Funds</b>
1	Pollard Mills Infrastructure	
2	DeBord Terrace Infrastructure: Handrails & Sidewalks	
3	Ashland Child Development Center-CV	\$1,981.28
4	Ashland Senior Center-CV	\$11,000.00
5	Community Kitchen-CV	\$5,404.92
6	CAReS-CV	\$8,000.36
7	Hillcrest Bruce Mission-CV	\$16,058.36
8	Safe Harbor of Northeast Kentucky-CV	\$12,000.00
9	Shelter of Hope-CV	\$12,000.00
10	Salvation Army-CV	\$20,000.00
11	COA Service Projects-CV	\$271,149.75

#3-#11 are COVID19 projects approved in PY19 Action Plan. Due to time constraints, these funds were carried over to PY20. #10 increased by \$10,000.

## AP-38 Project Summary

### Project Summary Information

<b>1</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	General Administration
	<b>Target Area</b>	POLLARD MILLS NEIGHBORHOOD EAST CENTRAL NEIGHBORHOOD CITY CENTRAL NEIGHBORHOOD Scattered Sites City-wide
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Public Facilities and Infrastructure Improvements Minimize or Prevent Homelessness Safe Adequate Affordable Housing Ensure Adequate and dependable public facilities Economic Opportunities for Minority Businesses
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Ensure adequate and safe infrastructure Homeless services
	<b>Funding</b>	PY2020 Funding: \$70,000; PY2019 \$8,041.94; COVID19: \$18,969.06
	<b>Description</b>	This project will use up to 20% of the 2020 Allocation of CDBG funding for Administrative and Planning activities. Payment of reasonable city staff administrative costs and carrying charges related to the planning and administering of community development activities funded by CDBG. The Ashland Human Rights Commission utilizes a portion of the CDBG General Administration funds to promote fair housing in Ashland.
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2021
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	The total from all LMI and LMA activities planned for program year 2020 is estimated to be approximately 7,250 individuals.
	<b>Location Description</b>	Ashland City Building, 1700 Greenup Avenue, Ashland, Kentucky
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	Administering the CDBG program and fair housing activities. <i>Matrix Code: 21A</i>

<b>2</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	Code Enforcement
	<b>Target Area</b>	POLLARD MILLS NEIGHBORHOOD EAST CENTRAL NEIGHBORHOOD CITY CENTRAL NEIGHBORHOOD
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Safe Adequate Affordable Housing
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Support Affordable Housing
	<b>Funding</b>	PY 2020 Funding: \$40,000
	<b>Description</b>	Utilize funds for salary for one code enforcement officer in the low-mod income target areas.
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2021
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	3,210 households/housing units in the LMI areas of East Central, City Central and Pollard Mills.
	<b>Location Description</b>	City Central - Census Tract 303, Block Group 2 East Central - Census Tract 303, Block Group 3 Pollard Mills - Census Tract 308, Block Group 1
<b>Planned Activities</b>	Salaries for code enforcement activities within target areas.  <u>Matrix Code: 15 National Objective: Low-Mod Area Benefit</u>  <u>Accomplishment Type: 10 Housing Units</u>	



<b>3</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	Project Administration
	<b>Target Area</b>	City-wide
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Safe Adequate Affordable Housing
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Support Affordable Housing
	<b>Funding</b>	PY 2020: \$2,000
	<b>Description</b>	Staff salary for associated with project delivery including rehabilitation of single-family homes.
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2021
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	<p>1 homeowner rehabilitation: elderly or LMI homeowners.</p> <p>2 emergency/energy-efficiency rehabilitations: elderly or LMI homeowners.</p> <p>Activity may be scattered sites within the city but emphasis will be placed on target areas within the City of Ashland.</p>
	<b>Location Description</b>	Scattered sites within Ashland, Kentucky
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	<p>Salaries and benefits for staff of Community &amp; Economic Development staff, appraisals, legal services, loan servicing, and training. Includes necessary supplies and equipment.</p> <p><u>Matrix Code: 14H National Objective: Low-Mod Housing</u></p> <p><u>Accomplishment Type: 10 Housing Units</u></p>





<b>4</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	Ashland Child Development Center
	<b>Target Area</b>	City-wide
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Ensure Adequate and dependable public facilities
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Ensure adequate and dependable public facilities
	<b>Funding</b>	PY2020 Funding: \$15,000
	<b>Description</b>	<p>CDBG Funding: Reimbursement of utilities and liability insurance.</p> <p>CDBG allocation will be used to fund utility and liability insurance at childcare facility allowing families to search for/retain jobs and/or apply for various public resources. Facility may provide child-care for essential workers as needed.</p> <p>Provides safe environment that provides meals, activities and safety for children up to 13 years of age. Funds will be used to cover increased expenses due to Coronavirus.</p> <p>Additional funding is made available to financial need due to increased number of participants, decrease in private donations, and additional costs of service delivery associated with Coronavirus.</p>
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2021
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	100 low- and moderate- income families.
	<b>Location Description</b>	1538 Central Avenue, Ashland, Kentucky Census Tract 303, Block Group 1

