

Carroll County (1AJ)

2021 CDIS

Community Development Implementation Strategy

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D. LMI Information

E. Eligible Projects by Type

E. Activity and Outcome Measurements



Granville, Ohio

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

OVERVIEW

The Community Development programs provide flexible funding for housing and community development projects to address the needs of low- and moderate-income individuals and to eliminate slum and blight.

FUNDING

The Office of Community Development allocates 50 percent of Ohio's total Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) to the Community Development Programs. Of that amount 50 percent is allocated to the eligible communities based on a formula.

ALLOCATION FUNDING AND ELIGIBILITY

Every other year eligible non-entitlement counties and cities with at least 15,000 residents and a low-to moderate-income population of at least 30 percent are eligible to receive Allocation funding. The minimum grant award is \$150,000. These funds must be used on eligible projects or can be used as leverage for the competitive Neighborhood Revitalization (**see back**) and Critical Infrastructure (**see Community Infrastructure Programs**) programs.

- A non-entitlement classification indicates that the local government does not qualify to receive CDBG funding directly from HUD.

PROJECT ELIGIBILITY

Eligible activities include, but are not limited to:

- Infrastructure improvements
- Community and senior centers
- Fire protection facilities
- Public services
- Planning activities related to eligible CDBG projects that meet the following criteria:
 - Must specifically identify the community's low- and moderate-income needs or slum and blight needs.
 - Must produce a tangible product (e.g., report or historical inventory) for the Office of Community Development to review.
 - Undertake activities for which, upon implementation, meet at least one of the three national objectives.
 - Must further Ohio's investment objectives.
 - Used to further develop and design future applications to meet local community and economic development needs.

EXCEPTIONS TO ELIGIBILITY

HUD entitlement cities and counties and units of local government with more than 50 percent of their population within an urban county are not eligible to receive grant funds through the Community Development Programs.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Office of Community Development
(614) 466-2285
development.ohio.gov



Development
Services Agency

Mike DeWine, Governor
Jon Husted, Lt. Governor

Lydia L. Mihalik, Director

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COMPETITIVE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

The Community Development Programs also consists of the Neighborhood Revitalization and Downtown Revitalization programs. Neighborhood Revitalization applications are submitted with the eligible applicant's Allocation projects. Eligible applicants can apply for Downtown Revitalization funds on an ongoing basis.

Neighborhood Revitalization projects are designed to improve the quality of life, livability and functionality of distressed areas and neighborhoods to carry out a comprehensive revitalization strategy.

Downtown Revitalization projects are designed to improve Central Business Districts, aid in eliminating slum or blight, and create and retain permanent, private-sector job opportunities for low- and moderate-income households.

Village of Waynesfield Street Replacement



The Office of Community Development will consider other housing activities for communities that submit fundable Community Housing Impact and Preservation (CHIP) Program applications that do not score high enough to receive funding.



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Art Crest Building, Maumee, Ohio

PROJECT ELIGIBILITY

Neighborhood Revitalization

Eligible activities include:

- Constructing, reconstructing or rehabilitating public facilities in targeted distress areas that do not fit within the criteria of other CDBG competitive programs
- Applicants can only address one target area per application submission
- A low-and moderate-income population of at least 51 percent
- Applications must include three activities

Downtown Revitalization:

- Eligible activities include, but are not limited to:
 - Uniform façade and sign improvements
 - Interior and exterior building code violation corrections
 - Streetscape activities
 - Other eligible CDBG infrastructure and rehabilitation activities
- Some administrative costs directly related to the downtown program
- Downtown Revitalization applicants can only address conditions in the Central Business District

EXCEPTIONS TO ELIGIBILITY

- Communities electing to holdover their entire Community Development Allocation may not submit an application for competitive set-aside funds in the same year

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COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMS

The Office of Community Development administers two programs focused on assisting communities with infrastructure projects for low- and moderate-income communities, the Residential Public Infrastructure Grant Program and the Critical Infrastructure Program.

Hulbert Ave in Ashtabula, Ohio

RESIDENTIAL PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT PROGRAM

The Residential Public Infrastructure Grant Program helps local governments build, maintain, improve and expand water and sanitary sewer systems in low- and moderate-income communities. It is funded through the Community Development Block Grant Program.

Communities receive grants up to \$750,000 to improve the safety and reliability of drinking water and sanitary sewer systems. Up to \$100,000 of the award may be used for on-site improvements.



Village of Russells Point Water Quality Improvement



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COMMUNITY AND PROJECT ELIGIBILITY

- Non-entitlement counties, cities, and villages.
 - A non-entitlement classification indicates that the local government does not qualify to receive Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) directly from HUD.
- Projects must serve areas that are primarily residential.
- Eligible on-site improvements: service laterals, septic tanks, well abandonment, and Community Development Block Grant-eligible-related fees.

EXCEPTIONS TO ELIGIBILITY

- Counties must apply for unincorporated areas or villages that have not demonstrated the capacity to operate a public water or wastewater system.
- Applications for primarily on-site funding will not be considered.

APPLICATION PROCESS

Communities must complete a Letter of Interest before submitting a full application. The Letter of Interest must include:

- A brief description of the project and project area.
- A summary of funding committed to the project.
- A copy of the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency Permit to Install or Plan Approval.
- A brief description of the community's current water and wastewater systems.
- Contact information for the community's Chief Elected Official.
- Contact information for the community's grant writer.

The Office of Community Development reviews the Letters of Interest to determine which projects should complete full applications. Communities may apply for multiple projects during a program year.

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Village of West Lafayette Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansion

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAM

The Critical Infrastructure Program is designed to assist communities with high-priority infrastructure improvements. This includes roads, storm drainage, and other public facilities projects. Water and sanitary sewer projects not eligible for the Residential Public Infrastructure Grant (RPIG) Program may also be considered for Critical Infrastructure program funding. Communities receive grants up to \$500,000.



PROJECT ELIGIBILITY

Eligible activities include:

- Constructing, reconstructing or rehabilitating infrastructure components
- Eligible infrastructure includes:
 - Streets and Bridges
 - Sidewalks
 - Flood and Drainage
 - Water and Sanitary Sewer
- Projects selected for funding must have a high community-wide impact.
- Projects must serve areas that are primarily residential

EXCEPTIONS TO ELIGIBILITY

Critical Infrastructure funds cannot be used for projects designed primarily for future residential, commercial or industrial development.

APPLICATION PROCESS

The Office of Community Development accepts applications on an ongoing basis. Applications should meet the minimum eligibility thresholds to be considered for funding. Priority will be given to applicants that demonstrate criticality, impact, low- and moderate-income benefit and readiness to proceed. Awards will be based on a comprehensive review.

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Main Street, Mansfield, Ohio

OVERVIEW

The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Economic Development Program is federal funding up to \$500,000 per project for:

- Low-interest, fixed asset, gap financing to Ohio businesses; or
- Grants to communities for public infrastructure improvements associated with for-profit business expansion and job creation.

FIXED ASSET LOANS

Funds are granted to communities to make loans to local, for-profit businesses for fixed-asset financing. Loan repayments remain in a local Revolving Loan Fund and may be used to finance additional CDBG eligible projects in the community.

