

Ohio's HOME Choice Program Qualified Residences

A **residence owned or leased**¹ by individual or individual's family member.

- Includes a variety of building **types**: single family homes, row house, townhouse, duplex or triplex; condominium or apartment in multifamily building, manufactured homes and mobile homes.
- Qualified **rental units** (apartments) are those with an individual **lease**, lockable access and egress and which include living, sleeping, bathing and cooking areas over which the individual or the individual's family has domain and control. These include market rate apartments, federally assisted housing owned and operated by for profit or nonprofit organizations, housing units owned and operated by public housing authorities, and qualified assisted living facility units (see below).
- **To find available rental housing**: go to www.OhioHousingLocator.org. There you can search by county, city or zip code. Also please note the links on the left sidebar (RESOURCES) to Other Rental Housing Lists, including HUD (**Housing & Urban Development**) and USDA (**US Department of Agriculture**) Rural Development.

A **community-based residential setting** providing room, board and other services, such as supervision or protective oversight. Only those residential facilities in which no more than 4 unrelated individuals reside are considered qualified residences under MFP (Money Follows the Person). (*See attached chart*) In Ohio, they include:

- **Adult Foster Home (AFH)**: one or two adults (unrelated to caregiver) residing in a single family home with an individual or family homeowner/lease-holder providing services/care. No state licensure is required, but AFH must be certified by an Area Agency on Aging in order for individuals residing there to qualify for the Residential State Supplement. **Contact your Area Agency on Aging for a current list of certified Foster Homes.**
- **Adult Family Home**: licensed by the Ohio Department of Health (ODH) these homes can serve up to 5 residents but MFP qualified residences can have no more than 4 unrelated adults.² **For a current list of adult family homes in a particular county and the licensed capacity (number of licensed beds) go to http://pubapps.odh.ohio.gov/EID/Provider_Search.aspx**

¹ "Leased unit" must include an individual lease, lockable access and egress and living, sleeping, bathing, and cooking areas over which the individual or the individual's family has domain and control.

² Adult Care Facilities licensed for more than 4 individuals are not qualified residences under federal guidelines for MFP.

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- ***Residential Care Facility (Assisted Living)***: A licensed residential setting (see chart) where the landlord provides, either directly or through contractual agreement, on-site (congregate) services and/or individual care. Some Residential Care Facilities are Assisted Living Medicaid Waiver providers, but can only qualify for MFP if residents have individual leases, lockable access and egress, and individual living, sleeping, bathing, and cooking areas over which the individual or the individual's family has domain and control.³ **For a list of qualified Assisted Living Facilities, please visit the Long Term Care Consumer Guide at <http://www.ltcoho.org> or contact the local Area Agency on Aging.**
- *Non-ICF/MR Residential Facilities* licensed by ODMR/DD; only those with no more than 4 unrelated persons qualify for MFP consumers. **For more information contact your county MRDD board.**
- *Type 1 Residential Facilities*: In these facilities, licensed by ODMH (Ohio Department of Mental Health), the provider serves 1 or more adults or children with mental illness or SMD (Severe Mental Disorder) and offers mental health services in addition to room and board and personal care. All Type 1 facilities are operated by certified and accredited entities. The majority of these facilities have more than 4 beds, but the facility list enclosed for MFP includes only those with 4 or fewer beds. **For more information contact your county ADAMH (Alcohol, Drug and Mental Health Board) or Mental Health Board.**
- *Type 2 Residential Facilities* licensed by ODMH: Public or privately operated homes with 1 or 2 adults or children with mental illness or Severe mental disorder who were referred by or are receiving MH services from a hospital, MH agency or practitioner. Room and Board and personal care are provided. **For more information contact your county ADAMH or Mental Health Board.**

³ *Ohio's Assisted Living Medicaid Waiver rules require that participating facilities be licensed as a Residential Care Facility (RCF) by the Ohio Department of Health. Most RCF residents do not have an individual lease and so are not subject to or protected by Ohio landlord-tenant law, (i.e. they do not have domain or control). Some housing properties currently seeking assisted living licensure do have individual leases, and would meet the requirements for MFP.*

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The following residential settings, although they qualify under the federal MFP definitions, will only be utilized for Home Choice when care facilities for CHILDREN are needed. **For more information, contact ODJFS (Ohio Department of Job and Family Services).**