<b>Planned Activities</b>	<p><u>Matrix Code: 05L National Objective: Low-Mod Limited Clientele</u></p> <p><u>Accomplishment Type: 01 People</u></p> <p>Ashland Child Development is a privately owned nonprofit who has regular business hours open to the public. A public service is provided in the facility. According to the Basically CDBG, public facilities and public improvements are interpreted to include all facilities and improvements that are publicly owned, or that are owned by a nonprofit and open to the general public. Operating costs associated with public facilities are ineligible unless part of a CDBG public service activity or eligible as an interim assistance activity.</p>
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<b>5</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	Ashland Community Kitchen
	<b>Target Area</b>	City-wide
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Minimize or Prevent Homelessness
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Homeless Services
	<b>Funding</b>	PY2020 Funding: \$20,000
	<b>Description</b>	<p>CDBG: Reimbursement of kitchen staff salaries, utilities, liability insurance, workman's compensation, supplies for meal preparation and disbursement at the community kitchen.</p> <p>Additional funding is made available due to financial need, increased number of participants and decrease in private donations associated with the coronavirus.</p> <p>Local soup kitchen which prepares and serves hot nutritious meals. Meals throughout the week include breakfast, lunch and dinner.</p>
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2021
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	1,400 homeless and at-risk individuals.
	<b>Location Description</b>	<p>2516 Central Avenue, Ashland, Kentucky</p> <p>Census Tract 303, Block Group 2</p>
<b>Planned Activities</b>	<p><u>Matrix Code: 05 National Objective: Low-Mod Limited Clientele</u></p> <p><u>Accomplishment Type: 01 People</u></p>	



<b>6</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	Ashland Senior Center
	<b>Target Area</b>	City-wide
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Ensure Adequate and dependable public facilities
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Ensure adequate and dependable public facilities
	<b>Funding</b>	PY2020 Funding: \$20,000
	<b>Description</b>	<p>Reimbursement of operational expenses, including but not limited to food, supplies, utilities, liability insurance, and workman's compensation insurance for senior center.</p> <p>Provide exercise, lunch and socialization for seniors.</p> <p>Coronavirus has changed service delivery of the center. Concentration on food and resources.</p> <p>Additional funding is made available to financial need due to increased number of participants, decrease in private donations, and additional costs of service delivery associated with Coronavirus.</p>
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2021
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	Average 75-100 senior citizens per day.
	<b>Location Description</b>	Ashland Senior Center, Census Tract 303, Block Group 1, 324 15th Street, Ashland, Kentucky
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	<p><u>Matrix Code: 05A National Objective: Low-Mod Limited Clientele</u></p> <p><u>Accomplishment Type: 01 People</u></p> <p>Ashland Senior Center is a privately-owned nonprofit who has regular business hours open to the public. A public service is provided in the facility. According to the Basically CDBG, public facilities and public improvements are interpreted to include all facilities and improvements that are publicly owned, or that are owned by a nonprofit and open to the general public. Operating costs associated with public facilities are ineligible unless part of a CDBG public service activity or eligible as an interim assistance activity.</p>

7	<b>Project Name</b>	CAReS
	<b>Target Area</b>	City-wide
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Minimize or Prevent Homelessness
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Homeless Services
	<b>Funding</b>	PY2020 Funding: \$40,000
	<b>Description</b>	<p>CDBG funding will be used for operational expenses, including, but not limited to case management salaries, utilities, liability insurance, workman's compensation, and hygiene/cleaning supplies/food pantry.</p> <p>Additional funding is made available due to financial need due to increased number of participants, decrease in private donations, and additional costs of service delivery associated with Coronavirus.</p> <p>CAReS is the entry Hub into the HMIS Homeless system and referral agency to supportive services. CAReS also verifies income and issue the Neighborhood Cards for all services at the Neighborhood.</p>
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2021
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	7,250 homeless or at risk of becoming homeless individuals.
	<b>Location Description</b>	CAReS, Census Tract 303, Block Group 2, 2516 Carter Avenue, Ashland, Kentucky
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	<p><u>Matrix Code: 05Z National Objective: Low-Mod Limited Clientele</u></p> <p><u>Accomplishment Type: 01 People</u></p>



<b>8</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	Hillcrest Bruce Mission
	<b>Target Area</b>	POLLARD MILLS NEIGHBORHOOD
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Minimize or Prevent Homelessness
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Homeless Services
	<b>Funding</b>	PY2020 Funding: \$40,000
	<b>Description</b>	<p>CDBG funding will be used for expenses including but not limited to utilities, liability insurance, workman's compensation insurance, and hygiene/cleaning supplies/food pantry.</p> <p>Hillcrest Bruce Mission provides numerous services such as a food pantry, child care, employment services, medical needs, all for low- and moderate income families.</p> <p>Additional funding is made available due to financial need due to increased number of participants, decrease in private donations, and additional costs of service delivery associated with Coronavirus.</p> <p>Provide food and household items (hygiene and cleaning supplies) to individuals and households in the LMI areas to raise awareness of how to protect themselves from the ongoing pandemic. If families chose to stay healthy by purchasing cleaning supplies, they would face possible homelessness by not paying rent. These LMI areas includes the public housing facilities of Hillcrest Apt., Bruce Apt., Gla-Low Apts. and Ashland Terrace.</p>
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2021
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	500 at risk of becoming homeless individuals living in Census Tract 308, Block Groups 1 and 2.
	<b>Location Description</b>	Hillcrest-Bruce Mission, Census Tract 308, Block Group 1, 1819 Eloise Street, Ashland, Kentucky
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	<i>Matrix Code: 05Z National Objective: Low-Mod Income Accomplishment Type: 01 People</i>

<b>9</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	Safe Harbor of Northeast Kentucky
	<b>Target Area</b>	City-wide
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Minimize or Prevent Homelessness
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Homeless Services
	<b>Funding</b>	PY2020 Funding: \$20,000
	<b>Description</b>	<p>CDBG: Reimbursement of utilities, workman's compensation insurance, liability insurance, supplies, and hygiene/cleaning supplies/food pantry for domestic violence shelter.</p> <p>Additional funding is made available due to financial need due to increased number of participants, decrease in private donations, and additional costs of service delivery associated with Coronavirus.</p> <p>Safe Harbor works to stop the cycle of violence and to help victims become survivors through the agency's holistic approach to services. The goal is to help each victim create an abuse free life plan and to move to self-sufficiency through such assistance as: medical/legal advocacy, counseling, financial empowerment classes, job/school mentoring and life skills.</p>
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2021
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	500 domestic violence victims.
	<b>Location Description</b>	3700 Landsdowne Drive, Ashland, Kentucky
<b>Planned Activities</b>	<u>Matrix Code: 05G National Objective: Low-Mod Income Accomplishment Type: 01 People</u>	