- **Low-and moderate-income jobs** – 51 percent of the jobs created or retained must be taken by or made available to low-and moderate-income individuals.
- **Gap financing** – Loans are only available for projects in which gap financing is required. In all cases, private financing should be maximized before considering CDBG assistance.
- **Job creation** – May borrow up to \$25,000 per job created.
- **Leverage** – Assistance is limited to providing no more than half of the total financing required for the project (\$1:\$1 leverage ratio).
- **Equity** – A borrower must be prepared to provide cash equity of at least 5 percent of the total fixed asset cost.
- **Private financing** – At least 15 percent of the project's fixed asset cost must be privately financed.

OFF-SITE PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE GRANTS

Funds are granted to communities to help pay for publicly owned infrastructure improvements directly related to job creation or retention by a for-profit business. The applicant community must demonstrate need for the level of funding requested.

- **Low-and moderate-income jobs** – 51 percent of the jobs created or retained must be taken by or made available to low- and moderate-income individuals.
- **Funding per job** – Assistance up to \$10,000 per job created.
- **Amount of assistance** – In most cases, assistance is limited to providing no more than half of the total off-site infrastructure cost. Distressed communities may qualify for up to 75 percent of the off-site infrastructure cost.
- **Private investment** – The job-creating business must commit to making an on-site private investment in coordination with its committed job creation.
- **Private financing** – At least 15 percent of the project's fixed asset cost must be privately financed.

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STANDARD FAIR HOUSING PROGRAM

The Office of Community Development helps Ohio communities prepare for growth and job creation by administering federally funded programs designed to promote housing, community development, infrastructure improvements, and economic development. Local governments that receive federal funds distributed by the Ohio Development Services Agency's Office of Community Development are subject to Civil Rights and Fair Housing laws, and are required to affirmatively further the purposes of the Fair Housing Act. The Office of Community Development staff works with the local communities to design and implement Standard Fair Housing Programs.

WHAT IS A STANDARD FAIR HOUSING PROGRAM?

A Standard Fair Housing Program is a community-based framework of analysis, outreach, training, and technical assistance that serves to affirmatively further the purposes of the Fair Housing Act. Through this program, local governments actively promote fair housing by appointing a local contact, analyzing impediments to fair housing choice, and providing targeted public education.

LOCAL FAIR HOUSING CONTACT

The local fair housing contact is a local government employee who provides general information, receives and processes fair housing complaints, and refers cases to the Ohio Civil Rights Commission.



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EDUCATION

The Standard Fair Housing Program provides essential education regarding discrimination and fair housing rights. Local governments design an annual training program that includes presentations to residents of areas targeted for federal assistance; special populations affected by federally assisted projects; direct beneficiaries of federal housing assistance; and three additional schools, organizations or civic groups.

OUTREACH

To reach a broad community audience, local governments also develop an annual plan to distribute fair housing brochures, pamphlets, posters, and other informational materials to 10 area agencies, organizations, or public events.

ANALYSIS OF IMPEDIMENTS TO FAIR HOUSING

To help target education and outreach efforts, local governments must conduct a comprehensive analysis to identify impediments to fair housing choice within their jurisdiction. The analysis should identify policies, actions, omissions, or decisions that restrict housing choices on the basis of the seven protected classes listed in the Fair Housing Act. The seven protected classes are race, color, religion, sex, disability, familial status, and national origin. Ohio's Fair Housing Act (ORC 4112) expands the list of protected classes to include ancestry and military status. Local governments use the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing to develop strategies to address and overcome discriminatory policies and practices.

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Know Your Rights: A Summary of Fair Housing Laws

The purpose of this brochure is to summarize your right to fair housing. Federal, state, and local fair housing laws contain more detail and technical information.

Discrimination in the Home Purchase Process

Fair housing is an absolute right throughout this country. Federal laws, as well as state and local laws, were enacted to provide a method of enforcement of this right. These laws cover virtually all housing – private housing, apartment buildings, condominiums, shelters, nursing homes, and nearly all housing transactions, including the rental and sale of housing and the provisions of mortgage loans.

The Federal Fair Housing Act (Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 as amended in 1988) prohibits discrimination in housing because of race or color, national origin, religion, sex, familial status (including children under age 18 living with parents or legal custodians, and pregnant women or people securing custody of children under 18), and disability. The Ohio Fair Housing Law (Ohio Revised Code Section 4112) includes ancestry and military status as additional protected groups. Many local governments also have fair housing laws that include additional protected groups.

Despite the passage of various fair housing laws, housing discrimination remains rampant in the housing market. Housing discrimination is sometimes difficult to detect because of the subtle techniques used by real estate agents, managers, financial people, insurance providers, and others in the marketplace.

Discrimination includes not only denial of dwelling units but also withholding or misrepresenting information about the available housing, steering, setting higher standards of creditworthiness for minorities, quoting different prices, terms, or conditions for financing, insurance, or sale. Any kind of differential treatment based upon the home seeker's protected group is prohibited. In some instances, actions which have a discriminatory impact or effect may also violate the law.

Access to residential housing depends on available financing, insurance, and related services. If a person is denied the opportunity to obtain financing, then it will not matter much whether the seller will sell to the home seeker. Similarly, the related services (i.e., homeowners insurance, fair appraisals, fair secondary market loans, mortgage insurance, and brokerage services) must be available without regard to any prohibited characteristics such as race, color, religion, sex, national origin, ancestry, military status, disability, or familial status.

As diverse as this country is, there were more than 10,000 housing discrimination complaints filed annually. Forty percent alleged racial discrimination, while nearly the same percentage alleged discrimination against persons with disabilities. Complainants most often alleged discrimination in the terms and conditions of the sale or rental of housing, or refusal to rent. Equal access to housing insurance and lending is far from a reality for many. Not only is that not acceptable morally, it is against the law.

Fair Housing and Fair Lending Laws

The Federal Fair Housing Act prohibits discriminatory housing practices. There are a few limited exceptions under the federal law. No one may take any of the following actions based on race, color, religion, national origin, sex, familial status, or disability:

- Refuse to sell or rent housing
- Refuse to negotiate for housing
- Make housing unavailable
- Deny a dwelling
- Set different terms, conditions, or privileges for sale or rental of a dwelling
- Provide different housing services or facilities
- Falsely deny that housing is available for inspection, sale, or rental, when, in truth, it is available
- For profit, persuade or attempt to influence owners to sell or rent (blockbusting)
- Deny anyone access or membership in a facility or service related to the sale or rental of housing, including brokerage and multiple listing services

The Civil Rights Acts of 1866 and 1871 prohibit discrimination based on race.