- *Pre-adoptive Infant Foster Home* certified by ODJFS, care for a child who is in the custody of a PCSA (Public Children Services Agency) or PCPA (Private Child Placing Agency) pursuant to an agreement entered into under Sec 5103.15 of the ORC regarding a child who was less than six months of age.
- *Family Foster Home*: certified by ODJFS, these homes house children but are not specialized homes.
- *Treatment Foster Home*: Certified by ODJFS, these foster homes incorporate special rehabilitative services designed to treat the specific needs of the children received in the home, and that receives and cares for children who are emotionally or behaviorally disturbed, chemically dependent, mentally retarded, or developmentally disabled or who otherwise have exceptional needs.
- *Medically Fragile Foster Home* for children certified by ODJFS.
- *Group Homes for children*: These are public or private facilities that provide placement services for children and are licensed, regulated, approved, operated under the direction of or otherwise certified as a group home by the ODJFS.

HOME Choice

Subsidy Reporting Housing Fact Sheet

Transition Coordinators will be required to report the type of housing assistance each consumer receives. Below is a list of rental assistance programs in the state and brief synopsis. Uses this fact sheet to assist in reporting the correct rental assistance the consumer is receiving.

Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program

The Housing Credit Program (also referred to as Low-Income Housing Tax Credits) is a tax incentive program designed to increase the supply of quality, affordable rental housing by helping developers offset the costs of low-income rental housing developments. This program has been the largest driver of the production of new affordable housing in the state and nation over the past 20 years. Since 1987, the Ohio Housing Finance Agency has used the Housing Credit Program to facilitate the development of over 72,000 affordable rental housing units in Ohio.

This program has rents comparable to market-rate units. However, it is required to accept Housing Choice Vouchers.

Section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly Program

HUD provides capital advances to finance the construction, rehabilitation or acquisition with or without rehabilitation of structures that will serve as supportive housing for very low-income elderly persons, including the frail elderly, and provides rent subsidies for the projects to help make them affordable.

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program is a flexible program that provides communities with resources to address a wide range of unique community development needs. Beginning in 1974, the CDBG program is one of the longest continuously run programs at HUD. The CDBG program provides annual grants on a formula basis to 1180 general units of local government and States. Each community can plan how they will use the CDBG funds for their community. One option is for rental assistance.

Entitlement Communities:

The CDBG entitlement program allocates annual grants to larger cities and urban counties to develop viable communities by providing decent housing, a suitable living environment, and opportunities to expand economic opportunities, principally for low- and moderate-income persons.

Link to more information:

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/communitydevelopment/programs/entitlement/>

State Administered CDBG

Also known as the Small Cities CDBG program, States award grants to smaller units of general local government that carry out community development activities. Annually, each State develops funding priorities and criteria for selecting projects.

Link to more Information:

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/communitydevelopment/programs/stateadmin/>

USDA Rural Development Rental Assistance Programs

The US Department of Agriculture Rural Development has committed to provide the funds to develop multifamily properties and rental assistance to the Elderly population, people with disabilities, and families who are considered to have very low income.

For more information you can view the programs USDA has at:

http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rhs/common/program_info.htm#MFH

Link to Map of Rural Development properties in Ohio:

http://rdmfhrentals.sc.egov.usda.gov/RDMFHRentals/select_county.jsp?st=oh&state_name=Ohio&st_cd=39

Section 811 Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities

The Section 811 program allows persons with disabilities to live as independently as possible in the community by increasing the supply of rental housing with the availability of supportive services. The program also provides project rental assistance, which covers the difference between the HUD-approved operating costs of the project and the tenants' contribution toward rent. The program is similar to Supportive Housing for the Elderly (Section 202).

HOME Program

HOME provides formula grants to States and localities that communities use-often in partnership with local nonprofit groups-to fund a wide range of activities that build, buy, and/or rehabilitate affordable housing for rent or homeownership or provide direct rental assistance to low-income people.

For more information you can view the HOME Program at:

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/affordablehousing/programs/home/>

The Ohio Housing Trust Fund Program

The Ohio Housing Trust Fund is a flexible state funding source that provides affordable housing opportunities, expands housing services, and improves housing conditions for low-income Ohioans.