10	<b>Project Name</b>	Shelter of Hope
	<b>Target Area</b>	City-wide
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Minimize or Prevent Homelessness
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Homeless Services
	<b>Funding</b>	PY2020 Funding: \$20,000
	<b>Description</b>	<p>CDBG: Reimbursement of operating expenses, including but not limited to staff salaries, utilities, liability insurance, workman's compensation insurance and hygiene/cleaning supplies/ food pantry.</p> <p>Additional funding is made available due to financial need, increased number of participants and decrease in private donations associated with the coronavirus.</p> <p>The Shelter of Hope provides temporary, emergency shelter and food for veterans, families, and individuals. Also available are transitional housing, case management, and permanent housing.</p>
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2021
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	300 homeless persons.
	<b>Location Description</b>	2944 Winchester Avenue, Ashland, Kentucky Census Tract 303, Block Group 3
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	<u>Matrix Code: 05Z National Objective: Low-Mod Income</u> <u>Accomplishment Type: 01 People</u>





<b>11</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	Public Facilities/Infrastructure Improvements
	<b>Target Area</b>	POLLARD MILLS NEIGHBORHOOD
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Public Facilities and Infrastructure Improvements
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Ensure Adequate and safe infrastructure
	<b>Funding</b>	PY2020 Funding: \$257,727.76 Carry Over Funding: PY2017: \$87,311, PY2018: \$186,667; PY2019: \$279,671.91
	<b>Description</b>	Carry over project: funds to be utilized for infrastructure improvements including the reconstruction or installation of storm sewer drains, curbs, gutters, resurfacing of streets, and retaining wall.
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/23
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	500+
	<b>Location Description</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pollard Mills, Census Tract 308, Block Group 1 Eloise Street, Hickman Street, Pierce Street, Delaware Street, Spring Street, Ferry Street, Harrison Street, Long Street, Barber Road, Sanders Road, Craft Street, Pollard Road, Old Stage Road, Horne Street, Dixon Street, and parts of Blackburn Avenue included in target area.</li> </ul>
<b>Planned Activities</b>	<p>Pollard Mills- Hire a third-party engineering firm, through proper procurement competitive bid process, for the design and implementation of reconstruction or installation of storm sewers, drains, curbs, gutters, handicap accessible sidewalks and resurfacing of street in Pollard Mills area. Construction will be multi-phase.</p> <p>Construction or installation of storm sewer drains, curbs, gutters, resurfacing of streets, and retaining wall.</p> <p><u>Matrix Code: 03L National Objective: Low-Mod Area Benefit</u></p> <p><u>Accomplishment Type: 01 People</u></p>	

<b>12</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	Emergency/Energy Efficient Rehabilitation
	<b>Target Area</b>	CITY CENTRAL EAST CENTRAL POLLARD MILLS SCATTERED SITES
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Safe Adequate Affordable Housing
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Support Affordable Housing
	<b>Funding</b>	PY2020 Funding: \$0 Carry Over Funds PY2018: \$5,000, PY2019: \$1,509
	<b>Description</b>	Installation of energy efficient hot water tanks and HVAC units. May be on an emergency and nonemergency basis.
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2021
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	2 families
	<b>Location Description</b>	Focus is on Target areas, but scattered sites will be considered
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	<i>Matrix Code: 14A National Objective: Low-Mod Housing Accomplishment Type: 10 Housing Units</i>



13	<b>Project Name</b>	Homeowner Rehabilitation
	<b>Target Area</b>	CITY CENTRAL EAST CENTRAL POLLARD MILLS SCATTERED SITES
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Safe Adequate Affordable Housing
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Support Affordable Housing
	<b>Funding</b>	PY2020 Funding: \$5,000 Carry Over Funds PY2017: \$8,165, PY2019: \$5,640
	<b>Description</b>	Property improvements will be to the exterior of the home by adding dimensional shingles roofs, new gutters, etc.
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2020
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	1 family
	<b>Location Description</b>	Focus is on Target areas, but scattered sites will be considered
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	<u>Matrix Code: 14A National Objective: Low-Mod Housing Accomplishment Type: 10 Housing Units</u>



14	<b>Project Name</b>	Shelter of Hope Flooring
	<b>Target Area</b>	CITY WIDE
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Ensure adequate and dependable public facilities
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Ensure adequate and dependable public facilities
	<b>Funding</b>	PY2020 Funding: \$14,067 Carry Over Funding PY2019: \$33,364
	<b>Description</b>	Installation of Flooring: flooring is a water damaged, holes, and tripping hazard/safety risk for public.
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2021
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	300 homeless persons
	<b>Location Description</b>	2944 Winchester Avenue, Ashland, Kentucky Census Tract 303, Block Group 3
<b>Planned Activities</b>	<p>Shelter of Hope is a privately-owned nonprofit who has regular business hours open to the public. A public service is provided in the facility. According to the Basically CDBG, public facilities and public improvements are interpreted to include all facilities and improvements that are publicly owned, or that are owned by a nonprofit and open to the general public.</p> <p><u>Matrix Code: 03A National Objective: Low-Mod Limited Clientele</u></p> <p><u>Accomplishment Type: 11 Facility</u></p>	