The Ohio Fair Housing Law gives all persons in the protected classes the right to live wherever they can afford to buy a home or rent an apartment. It is unlawful, on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, ancestry, military status, disability, or familial status to:

- Refuse to rent, sell, finance, or insure housing accommodations or residential property
- Represent to any person that housing accommodations are not available for inspection, sale, rental, or lease
- Refuse to lend money for the purchase, construction, repair, rehabilitation, or maintenance of housing
- Accommodations or rental property
- Discriminate against any person in the purchase, renewal, or terms and conditions of fire, extended coverage, of homeowners or renter's insurance
- Refuse to consider without prejudice the combined income of both spouses
- Print, publish, or circulate any statement or advertisement which would indicate a preference or limitation
- Deny any person membership in any multiple listing services or real estate broker's organization

In addition to fair housing laws that apply to all transactions, including lending and insurance, specific laws address lending practices such as:

- The Credit Opportunities Act – 15 U.S.C.A. Section 1691 et seq.
- The Mortgage Disclosure Act – 12 U.S.C. Section 2901 et seq.
- The Community Reinvestment Act – 12 U.S.C. Section 2901 et seq.
- Regulations dealing with loan registers – National Banks – 12 CFR Section 27.4
- State-Insured Banks insured by FDIC – 12 CFR Section 338.4(a)(2)(iii)

Lending Discrimination

No one may take any of the following actions based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex, familial status, or disability:

- Refuse to make a mortgage loan
- Fail to provide information regarding loans
- Deny or make different terms for home loans, such as different interest rates, points, or fees
- Discriminate in appraising the property
- Refuse to purchase the loan or set different terms or conditions for purchasing a loan

In addition, it is illegal for anyone to:

- Coerce, intimidate, threaten, or interfere with anyone exercising their rights granted under the Fair Housing Act or assisting others who are exercising that right
- Make, print, publish, or post statements or advertisements that a house or an apartment is available only to persons of a certain race, color, religion, sex, familial status, or disability

Insurance Discrimination

There has been discrimination in insurance, in part, because the insurance contract appears complicated. The most common form of insurance discrimination is redlining (neighborhood-based discrimination). It has been defined as: Discrimination in insurance based on prohibited characteristics of the area, the neighborhood, the applicant, or the location of the property. There are variations on this theme that are included in differences in treatment. The most common of these is providing persons in minority areas with policies that pay losses to the home up to a certain dollar limit while providing persons in non-minority communities with replacement policies.

In the insurance marketplace, the following policies and practices may be discerned as violations of fair housing laws:

- Charging higher premium based on race rather than risk
- Refusal to write insurance in a minority and/or integrated neighborhood
- Refusal to write standard or guaranteed replacement cost coverage in minority and/or integrated neighborhoods
- Establishing minimum insurance amounts in minority and/or integrated neighborhoods
- Limiting protection or benefits because of age/location of property for protected groups and not for others
- Using credit reports to restrict or deny insurance
- Refusal to renew policies because of age/location of property for protected persons or neighborhoods
- Canceling policies because of age/location of property for protected persons or neighborhoods

If housing discrimination is suspected, make immediate detailed notes of your experience, including:

- the date of the alleged violation;
- the name and address of the person your complaint is against (the respondent);
- the address or other identification of the housing involved; and
- a short description of the alleged violation (the event that caused you to believe your rights were violated).

Who to Contact

- Ohio Civil Rights Commission at 1-888-278-7101 or
- U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Fair Housing Complaint Hotline toll free at 1-800-669-9777 or Midwest Office at 1-800-765-9372 or TTY 1-312-353-7143.

To file a complaint online, visit http://portal.hud.gov/portal/page/portal/HUD/topics/housing_discrimination.

Ohio County Profiles

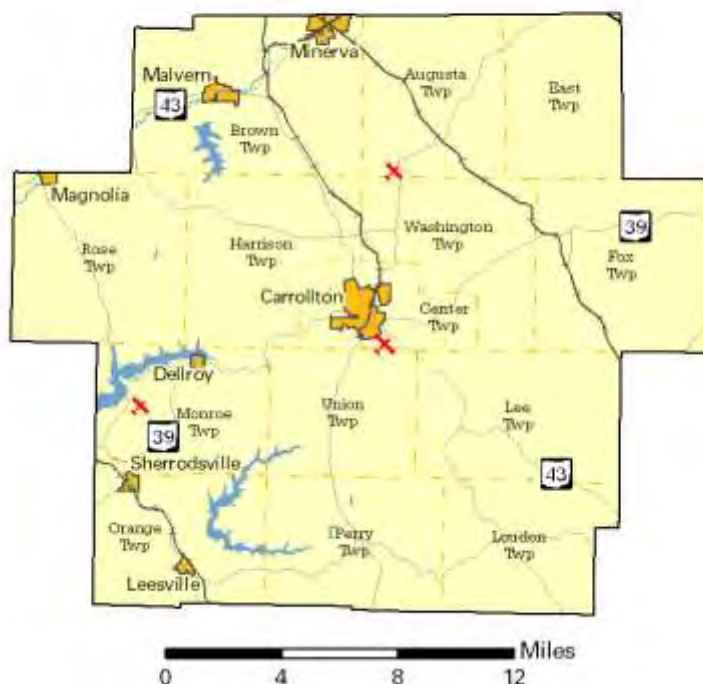
Prepared by the Office of Research

2020 Edition



Carroll County

Established: Act - January 1, 1833
 2019 Population: 26,914
 Land Area: 394.7 square miles
 County Seat: Carrollton Village
 Named for: Charles Carroll, signer of the Declaration of Independence



Taxes

Taxable value of real property	\$714,019,980
Residential	\$350,713,050
Agriculture	\$177,196,910
Industrial	\$14,910,070
Commercial	\$45,021,070
Mineral	\$126,178,880
Ohio income tax liability	\$11,388,582
Average per return	\$935.64

Land Use/Land Cover

	Percent
Developed, Lower Intensity	6.65%
Developed, Higher Intensity	0.48%
Barren (strip mines, gravel pits, etc.)	0.03%
Forest	55.42%
Shrub/Scrub and Grasslands	1.17%
Pasture/Hay	29.21%
Cultivated Crops	4.65%
Wetlands	1.06%
Open Water	1.34%

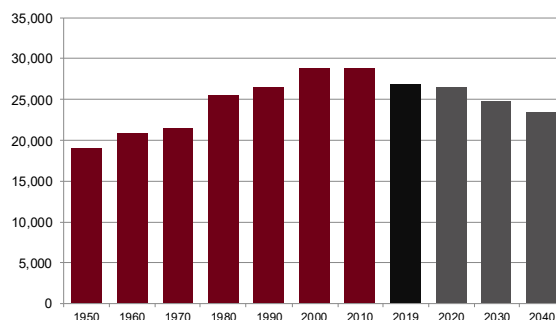
Largest Places

	Est. 2019	Census 2010
Brown twp UB	4,637	4,970
Carrollton vlg	3,026	3,241
Harrison twp	2,321	2,478
Minerva vlg (pt.)	1,696	1,776
Monroe twp UB	1,556	1,670
Augusta twp	1,505	1,619
Center twp UB	1,323	1,423
Rose twp UB	1,175	1,271
Washington twp	1,148	1,239
Malvern vlg	1,130	1,189

UB: Unincorporated balance.