The Ohio Housing Trust Fund provides funding for a wide range of housing activities including housing development, emergency home repair, handicapped accessibility modifications, and services related to housing and homelessness.

The Fund is targeted to those who need help the most: low-income working Ohioans. A broad range of organizations are eligible to apply for money from the Ohio Housing Trust Fund including local governments, housing authorities, nonprofit organizations, private developers and private lenders.

You can view more information on the Ohio Housing Trust Fund at:

<http://www.odod.state.oh.us/cdd/htf/>

Who to contact?

When looking to report the type of rental assistance for each consumer. It is best to request this information from the Property Manager onsite at the property. If you are still having difficulty finding this information, please contact Brock Robertson the Housing Coordinator for ODJFS at 614-752-3577 or by email at brock.robertson@jfs.ohio.gov

HOME Choice

Affordable Housing Fact Sheet

Rental Assistance may be either *project-based* (the apartment is subsidized) or *tenant-based* (an eligible person with a voucher promising rent subsidy).

PROJECT-BASED RENTAL ASSISTANCE

May be public or privately owned housing.

- **PUBLIC HOUSING:** Affordable apartments for low-income families, the elderly and persons with disabilities. To apply, contact the Public Housing Authority (PHA) that serves that county (sometimes called Metropolitan Housing Authorities).

WHAT IS PUBLIC HOUSING?

Public housing was established to provide decent and safe rental housing for eligible low-income families, an elderly person, and persons with disabilities. Public housing comes in all sizes and types, from scattered single family houses to highrise apartments. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) administers Federal aid to local housing agencies (PHAs) that manages public housing.

WHO IS ELIGIBLE?

Public housing is limited to low-income families and individuals. A PHA determines your eligibility based on: 1) annual gross income; 2) whether you qualify as an elderly person, a person with a disability, or as a family; and 3) U.S. citizenship or eligible immigration status. If you are eligible, the PHA will check your references to make sure you and your family will be good tenants. PHAs will deny admission to any applicant whose habits and practices may be expected to have a detrimental effect on other tenants or on the project's environment.

HOW DO I APPLY?

If you are interested in applying for public housing, contact your local PHA. For a list of PHAs in Ohio, go to the Housing Locator; go to the Resources sidebar, Other Rental Housing, and click on Public Housing Authorities. Not all PHAs have web sites.

HOW DOES THE APPLICATION PROCESS WORK?

The application must be written. Either you, someone you chose or the PHA representative will help you fill it out. A PHA usually needs to collect the following information to determine eligibility:

- (1) Names of all persons who would be living in the unit, their sex, date of birth, and relationship to the family head;
- (2) Your present address and telephone number;

- (3) Family characteristics (e.g., veteran, person with a disability) or circumstances (e.g., living in substandard housing or living in an institution – nursing facility, ICF, etc) that might qualify the family for tenant selection preferences;
- (4) Names and addresses of your current and previous landlords for information about your family's suitability as a tenant;
- (5) An estimate of your family's anticipated income for the next twelve months and the sources of that income;
- (6) The names and addresses of employers, banks, and any other information the PHA would need to verify your income and deductions, and to verify the family composition; and
- (7) The PHA also may visit you in your home to interview you and your family members to see how you manage the upkeep of your current home.

After obtaining this information, the PHA representative should describe the public housing program and its requirements, and answer any questions you might have.

The PHA representative will request whatever documentation is needed (e.g., birth certificates, tax returns) for each individual that will be residing in the home. The PHA will also rely on direct verification from your employer, etc. You will be asked to sign a form to authorize release of pertinent information to the PHA.

WHEN WILL I BE NOTIFIED?

A PHA has to provide written notification. If the PHA determines that you are eligible, your name will be put on a waiting list, unless the PHA is able to assist you immediately. Once your name is reached on the waiting list, the PHA will contact you. It is recommended that you follow up periodically with the PHA.

WILL I HAVE TO SIGN A LEASE?

If you are offered a house or apartment and accept it, you will have to sign a lease with the PHA. You may have to give the PHA a security deposit. You and the PHA representative should go over the lease together. This will give you a better understanding of your responsibilities as a tenant and the PHA's responsibilities as a landlord.

HOW IS RENT DETERMINED?