15	<b>Project Name</b>	DeBord Terrace Infrastructure
	<b>Target Area</b>	Scattered Site
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Public Facilities and Infrastructure Improvements
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Ensure Adequate and safe infrastructure
	<b>Funding</b>	Carry Over Funding: PY2015: \$11,035; PY2016: \$164,524; PY2017: \$199,440
	<b>Description</b>	Funding will provide DeBord Terrace, owned by Housing Authority of Ashland, ADA compliant sidewalks and handrails. Previously HUD approved; continued project. Funds will assist with construction management with engineering firm.
	<b>Target Date</b>	12/31/2020
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	103 apartments housing low- to mod- income individuals and families.
	<b>Location Description</b>	Debord Terrace Apartments, East Central Target Area, Census Tract 303, Block Group 3
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	<u>Matrix Code: 03L National Objective: Low-Mod Area Benefit</u> <u>Accomplishment Type: 01 People</u>



16	<b>Project Name</b>	City of Ashland Service Projects
	<b>Target Area</b>	City Wide
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Prevent Homelessness Ensure adequate and dependable public facilities Adequate Public Services
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Prevent Homelessness Ensure adequate and dependable public facilities Adequate Public Services
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG-CV: \$271,149

<p><b>Description</b></p>	<p>The City of Ashland will spearhead numerous public service activities to prevent or eliminate homelessness.</p> <p>Utility assistance will be provided for vulnerable low-and moderate-income disabled, senior, domestic violence, or recently housed homeless-families to reduce the chance of becoming homeless due to the increased cost of utilities during the pandemic. (LMI)</p> <p>Utility assistance will be provided to City of Ashland residents facing utility disconnection. Not based on household income. Assistance for water/sewer, electric, or gas. Urgent Need based on safety and welfare of families and community.</p> <p>Food Boxes/Clean Start/Hygiene Boxes will be created and distributed to vulnerable low and moderate- income families providing for essentials required for healthy and safe living during a pandemic. Food and supplies are in short supply and difficult to procure by families. Program will promote hygiene and raise awareness to protect themselves from the ongoing pandemic. Urgent Need.</p> <p>The City will fund PPE project based on urgent need for the community on a spot basis/city wide. The City is unable to fund this project due to decrease in City of Ashland general fund dollars. PPE is inadequate in area and must be manufactured locally. The City will purchase the supplies for the manufacture of the PPE. Ashland School System will utilize 3-D printers to construct the face shields and masks. Masks may be distributed through local nonprofits, health agencies, and emergency personnel as needed. While the LMI percentage of Ashland is at 43%, the amount of this activity would not affect the overall percentage of low-and moderate-income families served as the amount allocated is minimal to full amount of grant. PPE will be purchased and provided to agencies servicing low-and moderate-income families and LMI families.</p> <p>The Learning Lab will be located at the Carol Jackson Unity Center in the LMI Target Area of the East Central Neighborhood. Computers and supplies will be available allowing for individual to learn new skills, look for employment, request resources, and better their quality of life. CDBG staff will coordinate with Ashland Independent schools on enrichment activities for youth in the area (example, 3D printing, tutoring) and the Boyd County library. (LMI)</p>
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		<p>Funding is made available based on increased financial need due to increased number of requests and decrease in revenue, and additional costs and staffing needed for service delivery associated with Coronavirus.</p> <p>Unused PY2019 allocation will carry over to PY2020 program year.</p>
	<b>Target Date</b>	06/30/2021
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	<p>Utility assistance 500+ low- and moderate- families</p> <p>Food Boxes/Clean Start Boxes: 200+ families</p> <p>Personal Protective Equipment: Production of &gt;4,000 units of PPE.</p>
	<b>Location Description</b>	City-Wide



<p><b>Planned Activities</b></p>	<p>Urgent Need: Activities that alleviate emergency conditions of recent origin which pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community; eligible only if the grantee cannot finance the activity on its own and no other sources of funding are available.</p> <p>The City of Ashland will spearhead numerous public service activities, including:</p> <p><b><u>Utilities Assistance Program</u></b> (homeless needs &amp; homeless prevention; urgent need) subsistence Payments One-time or short-term (no more than three months) emergency payments on behalf of individuals or families, generally for the purpose of preventing homelessness. Examples include utility payments to prevent cutoff of service and rent/mortgage payments to prevent eviction. Participants must meet HUD moderate income guidelines. <i>Matrix Code: 05Q National Objective: Urgent Need Accomplishment Type: 01 People</i></p> <p><b><u>Clean Start Kits/Hygiene/Supplies</u></b> (public service; urgent need) Bleach, hand sanitizer, soap, toothbrush, toilet paper etc for low- to moderate-income families <i>Matrix Code: 05Z National Objective: Urgent Need Accomplishment Type: 01 People</i></p> <p><b><u>Food Boxes</u></b> (public service; urgent need) food pantry and delivery to low- and moderate-income individuals and families. <i>Matrix Code: 05W National Objective: Urgent Need Accomplishment Type: 01 People</i></p> <p><b><u>Requisition and Production of Personal Protection Equipment</u></b> (urgent need) PPE will be manufactured by Ashland Middle School for public service use within the City of Ashland (or per Emergency Management and/or health department directive.) <i>Matrix Code: 05Z Other Public Service National Objective: Urgent Need Type: 01 People</i></p> <p><b><u>Learning Lab: (LMI)</u></b> The Learning Lab will be located at the Carol Jackson Unity Center in the LMI Target Area of the East Central Neighborhood. Computers and supplies will be available allowing for individual to learn new skills, look for employment, request resources, and better their quality of life. CDBG staff will coordinate with Ashland Independent schools on enrichment activities for youth in the area (example, 3D printing, tutoring) and the Boyd County library. (LMI)</p>
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		<b>Operational Cost</b> of the activities including: staffing, advertisement, supplies, etc
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17	<b>Project Name</b>	Salvation Army
	<b>Target Area</b>	City Wide
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Minimize or Prevent Homelessness Ensure Adequate and dependable public facilities
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Ensure adequate and dependable public facilities Homeless Services
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$10,000
	<b>Description</b>	The Salvation Army homeless shelter was scheduled to close May 2020. Salvation Army has restructured organizational structure in Northeast Kentucky and has dedicated staff onsite.  Funding will be used for utilities and food pantry.  Additional funding is made available based on financial need due to increased number of participants, decrease in private donations, and additional costs of service delivery associated with Coronavirus.
	<b>Target Date</b>	06/30/21
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	106 persons per night
	<b>Location Description</b>	Scattered Site City Central
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	CDBG funding will assist with utility assistance and food pantry allowing individuals to stay at the overnight shelter. Will serve clients and assist through COVID pandemic. Shelter has provided quarantine rooms and followed CDC guidance.