Total Population

Census			Estimated
1800			2014 28,129
1810		15,761	2015 27,718
1820		15,942	2016 27,621
1830		16,057	2017 27,324
1840	18,108	17,449	2018 27,082
1850	17,685	19,039	2019 26,914
1860	15,738	20,857	
1870	14,491	21,579	Projected
1880	16,416	25,598	2020 26,530
1890	17,566	26,521	2030 24,880
1900	16,811	28,836	2040 23,390
		28,836	



Population by Race	Number	Percent
ACS Total Population	27,578	100.0%
White	26,891	97.5%
African-American	187	0.7%
Native American	9	0.0%
Asian	128	0.5%
Pacific Islander	0	0.0%
Other	16	0.1%
Two or More Races	347	1.3%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	358	1.3%
Total Minority	1,029	3.7%

Educational Attainment	Number	Percent
Persons 25 years and over	19,738	100.0%
No high school diploma	2,233	11.3%
High school graduate	9,458	47.9%
Some college, no degree	3,790	19.2%
Associate degree	1,580	8.0%
Bachelor's degree	1,625	8.2%
Master's degree or higher	1,052	5.3%

Family Type by Employment Status	Number	Percent
Total Families	7,763	100.0%
Married couple, husband and wife in labor force	2,778	35.8%
Married couple, husband in labor force, wife not	1,511	19.5%
Married couple, wife in labor force, husband not	582	7.5%
Married couple, husband and wife not in labor force	1,485	19.1%
Male householder, in labor force	311	4.0%
Male householder, not in labor force	147	1.9%
Female householder, in labor force	678	8.7%
Female householder, not in labor force	271	3.5%

Household Income	Number	Percent
Total Households	11,126	100.0%
Less than \$10,000	631	5.7%
\$10,000 to \$19,999	1,158	10.4%
\$20,000 to \$29,999	1,147	10.3%
\$30,000 to \$39,999	1,200	10.8%
\$40,000 to \$49,999	1,134	10.2%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	897	8.1%
\$60,000 to \$74,999	1,207	10.8%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1,756	15.8%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1,130	10.2%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	538	4.8%
\$200,000 or more	328	2.9%
Median household income	\$52,394	

Population by Age	Number	Percent
ACS Total Population	27,578	100.0%
Under 5 years	1,309	4.7%
5 to 17 years	4,454	16.2%
18 to 24 years	2,077	7.5%
25 to 44 years	5,845	21.2%
45 to 64 years	8,313	30.1%
65 years and more	5,580	20.2%
Median Age	45.3	

Family Type by Presence of Own Children Under 18	Number	Percent
Total Families	7,768	100.0%
Married-couple families with own children	2,082	26.8%
Male householder, no wife present, with own children	277	3.6%
Female householder, no husband present, with own children	493	6.3%
Families with no own children	4,916	63.3%

Poverty Status of Families By Family Type by Presence Of Related Children	Number	Percent
Total Families	7,768	100.0%
Family income above poverty level	6,998	90.1%
Family income below poverty level	770	9.9%
Married couple, with related children	202	26.2%
Male householder, no wife present, with related children	9	1.2%
Female householder, no husband present, with related children	325	42.2%
Families with no related children	234	30.4%

Ratio of Income To Poverty Level	Number	Percent
Population for whom poverty status is determined	27,158	100.0%
Below 50% of poverty level	1,553	5.7%
50% to 99% of poverty level	1,996	7.3%
100% to 124% of poverty level	1,098	4.0%
125% to 149% of poverty level	1,353	5.0%
150% to 184% of poverty level	2,074	7.6%
185% to 199% of poverty level	1,040	3.8%
200% of poverty level or more	18,044	66.4%

Geographical Mobility	Number	Percent
Population aged 1 year and older	27,385	100.0%
Same house as previous year	24,656	90.0%
Different house, same county	1,413	5.2%
Different county, same state	1,017	3.7%
Different state	292	1.1%
Abroad	7	0.0%

Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Travel Time To Work	Number	Percent
Workers 16 years and over	11,677	100.0%
Less than 15 minutes	3,416	29.3%
15 to 29 minutes	3,333	28.5%
30 to 44 minutes	2,386	20.4%
45 to 59 minutes	1,373	11.8%
60 minutes or more	1,169	10.0%

Mean travel time 28.8 minutes

Housing Units	Number	Percent
Total housing units	13,646	100.0%
Occupied housing units	11,126	81.5%
Owner occupied	8,618	77.5%
Renter occupied	2,508	22.5%
Vacant housing units	2,520	18.5%

Year Structure Built	Number	Percent
Total housing units	13,646	100.0%
Built 2014 or later	98	0.7%
Built 2010 to 2013	206	1.5%
Built 2000 to 2009	1,243	9.1%
Built 1990 to 1999	2,436	17.9%
Built 1980 to 1989	1,226	9.0%
Built 1970 to 1979	2,167	15.9%
Built 1960 to 1969	1,292	9.5%
Built 1950 to 1959	1,422	10.4%
Built 1940 to 1949	867	6.4%
Built 1939 or earlier	2,689	19.7%

Median year built 1973

Value for Specified Owner-Occupied Housing Units	Number	Percent
Specified owner-occupied housing units	8,618	100.0%
Less than \$20,000	430	5.0%
\$20,000 to \$39,999	261	3.0%
\$40,000 to \$59,999	529	6.1%
\$60,000 to \$79,999	810	9.4%
\$80,000 to \$99,999	1,082	12.6%
\$100,000 to \$124,999	1,253	14.5%
\$125,000 to \$149,999	733	8.5%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	1,584	18.4%
\$200,000 to \$299,999	962	11.2%
\$300,000 to \$499,999	683	7.9%
\$500,000 to \$999,999	169	2.0%
\$1,000,000 or more	122	1.4%

Median value \$123,900

House Heating Fuel	Number	Percent
Occupied housing units	11,126	100.0%
Utility gas	3,827	34.4%
Bottled, tank or LP gas	1,701	15.3%
Electricity	2,765	24.9%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc	1,388	12.5%
Coal, coke or wood	1,180	10.6%
Solar energy or other fuel	241	2.2%
No fuel used	24	0.2%

Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Gross Rent	Number	Percent
Specified renter-occupied housing units	2,508	100.0%
Less than \$100	0	0.0%
\$100 to \$199	16	0.6%
\$200 to \$299	67	2.7%
\$300 to \$399	122	4.9%
\$400 to \$499	163	6.5%
\$500 to \$599	276	11.0%
\$600 to \$699	390	15.6%
\$700 to \$799	265	10.6%
\$800 to \$899	299	11.9%
\$900 to \$999	111	4.4%
\$1,000 to \$1,499	281	11.2%
\$1,500 or more	18	0.7%
No cash rent	500	19.9%

Median gross rent \$694

Median gross rent as a percentage of household income 25.8

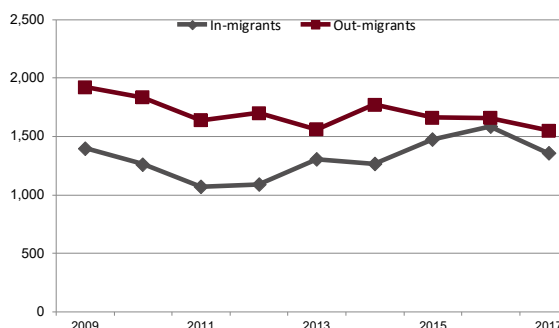
Selected Monthly Owner Costs for Specified Owner-Occupied Housing Units	Number	Percent
Specified owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	4,885	100.0%
Less than \$400	81	1.7%
\$400 to \$599	270	5.5%
\$600 to \$799	610	12.5%
\$800 to \$999	973	19.9%
\$1,000 to \$1,249	986	20.2%
\$1,250 to \$1,499	700	14.3%
\$1,500 to \$1,999	869	17.8%
\$2,000 to \$2,999	291	6.0%
\$3,000 or more	105	2.1%

Median monthly owners cost \$1,129

Median monthly owners cost as a percentage of household income 19.8

Vital Statistics	Number	Rate
Births / rate per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44	280	65.8
Teen births / rate per 1,000 females 15-19	14	17.4
Deaths / rate per 100,000 population	330	1,218.5