Your rent, which is referred to as the Total Tenant Payment (TTP) in this program, would be based on your family's anticipated gross annual income less deductions, if any. HUD regulations allow PHAs to exclude from annual income the following allowances: \$480 for each dependent; \$400 for any elderly family, or a person with a disability; and some medical deductions for families headed by an elderly person or a person with disabilities. Based on your application, the PHA representative will determine if any of the allowable deductions should be subtracted from your annual income. Annual income is the anticipated total income from all sources received from the family head and spouse, and each additional member of the family 18 years of age or older.

HOW LONG CAN I STAY IN PUBLIC HOUSING?

In general, you may stay in public housing as long as you comply with the lease and qualify under the HUD guidelines to receive rental assistance..

- **PRIVATELY OWNED SUBSIDIZED HOUSING:**

Both HUD (Housing & Urban Development) and USDA (US Department of Agriculture) Rural Development help apartment owners offer reduced rents to low-income tenants. Income eligibility and other details vary depending on the type of public financing and the type of contract between the government and the property owner. For *any* of these programs, search for an apartment and apply directly at the property management office.

HUD Multifamily Rental Housing – For a list of properties with project-based rental assistance from HUD, go to the Housing Locator; go to the Resources sidebar, Other Rental Housing, and click on HUD Ohio Apartment Search.

USDA Rural Development Rural Rental Housing – The USDA subsidizes “Section 515” rural multi-family apartment complexes throughout the rural areas of Ohio. Properties are classified as Elderly or Family and provide unit sizes from studio to 4 bedroom.. *To find housing by county*, go to the **Housing Locator**; go to the Resources sidebar, Other Rental Housing, and click on Rural Rental Housing. for a list of properties.

TENANT-BASED RENTAL ASSISTANCE

- **Housing Choice Voucher Program (Section 8)** – Find your own place and use the voucher to pay for all or part of the rent. To apply, contact a public housing agency.

The housing choice voucher program is the federal government's major program for assisting very low-income families, older adults, and people with disabilities to afford decent, safe, and sanitary housing in the private market. Since housing assistance is provided on behalf of the family or individual, participants are able to find their own housing, including single-family homes, townhouses and apartments.

Am I eligible?

Eligibility for a housing voucher is determined by the PHA based on the total annual gross income and family size and is limited to US citizens and specified categories of non-citizens who have eligible immigration status. In general, the family's income may not exceed 50% of the median income for the county or metropolitan area in which the family chooses to live. By law, a PHA must provide 75 percent of its voucher to applicants whose incomes do not exceed 30 percent of the area median income. Median income levels are published by HUD and vary by location. The PHA serving your community can provide you with the income limits for your area and family size.

During the application process, the PHA will collect information on family income, assets, and family composition. The PHA representative will request whatever documentation is needed (e.g., birth certificates, tax returns, state I.D.) for each individual that will be residing in the home. The PHA will verify this information with

other local agencies, your employer and bank, and will use the information to determine program eligibility and the amount of the housing assistance payment

If the PHA determines that your family is eligible, the PHA will put your name on a waiting list, unless it is able to assist you immediately. Once your name is reached on the waiting list, the PHA will contact you and issue to you a housing voucher. It is recommended that you follow up periodically with the PHA.

How do I apply?

If you are interested in applying for a voucher, contact the local PHA. For further assistance, please contact the HUD Office nearest to you.

Local preferences and waiting list - what are they and how do they affect me?

Since the demand for housing assistance often exceeds the limited resources available to HUD and the local housing agencies, long waiting periods are common. In fact, a PHA may close its waiting list when it PHAs more families on the list than can be assisted in the near future.

PHAs may establish local preferences for selecting applicants from its waiting list. Each PHA has the discretion to establish local preferences to reflect the housing needs and priorities of its particular community.

Housing vouchers - how do they function?

The housing choice voucher program places the choice of housing in the hands of the individual family. This unit may include the family's present residence. A very low-income family is selected by the PHA to participate is encouraged to consider several housing choices to secure the best housing for the family needs. A housing voucher holder is advised of the unit size for which it is eligible based on family size and composition.

The housing unit selected by the family must meet an acceptable level of health and safety before the PHA can approve the unit. When the voucher holder finds a unit that it wishes to occupy and reaches an agreement with the landlord over the lease terms, the PHA must inspect the dwelling and determine that the rent requested is reasonable.