18	<b>Project Name</b>	Ashland Independent Child Care
	<b>Target Area</b>	City Wide
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Minimize or Prevent Homelessness Ensure Adequate and dependable public facilities Provide adequate public services
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Ensure adequate and dependable public facilities Homeless Services Adequate Public Services
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$10,000
	<b>Description</b>	<p>Ashland Independent Day Care has a capacity of 68 children between the ages of 3-12 years of age. Current capacity due to the coronavirus restrictions is 45 children. Current enrollment is 54 children, but the center may not exceed capacity at any time. The center provides assistance to families with varied economic levels. 41% of attendees qualify for free/reduced lunch. 13% of children currently receive subsidy for childcare.</p> <p>To maintain affordability for families, the center only charges for days the child is in attendance. Rates are \$10 for afterschool and \$18 for full day. All elementary schools within the Ashland Independent School District bus children for afterschool care. The center is rated a 4-STAR center as designated by the Kentucky Cabinet for Health &amp; Family Services.</p> <p>Due to COVID restrictions, student/teacher quarantines, and reduced capacity maintaining sufficient staffing and capacity is difficult. This negatively effects revenues to pay staff salaries.</p> <p>This project will reimburse salaries from March 1, 2019-June 30, 2020.</p>
	<b>Target Date</b>	06/30/21
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	Current enrollment 54
	<b>Location Description</b>	Scattered Site City Central
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	CDBG funding will staff salaries and benefits.



## AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)

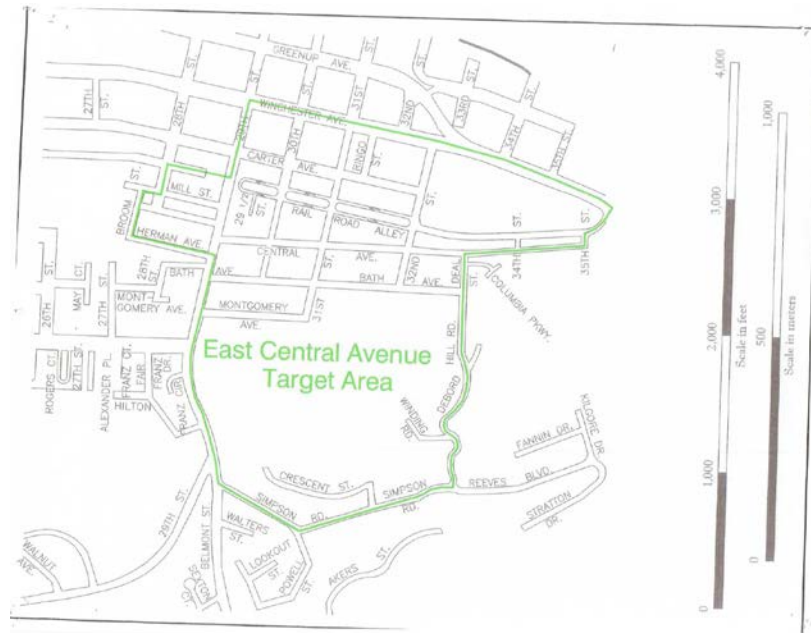
Description of the geographic areas of the entitlement (including areas of low-income and minority concentration) where assistance will be directed

### Geographic Distribution

The City of Ashland is in Northeastern Kentucky and encompasses 17.02 sq. miles.