Domestic Migration



Agriculture

Land in farms (acres)	110,672
Number of farms	888
Average size (acres)	125
Total cash receipts	\$48,627,000
Per farm	\$54,760
Receipts for crops	\$18,942,000
Receipts for livestock/products	\$29,685,000

Education

Traditional public schools buildings	10
Students	2,895
Teachers (Full Time Equivalent)	238.3
Expenditures per student	\$9,235
Graduation rate	93.5
Community/charter schools buildings	0
Students	0
Teachers (Full Time Equivalent)	0.0
Expenditures per student	
Graduation rate	
Private schools	
Students	
4-year public universities	0
Regional campuses	0
2-year public colleges/satellites	0
Ohio Technical Centers	0
Private universities and colleges	0
Public libraries (Districts / Facilities)	1 / 2

Transportation

Registered motor vehicles	41,116
Passenger cars	20,598
Noncommercial trucks	8,905
Total license revenue	\$1,188,493.86
Permissive tax revenue	\$67,067.50
Interstate highway miles	0.00
Turnpike miles	0.00
U.S. highway miles	0.00
State highway miles	152.53
County, township, and municipal road miles	766.81
Commercial airports	3

Health Care

Physicians	11
Registered hospitals	0
Number of beds	0
Licensed nursing homes	3
Number of beds	197
Licensed residential care	1
Number of beds	108
Persons with health insurance (Aged 0 to 64)	91.2%
Adults with insurance (Aged 18 to 64)	90.3%
Children with insurance (Aged Under 19)	93.5%

Communications

Television stations	0
Radio stations	0
Daily newspapers	0
Circulation	0
Average monthly unique visitors	0
Weekly newspapers	0
Circulation	0
Average monthly unique visitors	0
Online only	0
Average monthly unique visitors	0

Crime

Total crimes reported in Uniform Crime Report	21
Violent crime	1
Property crime	20

Finance

FDIC insured financial institutions (HQs)	0
Assets (000)	\$0
Branch offices	8
Institutions represented	5

Transfer Payments

Total transfer payments	\$273,491,000
Payments to individuals	\$267,088,000
Retirement and disability	\$107,151,000
Medical payments	\$130,122,000
Income maintenance (Supplemental SSI, family assistance, food stamps, etc)	\$15,465,000
Unemployment benefits	\$2,465,000
Veterans benefits	\$6,473,000
Federal education and training assistance	\$3,274,000
Other payments to individuals	\$2,138,000
Total personal income	\$1,075,053,000
Dependency ratio	25.4%
(Percent of income from transfer payments)	

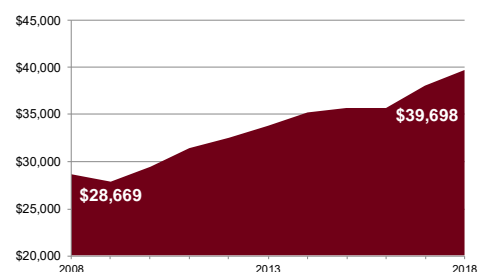
Voting

Number of registered voters	18,315
Voted in 2018 election	10,538
Percent turnout	57.5%

State Parks, Forests, Nature Preserves, Scenic Waterways, And Wildlife Areas

Areas/Facilities	2
Acreage	700

Per Capita Personal Income



Civilian Labor Force

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Civilian labor force	13,000	13,000	13,200	13,400	13,300
Employed	12,300	12,300	12,500	12,500	12,500
Unemployed	600	700	800	900	800
Unemployment rate	5.0	5.3	5.9	6.9	6.0

Establishments, Employment, and Wages by Sector: 2018

Industrial Sector	Number of Establishments	Average Employment	Total Wages	Average Weekly Wage
Private Sector	489	5,118	\$188,781,177	\$709
Goods-Producing	128	1,683	\$83,010,115	\$948
Natural Resources and Mining	21	97	\$5,492,956	\$1,091
Construction	70	426	\$21,905,226	\$990
Manufacturing	37	1,161	\$55,611,933	\$921
Service-Providing	361	3,435	\$105,771,062	\$592
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	114	1,251	\$47,501,088	\$730
Information	6	17	\$1,295,021	\$1,479
Financial Services	36	184	\$7,638,558	\$798
Professional and Business Services	68	345	\$13,693,612	\$763
Education and Health Services	42	752	\$22,316,996	\$571
Leisure and Hospitality	54	693	\$8,920,049	\$248
Other Services	42	193	\$4,405,738	\$440
Federal Government		45	\$2,075,421	\$892
State Government		36	\$2,043,436	\$1,094
Local Government		909	\$32,168,395	\$681

Private Sector total includes Unclassified establishments not shown.

Change Since 2013

Private Sector	1.9%	-10.2%	-12.8%	-3.0%
Goods-Producing	4.9%	-25.7%	-33.8%	-10.9%
Natural Resources and Mining	16.7%	-51.5%	-51.5%	0.4%
Construction	6.1%	-37.3%	-61.4%	-38.4%
Manufacturing	-2.6%	-16.2%	-2.9%	15.8%
Service-Producing	0.8%	0.1%	15.8%	15.9%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	-6.6%	-4.2%	7.4%	12.1%
Information	0.0%	* * * * *	Data Not Available	* * * * *
Financial Services	5.9%	18.7%	69.4%	42.8%
Professional and Business Services	19.3%	15.0%	26.7%	9.9%
Education and Health Services	13.5%	12.6%	33.4%	18.5%
Leisure and Hospitality	1.9%	-6.5%	-0.9%	6.4%
Other Services	-12.5%	-14.2%	3.5%	20.9%
Federal Government		2.3%	6.7%	4.9%
State Government		16.1%	40.6%	20.8%
Local Government		0.9%	14.4%	13.5%