The rent subsidy

The PHA calculates the maximum amount of housing assistance allowable. The maximum housing assistance is generally the lesser of the payment standard minus 30% of the family's monthly adjusted income or the gross rent for the unit minus 30% of monthly adjusted income.

Fair Housing Fact Sheet

If you are a person with a disability, you might encounter housing discrimination during your search for affordable, accessible and integrated housing.

Three federal laws prohibit housing discrimination against people with disabilities:

- The Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988 (FHAA)
- Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (Section 504)
- Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA or Title II)

The FHAA applies to most privately owned housing in addition to housing subsidized by federal or state funds, such as low-income public housing or federally subsidized or housing choice vouchers (Section 8).

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act applies only to landlords that receive federal funds, including public housing authorities and federally subsidized landlords.

Title II applies to housing programs funded or operated by state or local governments and their agencies, including public housing authorities.

Who enforces these laws?

- U.S. Dept of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) enforces FHAA, Section 504 and ADA.
- The Dept of Justice (DOJ) may file a lawsuit under the FHAA if there is finding of serious or widespread discrimination.
- All three federal laws have filing deadlines for discrimination: 180 days for Section 504 and Title II; one year for FHAA.

What does housing discrimination look like?

- A landlord refuses to rent to you on the same terms offered to others or asks questions about your disability during the application process
- Landlord refuses to grant your request for a reasonable accommodation that would allow you to live in a unit and enjoy it fully. You may request an accommodation in the application phase, during tenancy, or in the context of eviction.
- Landlord refuses to allow you to make reasonable modifications.
- The building is inaccessible to you. (The FHAA has accessibility requirements that apply to construction ready for occupancy after March 13, 1991.)
- As a tenant you are harassed or intimidated because of your disability or are subjected to different terms, conditions of privileges of rental because of disability.

Remember that while disability status is generally irrelevant to a person's qualification for tenancy, past or current conduct can justify denial of an application such as your inability to pay the rent and comply with reasonable rules and regulations. Similarly

some public housing authorities and federally subsidized housing developments have special eligibility criteria that may affect the rights of people with disabilities to become tenants.

Remember that a landlord **may ask** questions related to disability only under two circumstances:

- If you are applying for housing designed or designated for people with a disability, it is legal to ask if you qualify for such a unit;
- If the housing is designated for people with a particular disability, such as developmental disabilities or HIV/AIDS, it is legal to ask if you qualify for such a unit.

Otherwise a landlord may **not** ask you about your disability unless you request a reasonable accommodation.

A reasonable accommodation is a change in rules, policies or practices or a change in the way services are provided. You can ask for a change in any rule, policy or procedure, as long as the need for a change is linked to your disability. You should make your request in writing. To review request samples go to:

- www.bazelon.org
 - “Publications” link to download the free booklet **What “Fair Housing” Means for People with Disabilities**

Accommodations are considered reasonable when they are practical and feasible. A landlord does not have to grant a request for an accommodation if it would impose an:

- Undue burden - an unreasonable financial or administrative cost or,
- Fundamental alteration - an accommodation that would change the basic operation or nature of services provided. (eg., caring for a tenant’s service animal)

A reasonable modification is a physical change to a dwelling that is reasonable and necessary for the tenant to use and enjoy the dwelling unit. The landlord can require that when you move out, you leave the unit in a condition acceptable to someone who doesn’t need the modifications you have made.

Who Pays for Reasonable Modifications:

- A landlord who is subject only to FHAA does not have to pay for the changes you request. Multifamily dwellings with four or more units, also known as FHAA covered buildings, must meet accessibility requirements, but modifications in addition to this are paid for by the tenant.
- A landlord must let you make a change, at your own expense, as long as it is a “reasonable modification” and meets conditions of approval of the modification.
- If the landlord receives federal funds and is, therefore, covered by Section 504 or Title II of ADA, he may be required to make physical changes to accommodate your disability and pay for the changes, unless it would cause him significant financial or administrative hardship.

If you cannot afford to pay for your reasonable modification and are enrolled in a Home and Community Based Waiver program, please contact your case manager as you are possibly eligible to have your waiver pay for some of the home modifications. For additional assistance, contact your local Center for Independent Living, Department of Aging, or other local agencies to see if funding sources are available to assist.

For additional examples and information on modifications go to:

www.hud.gov/offices/fheo/disabilities/ (listed under HUD resources)

http://www.hud.gov/offices/fheo/disabilities/reasonable_modifications_mar08.pdf

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/fheo/library/huddojstatement.pdf>

The Fair Housing Amendments Act applies to most privately owned housing in addition to housing subsidized by federal or state funds, such as low-income public housing or federally subsidized or housing vouchers (Section 8). Three narrow exceptions to FHAA coverage are:

- a person who owns no more than three homes and sells or rents a home without discriminatory advertisement or using a real estate agent;
- housing providers who lease units in buildings with four or fewer units, if the owner lives in one of the units; and
- private clubs or religious organizations that restrict occupancy in housing units to members of the club or religious organizations.

The state of Ohio and local laws may provide additional protections against housing discrimination.

ADA only pertains under Title II if owned by a government entity; ADA Title III Public Accommodations only pertains to access to areas where goods and services are offered (eg., business office, a gathering place for residents to use, etc)

If you are a person with a criminal history or bad credit history your pursuit for housing might be delayed. Contact your local Ohio Legal Aid office to see how they can assist.

If you need additional information on Landlord Tenant Law go to:

- COHHIO (1-888-485-7999) and request rental rights brochures
- www.ohiolandlordtenant.com/revised.html
- www.hud.gov – go to the Fair Housing link
- <http://www.odod.state.oh.us/cdd/ohcp/civilrights.htm> –Link to Ohio Fair Housing Contacts



Fact Sheet

- **FREE website for affordable, accessible rental housing information**

The website www.OhioHousingLocator.org was designed as a **free registry** for property owners and management companies, who can enter, access and update information on their rental properties any time they choose. During the first nine months online, nearly 1,000 properties were listed – including all 88 Ohio counties.

- **SEARCH by location, cost, & features**

From the home page, you can use the Housing Locator to search for affordable rental housing by zip code, city or county, cost and unit size. You can also search by property name or management company.

- **Search Results**

After you click on Search for Housing you will get a list of properties that meet the criteria you selected. You can then click on any property name on the page to see the Property Details page, which provides information such as accessibility features, amenities, supportive services and current vacancies (*note the Last Updated date near the bottom of the page*). To locate a property, click on Directions/Map. Use the back button to return from the Property Details page to the Search Results page.

- **Customized Property List**

To save the properties that meet your needs to a custom list, click on Add to My List (on the right side of the page). Once you have selected all the properties that meet your criteria, click on My List at the bottom of the page. You can then print your list and use it to contact them for more information. (*This list will only be saved until you leave the web site.*)

(over)



- **QUICK LINKS to other housing resources:**

The left side of the home page offers a wealth of information from a variety of resources; please take a few moments to investigate them:

To locate local organizations that can provide immediate assistance to people who are homeless, click on “*Do You Need a Place to Sleep Tonight?*” which takes you to a searchable directory of local organizations hosted by **COHHIO, the Coalition on Homelessness & Housing In Ohio.**

For more information on **Rental Assistance**, go to the HUD page linked under *Housing Vouchers* (for tenant based assistance) or *Assisted Housing* (for project-based rental assistance). **Other Rental Housing Lists** provide comprehensive links to subsidized housing in Ohio, including HUD properties, Rural Housing (USDA), and a list of Public Housing Authorities.

Several links provide information on **Fair Housing** and **Landlord/Tenant law**, including local legal services help. **Housing Accessibility** information includes links to resources for Home Modifications, Universal Design, Visit-ability and Accessibility Standards. Resources for **Homeownership** are offered in nine different links, including financing, home repair assistance, counseling and foreclosure prevention.

Long term care resources include the aging network (Senior Centers), Centers for Independent Living (CILs), Long Term Care Ombudsmen, and the LTC Consumer Guide which provides information on nursing homes and assisted living.

- **ADVOCACY to build the Housing Locator database**

With the help of local fair housing & disability advocates, we continue to recruit landlords to REGISTER information on the Housing Locator, which offers them a way to give people access to vital information about accessibility, cost, vacancy, etc.

If you have additional questions, please contact the Housing Coordinator for ODJFS at 614-752-3577 or by email at brock.robertson@jfs.ohio.gov