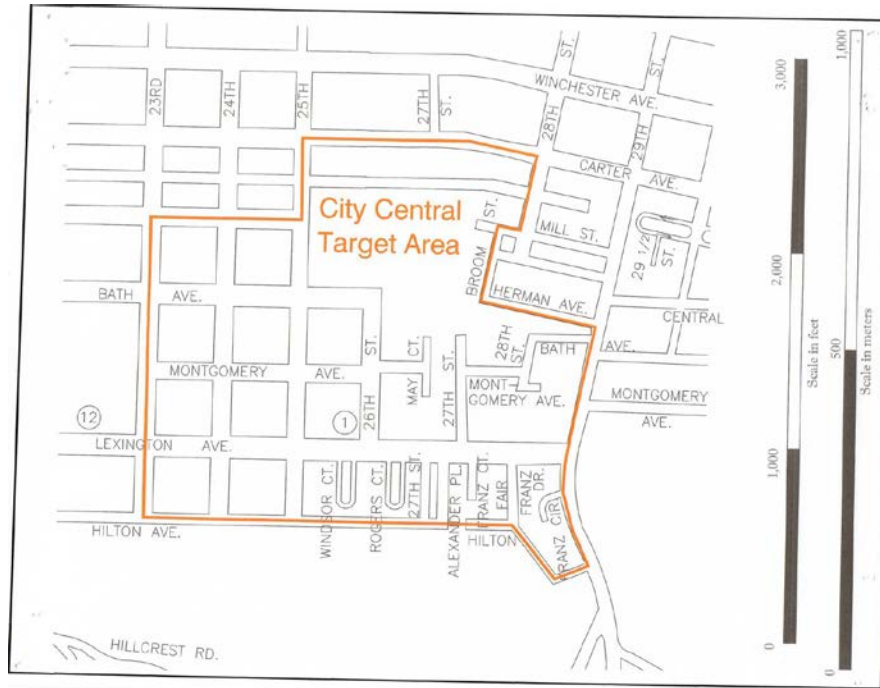


The City of Ashland has three target areas within City limits for CDBG Projects:

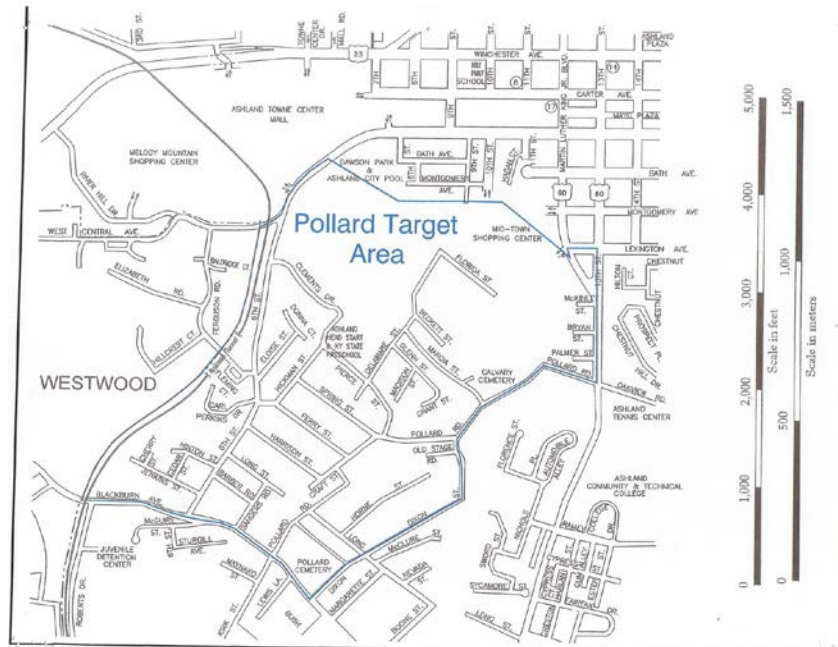


- East Central is in the worst housing conditions of these three target areas.

(Census Tract 303, Block Group 3)



- City Central is adjacent to East Central. (Census Tract 303 Block Group 2)



- Pollard Mills is the lowest of income areas due to two public housing complex

within its boundaries. (Census Tract 308, Block Group 1)

<b>Target Area</b>	<b>Percentage of Funds</b>
Pollard Mills Neighborhood	<b>40</b>
East Central Neighborhood	<b>15</b>
City Central Neighborhood	<b>5</b>
Scattered Sited	<b>5</b>
City Wide	<b>35</b>

**Table 56 - Geographic Distribution**

\*Service projects: CARES, Community Kitchen, and Shelter of Hope are located in City Central and East Central target areas, but service city-wide. Large amount of participants are from City Central and East Central because of its locality.

### **Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically**

Public improvements in the Pollard Mills area are to improve infrastructure and drainage issues in this low-income neighborhood. The project will provide: storm water drainage, curbs, gutters, sidewalks, and paving.

Public investment in housing rehabilitation and emergency rehabilitation are encouraged primarily in target areas as need is severe. For statistical numbers, these projects are listed a scattered-sites until location is determined.

Infrastructure projects located at the Ashland Housing Authority's DeBord Terrace will provide sidewalks, stairs, and handrails. This is listed under scattered site, but is in a low- and moderate-income neighborhood (public housing).

### **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 of Ashland has partnered with various nonprofits and service providers to carry out the services required by special needs populations. While the City of Ashland makes homeless services and prevention a priority, the need outweighs the available resources. There are also significant needs for mental health services and addiction counseling services in the region that impact the homeless rate. There is a need to provide public transit to bring special needs populations to the places where they can receive services. The City will continue to partner with nonprofits that manage partnerships with these organizations and assist persons with special needs.



## Affordable Housing

### AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

#### Introduction

In order to reduce the number of code violations, condemned and abandoned properties, the City of Ashland will emphasize the Home Rehabilitation and Emergency/Energy Rehabilitation Program for PY2020. This program will allow Code Enforcement to coordinate with Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Project Specialist to assist families that are cited for code violations to remedy the situation before liens are placed or the unit declines further. Property improvements will be to the exterior of the home by adding dimensional shingles roofs, new gutters, etc.

Homeowner Emergency/Energy Efficiency Rehabilitation Project will continue focusing on energy-efficient hot water tanks and energy-efficient HVAC units or emergency repairs.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	0
Non-Homeless	2
Special-Needs	0
Total	2

**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	3
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	3

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

#### Discussion

The City of Ashland will provide homeowner rehabilitation funds for approximately one home.

## **AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)**

### **Introduction**

The Housing Authority of Ashland manages and maintains units located at two sites, Scope Towers and Debord Terrace. The Housing Authority of Ashland is not managed by the City of Ashland. Combined 365 families are served by the Housing Authority of Ashland. Scope Towers provides studio and one-bedroom apartments, while Debord Terrace provides up to five-bedroom units. These are the only two public housing complexes.