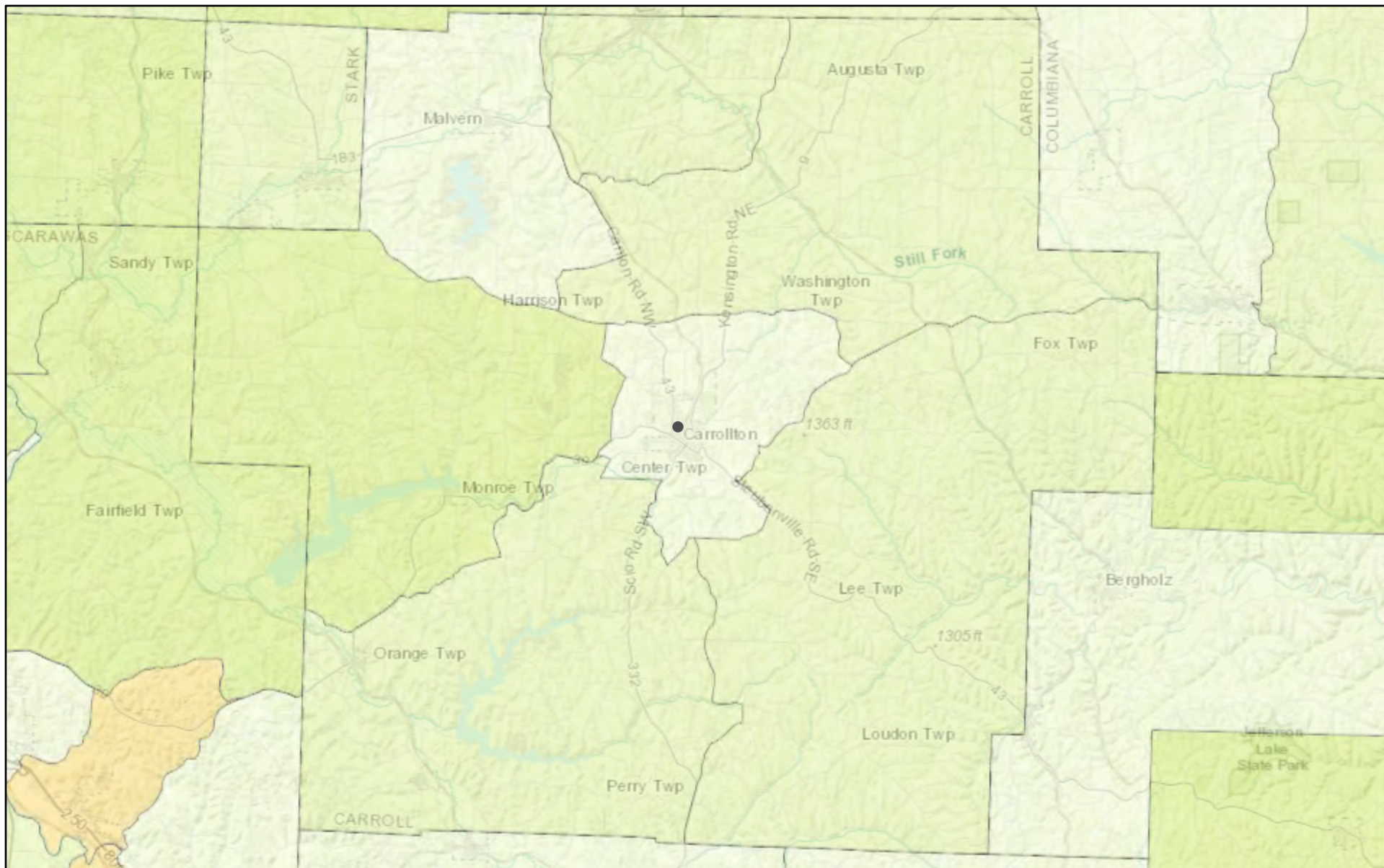
Major & Notable Employers

Carroll County Government	Govt
Carroll Health Care Center Inc	Serv
Carrollton Exempted Village Schools	Govt
Colfor Manufacturing	Mfg
GBS Corporation	Mfg
St John's Villa	Serv

Residential
Construction

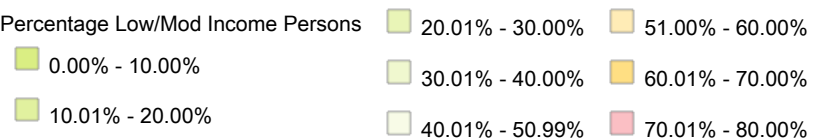
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total units	0	1	0	1	0
Total valuation (000)	\$0	\$1,000	\$0	\$190	\$0
Total single-unit bldgs	0	1	0	1	0
Average cost per unit	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$190,000	
Total multi-unit bldg units	0	0	0	0	0
Average cost per unit	\$0	\$0	\$0		

Carroll County Tract Map

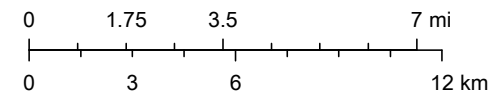


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Percentage Low/Mod Income Persons



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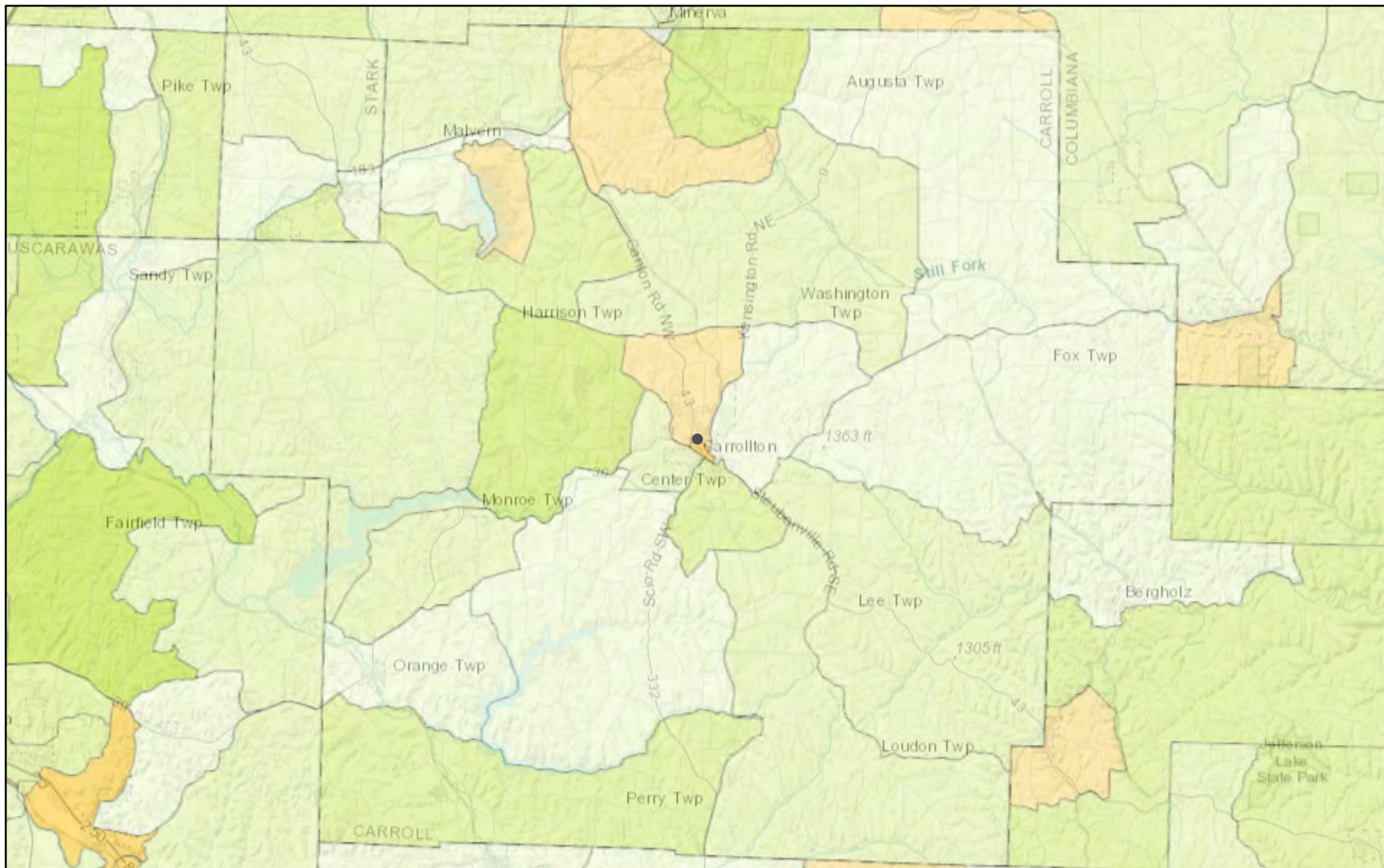


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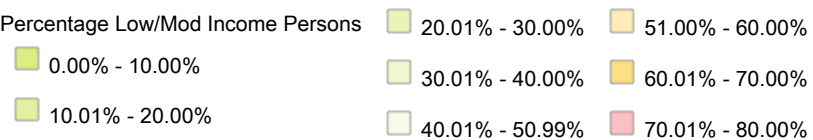
West Virginia GIS, Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, NGA, EPA, USDA, NPS | <https://www.hudexchange.info/manage-a-program/acs-low-mod-summary-data/> |

Carroll County Block Group Map

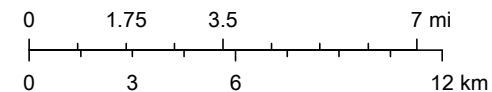


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West Virginia GIS, Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, NGA, EPA, USDA, NPS,

Web AppBuilder for ArcGIS

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2011-2015 LMI Census Tract and Block Group Data for Ohio Non-Entitlement Counties

Area	Low Pop	Low-Mod Pop	LMI Universe	LMI Percent	Margin of Error
Carroll County					
Census Tract 7201	655	1,400	3,520	39.77%	
Block Group 1	335	845	1,855	45.55%	+/-16.87
Block Group 2	320	555	1,665	33.33%	+/-14.83
Census Tract 7202	925	1,420	3,685	38.53%	
Block Group 1	185	335	740	45.27%	+/-22.84
Block Group 2	200	335	1,690	19.82%	+/-6.98
Block Group 3	540	750	1,255	59.76%	+/-29.24
Census Tract 7203	1,000	2,035	4,985	40.82%	
Block Group 1	165	380	1,000	38.00%	+/-16.30
Block Group 2	285	445	1,035	43.00%	+/-14.88
Block Group 3	40	165	805	20.50%	+/-15.03
Block Group 4	190	480	920	52.17%	+/-28.15
Block Group 5	320	565	1,225	46.12%	+/-24.65
Census Tract 7204	660	1,200	4,040	29.70%	
Block Group 1	290	510	1,525	33.44%	+/-10.95
Block Group 2	165	220	1,160	18.97%	+/-9.66
Block Group 3	75	215	665	32.33%	+/-13.23
Block Group 4	130	255	690	36.96%	+/-18.12
Census Tract 7205	1,640	2,365	5,170	45.74%	
Block Group 1	480	810	1,445	56.06%	+/-19.17
Block Group 2	665	810	1,760	46.02%	+/-19.89
Block Group 3	265	295	440	67.05%	+/-31.36
Block Group 4	160	280	810	34.57%	+/-22.10
Block Group 5	70	170	715	23.78%	+/-11.19
Census Tract 7206	720	1,310	3,465	37.81%	
Block Group 1	280	465	990	46.97%	+/-23.64
Block Group 2	220	390	1,200	32.50%	+/-11.75
Block Group 3	220	455	1,275	35.69%	+/-23.92
Census Tract 7207	660	1,200	3,070	39.09%	
Block Group 1	240	535	1,080	49.54%	+/-13.61
Block Group 2	235	355	850	41.76%	+/-20.71
Block Group 3	185	310	1,140	27.19%	+/-12.63

2011-2015 Low-Moderate-Income Summary Data for Ohio Non-Entitlement Counties and Places

Area	Low Pop	Low-Mod Pop	LMI Universe	LMI Percent	Margin of Error***
Carroll County	6,269	10,939	27,915	39.19%	
Augusta Township	310	690	1,910	36.13%	
Brown Township	1,900	3,315	7,675	43.19%	
Carrollton Village	765	1,200	2,820	42.55%	+/-9.70
Center Township	1,475	1,955	4,385	44.58%	
Dellroy Village	100	155	315	49.21%	+/-16.00
East Township	10	130	810	16.05%	
Fox Township	250	455	990	45.96%	
Harrison Township	345	595	2,230	26.68%	
Lake Mohawk CDP	180	505	1,570	32.17%	+/-14.30
Lee Township	95	245	780	31.41%	
Leesville Village	15	45	155	29.03%	+/-17.50
Loudon Township	320	440	1,100	40.00%	
Malvern Village	345	500	1,160	43.10%	+/-8.90
Monroe Township	289	684	1,985	34.46%	
Orange Township	250	455	1,260	36.11%	
Perry Township	260	395	995	39.70%	
Rose Township	160	370	1,330	27.82%	
Sherrodsville Village	75	135	255	52.94%	+/-17.20
Union Township	145	440	1,115	39.46%	
Washington Township	460	770	1,350	57.04%	

Source: <https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/acs-low-mod-summary-data/>

*Place located in multiple counties, which has historically had the largest proportion of population in the county it's listed under.

These places will only be eligible for CDBG funds directly from the county it's listed under.

**Place with contract that assigns the CBDG Allocation administration to the County it is listed under.

***Margin of Error provided by HUD for Places and CDP's only.

ATTACHMENT B: ELIGIBLE CDBG PROJECTS BY CATEGORY & TYPE

CDBG Community Development Allocation Program

- 1. PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS:** Includes construction of new, reconstruction, and/or upgrade. However, **excludes** maintenance activities.

Sidewalks

Curbs & Gutters

Streets*

Surfacing

Sealing

Storm Drainage

Culverts

Catch Basins

Swales

Bridges

Sewer

Storm Water

Sanitary

Utilities

Water Hydrants

Meters

Electric

Gas

Assessments**

Traffic Control

Signs

Street Lights

Parking Facilities

Street Trees

*Road/Street resurfacing projects must be certified to extend life of street/road by 8 years.

**Must be related to CDBG eligible Public Improvement Project.

- 2. COMMUNITY FACILITIES:** Includes acquisition. **Excludes** any building or part of building used for general government purposes.

Fire

Equipment*

Building

Centers

Community

Handicapped

Recreational

Senior

Historic Preservation

(Excludes Government Buildings)

Child Care

Hospitals

Convalescent Homes

Outdoor Recreation

Athletic Field

Picnic Shelter

Game Court

Equipment

Park

Playground

Renovation

Closed School Building

Shelters

Battered Spouse

Homeless

Group Homes

Mentally Retarded

Disaster Victims

Halfway Houses

Runaways

Drug Offenders

Parolees

* Fire departments must provide a complete list of equipment needed to meet specific Safety Requirements of the Industrial Commission of Ohio Relating to Fire Fighting, ORC 4121:1-21, along with their itemized list of equipment request and cost estimate(s).

3. PUBLIC SERVICES: If an existing service, CDBG funds can only be used to **increase** service level. Can include labor, supplies and materials that are directed toward improving the community's public services and facilities.

Child Care	Health
Drug Abuse	Education
Fair Housing	Energy Conservation
Welfare	Recreational Needs
Senior Citizen Program	Economic Development
Crime Prevention	Employment

Other _____

4. CLEARANCE ACTIVITIES

Demolition
Removal of a building to another site

5. PLANS OR STUDIES: Excludes detailed engineering/architectural specs required to implement Public Improvement or Community Facilities projects.