Ashland Assisted Housing Choice Voucher Program (Section 8) Program is administered by the City of Ashland. The Housing Choice Voucher program does not receive CDBG funds and is solely administered through the Department of Housing and Urban Development Housing Choice Voucher funding. The agency is authorized for 616 regular vouchers and 15 Veterans Administration Supportive Housing Vouchers. 34 housing choice vouchers are dedicated to domestic violence victims at Harbor Hill. Harbor Hill is an independently owned apartment complex.

In cooperation with the Veterans Administration Medical Center (VAMC), the Ashland Assisted Housing Agency also provides assistance for homeless through the Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) program. The VASH program combines Housing Choice Voucher rental assistance for homeless Veterans with case management and clinical services of the VAMC. The HUD-VASH program has been a vital tool in our local and national efforts to end Veteran homelessness. The Ashland Assisted Housing Agency has petitioned additional VASH vouchers to be used in Boyd County. Nine veterans are currently being served on the VASH program.

CAReS, Shelter of Hope, and Safe Harbor act as advocates to the low- and moderate-income, homeless, or at risk of becoming homeless individuals and households. Many of these populations have difficulty housing in public housing units due to prior evictions, felonies and poor references.

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

To address the continued need for public, affordable housing the Housing Authority of Ashland and the City of Ashland will continue to implement public housing programs and Housing Choice Voucher (Section 8) assistance programs respectively. Both agencies have many families on their waiting lists indicating the shortage of available, affordable rental housing. New families are brought into programs as soon as public housing units or Housing Choice vouchers are available.

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

The City of Ashland does not have a homeownership program at this time.

### **If the PHA is designated as troubled, describe the manner in which financial**

### **assistance will be provided or other assistance**

The Housing Authority of Ashland is not designated as a “troubled” by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The housing authority has is considered a standard performer.

Ashland Assisted Housing Authority is not designated as “troubled” by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The agency has been deemed a high performer for four consecutive years.

### **Discussion**

Increased landlord participation is required allowing tenants to have a variety of decent, affordable housing options.

Fair housing outreach is continual throughout the program year. Tenants learn about their rights while landlords are told their responsibilities according to Fair housing law.

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

### **Introduction**

The City of Ashland Department of Community & Economic Development addresses the needs of the homeless and other special needs activities, such as child-care and senior citizens, through granting funds to the local public services agencies. This includes City of Ashland general fund contributions and CDBG grants.

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

The City of Ashland relies on the following agencies to administer homeless programs:

CAReS – Assists with reducing homelessness by offering ongoing case management, emergency food and prescriptions and referrals to the “Neighborhood” service and referrals to homeless shelters, domestic violence shelters and referrals to Pathways for mental health and addiction services. Veronica Lynn Childers, Executive Director

Shelter of Hope- Assists with reducing homelessness by offering emergency shelter and transitional shelter and continues case management after people leave the shelter and are placed in permanent housing. The Shelter of hope utilizes ESG funds for the Rapid Re-Housing program. Debbie Sivis, Executive Director

Safe Harbor provides shelter, food, clothing, transportation, medical care, education, counseling, advocacy, housing assistance in addition to whatever the family may need. They teach and provide intensive case management to families so that they will be able to enhance their daily living skills and become a successful family unit. Ann Perkins, Executive Director

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

Pathways - Path Project (unsheltered)

Safe Harbor- Ann Perkins, Director (domestic violence victims)

Huntington VA Hospital (VASH)

### **Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons**

Additional resources are needed to successfully house homeless into transitional 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**

Many homeless individuals require case management to transition into a housing setting. The risk of becoming homeless again is lessened by agencies like Shelter of Hope, the Veterans Administration through VASH, and Safe Harbor of Northeast Kentucky. Continued assistance is essential.

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

The following are needs seen in the Ashland homeless community:

- (1) Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) need assistance making the transition to permanent housing and independent living.
- (2) Shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness.
- (3) Facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units.
- (4) Preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again.
- (5) Helping low- income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low- income individuals and families and those who are:
  - (a) 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).
  - (b) receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs.

## **Discussion**

The City of Ashland relies heavily on public service agencies within City limits to serve the homeless and at-risk individuals in Ashland.

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

### **Introduction:**

Common barriers to affordable housing may be public policies or non-government conditions that hamper the development or rehabilitation of affordable housing. These conditions include land use controls, property taxes, state prevailing wage requirements, environmental protection, cost of land and availability. The main barriers identified in the City of Ashland are lack of available affordable housing, housing affordability and lack of resources.

HUD defines "affordable housing" as when a household spends 30% or less of their household income on rent and utilities. Insufficient resources are available in the area to increase the availability of affordable housing.

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

The City of Ashland does not intentionally implement public policies such as, land use controls, tax policies, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges and growth limitations to negatively impact affordable housing in Ashland. Policies are implemented to enhance homeownership and housing stock. Some policies, at times, may impede or have unintended consequences in neighborhoods.

The City of Ashland must follow fair housing regulations when reviewing locations of group homes and low-income housing.

### **Discussion:**

To address the lack of affordable housing and housing affordability, the City will invest Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds into homeowner rehabilitation projects and energy-efficient emergency rehabilitation (coordinated with the Division of Code Enforcement). These activities will increase the supply of affordable housing and preserve existing housing stock.

As resources are limited, some deficiencies are severe enough to make rehabilitations cost-prohibitive.