Storm water Drainage
Sanitary Sewer
Other _____

COMPLETE LIST OF ALL ACTIVITY NAMES WITH OUTCOME MEASUREMENT NAMES

ACTIVITY NAME	OUTCOME MEASUREMENT
Acquisition	Acres of Land Square Feet of Structure Structures Parcels Households Assisted Business Buyouts Permanent Easements/Right-of-Way
Acquisition/Rehab	Units Acquired, Rehabbed and Sold Units Acquired, Rehabbed
Centers for Handicapped	Buildings Rehabbed/Constructed
Clearance Activities	Structures Demolished
Code Enforcement	Units Assisted or Inspected
Conversion/Rehab/Renovate	Square Feet of Structure Buildings Rehabbed/Constructed
Disposition	Acres of Land Square Feet of Structure Structures
Downpayment Assistance	Households Assisted-Downpayment Assistance Mobile Homes Assisted-Downpayment Assistance Households Assisted with Counseling/Education Number of Target Areas Assisted
Downpayment Assistance/Rehabilitation	Units Acquired, Rehabbed Households Assisted with Counseling/Education Number of Target Areas Assisted
Exist Essential/Supportive Services	Households Assisted
Fair Housing Program	FH Training Program FH Counseling FH Complaint System FH Education Outreach FH Legislation Adopted FH Affirmative Action Plan FH Analysis FH Coordinator FH CHIP Outcomes Standard Fair Housing Program

COMPLETE LIST OF ALL ACTIVITY NAMES WITH OUTCOME MEASUREMENT NAMES

ACTIVITY NAME	OUTCOME MEASUREMENT
Fire Protection Facilities and Equipment	Square Feet of Structure Buildings Rehabbed/Constructed Vehicles Purchased Items of Equipment Purchased Fire Hydrants Installed
Flood and Drainage Facilities	Linear Feet Culverts/Catch Basins Installed Manholes Installed Permanent Easements/Right-of-Way
General Administration	NO MEASUREMENT NEEDED
Grant/Loan/Int. Supplement	Square Feet of Structure Businesses/Organizations Assisted Units Rehabbed – Owner Units Repaired – Owner Facades Improved Units Repaired – Rental
Historic Preservation	Buildings Rehabbed/Constructed Units Rehabbed – Owner
Homelessness Prevention Implementation	Households Assisted Households Assisted with Counseling/Education
Home/Building Repair	Units Repaired – Owner Units Repaired – Rental Buildings Repaired Number of Target Areas Assisted
Homeless Facilities	Buildings Rehabbed/Constructed Households Assisted
Homelessness Prevention	Households Assisted Households Assisted with Counseling/Education
Housing Development – Owner Units	Units Rehabbed – Owner Units Constructed – Owner
Housing Development – Rental Units	Units Rehabbed – Rental Units Constructed – Rental
Housing Development/Information/Counseling	Households Assisted Households Assisted with Counseling/Education

COMPLETE LIST OF ALL ACTIVITY NAMES WITH OUTCOME MEASUREMENT NAMES

ACTIVITY NAME	OUTCOME MEASUREMENT
Interim/Emergency Rental Assistance	Households Assisted
Lead Reduction/Evaluation	Units Rehabbed – Owner Units Rehabbed – Rental Lead Safe Units
Leasehold Improvements	Square Feet of Structure Units Rehabbed – Owner
Machine/Capital Equipment	Items of Equipment Purchased
Microenterprise Program	Households Assisted Units Assisted or Inspected
Mortgage Payments	Households Assisted Units Assisted or Inspected
Moving Costs	NO MEASUREMENT NEEDED
Neighborhood Facilities / Community Center	Buildings Rehabbed/Constructed
New Construction	Square Feet of Structure Units Constructed – Owner Units Constructed – Rental Units Acquired, Constructed and Sold
Non-Capital Equipment	Items of Equipment Purchased
Off-Site Improvements	USE EITHER STREET IMPROVEMENTS, SIDEWALKS IMPROVEMENTS OR WATER AND SEWER ACTIVITY NUMBERS
Operating Expenses/CHDO	Households Assisted Units Assisted or Inspected
Other Costs	NO MEASUREMENT NEEDED
Parking Facilities	Square Feet of Pavement/Landscaping Parking Spaces

COMPLETE LIST OF ALL ACTIVITY NAMES WITH OUTCOME MEASUREMENT NAMES

ACTIVITY NAME	OUTCOME MEASUREMENT
Parks and Recreation Facilities	Acres of Land Square Feet of Structure Athletic Fields/Curbcuts Installed/Repaired General Park Improvements Items of Equipment Installed/Repaired Restroom Facilities Installed Linear Feet of Fencing Linear Feet of Walkway
Permanent Housing Placement	Households Assisted
Planning	NARRATIVE OUTCOMES
Private Rehabilitation	Square Feet of Structure Units Rehabbed – Owner Units Repaired – Owner Facades Improved Households Assisted with Counseling/Education Number of Target Areas Assisted
Private Rental Rehabilitation	Units Rehabbed – Rental Units Repaired – Rental
Professional Fees	NO MEASUREMENT NEEDED
Project Reserves	NO MEASUREMENT NEEDED
Public Rehabilitation	Buildings Rehabbed/Constructed Handicapped Ramps Installed Restroom Facilities Installed Elevators/Doors Installed
Public Services	NARRATIVE OUTCOMES
Public Utilities	Utility Poles/Lines Relocated
Relocation Payment and Assistance	Households Assisted Businesses/Organizations Assisted Households Assisted – Optional Relocation
Rental/Housing Assistance	Households Assisted Units Assisted or Inspected Households Assisted with Counseling/Education
Resource Identification	NARRATIVE OUTCOMES

COMPLETE LIST OF ALL ACTIVITY NAMES WITH OUTCOME MEASUREMENT NAMES

ACTIVITY NAME	OUTCOME MEASUREMENT
Revolving Loan Fund	Businesses/Organizations Assisted
Senior Centers	Buildings Rehabbed/Constructed
Sewer Facility Improvements	Items of Equipment Installed/Repaired Linear Feet Tap-Ins Installed Water/Septic Tanks/Sludge Pits Installed Manholes Installed Permanent Easements/Right-of-Way
Sidewalk Improvements	Linear Feet Curbcuts Installed Linear Feet of Curbs
Site Preparation	Acres of Land
Solid Waste Disposal Facility	Items of Equipment Installed/Repaired Facility Constructed/Rehabbed
Street Improvements	Linear Feet Culverts/Catch Basins Installed Bridges Replaced/Repaired Traffic Control/Street Signs Installed Trees, Benches, Street Lights and Planters Slips/Slides/Retaining Walls Repaired Permanent Easements/Right-of-Way Linear Feet of Curbs
Supportive Services without Housing	Households Assisted Households Assisted with Counseling/Education
Supportive Services with Housing	Households Assisted Households Assisted with Counseling/Education
Tenant/Landlord Mediation	Households Assisted
Training/Technical Assistance	Households Assisted
Utility Payments	Households Assisted Units Assisted or Inspected

**COMPLETE LIST OF ALL ACTIVITY NAMES WITH
OUTCOME MEASUREMENT NAMES**

ACTIVITY NAME	OUTCOME MEASUREMENT
Water and Sewer Facilities	Items of Equipment Installed/Repaired Fire Hydrants Installed Linear Feet Tap-Ins Installed Water/Septic Tanks/Sludge Pits Installed Manholes Installed Water Valves Installed Permanent Easements/Right-of-Way
Water Facility Improvements	Items of Equipment Installed/Repaired Fire Hydrants Installed Linear Feet Tap-Ins Installed Water/Septic Tanks/Sludge Pits Installed Wells Drilled Water Valves Installed Permanent Easements/Right-of-Way
Weatherization	Units Repaired – Owner Facades Improved Units Repaired – Rental
Working Capital	Businesses/Organizations Assisted