The City of Ashland, by City ordinance No. 5, 2018, established criteria to classify property as abandoned and establishing a separate rate of taxation for abandoned urban property. Property may be classified as abandoned which has been vacant, neglected, or unimproved for a period of at least one year or having received at least three or more citations for violations of property maintenance code and which:

Because it is dilapidated, unsanitary, unsafe, vermin infested, or otherwise dangerous to the safety of persons, it is unfit for its intended use; or by reason of neglect or lack of maintenance has become a place for the accumulation of trash

and debris, or has become infested with rodents or other vermin; or has been tax delinquent for a period of at least three years.

## **AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)**

### **Introduction:**

Obstacles in meeting underserved needs have been identified, including: the need for increased supportive services, lack of affordable housing, the need to reduce duplication of resources, and the need to expand economic opportunities. The City of Ashland Department of Community & Economic Development will continue to develop programs and initiatives, designed to improve existing programs and identify additional sources of funding to better serve those in need of affordable housing and services that reach the homeless and at risk of becoming homeless.

### **Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs**

Programs will be implemented to provide public services and to increase affordable housing and economic opportunities. Additional coordination of resources and outreach will be expanded to ensure the public is aware of available resources and programs.

### **Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing**

The City of Ashland Department of Planning & Community Development will continue to rehabilitate owner occupied homes with the Homeowner Rehabilitation projects. CDBG Project Administration Staff will coordinate with Code Enforcement to reach out to low- and moderate- income households who need emergency rehabilitation to their units thus reducing the amount of code enforcement citations and increasing the value of their property.

The Department will continue minor repairs for homeowners with the annual Repair Affair that is funded by the City of Ashland General Fund Budget and local donations.

### **Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards**

The City of Ashland Department of Community & Economic Development has two certified lead base paint risk assessors.

The City of Ashland will comply with HUD's Lead Safe Housing Rule by strictly adhering to the City's implemented Lead Based paint Policy as follows:

All homes that were build pre-1978.

Homebuyer Program- A visual assessment is performed to identify any deuterated paint at or in excess of de-minimis standards and notification of the results are passed to the homeowner. Paint stabilization utilizing safe work practices by a certified lead base paint risk assessor is required for paint deterioration above di-minimis followed by obtainment of clearance testing.

Rehabilitation Program- A visual assessment is performed to identify any deteriorated paint at or in excess of de-minimis standards and notification of the results are passed to the homeowner. Additional steps are outlined below as it pertains to the funding amount. (Funding amount is per unit rehabilitation hard costs and do not include costs of



lead evaluation and reduction.)

\$0.00-\$5,000 "Do no harm" approach. Lead safety requirements cover only the surfaces being disturbed. Presume surfaces contain lead-based paint. Work which disturbs painted surfaces presumed to contain lead-based paint is done using lead safe work practices by RRP Certified Contractor and clearance of the worksite is performed at the end of the job (unless it is a very small "de Minimis" scale project) to ensure that no lead dust hazards remain in the work area.

\$5,001.00-\$25,000.00 Identify and control lead hazards. Identify all lead hazards by performing a lead-based paint risk assessment. RRP Certified Contractors must control the hazards using interim controls and clearance of the worksite is performed at the end of the job to ensure that no lead dust hazards remain in the work area.

\$25,001.00 or more Identify and abate lead hazards. Identify all lead hazards at the property by performing a risk assessment and then abate all hazards at the property performing a risk assessment and then abate all the hazards. This approach requires a certified abatement contractors perform the abatement part of the job and clearance of the worksite is performed at the end of the job to ensure that no lead duct hazards remain in the work area.

### **Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families**

The City of Ashland 2020 Analysis of Impediments gives insight into obstacles of obtaining affordable housing, raising above the poverty level, reducing the risk of becoming homeless, and the educational limits. These obstacles and challenges must be understood local government, service agencies, and the entire community. Transportation, education, jobs, etc. are inner twined in breaking down the obstacles.

The City of Ashland is in need of industry to locate in the City of Ashland or surrounding cities to increase employment opportunities that in turn will reduce the number of poverty level families. The City of Ashland works closely with Ashland Alliance and FIVCO to encourage industry to move to Eastern Kentucky. The City of Ashland Department of Community & Economic Development continually seeks new businesses and employment opportunities for low- and moderate- income persons.

### **Actions planned to develop institutional structure**

The City of Ashland's institution structure is relatively strong. A variety of agencies and organizations will play key roles in the City of Ashland Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Action Plan. Individual non-profits and service providers will continue to identify area problems and issues. These problems and issues are discussed with the City of Ashland, Community & Economic Development Department and the Department will:

- Provide recommendations to improve local agencies program designs if receiving

CDBG funding;

- Pursue close communication among these agencies with housing programs;
- Strengthen partnerships and enhance coordination with Ashland Assisted Housing, Shelter of Hope, Salvation Army and Safe Harbor;
- Participate in conferences and training for housing and service providers; and
- Actively coordinate and cooperate with the local government, consultants and the public in the preparing and implementation of the five-year 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan and subsequent annual action plans.

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

The City of Ashland works closely with community organizations and City departments to identify the needs of public and private housing. Significant planning efforts for the 2020 - 2024 Consolidated Plan have been coordinated through the Department of Community & Economic Development.

#### **Discussion:**

The 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan is the foundation setting the goals and objectives of the Community Development Block Grant. All projects and activities must fall under a specific goal and be considered CDBG eligible.

As the Coronavirus has changed our community in recent months, CDBG funding, community coordination, and personal responsibility will be crucial to keeping our families safe and overcoming the many economic challenges to come.

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

**Introduction:**

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

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

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

**Other CDBG Requirements**

1. The amount of urgent need activities

70% or more of CDBG allocated funds will be used to provide services to low- and moderate-income persons over a three-year period (2020, 2021, 2022). COVID funds are not calculated in this percentage.

## Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources