Integra Realty Resources
Tulsa/OKC

Housing Needs Assessment
Texas County

Prepared For:
Oklahoma Housing Finance Agency
Oklahoma Department of Commerce
100 NW 63rd Street, Ste. 200
Oklahoma City, OK 73116

Effective Date of the Analysis:
October 21, 2015

This "Statewide Affordable Housing Market Study" was financed in whole or in part by funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development as administered by the Oklahoma Department of Commerce and Oklahoma Housing Finance Agency.

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November 4, 2015

Mr. Dennis Shockley, Executive Director
Oklahoma Housing Finance Agency
100 NW 63rd Street, Ste. 200
Oklahoma City, OK 73116

SUBJECT: Housing Needs Assessment
             Texas County
             IRR - Tulsa/OKC File No. 140-2015-0083

Dear Mr. Shockley:

As per our Agreement with Oklahoma Housing Finance Agency (OHFA), we have completed a residential housing market analysis (the "Analysis") for use by OHFA and the Oklahoma Department of Commerce (ODOC). Per our Agreement, OHFA and ODOC shall have unrestricted authority to publish, disclose, distribute and otherwise use, in whole or in part, the study and reports, data or other materials included in the Analysis or otherwise prepared pursuant to the Agreement and no materials produced in whole, or in part, under the Agreement shall be subject to copyright in the United States or any other country. Integra Realty Resources – Tulsa/OKC will cause the Analysis (or any part thereof) and any other publications or materials produced as a result of the Agreement to include substantially the following statement on the first page of said document:

> This "Statewide Affordable Housing Market Study" was financed in whole or in part by funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development as administered by the Oklahoma Department of Commerce and Oklahoma Housing Finance Agency.

Attached hereto, please find the Texas County Residential Housing Market Analysis. Analyst Sarah Kin personally inspected the Texas County area during the month of October 2015 to collect the data used in the preparation of the Texas County Market Analysis. The University of Oklahoma College of Architecture Division of Regional and City Planning provided consultation, assemblage and analysis of the data for the IRR-Tulsa/OKC.

This market study is true and correct to the best of the professional's knowledge and belief, and there is no identity of interest between Owen S. Ard, MAI, David A. Puckett, or Integra Realty Resources – Tulsa/OKC and any applicant, developer, owner or developer.

If you have any questions or comments, please contact the undersigned. Thank you for the opportunity to be of service.

Respectfully submitted,

Integra Realty Resources - Tulsa/OKC

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Introduction and Executive Summary

This report is part of a Statewide Affordable Housing Market Study commissioned by the Oklahoma Department of Commerce (ODOC) in partnership with the Oklahoma Housing Finance Agency (OHFA), as an outgrowth of the 2013 tornado outbreak in Oklahoma. It was funded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (USHUD) through the Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery program (CDBG-DR). This study was conducted by a public/private partnership between Integra Realty Resources – Tulsa/OKC, the University of Oklahoma College of Architecture, Division of Regional and City Planning, and DeBruler Inc. IRR-Tulsa/OKC, The University of Oklahoma, and DeBruler Inc. also prepared a prior statewide study in 2001, also commissioned by ODOC in partnership with OHFA.

This study is a value-added product derived from the original 2001 statewide housing study that incorporates additional topics and datasets not included in the 2001 study, which impact affordable housing throughout the state. These topic areas include:

- Disaster Resiliency

- Homelessness

- Assessment of Fair Housing

- Evaluation of Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazards

These topics are interrelated in terms of affordable housing policy, housing development, and disaster resiliency and recovery. Homeless populations are more vulnerable in the event of a disaster, as are many of the protected classes under the Fair Housing Act. Lead-based paint is typically more likely to be present in housing units occupied by low-to-moderate income persons, and can also present an environmental hazard in the wake of a disaster. Effective affordable housing policy can mitigate the impact of natural and manmade disasters by encouraging the development and preservation of safe, secure, and disaster-resilient housing for Oklahoma's most vulnerable populations.

Housing Market Analysis Specific Findings:

1. The population of Texas County is projected to grow by 7.85% over the next five years, or 1.57% annually. The population of the City of Guymon is projected to increase by 10.05% over the next five years, or 2.01% annually.

2. The number of households in Guymon increased by 14.95% between 2010 and 2015, for a net increase of 627 households in five years. Between 2010 and 2014, only 23 new single family residential units and 4 multifamily residential units were permitted.

3. Texas County is projected to need a total of 83 new ownership units and 45 new rental units *per year* over the next five years to meet anticipated household growth; these numbers are inclusive only of the demand created by new household growth and do not address the significant pent-up demand for housing in the county.

4. Median household income in Texas County is 5.6% above the state median household income. The poverty rates in Texas County and in Guymon are below the poverty rate for the State of Oklahoma as a whole. Additionally, the poverty rate in Texas County and in Guymon has declined since 2000.

5. The market for rental housing and good quality single family housing is overburdened with an excess of demand and an undersupply. Market participants report waiting greater than six months for adequate housing to become available.

Disaster Resiliency Specific Findings:

1. Create a shelter registry for location of individual and business-based shelters (online or paper)

2. Housing should continue to avoid potential flood prone areas, and existing housing impacted by repeated floods should ideally be moved/removed.

3. Increase outdoor sirens consistent with developed Texas County HMP to insure coverage for the county.

4. Tornadoes (1959-2014): Number:72 Injuries:13 Fatalities:0 Damages (1996-2014): $830,000.00

5. Social Vulnerability: Particularly elevated social vulnerability score at county level; The area more vulnerable by census tract is primarily in the Guymon area.

6. Floodplain: Goodwell and Guymon have notable development within or near the floodplain.

Homelessness Specific Findings

1. Texas County is located in the Oklahoma Balance of State Continuum of Care.

2. There are an estimated 295 homeless individuals in this area, 154 of which are identified as sheltered.

3. Homeless children under the age of 18 are more likely to be unsheltered than sheltered.

4. Many homeless persons are victims of domestic violence, totaling 75 people.

5. Very few units are available for occupation by families with children (14), and there is a need to grow the number of units that are available for this group of homeless and the children in their care.

Fair Housing Specific Findings

1. Units in mostly non-white enclaves: 372

2. Units in a community of immigrants: 782

3. Units in a limited English neighborhood: 782

4. Units nearer elevated number of disabled: 372

5. Units further than 15 miles from a hospital: 60

6. Units located in a food desert: 6

7. Units that lack readily available transit: 75

Lead-Based Paint Specific Findings

8. We estimate there are 1,454 occupied housing units in Texas County with lead-based paint hazards.

1. 600 of those housing units are estimated to be occupied by low-to-moderate income households.

2.   We estimate that 238 of those low-to-moderate income households have children under the age of 6 present.

Report Format and Organization

The first section of this report comprises the housing market analysis for Texas County. This section is divided into general area information, followed by population, household and income trends and analysis, then followed by area economic conditions. The next area of analysis concerns the housing stock of Texas County, including vacancy rates, construction activity and trends, and analyses of the homeowner and rental markets. This section is followed by five-year forecasts of housing need for owners and renters, as well as specific populations such as low-to-moderate income households, the elderly, and working families.

The next section of this report addresses special topics of concern:

- Disaster Resiliency
- Homelessness
- Fair Housing
- Lead-Based Paint Hazards

This last section is followed by a summary of the conclusions of this report for Texas County.

General Information

Purpose and Function of the Market Study

The purpose of this market study is to evaluate the need for affordable housing units in Texas County, Oklahoma. The analysis will consider existing supply and projected demand and overall market trends in the Texas County area.

Effective Date of Consultation

The Texas County area was inspected and research was performed during October, 2015. The effective date of this analysis is October 21, 2015. The date of this report is November 4, 2015. The market study is valid only as of the stated effective date or dates.

Scope of the Assignment

1. The Texas County area was inspected during October, 2015. The inspection included visits to all significant population centers in the county and portions of the rural county areas.

2. Regional, city and neighborhood data is based on information retained from national, state, and local government entities; various Chambers of Commerce, news publications, and other sources of economic indicators.

3. Specific economic data was collected from all available public agencies. Population and household information was collected from national demographic data services as well as available local governments. Much data was gathered regarding market specific items from personal interviews.

4. Development of the applicable analysis involved the collection and interpretation of verified data from local property owners/managers, realtors, and other individuals active within the area real estate market.

5. The analyst's assemblage and analysis of the defined data provided a basis from which conclusions as to the supply of and demand for residential housing were made.

Data Sources

Specific data sources used in this analysis include but are not limited to:

1. The 2000 and 2010 Decennial Censuses of Population and Housing

2. The 2009-2013 American Community Survey (ACS)

3. U.S. Census Bureau Residential Construction Branch, Manufacturing and Construction Division

4. The United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, including the Local Area Unemployment Statistics and the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages programs

5. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, including the Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS), and the 2013 Picture of Subsidized Households

6. Continuum of Care Assistance Programs

7.   The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

8.   Nielsen SiteReports (formerly known as Claritas)

9.   The Oklahoma State Department of Health

10.   The Oklahoma Department of Human Services

11.   The Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, Oklahoma City Branch

12.   The Federal Reserve Bank of New York

Texas County Analysis

Area Information

The purpose of this section of the report is to provide a basis for analyzing and estimating trends relating to Texas County. The primary emphasis is concentrated on those factors that are of significance to residential development users. Residential and commercial development in the community is influenced by the following factors:

1.   Population and economic growth trends.

2.   Existing commercial supply and activity.

3.   Natural physical elements.

4.   Political policy and attitudes toward community development.

Location

Texas County is located in northwestern Oklahoma, the middle of three counties that make up the Oklahoma panhandle. The county shares a border with the State of Kansas to the north, and the State of Texas to the south. The Texas County seat, Guymon, is approximately 100 miles north of Amarillo, Texas, 230 miles southwest of Wichita, Kansas, and 235 miles northwest of Oklahoma City.

Texas County has a total area of 2,049 square miles (2,041 square miles of land, and 7 square miles of water), ranking 2nd out of Oklahoma's 77 counties in terms of total area. The total population of Texas County as of the 2010 Census was 20,640 persons, for a population density of 10 persons per square mile of land.

Access and Linkages

Primary access to the area is provided by U.S. Highway 412, a major arterial that crosses Texas County in an east/west direction. This highway is also known as State Highway 3. U.S. 412 provides access from the Guymon area to Enid, Oklahoma, approximately 200 miles to the east. U.S. 412 also provides access to the interstate highway system via the Interstate 35 interchange, approximately 230 miles to the east. Additionally, U.S. Highway 54 crosses the area in a northeast/southwest direction, providing access to Liberal and Wichita, KS to the northeast, and I-40 approximately 100 miles to the southwest. U.S. Highway 54 is the target of the SPIRIT 54 project, which promotes the improvement of U.S. 54. Widening projects are underway throughout several states, with an overall goal to widen the highway to 4 lanes from beginning to end.

Public transportation is provided by the City of Guymon, known as "The Ride." Service is demand/response, and 24-hour advance notification is recommended. Fares are $1.00 for adults, and children and seniors ride free. However, the primary mode of transportation in this area is private automobiles by far.

Guymon Municipal Airport is located in the northwestern part of the city. The airport has a 5900'
runway, and a 24/7 onsite flight based operator. Apollo Medflight, based out of Amarillo, Texas offers
air ambulance service operating out of the Guymon Municipal Airport. The nearest commercial airport
is located in Amarillo, approximately 100 miles south of Guymon.

Educational Facilities

All of the county communities have public school facilities. Oklahoma Panhandle State University,
located in Goodwell, Oklahoma, is the only institution of higher education in Texas County. With a
student body population of approximately 1,720 undergraduates, OPSU offers associate and
bachelor's degree programs, as well as teaching certification programs.

Medical Facilities

County medical services are provided by the Memorial Hospital of Texas County, a level IV, 47 bed
acute care hospital located in Guymon. Physician's services are available both at Memorial Hospital
and at smaller clinics located throughout Guymon. Additional community health services are provided
by clinics located in Hooker and Texhoma.

Texas County Area Map
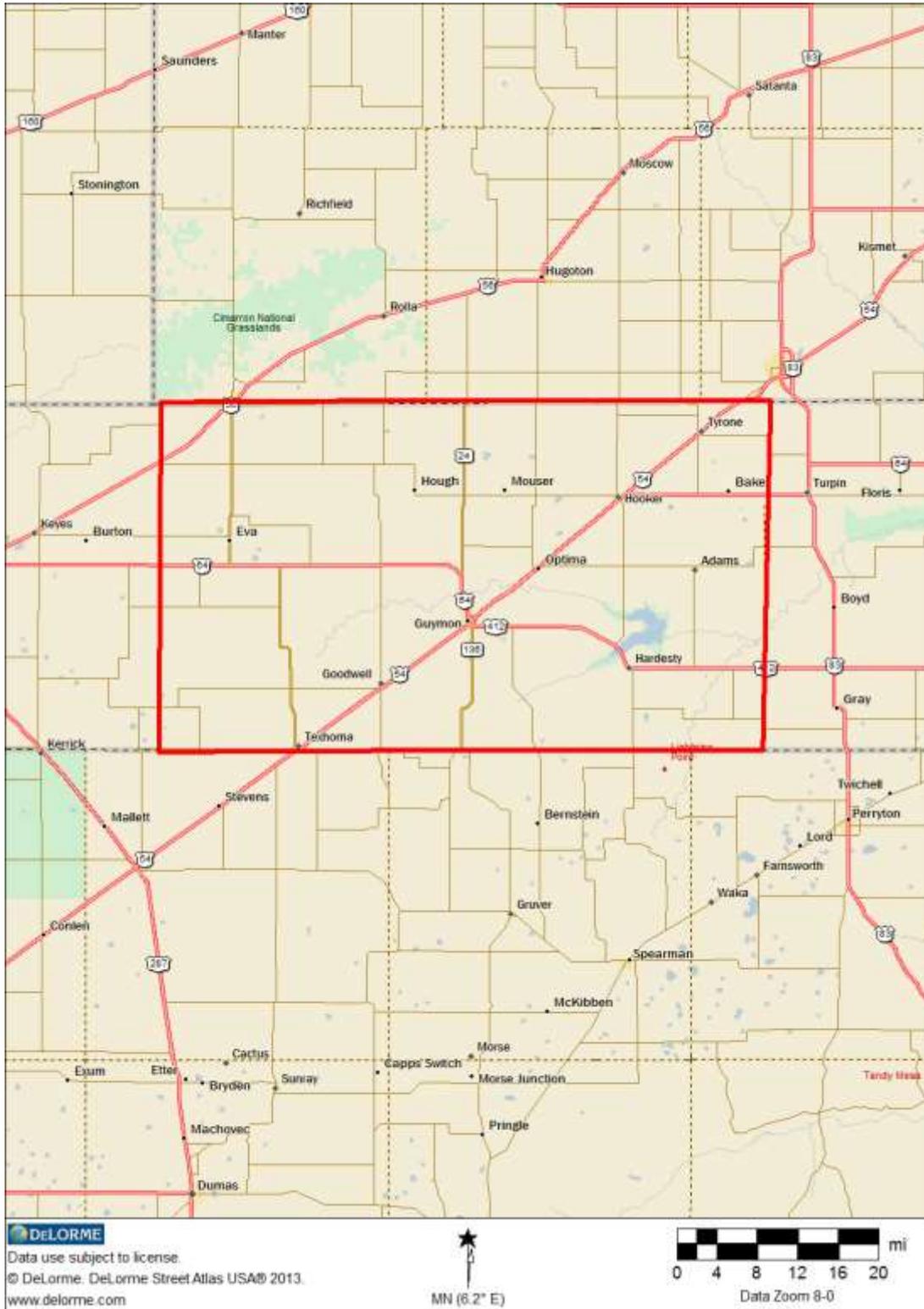
Guymon Area Map

Demographic Analysis

Population and Households

The following table presents population levels and annualized changes in Texas County and Oklahoma. This data is presented as of the 2000 Census, the 2010 Census, with 2015 and 2020 estimates and forecasts provided by Nielsen SiteReports.

Population Levels and Annual Changes

	2000 Census	2010 Census	Annual Change	2015 Estimate	Annual Change	2020 Forecast	Annual Change
Guymon	10,472	11,442	0.89%	13,256	2.99%	14,645	2.01%
Texas County	20,107	20,640	0.26%	22,778	1.99%	24,624	1.57%
State of Oklahoma	3,450,654	3,751,351	0.84%	3,898,675	0.77%	4,059,399	0.81%

Sources: 2000 and 2010 Decennial Censuses, Nielsen SiteReports

The population of Texas County was 20,640 persons as of the 2010 Census, a 0.26% annualized rate of change from the 2000 Census. As of 2015, Nielsen SiteReports estimates the population of Texas County to be 22,778 persons, and projects that the population will show 1.57% annualized growth over the next five years.

The population of Guymon was 11,442 persons as of the 2010 Census, a 0.89% annualized rate of change from the 2000 Census. As of 2015, Nielsen SiteReports estimates the population of Guymon to be 13,256 persons, and projects that the population will show 2.01% annualized growth over the next five years.

The next table presents data regarding household levels in Texas County over the same periods of time. This data is presented both for all households (family and non-family) as well as family households alone.

Households Levels and Annual Changes

Total Households	2000 Census	2010 Census	Annual Change	2015 Estimate	Annual Change	2020 Forecast	Annual Change
Guymon	3,651	3,954	0.80%	4,581	2.99%	5,068	2.04%
Texas County	7,153	7,212	0.08%	7,955	1.98%	8,595	1.56%
State of Oklahoma	1,342,293	1,460,450	0.85%	1,520,327	0.81%	1,585,130	0.84%
Family Households	2000 Census	2010 Census	Annual Change	2015 Estimate	Annual Change	2020 Forecast	Annual Change
Guymon	2,634	2,756	0.45%	3,211	3.10%	3,552	2.04%
Texas County	5,248	5,147	-0.19%	5,667	1.94%	6,117	1.54%
State of Oklahoma	921,750	975,267	0.57%	1,016,508	0.83%	1,060,736	0.86%

Sources: 2000 and 2010 Decennial Censuses, Nielsen SiteReports

As of 2010, Texas County had a total of 7,212 households, representing a 0.08% annualized rate of change since the 2000 Census. As of 2015, Nielsen SiteReports estimates Texas County to have 7,955

households. This number is expected to experience a 1.56% annualized rate of growth over the next five years.

As of 2010, Guymon had a total of 3,954 households, representing a 0.80% annualized rate of change since the 2000 Census. As of 2015, Nielsen SiteReports estimates Guymon to have 4,581 households. This number is expected to experience a 2.04% annualized rate of growth over the next five years.

Population by Race and Ethnicity

The next table presents data regarding the racial and ethnic composition of Texas County based on the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey.

2013 Population by Race and Ethnicity

Single-Classification Race	Guymon		Texas County	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Total Population	11,742		21,157	
White Alone	7,199	61.31%	14,086	66.58%
Black or African American Alone	153	1.30%	296	1.40%
Amer. Indian or Alaska Native Alone	25	0.21%	108	0.51%
Asian Alone	599	5.10%	713	3.37%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pac. Isl. Alone	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Some Other Race Alone	3,363	28.64%	5,313	25.11%
Two or More Races	403	3.43%	641	3.03%
Population by Hispanic or Latino Origin	Guymon		Texas County	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Total Population	11,742		21,157	
Hispanic or Latino	6,147	52.35%	9,233	43.64%
Hispanic or Latino, White Alone	*2,328*	*37.87%*	*3,419*	*37.03%*
Hispanic or Latino, All Other Races	*3,819*	*62.13%*	*5,814*	*62.97%*
Not Hispanic or Latino	5,595	47.65%	11,924	56.36%
Not Hispanic or Latino, White Alone	*4,871*	*87.06%*	*10,667*	*89.46%*
Not Hispanic or Latino, All Other Races	*724*	*12.94%*	*1,257*	*10.54%*

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey, Tables B02001 & B03002

In Texas County, racial and ethnic minorities comprise 49.58% of the total population. Within Guymon, racial and ethnic minorities represent 58.52% of the population.

Population by Age

The next tables present data regarding the age distribution of the population of Texas County. This data is provided as of the 2010 Census, with estimates and forecasts provided by Nielsen SiteReports.

Texas County Population By Age

	2010 Census	Percent of Total	2015 Estimate	Percent of Total	2020 Forecast	Percent of Total	2000 - 2015 Ann. Chng.	2015 - 2020 Ann. Chng.
Population by Age	20,640		22,778		24,624			
Age 0 - 4	1,811	8.77%	1,848	8.11%	1,931	7.84%	0.41%	0.88%
Age 5 - 9	1,661	8.05%	1,796	7.88%	1,860	7.55%	1.58%	0.70%
Age 10 - 14	1,580	7.66%	1,788	7.85%	1,863	7.57%	2.50%	0.83%
Age 15 - 17	888	4.30%	1,010	4.43%	1,162	4.72%	2.61%	2.84%
Age 18 - 20	1,096	5.31%	1,165	5.11%	1,279	5.19%	1.23%	1.88%
Age 21 - 24	1,394	6.75%	1,398	6.14%	1,494	6.07%	0.06%	1.34%
Age 25 - 34	2,941	14.25%	3,237	14.21%	3,317	13.47%	1.94%	0.49%
Age 35 - 44	2,566	12.43%	2,941	12.91%	3,180	12.91%	2.77%	1.57%
Age 45 - 54	2,554	12.37%	2,676	11.75%	2,844	11.55%	0.94%	1.23%
Age 55 - 64	2,034	9.85%	2,418	10.62%	2,608	10.59%	3.52%	1.52%
Age 65 - 74	1,150	5.57%	1,429	6.27%	1,877	7.62%	4.44%	5.61%
Age 75 - 84	723	3.50%	771	3.38%	869	3.53%	1.29%	2.42%
Age 85 and over	242	1.17%	301	1.32%	340	1.38%	4.46%	2.47%
Age 55 and over	*4,149*	20.10%	*4,919*	21.60%	*5,694*	23.12%	3.46%	2.97%
Age 62 and over	*2,483*	12.03%	*2,925*	12.84%	*3,528*	14.33%	3.33%	3.82%
Median Age	31.4		32.4		33.2		0.63%	0.49%

Source: Nielsen SiteReports

As of 2015, Nielsen estimates that the median age of Texas County is 32.4 years. This compares with the statewide figure of 36.6 years. Approximately 8.11% of the population is below the age of 5, while 12.84% is over the age of 62. Over the next five years, the population age 62 and above is forecasted to grow by 3.82% per year.

Guymon Population By Age

	2010 Census	Percent of Total	2015 Estimate	Percent of Total	2020 Forecast	Percent of Total	2000 - 2015 Ann. Chng.	2015 - 2020 Ann. Chng.
Population by Age	11,442		13,256		14,645			
Age 0 - 4	1,081	9.45%	1,125	8.49%	1,196	8.17%	0.80%	1.23%
Age 5 - 9	968	8.46%	1,090	8.22%	1,141	7.79%	2.40%	0.92%
Age 10 - 14	867	7.58%	1,077	8.12%	1,152	7.87%	4.43%	1.36%
Age 15 - 17	502	4.39%	582	4.39%	700	4.78%	3.00%	3.76%
Age 18 - 20	478	4.18%	534	4.03%	618	4.22%	2.24%	2.96%
Age 21 - 24	761	6.65%	721	5.44%	784	5.35%	-1.07%	1.69%
Age 25 - 34	1,825	15.95%	2,123	16.02%	2,143	14.63%	3.07%	0.19%
Age 35 - 44	1,525	13.33%	1,812	13.67%	2,012	13.74%	3.51%	2.12%
Age 45 - 54	1,349	11.79%	1,592	12.01%	1,772	12.10%	3.37%	2.17%
Age 55 - 64	1,030	9.00%	1,296	9.78%	1,466	10.01%	4.70%	2.50%
Age 65 - 74	587	5.13%	746	5.63%	1,011	6.90%	4.91%	6.27%
Age 75 - 84	339	2.96%	388	2.93%	468	3.20%	2.74%	3.82%
Age 85 and over	130	1.14%	170	1.28%	182	1.24%	5.51%	1.37%
Age 55 and over	*2,086*	18.23%	*2,600*	19.61%	*3,127*	21.35%	4.50%	3.76%
Age 62 and over	*1,235*	10.79%	*1,523*	11.49%	*1,919*	13.10%	4.28%	4.73%
Median Age	30.8		32.1		33.1		0.83%	0.62%

Source: Nielsen SiteReports

As of 2015, Nielsen estimates that the median age of Guymon is 32.1 years. This compares with the statewide figure of 36.6 years. Approximately 8.49% of the population is below the age of 5, while 11.49% is over the age of 62. Over the next five years, the population age 62 and above is forecasted to grow by 4.73% per year.

Families by Presence of Children

The next table presents data for Texas County regarding families by the presence of children.

2013 Family Type by Presence of Children Under 18 Years

	Guymon		Texas County	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Total Families:	2,919		5,271	
Married-Couple Family:	2,236	76.60%	4,142	78.58%
With Children Under 18 Years	1,038	35.56%	1,838	34.87%
No Children Under 18 Years	1,198	41.04%	2,304	43.71%
Other Family:	683	23.40%	1,129	21.42%
Male Householder, No Wife Present	235	8.05%	405	7.68%
With Children Under 18 Years	120	4.11%	253	4.80%
No Children Under 18 Years	115	3.94%	152	2.88%
Female Householder, No Husband Present	448	15.35%	724	13.74%
With Children Under 18 Years	306	10.48%	495	9.39%
No Children Under 18 Years	142	4.86%	229	4.34%
Total Single Parent Families	426		748	
Male Householder	120	28.17%	253	33.82%
Female Householder	306	71.83%	495	66.18%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey, Table B11003

As shown, within Texas County, among all families 14.19% are single-parent families, while in Guymon, the percentage is 14.59%.

Population by Presence of Disabilities

The following table compiles data regarding the non-institutionalized population of Texas County by presence of one or more disabilities.

2013 Age by Number of Disabilities

	Guymon		Texas County		State of Oklahoma	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Civilian Non-Institutionalized Population:	11,619		21,023		3,702,515	
Under 18 Years:	3,317		5,999		933,738	
With One Type of Disability	136	4.10%	212	3.53%	33,744	3.61%
With Two or More Disabilities	63	1.90%	63	1.05%	11,082	1.19%
No Disabilities	3,118	94.00%	5,724	95.42%	888,912	95.20%
18 to 64 Years:	7,178		12,914		2,265,702	
With One Type of Disability	499	6.95%	691	5.35%	169,697	7.49%
With Two or More Disabilities	210	2.93%	357	2.76%	149,960	6.62%
No Disabilities	6,469	90.12%	11,866	91.88%	1,946,045	85.89%
65 Years and Over:	1,124		2,110		503,075	
With One Type of Disability	292	25.98%	557	26.40%	95,633	19.01%
With Two or More Disabilities	255	22.69%	434	20.57%	117,044	23.27%
No Disabilities	577	51.33%	1,119	53.03%	290,398	57.72%
Total Number of Persons with Disabilities:	1,455	12.52%	2,314	11.01%	577,160	15.59%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey, Table C18108

Within Texas County, 11.01% of the civilian non-institutionalized population has one or more disabilities, compared with 15.59% of Oklahomans as a whole. In Guymon the percentage is 12.52%.

We have also compiled data for the veteran population of Texas County by presence of disabilities, shown in the following table:

2013 Population by Veteran and Disability Status

	Guymon		Texas County		State of Oklahoma	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Civilian Population Age 18+ For Whom						
Poverty Status is Determined	8,302		14,668		2,738,788	
Veteran:	398	4.79%	829	5.65%	305,899	11.17%
With a Disability	*131*	*32.91%*	*279*	*33.66%*	*100,518*	*32.86%*
No Disability	*267*	*67.09%*	*550*	*66.34%*	*205,381*	*67.14%*
Non-veteran:	7,904	95.21%	13,839	94.35%	2,432,889	88.83%
With a Disability	*1,125*	*14.23%*	*1,760*	*12.72%*	*430,610*	*17.70%*
No Disability	*6,779*	*85.77%*	*12,079*	*87.28%*	*2,002,279*	*82.30%*

Source: 2009-2013 American Community Survey, Table C21007

Within Texas County, the Census Bureau estimates there are 829 veterans, 33.66% of which have one or more disabilities (compared with 32.86% at a statewide level). In Guymon, there are an estimated 398 veterans, 32.91% of which are estimated to have a disability.

Group Quarters Population

The next table presents data regarding the population of Texas County living in group quarters, such as correctional facilities, skilled-nursing facilities, student housing and military quarters.

2010 Group Quarters Population

	Guymon		Texas County	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Total Population	11,442		20,640	
Group Quarters Population	150	1.31%	572	2.77%
Institutionalized Population	101	0.88%	108	0.52%
Correctional facilities for adults	57	0.50%	57	0.28%
Juvenile facilities	0	0.00%	7	0.03%
Nursing facilities/Skilled-nursing facilities	44	0.38%	44	0.21%
Other institutional facilities	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Noninstitutionalized population	49	0.43%	464	2.25%
College/University student housing	0	0.00%	414	2.01%
Military quarters	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Other noninstitutional facilities	49	0.43%	50	0.24%

Source: 2010 Decennial Census, Table P42

Household Income Levels

Data in the following chart shows the distribution of household income in Texas County, as well as median and average household income. Data for Oklahoma is included as a basis of comparison. This data is provided by Nielsen SiteReports for 2015.

2015 Household Income Distribution

	Guymon		Texas County		State of Oklahoma	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Households by HH Income	4,581		7,955		1,520,327	
< $15,000	527	11.50%	835	10.50%	213,623	14.05%
$15,000 - $24,999	559	12.20%	889	11.18%	184,613	12.14%
$25,000 - $34,999	555	12.12%	967	12.16%	177,481	11.67%
$35,000 - $49,999	708	15.46%	1,316	16.54%	229,628	15.10%
$50,000 - $74,999	851	18.58%	1,532	19.26%	280,845	18.47%
$75,000 - $99,999	597	13.03%	1,044	13.12%	173,963	11.44%
$100,000 - $124,999	389	8.49%	638	8.02%	106,912	7.03%
$125,000 - $149,999	193	4.21%	352	4.42%	57,804	3.80%
$150,000 - $199,999	111	2.42%	234	2.94%	48,856	3.21%
$200,000 - $249,999	47	1.03%	77	0.97%	18,661	1.23%
$250,000 - $499,999	36	0.79%	59	0.74%	20,487	1.35%
$500,000+	8	0.17%	12	0.15%	7,454	0.49%
Median Household Income	$48,761		$49,664		$47,049	
Average Household Income	$61,680		$62,723		$63,390	

Source: Nielsen SiteReports

As shown, median household income for Texas County is estimated to be $49,664 in 2015. By way of comparison, the median household income of Oklahoma is estimated to be $47,049. For Guymon, median household income is estimated to be $48,761 .

2015 Household Income Distribution
Source: Nielsen SiteReports

Legend: Guymon | Texas County | State of Oklahoma
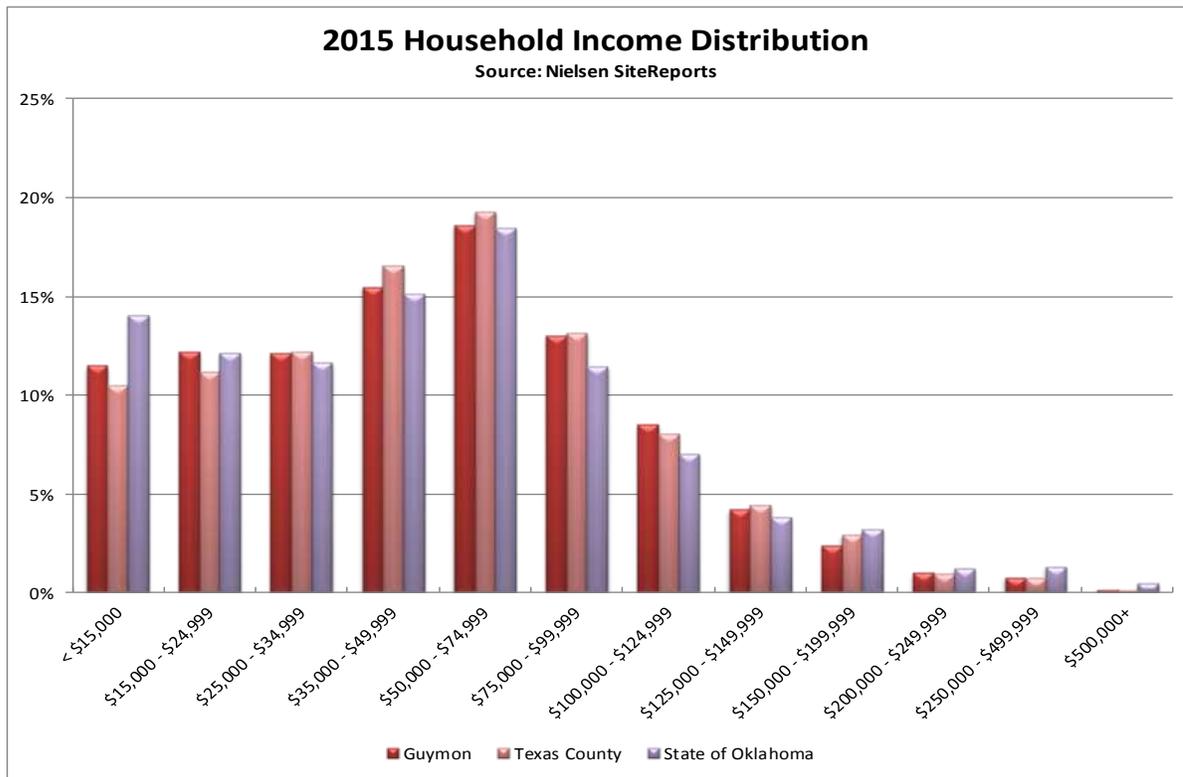
Household Income Trend

Next we examine the long-term growth of incomes in Texas County, from the results of the 2000 Census (representing calendar year 1999), through the current 2015 estimates provided by Nielsen SiteReports. This data is then annualized into a compounded annual growth rate to estimate nominal annual household income growth over this period of time. We then compare the rate of annual growth with the rate of inflation over the same period of time (measured using the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers, South Region, Size Class D, from May 1999 through May 2015). Subtracting the annual rate of inflation from the nominal rate of annual income growth yields a "real" rate of income growth which takes into account the effect of increasing prices of goods and services.

Household Income Trend

	1999 Median HH Income	2015 Median HH Income	Nominal Growth	Inflation Rate	Real Growth
Guymon	$37,333	$48,761	1.68%	2.40%	-0.72%
Texas County	$35,872	$49,664	2.05%	2.40%	-0.35%
State of Oklahoma	$33,400	$47,049	2.16%	2.40%	-0.23%

Sources: 2000 Decennial Census, Summary File 3, Table P53; Nielsen SiteReports; CPI All Urban Consumers, South Region, Size Class D

As shown, both Texas County and the State of Oklahoma as a whole saw negative growth in "real" median household income, once inflation is taken into account. It should be noted that this trend is not unique to Oklahoma or Texas County, but rather a national trend. Over the same period, the

national median household income increased from $41,994 to $53,706 (for a nominal annualized growth rate of 1.55%) while the Consumer Price Index increased at an annualized rate of 2.26%, for a "real" growth rate of -0.72%.

Poverty Rates

Overall rates of poverty in Texas County and Oklahoma are shown in the following table. This data is included from the 2013 American Community Survey, as well as the 2000 Census to show how these rates have changed over the last decade. We also include poverty rates for single-parent families by gender of householder.

Poverty Rates

	2000 Census	2013 ACS	Change (Basis Points)	2013 Poverty Rates for Single-Parent Families	
				Male Householder	Female Householder
Guymon	14.31%	10.44%	-387	0.00%	44.12%
Texas County	14.09%	12.82%	-126	6.32%	49.49%
State of Oklahoma	14.72%	16.85%	213	22.26%	47.60%

Sources: 2000 Decennial Census Table P87, 2009-2013 American Community Survey Tables B17001 & B17023

The poverty rate in Texas County is estimated to be 12.82% by the American Community Survey. This is a decrease of 126 basis points since the 2000 census. Within Guymon, the poverty rate is estimated to be 10.44%, a decrease of 387 basis points since the 2000 census. These decreases are contrary to the statewide and national trends: between the 2000 Census and the 2013 American Community Survey, the poverty rate of the United States increased from 12.38% to 15.37%, an increase of 299 basis points.

Economic Conditions

Employment and Unemployment

The following table presents total employment figures and unemployment rates for Texas County, with figures for Oklahoma and the United States for comparison. This data is as of May 2015.

Employment and Unemployment

	May-2010 Employment	May-2015 Employment	Annual Growth	May-2010 Unemp. Rate	May-2015 Unemp. Rate	Change (bp)
Texas County	8,236	9,878	3.70%	5.1%	3.3%	-180
State of Oklahoma	1,650,748	1,776,187	1.48%	6.8%	4.4%	-240
United States (thsds)	139,497	149,349	1.37%	9.3%	5.3%	-400

Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics and Current Population Survey

As of May 2015, total employment in Texas County was 9,878 persons. Compared with figures from May 2010, this represents annualized employment growth of 3.70% per year. The unemployment rate in May was 3.3%, a decrease of -180 basis points from May 2010, which was 5.1%. Over the last five years, both the statewide and national trends have been improving employment levels and declining unemployment rates. Texas County has outperformed the state in annual employment growth over this time period. Additionally, the unemployment rate in Texas County is typically below statewide levels, and well below national levels.

Employment Level Trends

The following chart shows total employment and unemployment levels in Texas County from January 2000 through May 2015, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics program.

Employment and Unemployment in Texas County
January 2000 through May 2015
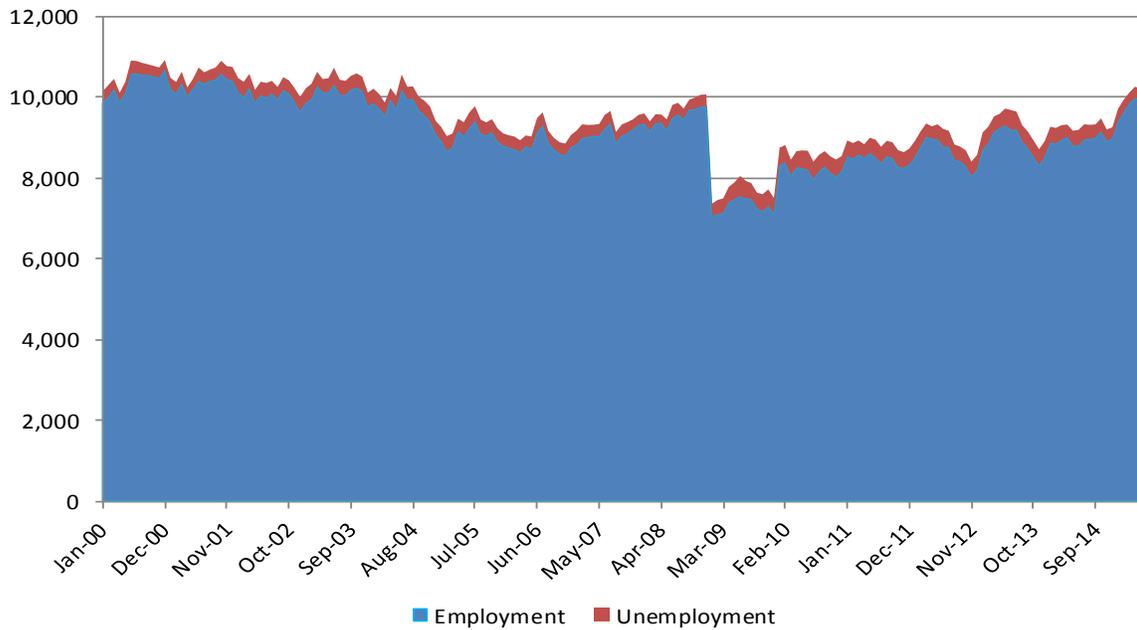
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

As shown, total employment levels in Texas County trended generally downward from 2000 through mid-2005. Employment was stable from 2005 through the end of 2006, before beginning to climb measurable through 2007 and 2008. The apparent drop in 2009 is due to the recalibration of Bureau of Labor Statistics data. From 2010 through May 2015, total employment continued its upward trend, to its current level of 9,878 persons. The number of unemployed persons in May 2015 was 334, out of a total labor force of 10,212 persons.

Unemployment Rate Trends

The next chart shows historic unemployment rates for Texas County, as well as Oklahoma and the United States for comparison. This data covers the time period of January 2000 through May 2015, and has not been seasonally adjusted.

Unemployment Rates in Texas County, Oklahoma and the United States
January 2000 through May 2015
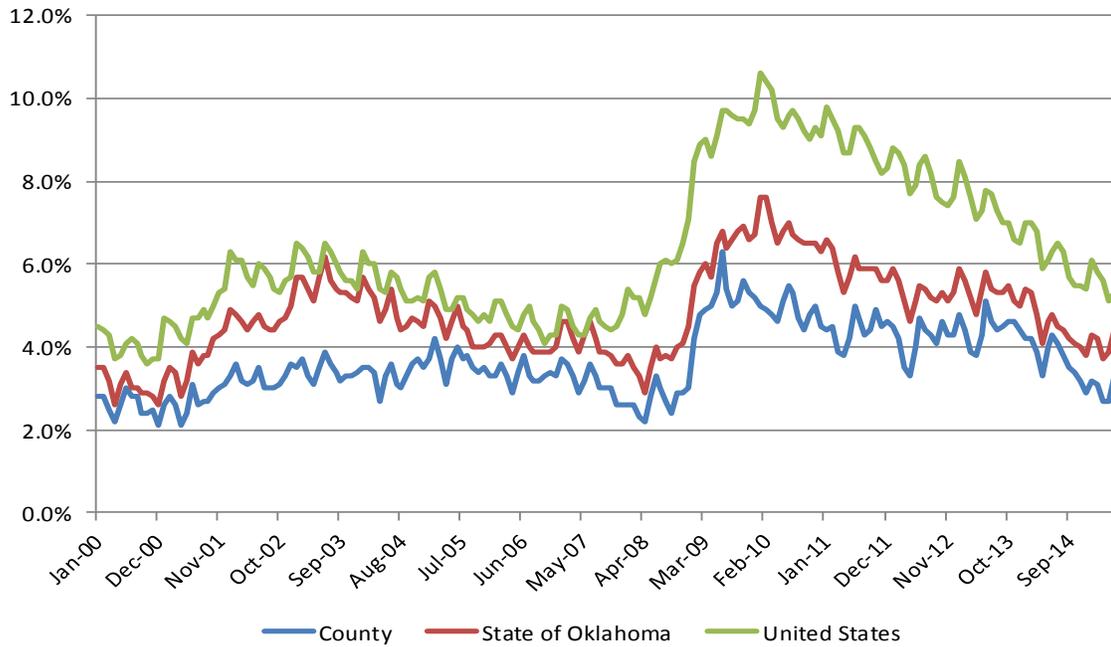
Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics and Current Population Survey

As shown, unemployment rates in Texas County increased moderately from 2000 through 2003, and then generally declined until the 4th quarter of 2008 as the effects of the national economic recession were felt. Unemployment rates began to decline again in 2010, to their current level of 3.3%. On the whole, unemployment rates in Texas County track very well with statewide figures but are typically below the state. Compared with the United States, unemployment rates in Texas County and Oklahoma are and have historically been well below the national average.

Employment and Wages by Industrial Supersector

The next table presents data regarding employment in Texas County by industry, including total number of establishments, average number of employees in 2014, average annual pay, and location quotients for each industry compared with the United States. This data is furnished by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages program.

Employees and Wages by Supersector - 2014

Supersector	Establishments	Avg. No. of Employees	Percent of Total	Avg. Annual Pay	Location Quotient
Federal Government	11	73	0.73%	$55,789	0.37
State Government	14	305	3.07%	$38,068	0.92
Local Government	49	1,310	13.18%	$30,445	1.31
Natural Resources and Mining	64	3,761	37.85%	$41,132	24.96
Construction	67	395	3.98%	$34,102	0.89
Manufacturing	14	137	1.38%	$43,501	0.15
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	134	1,486	14.96%	$37,720	0.78
Information	9	239	2.41%	$45,308	1.20
Financial Activities	41	265	2.67%	$43,102	0.47
Professional and Business Services	65	852	8.57%	$52,149	0.61
Education and Health Services	39	283	2.85%	$34,856	0.19
Leisure and Hospitality	51	700	7.05%	$11,459	0.66
Other Services	40	130	1.31%	$29,804	0.42
Total	**597**	**9,936**		**$37,661**	**1.00**

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Employment Sectors - 2014
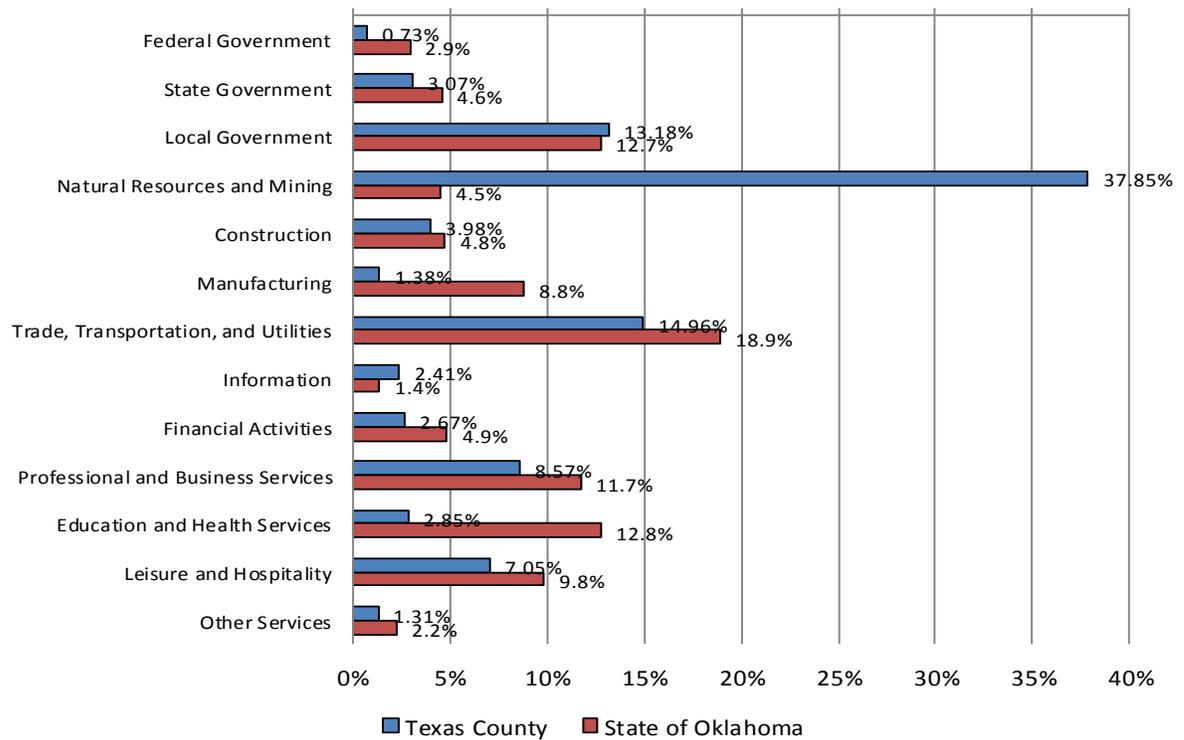
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Among private employers, the largest percentage of persons (37.85%) are employed in Natural Resources and Mining. The average annual pay in this sector is $41,132 per year. The industry with the highest annual pay is Professional and Business Services, with average annual pay of $52,149 per year.

The rightmost column of the previous table provides location quotients for each industry for Texas County, as compared with the United States. Location quotients (LQs) are ratios used to compare the concentration of employment in a given industry to a larger reference, in this case the United States. They are calculated by dividing the percentage of employment in a given industry in a given geography (Texas County in this instance), by the percentage of employment in the same industry in the United States. For example, if manufacturing in a certain county comprised 10% of total employment, while in the United States manufacturing comprised 5% of total employment, the location quotient would be 2.0:

10% (county manufacturing %) / 5% (U.S. manufacturing %) = 2.0

Location quotients greater than 1.0 indicate a higher concentration of employment compared with the nation, and suggest that the industry in question is an important contributor to the local economic base. Quotients less than 1.0 indicate that the industry makes up a smaller share of the local economy than the rest of the nation. Within Texas County, among all industries the largest location quotient is in Natural Resources and Mining, with a quotient of 24.96.

The next table presents average annual pay in Texas County by industry, in comparison with Oklahoma as a whole and the United States.

Comparison of 2014 Average Annual Pay by Supersector

Supersector	Texas County	State of Oklahoma	United States	Percent of State	Percent of Nation
Federal Government	$55,789	$66,411	$75,784	84.0%	73.6%
State Government	$38,068	$44,721	$54,184	85.1%	70.3%
Local Government	$30,445	$36,300	$46,146	83.9%	66.0%
Natural Resources and Mining	$41,132	$87,445	$59,666	47.0%	68.9%
Construction	$34,102	$47,127	$55,041	72.4%	62.0%
Manufacturing	$43,501	$53,614	$62,977	81.1%	69.1%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	$37,720	$40,563	$42,988	93.0%	87.7%
Information	$45,308	$54,513	$90,804	83.1%	49.9%
Financial Activities	$43,102	$53,212	$85,261	81.0%	50.6%
Professional and Business Services	$52,149	$47,890	$66,657	108.9%	78.2%
Education and Health Services	$34,856	$41,536	$45,951	83.9%	75.9%
Leisure and Hospitality	$11,459	$16,568	$20,993	69.2%	54.6%
Other Services	$29,804	$31,669	$33,935	94.1%	87.8%
Total	**$37,661**	**$43,774**	**$51,361**	**86.0%**	**73.3%**

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Average Annual Pay - 2014

Industry	Texas County	State of Oklahoma
Federal Government	$55,789	$66,411
State Government	$38,068	$44,721
Local Government	$30,445	$36,300
Natural Resources and Mining	$41,132	$87,445
Construction	$34,102	$47,127
Manufacturing	$43,501	$53,614
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	$37,720	$40,563
Information	$45,308	$54,513
Financial Activities	$43,102	$53,212
Professional and Business Services	$52,149	$47,890
Education and Health Services	$34,856	$41,536
Leisure and Hospitality	$11,459	$16,568
Other Services	$29,804	$31,669

■ Texas County   ■ State of Oklahoma

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Working Families

The following table presents data on families by employment status, and presence of children.

Families by Employment Status and Presence of Children

	Guymon		Texas County		State of Oklahoma	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Total Families	**2,919**		**5,271**		**961,468**	
With Children <18 Years:	1,464	50.15%	2,586	49.06%	425,517	44.26%
Married Couple:	1,038	70.90%	1,838	71.08%	281,418	66.14%
Both Parents Employed	618	59.54%	1,044	56.80%	166,700	59.24%
One Parent Employed	343	33.04%	710	38.63%	104,817	37.25%
Neither Parent Employed	77	7.42%	84	4.57%	9,901	3.52%
Other Family:	426	29.10%	748	28.92%	144,099	33.86%
Male Householder:	120	28.17%	253	33.82%	36,996	25.67%
Employed	120	100.00%	253	100.00%	31,044	83.91%
Not Employed	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	5,952	16.09%
Female Householder:	306	71.83%	495	66.18%	107,103	74.33%
Employed	242	79.08%	368	74.34%	75,631	70.62%
Not Employed	64	20.92%	127	25.66%	31,472	29.38%
Without Children <18 Years:	1,455	49.85%	2,685	50.94%	535,951	55.74%
Married Couple:	1,198	82.34%	2,304	85.81%	431,868	80.58%
Both Spouses Employed	505	42.15%	1,044	45.31%	167,589	38.81%
One Spouse Employed	527	43.99%	919	39.89%	138,214	32.00%
Neither Spouse Employed	166	13.86%	341	14.80%	126,065	29.19%
Other Family:	257	17.66%	381	14.19%	104,083	19.42%
Male Householder:	115	69.28%	152	44.57%	32,243	25.58%
Employed	115	100.00%	150	98.68%	19,437	60.28%
Not Employed	0	0.00%	2	1.32%	12,806	39.72%
Female Householder:	142	55.25%	229	60.10%	71,840	69.02%
Employed	82	57.75%	131	57.21%	36,601	50.95%
Not Employed	60	42.25%	98	42.79%	35,239	49.05%
Total Working Families:	*2,552*	*87.43%*	*4,619*	*87.63%*	*740,033*	*76.97%*
With Children <18 Years:	*1,323*	*51.84%*	*2,375*	*51.42%*	*378,192*	*51.10%*
Without Children <18 Years:	*1,229*	*48.16%*	*2,244*	*48.58%*	*361,841*	*48.90%*

Source: 2009-2013 American Community Survey, Table B23007

Within Texas County, there are 4,619 working families, 51.42% of which have children under the age of 18 present. This compares with 51.10% in Oklahoma as a whole.

Major Employers

The largest employer in the area, by far, is Seaboard Foods. It has facilities scattered throughout the area, but the main plant is located on the east side of the city in the Guymon Industrial Park. Seaboard employs 2,300 at its Guymon plant, and 1,300 in farms throughout the region. Other major employers include the City of Guymon, Texas County, and the Texas County Memorial Hospital.

Commuting Patterns

Travel Time to Work

The next table presents data regarding travel time to work in Texas County.

Workers 16 Years and Over by Commuting Time to Work

	Guymon		Texas County		State of Oklahoma	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Commuting Workers:	**5,553**		**9,936**		**1,613,364**	
Less than 15 minutes	4,090	73.65%	6,014	60.53%	581,194	36.02%
15 to 30 minutes	565	10.17%	2,172	21.86%	625,885	38.79%
30 to 45 minutes	418	7.53%	1,004	10.10%	260,192	16.13%
45 to 60 minutes	336	6.05%	473	4.76%	74,625	4.63%
60 or more minutes	144	2.59%	273	2.75%	71,468	4.43%

Source: 2009-2013 American Community Survey, Table B08303

Within Texas County, the largest percentage of workers (60.53%) travel Less than 15 minutes to work. Texas County has an active labor market, and draws employees from throughout the panhandle region for employment.

Means of Transportation

Data in the following table presents data regarding means of transportation for employed persons in Texas County.

Workers 16 Years and Over by Means of Transportation to Work

	Guymon		Texas County		State of Oklahoma	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Total Workers Age 16+	**5,716**		**10,323**		**1,673,026**	
Car, Truck or Van:	5,479	95.85%	9,643	93.41%	1,551,461	92.73%
Drove Alone	*4,137*	*75.51%*	*7,624*	*79.06%*	*1,373,407*	*88.52%*
Carpooled	*1,342*	*24.49%*	*2,019*	*20.94%*	*178,054*	*11.48%*
Public Transportation	17	0.30%	25	0.24%	8,092	0.48%
Taxicab	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	984	0.06%
Motorcycle	0	0.00%	1	0.01%	3,757	0.22%
Bicycle	0	0.00%	3	0.03%	4,227	0.25%
Walked	35	0.61%	216	2.09%	30,401	1.82%
Other Means	22	0.38%	48	0.46%	14,442	0.86%
Worked at Home	163	2.85%	387	3.75%	59,662	3.57%

Source: 2009-2013 American Community Survey, Table B08301

Housing Stock Analysis

Existing Housing Units

The following table presents data regarding the total number of housing units in Texas County. This data is provided as of the 2000 Census, the 2010 Census, with a 2015 estimate furnished by Nielsen SiteReports.

Total Housing Units

	2000 Census	2010 Census	Annual Change	2015 Estimate	Annual Change
Guymon	3,941	4,303	0.88%	4,942	2.81%
Texas County	8,014	8,208	0.24%	8,951	1.75%
State of Oklahoma	1,514,400	1,664,378	0.95%	1,732,484	0.81%

Sources: 2000 and 2010 Decennial Censuses, Nielsen SiteReports

Since the 2010, Nielsen estimates that the number of housing units in Texas County grew by 1.75% per year, to a total of 8,951 housing units in 2015. In terms of new housing unit construction, Texas County outpaced Oklahoma as a whole between 2010 and 2015.

Housing by Units in Structure

The next table separates housing units in Texas County by units in structure, based on data from the Census Bureau's American Community Survey.

2013 Housing Units by Units in Structure

	Guymon No.	Percent	Texas County No.	Percent	State of Oklahoma No.	Percent
Total Housing Units	**4,322**		**8,187**		**1,669,828**	
1 Unit, Detached	2,995	69.30%	5,565	67.97%	1,219,987	73.06%
1 Unit, Attached	139	3.22%	168	2.05%	34,434	2.06%
Duplex Units	79	1.83%	148	1.81%	34,207	2.05%
3-4 Units	35	0.81%	89	1.09%	42,069	2.52%
5-9 Units	95	2.20%	111	1.36%	59,977	3.59%
10-19 Units	151	3.49%	154	1.88%	57,594	3.45%
20-49 Units	142	3.29%	142	1.73%	29,602	1.77%
50 or More Units	32	0.74%	35	0.43%	30,240	1.81%
Mobile Homes	654	15.13%	1,771	21.63%	159,559	9.56%
Boat, RV, Van, etc.	0	0.00%	4	0.05%	2,159	0.13%
Total Multifamily Units	**534**	**12.36%**	**679**	**8.29%**	**253,689**	**15.19%**

Source: 2009-2013 American Community Survey, Table B25024

Within Texas County, 67.97% of housing units are single-family, detached. 8.29% of housing units are multifamily in structure (two or more units per building), while 21.68% of housing units comprise mobile homes, RVs, etc.

Within Guymon, 69.30% of housing units are single-family, detached. 12.36% of housing units are multifamily in structure, while 15.13% of housing units comprise mobile homes, RVs, etc.

Housing Units Number of Bedrooms and Tenure

Data in the following table presents housing units in Texas County by tenure (owner/renter), and by number of bedrooms.

2013 Housing Units by Tenure and Number of Bedrooms

	Guymon		Texas County		State of Oklahoma	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Total Occupied Housing Units	**3,982**		**7,180**		**1,444,081**	
Owner Occupied:	**2,422**	**60.82%**	**4,637**	**64.58%**	**968,736**	**67.08%**
No Bedroom	18	0.74%	20	0.43%	2,580	0.27%
1 Bedroom	36	1.49%	79	1.70%	16,837	1.74%
2 Bedrooms	466	19.24%	961	20.72%	166,446	17.18%
3 Bedrooms	1,480	61.11%	2,657	57.30%	579,135	59.78%
4 Bedrooms	352	14.53%	775	16.71%	177,151	18.29%
5 or More Bedrooms	70	2.89%	145	3.13%	26,587	2.74%
Renter Occupied:	**1,560**	**39.18%**	**2,543**	**35.42%**	**475,345**	**32.92%**
No Bedroom	0	0.00%	12	0.47%	13,948	2.93%
1 Bedroom	282	18.08%	362	14.24%	101,850	21.43%
2 Bedrooms	632	40.51%	1,046	41.13%	179,121	37.68%
3 Bedrooms	559	35.83%	967	38.03%	152,358	32.05%
4 Bedrooms	78	5.00%	138	5.43%	24,968	5.25%
5 or More Bedrooms	9	0.58%	18	0.71%	3,100	0.65%

Source: 2009-2013 American Community Survey, Table B25042

The overall homeownership rate in Texas County is 64.58%, while 35.42% of housing units are renter occupied. In Guymon, the homeownership rate is 60.82%, while 39.18% of households are renters.

Housing Units Tenure and Household Income

The next series of tables analyze housing units by tenure, and by household income.

Texas County Owner/Renter Percentages by Income Band in 2013

Household Income	Total Households	Total Owners	Total Renters	% Owners	% Renters
Total	**7,180**	**4,637**	**2,543**	**64.58%**	**35.42%**
Less than $5,000	183	32	151	17.49%	82.51%
$5,000 - $9,999	172	106	66	61.63%	38.37%
$10,000-$14,999	370	169	201	45.68%	54.32%
$15,000-$19,999	508	269	239	52.95%	47.05%
$20,000-$24,999	416	229	187	55.05%	44.95%
$25,000-$34,999	976	505	471	51.74%	48.26%
$35,000-$49,999	971	609	362	62.72%	37.28%
$50,000-$74,999	1,572	1,164	408	74.05%	25.95%
$75,000-$99,999	933	691	242	74.06%	25.94%
$100,000-$149,999	698	499	199	71.49%	28.51%
$150,000 or more	381	364	17	95.54%	4.46%
Income Less Than $25,000	**1,649**	**805**	**844**	**48.82%**	**51.18%**

Source: 2009-2013 American Community Survey, Table B25118

Within Texas County as a whole, 51.18% of households with incomes less than $25,000 are estimated to be renters, while 48.82% are estimated to be homeowners.

Guymon Owner/Renter Percentages by Income Band in 2013

Household Income	Total Households	Total Owners	Total Renters	% Owners	% Renters
Total	**3,982**	**2,422**	**1,560**	**60.82%**	**39.18%**
Less than $5,000	83	14	69	16.87%	83.13%
$5,000 - $9,999	80	57	23	71.25%	28.75%
$10,000-$14,999	169	46	123	27.22%	72.78%
$15,000-$19,999	359	187	172	52.09%	47.91%
$20,000-$24,999	263	147	116	55.89%	44.11%
$25,000-$34,999	517	219	298	42.36%	57.64%
$35,000-$49,999	484	278	206	57.44%	42.56%
$50,000-$74,999	916	659	257	71.94%	28.06%
$75,000-$99,999	523	366	157	69.98%	30.02%
$100,000-$149,999	371	243	128	65.50%	34.50%
$150,000 or more	217	206	11	94.93%	5.07%
Income Less Than $25,000	**954**	**451**	**503**	**47.27%**	**52.73%**

Source: 2009-2013 American Community Survey, Table B25118

Within Guymon, 52.73% of households with incomes less than $25,000 are estimated to be renters, while 47.27% are estimated to be homeowners.

Housing Units by Year of Construction and Tenure

The following table provides a breakdown of housing units by year of construction, and by owner/renter (tenure), as well as median year of construction.

2013 Housing Units by Tenure and Year of Construction

	Guymon		Texas County		State of Oklahoma	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Total Occupied Housing Units	**3,982**		**7,180**		**1,444,081**	
Owner Occupied:	**2,422**	**60.82%**	**4,637**	**64.58%**	**968,736**	**67.08%**
Built 2010 or Later	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	10,443	1.08%
Built 2000 to 2009	156	6.44%	233	5.02%	153,492	15.84%
Built 1990 to 1999	115	4.75%	414	8.93%	125,431	12.95%
Built 1980 to 1989	302	12.47%	667	14.38%	148,643	15.34%
Built 1970 to 1979	669	27.62%	1,063	22.92%	184,378	19.03%
Built 1960 to 1969	411	16.97%	683	14.73%	114,425	11.81%
Built 1950 to 1959	225	9.29%	560	12.08%	106,544	11.00%
Built 1940 to 1949	278	11.48%	438	9.45%	50,143	5.18%
Built 1939 or Earlier	266	10.98%	579	12.49%	75,237	7.77%
Median Year Built:		1970		1971		1977
Renter Occupied:	**1,560**	**39.18%**	**2,543**	**35.42%**	**475,345**	**32.92%**
Built 2010 or Later	0	0.00%	5	0.20%	5,019	1.06%
Built 2000 to 2009	130	8.33%	151	5.94%	50,883	10.70%
Built 1990 to 1999	278	17.82%	453	17.81%	47,860	10.07%
Built 1980 to 1989	88	5.64%	248	9.75%	77,521	16.31%
Built 1970 to 1979	528	33.85%	653	25.68%	104,609	22.01%
Built 1960 to 1969	253	16.22%	410	16.12%	64,546	13.58%
Built 1950 to 1959	135	8.65%	276	10.85%	54,601	11.49%
Built 1940 to 1949	110	7.05%	205	8.06%	31,217	6.57%
Built 1939 or Earlier	38	2.44%	142	5.58%	39,089	8.22%
Median Year Built:		1975		1974		1975
Overall Median Year Built:		**1970**		**1972**		**1976**

Sources: 2009-2013 American Community Survey, Tables B25035, B25036 & B25037

Within Texas County, 5.42% of housing units were built after the year 2000. This compares with 15.22% statewide. Within Guymon the percentage is 7.18%.

82.51% of housing units in Texas County were built prior to 1990, while in Guymon the percentage is 82.95%. These figures compare with the statewide figure of 72.78%.

Substandard Housing

The next table presents data regarding substandard housing in Texas County. The two most commonly cited figures for substandard housing are a lack of complete plumbing, and/or a lack of a complete kitchen. We have also included statistics regarding homes heated by wood, although this is a less

frequently cited indicator of substandard housing since some homes (particularly homes for seasonal occupancy) are heated by wood but otherwise not considered substandard.

The Census Bureau definition of inadequate plumbing is any housing unit lacking any one (or more) of the following three items:

1.   Hot and cold running water

2.   A flush toilet

3.   A bathtub or shower

Inadequate kitchens are defined by the Census Bureau as housing units lacking any of the three following items:

1.   A sink with a faucet

2.   A stove or range

3.   A refrigerator

2013 Substandard Housing Units

	Occupied Units	Inadequate Plumbing		Inadequate Kitchen		Uses Wood for Fuel	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Guymon	3,982	18	0.45%	21	0.53%	0	0.00%
Texas County	7,180	58	0.81%	60	0.84%	25	0.35%
State of Oklahoma	1,444,081	7,035	0.49%	13,026	0.90%	28,675	1.99%

Sources: 2009-2013 American Community Survey, Tables B25040, B25048 & B25052

Within Texas County, 0.81% of occupied housing units have inadequate plumbing (compared with 0.49% at a statewide level), while 0.84% have inadequate kitchen facilities (compared with 0.90% at a statewide level). It is likely that there is at least some overlap between these two figures, among units lacking both complete plumbing and kitchen facilities.

Vacancy Rates

The next table details housing units in Texas County by vacancy and type. This data is provided by the American Community Survey.

2013 Housing Units by Vacancy

	Guymon		Texas County		State of Oklahoma	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Total Housing Units	4,322		8,187		1,669,828	
Total Vacant Units	340	7.87%	1,007	12.30%	225,747	13.52%
For rent	33	9.71%	139	13.80%	43,477	19.26%
Rented, not occupied	83	24.41%	92	9.14%	9,127	4.04%
For sale only	53	15.59%	90	8.94%	23,149	10.25%
Sold, not occupied	0	0.00%	44	4.37%	8,618	3.82%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	0	0.00%	51	5.06%	39,475	17.49%
For migrant workers	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	746	0.33%
Other vacant	171	50.29%	591	58.69%	101,155	44.81%
Homeowner Vacancy Rate	2.14%		1.89%		2.31%	
Rental Vacancy Rate	1.97%		5.01%		8.24%	

Source: 2009-2013 American Community Survey, Tables B25001, B25003 & B25004

Within Texas County, the overall housing vacancy rate is estimated to be 12.30%. The homeowner vacancy rate is estimated to be 1.89%, while the rental vacancy rate is estimated to be 5.01%.

In Guymon, the overall housing vacancy rate is estimated to be 7.87%. The homeowner vacancy rate is estimated to be 2.14%, while the rental vacancy rate is estimated to be 1.97%.

Building Permits

The next series of tables present data regarding new residential building permits issued in Guymon. This data is furnished by the U.S. Census Bureau Residential Construction Branch, Manufacturing and Construction Division. Please note that average costs reported only represent physical construction costs for the housing units, and do not include land prices, most soft costs (such as finance fees), or builder's profit.

Guymon

New Residential Building Permits Issued, 2004-2014

Year	Single Family Units	Avg. Construction Cost	Multifamily Units	Avg. Multifamily Construction Cost
2004	10	$77,500	0	N/A
2005	10	$89,100	0	N/A
2006	13	$99,846	0	N/A
2007	9	$121,000	0	N/A
2008	7	$160,000	0	N/A
2009	0	N/A	0	N/A
2010	2	$176,338	0	N/A
2011	10	$121,025	0	N/A
2012	1	$110,000	0	N/A
2013	7	$173,143	0	N/A
2014	3	$165,000	4	$37,500

Source: United States Census Bureau Building Permits Survey

In Guymon, building permits for 76 housing units were issued between 2004 and 2014, for an average of 7 units per year. 94.74% of these housing units were single family homes, and 5.26% consisted of multifamily units.

New Construction Activity

For Ownership:

New residential construction in Guymon is limited by the cost of materials and labor. What new construction has occurred has primarily been on the city's northeast side. The Pioneer Plains addition is currently under development on the north side of OK-3, across from Prairie Elementary School on the southeast side of Guymon. This addition will include 30 3 and 4 bedroom single family homes, ranging from 1,500 to 1,866 square feet, and will be priced between $135,000 and $167,000. As of October 2015, seven of the total 30 homes had been presold.

For Rent:

As with single family construction, new multifamily construction is limited by the cost of materials and labor. The only significant multifamily construction in Guymon over the past decade has been affiliated with the Dale Lofts project in downtown Guymon. Dale Lofts is a 45-unit LIHTC apartment complex for families, and consists of a newly constructed 3-story 12-unit apartment building, as well as 33 units in the renovated Dale Hotel. As of October 2015, the 3-story newly constructed building was complete and was 83% leased. Preleasing had yet to begin on the 33 units in the Dale Hotel building.

Homeownership Market

This section will address the market for housing units for purchase in Texas County, using data collected from both local and national sources.

Housing Units by Home Value

The following table presents housing units in Texas County by value, as well as median home value, as reported by the Census Bureau's American Community Survey.

2013 Housing Units by Home Value

	Guymon		Texas County		State of Oklahoma	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Total Owner-Occupied Units:	**2,422**		**4,637**		**968,736**	
Less than $10,000	110	4.54%	285	6.15%	20,980	2.17%
$10,000 to $14,999	0	0.00%	86	1.85%	15,427	1.59%
$15,000 to $19,999	30	1.24%	110	2.37%	13,813	1.43%
$20,000 to $24,999	11	0.45%	40	0.86%	16,705	1.72%
$25,000 to $29,999	51	2.11%	102	2.20%	16,060	1.66%
$30,000 to $34,999	12	0.50%	104	2.24%	19,146	1.98%
$35,000 to $39,999	47	1.94%	84	1.81%	14,899	1.54%
$40,000 to $49,999	85	3.51%	232	5.00%	39,618	4.09%
$50,000 to $59,999	167	6.90%	313	6.75%	45,292	4.68%
$60,000 to $69,999	151	6.23%	255	5.50%	52,304	5.40%
$70,000 to $79,999	272	11.23%	370	7.98%	55,612	5.74%
$80,000 to $89,999	179	7.39%	377	8.13%	61,981	6.40%
$90,000 to $99,999	308	12.72%	463	9.98%	51,518	5.32%
$100,000 to $124,999	249	10.28%	541	11.67%	119,416	12.33%
$125,000 to $149,999	187	7.72%	370	7.98%	96,769	9.99%
$150,000 to $174,999	269	11.11%	383	8.26%	91,779	9.47%
$175,000 to $199,999	90	3.72%	110	2.37%	53,304	5.50%
$200,000 to $249,999	111	4.58%	224	4.83%	69,754	7.20%
$250,000 to $299,999	38	1.57%	101	2.18%	41,779	4.31%
$300,000 to $399,999	55	2.27%	69	1.49%	37,680	3.89%
$400,000 to $499,999	0	0.00%	11	0.24%	13,334	1.38%
$500,000 to $749,999	0	0.00%	3	0.06%	12,784	1.32%
$750,000 to $999,999	0	0.00%	4	0.09%	3,764	0.39%
$1,000,000 or more	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	5,018	0.52%
Median Home Value:	**$93,100**		**$89,000**		**$112,800**	

Sources: 2009-2013 American Community Survey, Tables B25075 and B25077

The median value of owner-occupied homes in Texas County is $89,000. This is -21.1% lower than the statewide median, which is $112,800. The median home value in Guymon is estimated to be $93,100. The geographic distribution of home values in Texas County can be visualized by the following map.

Texas County Median Home Values by Census Tract
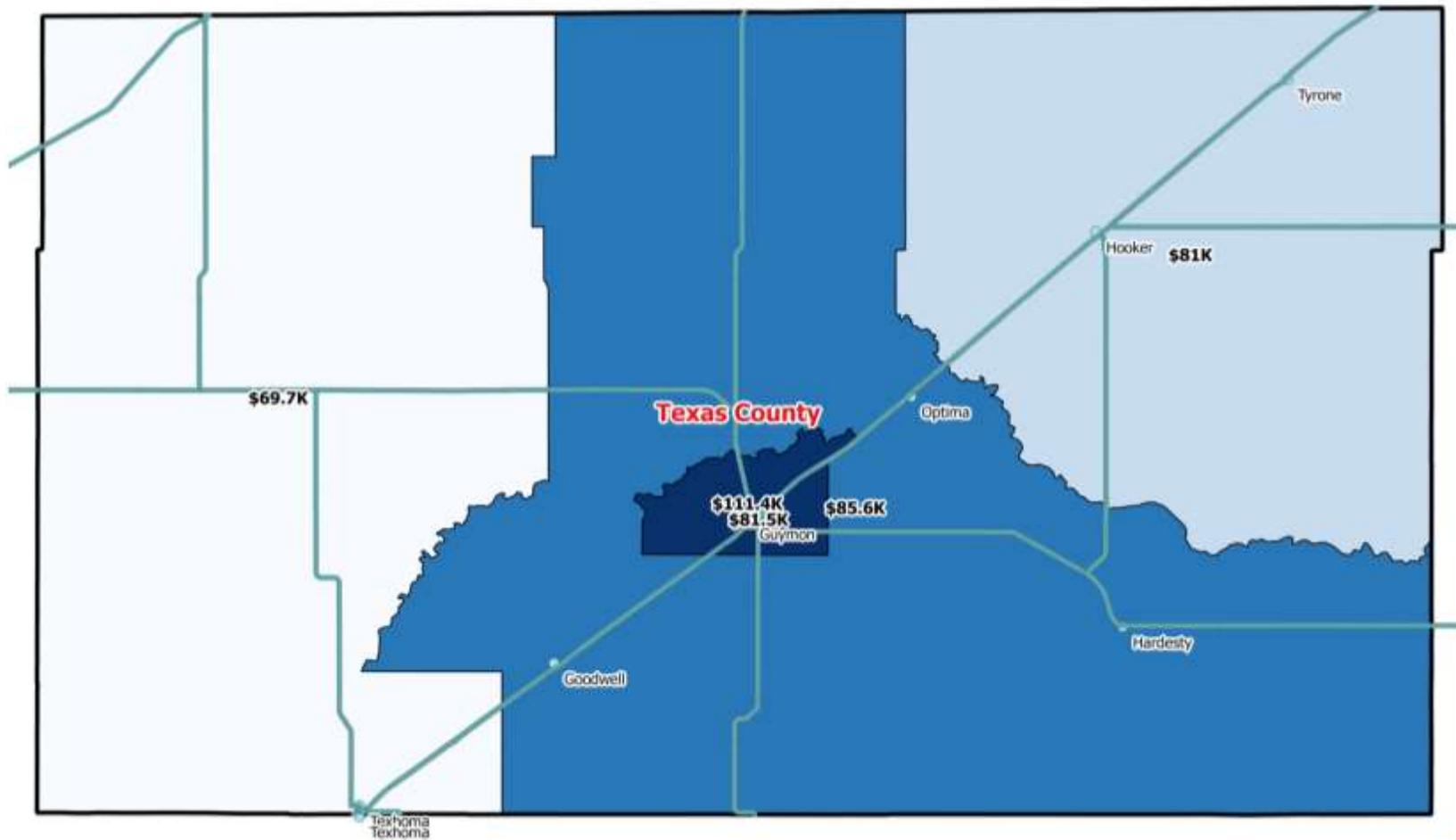
Texas County

Home Values by Year of Construction

The next table presents median home values in Texas County by year of construction. Note that missing data fields indicate the Census Bureau had inadequate data to estimate a median value that age bracket.

2013 Median Home Value by Year of Construction

	Guymon Median Value	Texas County Median Value	State of Oklahoma Median Value
Total Owner-Occupied Units:			
Built 2010 or Later	-	-	$188,900
Built 2000 to 2009	$136,500	$135,500	$178,000
Built 1990 to 1999	$104,200	$82,800	$147,300
Built 1980 to 1989	$95,400	$58,500	$118,300
Built 1970 to 1979	$107,300	$98,300	$111,900
Built 1960 to 1969	$82,800	$92,800	$97,100
Built 1950 to 1959	$80,100	$81,800	$80,300
Built 1940 to 1949	$80,000	$83,500	$67,900
Built 1939 or Earlier	$61,600	$66,100	$74,400

Note: Dashes indicate the Census Bureau had insufficient data to estimate a median value.
Source: 2009-2013 American Community Survey, Table 25107

Guymon Single Family Sales Activity

Guymon Single Family Sales Activity
All Bedroom Types

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	YTD 2015
# of Units Sold	129	140	131	109	27
Average Sale Price	$95,198	$106,862	$119,584	$118,406	$123,056
Average Square Feet	1,442	1,475	1,515	1,519	1,748
Average Price/SF	$64.61	$79.27	$71.24	$77.74	$75.38
Average Year Built	1962	1961	1961	1962	1966

Source: Texas County Assessor, via County Records, Inc.

Between 2011 and 2014, the average sale price grew by 5.61% per year. The average sale price in 2015 was $123,056 for an average price per square foot of $75.38/SF.

Foreclosure Rates

The next table presents foreclosure rate data for Texas County, compiled by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. This data is effective as of May 2014.

Foreclosure Rates

Geography	% of Outstanding Mortgages in Foreclosure, May 2014
Texas County	1.1%
State of Oklahoma	2.1%
United States	2.1%
Rank among Counties in Oklahoma*:	56

* Rank among the 64 counties for which foreclosure rates are available

Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York, Community Credit Profiles

According to the data provided, the foreclosure rate in Texas County was 1.1% in May 2014. The county ranked 56 out of 64 counties in terms of highest foreclosure rates in Oklahoma. This rate compares with the statewide and nationwide foreclosure rates, both of which were 2.1%.

Discussions with local real estate professionals indicate that foreclosures in the area have had a minimal impact on the local market, with little measurable effect on sale prices or inventory levels.

Rental Market

This section will discuss supply and demand factors for the rental market in Texas County, based on publicly available sources as well as our own surveys of landlords and rental properties in the area.

Gross Rent Levels

The following table presents data regarding gross rental rates in Texas County. Gross rent is the sum of contract rent, plus all utilities such as electricity, gas, water, sewer and trash, as applicable (telephone, cable, and/or internet expenses are not included in these figures).

2013 Rental Units by Gross Rent

	Guymon		Texas County		State of Oklahoma	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Total Rental Units:	**1,560**		**2,543**		**475,345**	
With cash rent:	1,428		2,146		432,109	
Less than $100	17	1.09%	17	0.67%	2,025	0.43%
$100 to $149	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2,109	0.44%
$150 to $199	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	4,268	0.90%
$200 to $249	0	0.00%	13	0.51%	8,784	1.85%
$250 to $299	62	3.97%	77	3.03%	8,413	1.77%
$300 to $349	14	0.90%	30	1.18%	9,107	1.92%
$350 to $399	0	0.00%	38	1.49%	10,932	2.30%
$400 to $449	19	1.22%	67	2.63%	15,636	3.29%
$450 to $499	178	11.41%	240	9.44%	24,055	5.06%
$500 to $549	124	7.95%	214	8.42%	31,527	6.63%
$550 to $599	159	10.19%	243	9.56%	33,032	6.95%
$600 to $649	140	8.97%	210	8.26%	34,832	7.33%
$650 to $699	152	9.74%	209	8.22%	32,267	6.79%
$700 to $749	131	8.40%	149	5.86%	30,340	6.38%
$750 to $799	79	5.06%	150	5.90%	27,956	5.88%
$800 to $899	64	4.10%	127	4.99%	45,824	9.64%
$900 to $999	35	2.24%	85	3.34%	34,153	7.18%
$1,000 to $1,249	185	11.86%	203	7.98%	46,884	9.86%
$1,250 to $1,499	60	3.85%	65	2.56%	14,699	3.09%
$1,500 to $1,999	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	10,145	2.13%
$2,000 or more	9	0.58%	9	0.35%	5,121	1.08%
No cash rent	132	8.46%	397	15.61%	43,236	9.10%
Median Gross Rent	**$650**		**$632**		**$699**	

Sources: 2009-2013 American Community Survey, Tables B25063 and B25064

Median gross rent in Texas County is estimated to be $632, which is -9.6% less than Oklahoma's median gross rent of $699/month. Median gross rent in Guymon is estimated to be $650.

Median Gross Rent by Year of Construction

The next table presents data from the American Community Survey regarding median gross rent by year of housing unit construction. Note that dashes in the table indicate the Census Bureau had insufficient data to provide a median rent figure for that specific data field.

2013 Median Gross Rent by Year of Construction

	Guymon Median Rent	Texas County Median Rent	State of Oklahoma Median Rent
Total Rental Units:			
Built 2010 or Later	-	-	$933
Built 2000 to 2009	$1,018	$692	$841
Built 1990 to 1999	$527	$556	$715
Built 1980 to 1989	-	$712	$693
Built 1970 to 1979	$705	$693	$662
Built 1960 to 1969	$633	$597	$689
Built 1950 to 1959	$548	$544	$714
Built 1940 to 1949	$572	$574	$673
Built 1939 or Earlier	-	$537	$651

Note: Dashes indicate the Census Bureau had insufficient data to estimate a median gross rent.
Source: 2009-2013 American Community Survey, Table 25111

Guymon Rental Survey Data

The next two tables show the results of our rental survey of Guymon. The data is divided between market rate properties, and affordable properties of all types (project-based Section 8, Low-Income Housing Tax Credit, USDA Rural Development, etc.)

Guymon Rental Properties - Market Rate

Name	Year Built	Bedrooms	Bathrooms	Size (SF)	Rate	Rate/SF	Vacancy
Crestview West Apartments	1970	2	1	868	$595	$0.685	0.00%
Crestview West Apartments	1970	3	2	1,100	$650	$0.591	0.00%
Crestview West Apartments	1970	2	2	1,100	$650	$0.591	0.00%
Apache Trace Apartments	2001	1	1	730	$570	$0.781	2.00%
Apache Trace Apartments	2001	2	2	1,009	$695	$0.689	2.00%
Apache Trace Apartments	2001	3	2	1,235	$795	$0.644	2.00%

Guymon Rental Properties - Affordable

Name	Type	Year Built	Bedrooms	Bathrooms	Size (SF)	Rate	Rate/SF	Vacancy
Garland Square	LIHTC	1996	2	1	773	$565	$0.731	5.00%
Garland Square	LIHTC	1996	3	2	900	$635	$0.706	5.00%
Pheasant Creek Apartments	USDA RD	1979	1	1	535	N/A	N/A	2.00%
Pheasant Creek Apartments	USDA RD	1979	2	2	624	N/A	N/A	2.00%
Dale Lofts	LIHTC	1948	2	2	1,044	$595	$0.570	16.70%
Dale Lofts	LIHTC	1948	3	2	1,134	$695	$0.613	16.70%
Whispering Plains Apartments	LIHTC	2000	1	1	625	$440	$0.704	6.70%
Whispering Plains Apartments	LIHTC	2000	2	2	875	$515	$0.589	6.70%
Whispering Plains Apartments	LIHTC	2000	3	2	1,130	$590	$0.522	6.70%
Central Plains Village I & II	USDA RD	1988	1	1	600	$625	$1.042	1.70%
Central Plains Village I & II	USDA RD	1988	1	1	600	$565	$0.942	1.70%
Central Plains Village I & II	USDA RD	1988	2	1	800	$700	$0.875	1.70%
Central Plains Village I & II	USDA RD	1988	2	1	800	$635	$0.794	1.70%

The previous rent surveys encompass over four hundred rental units in seven complexes. These properties are located throughout the community and provide a good indication of the availability and rental structure of multifamily property. Concessions such as free rent or no deposit were not evident in the competitive market survey, which is typical for this market. Review of historical rental data indicates the comparable rental rates have generally remained stable, despite high levels of market demand, especially among market rate units. Vacancy levels at surveyed properties ranged from 0% to 6.67%, with an average of 3.32%. The vast majority of vacant units had been leased or had applications in process. Discussions with rental market participants in Guymon indicated wait times of greater than six months for a rental unit to become available. The Dale Lofts units, which are still in the lease-up phase, began leasing in August 2015. As of October 2015, 10 units had been preleased, indicating an average monthly absorption rate of 3.3 units, or 27.5%.

Based on the number of units identified as rentals by the 2010 Census, it is reasonable to assume that a significant number of single family residences are rentals as well as smaller complexes (under 20 units) not surveyed by this analyst. This analyst also spoke to a property manager with several single family houses which rent in Guymon. These units are typically 2 or 3 bedroom floorplans, and rent in the $600 to $900 per month range. Single family homes with 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, and that are less than 10 years of age can rent for $1,200 per month. The property manager noted that the units are typically 100% occupied and can be rented as quickly as the vacancy occurs.

The high demand for rental housing, especially rental housing without income restrictions, will only continue to be exacerbated by population growth in the area. New housing supply is needed immediately, and additional housing supply will continue to be in demand as the area population continues to grow at rates that outpace the statewide level. However, despite the demand for new housing, the high cost of labor and materials in the area makes cost feasibility for new multifamily construction difficult to achieve.

Rental Market Vacancy – Guymon

The developments outlined previously report occupancy levels typically above 95%. These occupancy levels are typical of well-maintained and poorly maintained properties alike. The ability of older, physically deteriorating facilities to maintain high occupancy levels reflects the lack of available housing stock in the Guymon market. The city's market rate and USDA RD properties typically stay

well occupied. There is a small amount of vacancy in the city's LIHTC properties: the income restrictions at these properties effectively eliminate employees of Seaboard Foods, as well as many of the workers employed in the oil and gas industry. The overall market vacancy of rental housing units was reported at 1.97% by the Census Bureau as of the most recent American Community Survey.

As noted above, the majority of complexes in Guymon report occupancy levels above 95%. Although this analyst's survey does not include all rental units in Guymon, it represents a reasonable market sample of available units. It is the opinion of this analyst that the overall vacancy rate will remain at minimal levels if no new units are added. It is also obvious that new moderately priced well managed apartment developments would be quickly absorbed and not have a significant negative impact on existing properties.

Rent Survey 1
Central Plains Village I & II

Rent Survey 2
Whispering Plains Apartments

Rent Survey 3
Apache Trace Apartments

Rent Survey 4
Dale Lofts

Rent Survey 5
Crestview West Apartments

Rent Survey 6
Pheasant Creek Apartments

Rent Survey 7
Garland Square

Summary of HUD Subsidized Properties

The following tables present data for housing units and households subsidized by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, for Texas County, the State of Oklahoma, and the United States. This data is taken from HUD's "Picture of Subsidized Households" data for 2013, the most recent year available.

HUD Programs in Texas County

Texas County	# Units	Occupancy Rate	Avg. Household Income	Tenant Contribution	Federal Contribution	% of Total Rent
Public Housing	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing Choice Vouchers	13	95%	$10,777	$278	$226	55.08%
Mod Rehab	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Section 8 NC/SR	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Section 236	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Multi-Family Other	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Summary of All HUD Programs	13	95%	$10,777	$278	$226	55.08%
State of Oklahoma						
Public Housing	13,088	96%	$11,328	$215	$371	36.71%
Housing Choice Vouchers	24,651	93%	$10,766	$283	$470	37.57%
Mod Rehab	158	89%	$7,272	$129	$509	20.17%
Section 8 NC/SR	4,756	93%	$10,730	$242	$465	34.24%
Section 236	428	89%	$8,360	$192	$344	35.82%
Multi-Family Other	7,518	91%	$7,691	$176	$448	28.18%
Summary of All HUD Programs	50,599	94%	$10,360	$242	$440	35.49%
United States						
Public Housing	1,150,867	94%	$13,724	$275	$512	34.91%
Housing Choice Vouchers	2,386,237	92%	$13,138	$346	$701	33.04%
Mod Rehab	19,148	87%	$8,876	$153	$664	18.78%
Section 8 NC/SR	840,900	96%	$12,172	$274	$677	28.80%
Section 236	126,859	93%	$14,347	$211	$578	26.74%
Multi-Family Other	656,456	95%	$11,135	$255	$572	30.80%
Summary of All HUD Programs	5,180,467	94%	$12,892	$304	$637	32.30%

Source: U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development, Picture of Subsidized Households - 2013

Among all HUD programs, there are 13 housing units located within Texas County, with an overall occupancy rate of 95%. The average household income among households living in these units is $10,777. Total monthly rent for these units averages $504, with the federal contribution averaging $226 (44.92%) and the tenant's contribution averaging $278 (55.08%).

Percentage of Total Rent Paid by Tenant - HUD Subsidized Properties
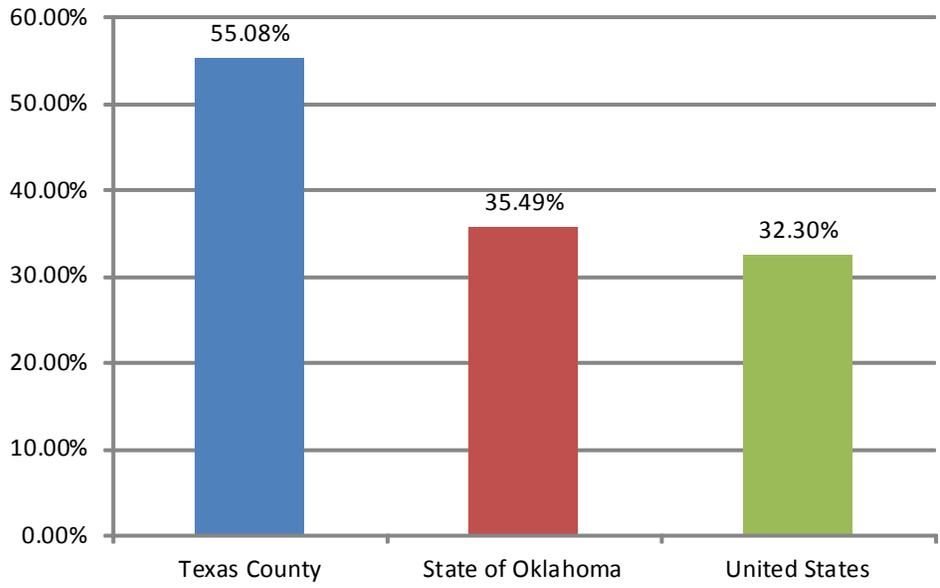
Source: 2013 HUD Picture of Subsidized Households

The following table presents select demographic variables among the households living in units subsidized by HUD.

Demographics of Persons in HUD Programs in Texas County

Texas County	# Units	% Single Mothers	% w/ Disability	% Age 62+	% Age 62+ w/ Disability	% Minority
Public Housing	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing Choice Vouchers	13	8%	86%	46%	83%	31%
Mod Rehab	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Section 8 NC/SR	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Section 236	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Multi-Family Other	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Summary of All HUD Programs	13	8%	86%	46%	83%	31%
State of Oklahoma						
Public Housing	13,088	33%	22%	28%	63%	44%
Housing Choice Vouchers	24,651	46%	25%	17%	77%	60%
Mod Rehab	158	46%	17%	13%	67%	42%
Section 8 NC/SR	4,756	14%	32%	52%	28%	25%
Section 236	428	32%	22%	24%	32%	33%
Multi-Family Other	7,518	42%	12%	22%	25%	47%
Summary of All HUD Programs	50,599	38%	23%	25%	53%	50%
United States						
Public Housing	1,150,867	36%	20%	31%	48%	71%
Housing Choice Vouchers	2,386,237	44%	22%	22%	68%	67%
Mod Rehab	19,148	28%	27%	24%	69%	71%
Section 8 NC/SR	840,900	18%	21%	56%	19%	45%
Section 236	126,859	25%	13%	47%	16%	59%
Multi-Family Other	656,456	31%	13%	44%	16%	63%
Summary of All HUD Programs	5,180,467	36%	20%	33%	40%	64%

Source: U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development, Picture of Subsidized Households - 2013

8% of housing units are occupied by single parents with female heads of household. 86% of households have at least one person with a disability. 46% of households have either a householder or spouse age 62 or above. Of the households age 62 or above, 83% have one or more disabilities. Finally, 31% of households are designated as racial or ethnic minorities.

Percentage of Households with Disabilities - HUD Subsidized Properties
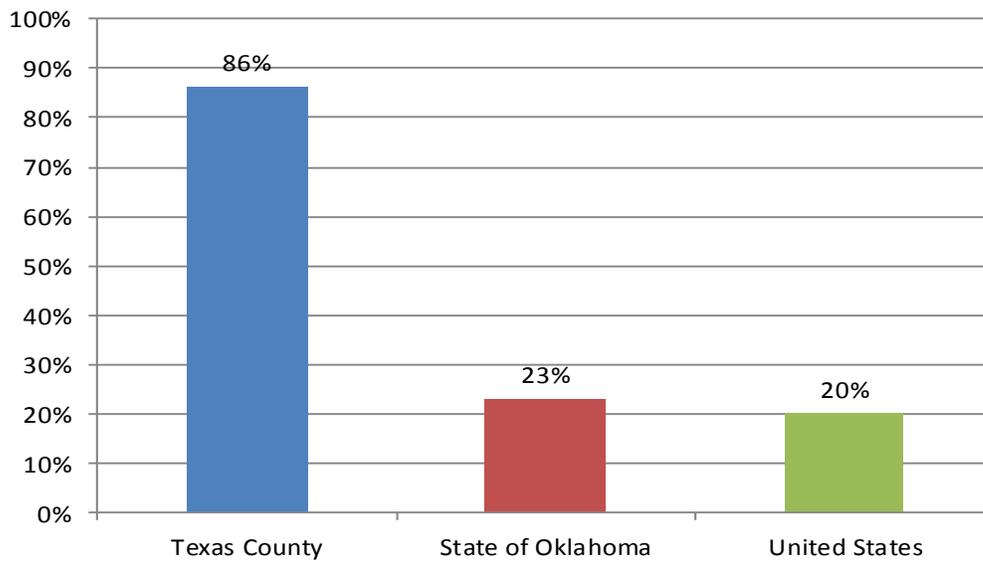
Source: 2013 HUD Picture of Subsidized Households

Percentage of Households Age 62+ - HUD Subsidized Properties
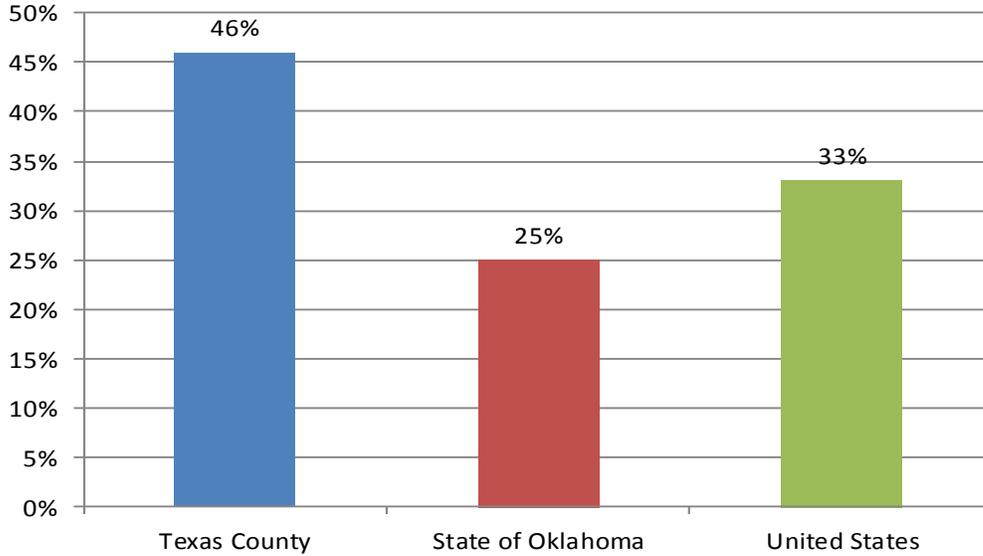
Source: 2013 HUD Picture of Subsidized Households

Percentage of Minority Households - HUD Subsidized Properties
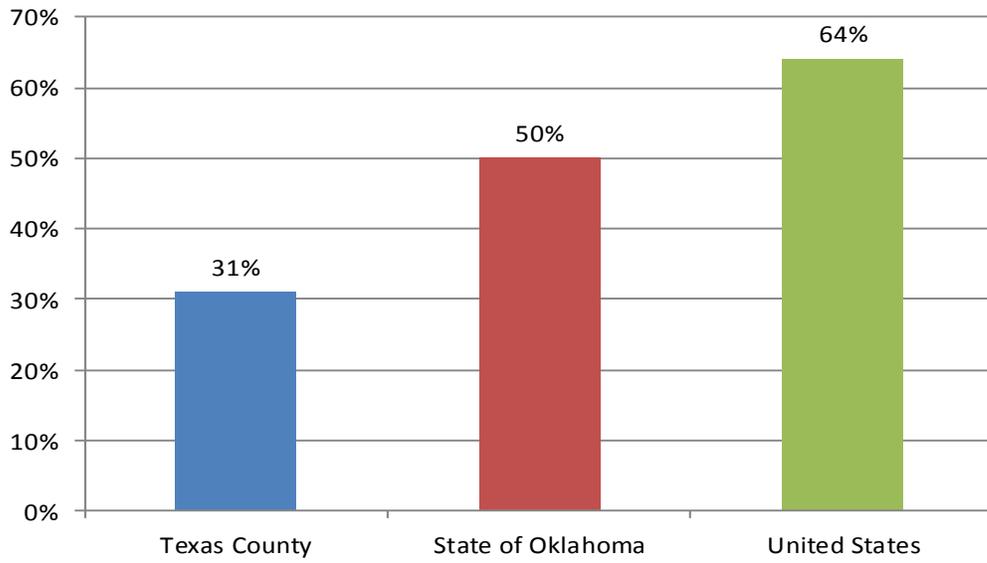
Source: 2013 HUD Picture of Subsidized Households

Projected Housing Need

Consolidated Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS)

This section will analyze data from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's Consolidated Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) dataset for Texas County. This data is typically separated into household income thresholds, defined by HUD Area Median Family Income (HAMFI). HUD Area Median Family Income (HAMFI) is equivalent to Area Median Income (AMI) for the purposes of this report. This data is considered the best indicator of housing need available which separates need into household income thresholds as defined by HUD.

Cost Burden by Income Threshold

The next table presents CHAS data for Texas County regarding housing cost burden as a percentage of household income. Renter costs are considered to be the sum of contract rent and any utilities not paid by the landlord (such as electricity, natural gas, and water, but not including telephone service, cable service, internet service, etc.). Homeowner costs include mortgage debt service (or similar debts such as deeds of trust or contracts for deed), utilities, property taxes and property insurance.

Households are considered to be cost overburdened if their housing costs (renter or owner) are greater than 30% of their gross household income. A household is "severely" overburdened if their housing costs are greater than 50% of their gross household income.

## Texas County : CHAS - Housing Cost Burden by HAMFI

Household Income / Cost Burden	Owners		Renters	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Income < 30% HAMFI	**280**		**440**	
Cost Burden Less Than 30%	85	30.36%	120	27.27%
Cost Burden Between 30%-50%	80	28.57%	10	2.27%
Cost Burden Greater Than 50%	115	41.07%	250	56.82%
Not Computed (no/negative income)	4	1.43%	65	14.77%
Income 30%-50% HAMFI	**555**		**415**	
Cost Burden Less Than 30%	275	49.55%	180	43.37%
Cost Burden Between 30%-50%	145	26.13%	175	42.17%
Cost Burden Greater Than 50%	135	24.32%	55	13.25%
Not Computed (no/negative income)	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Income 50%-80% HAMFI	**700**		**520**	
Cost Burden Less Than 30%	580	82.86%	455	87.50%
Cost Burden Between 30%-50%	115	16.43%	65	12.50%
Cost Burden Greater Than 50%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Not Computed (no/negative income)	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Income 80%-100% HAMFI	**595**		**195**	
Cost Burden Less Than 30%	530	89.08%	195	100.00%
Cost Burden Between 30%-50%	60	10.08%	0	0.00%
Cost Burden Greater Than 50%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Not Computed (no/negative income)	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
All Incomes	**4,525**		**2,615**	
Cost Burden Less Than 30%	3,785	83.65%	1,995	76.29%
Cost Burden Between 30%-50%	470	10.39%	250	9.56%
Cost Burden Greater Than 50%	260	5.75%	305	11.66%
Not Computed (no/negative income)	4	0.09%	65	2.49%

Source: 2008-2012 HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy, Table 8

The next table summarizes the data from the previous table for households with cost burden greater than 30% of gross income, followed by a chart comparing these figures for Texas County with the State of Oklahoma as a whole, and the United States.

Texas County : Households by Income by Cost Burden

Household Income Threshold	Owners		Renters	
	Total	% w/ Cost > 30% Income	Total	% w/ Cost > 30% Income
Income < 30% HAMFI	280	69.64%	440	59.09%
Income 30%-50% HAMFI	555	50.45%	415	55.42%
Income 50%-80% HAMFI	700	16.43%	520	12.50%
Income 80%-100% HAMFI	595	10.08%	195	0.00%
All Incomes	4,525	16.13%	2,615	21.22%

Source: 2008-2012 HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy, Table 8

Households by Income Threshold: Percentage with Housing Cost Over 30% of Income
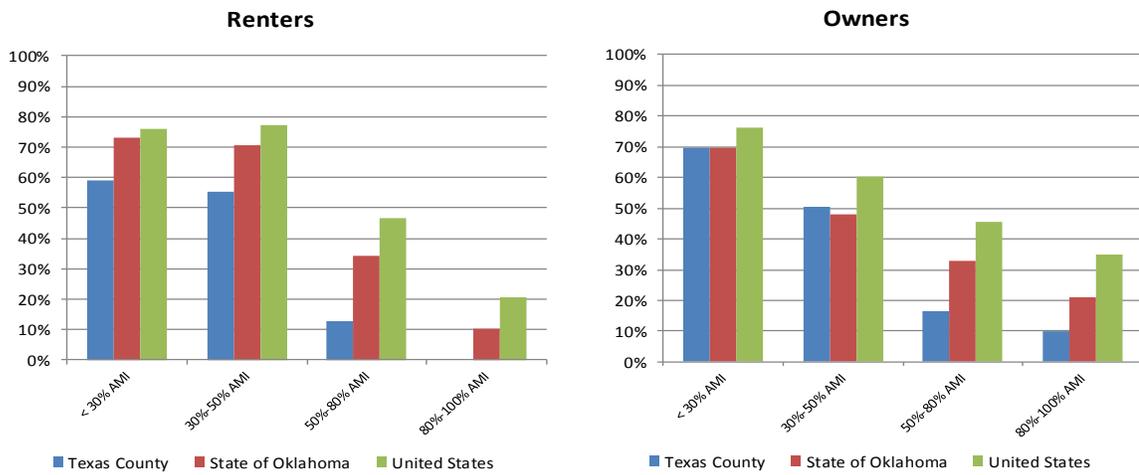
Source: 2008-2012 HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy, Table 6

Substandard Conditions / Overcrowding by Income Threshold

The following table summarizes data regarding substandard housing conditions and overcrowding, separated by owner/renter and HAMFI income threshold. Substandard housing conditions are defined by HUD as any housing unit lacking either complete plumbing or a complete kitchen.

A housing unit without "complete plumbing" is any housing unit lacking one or more of the following features (they do not need to all be present in the same room):

1. Hot and cold running water
2. A flush toilet
3. A bathtub or shower

A lack of a complete kitchen is any housing unit lacking any one or more of the three following items:

1. A sink with a faucet
2. A stove or range

3.   A refrigerator

Households are considered to be "overcrowded" if the household has more than 1.0 persons per room (note that this definition is "room" including bedrooms, living rooms and kitchens, as opposed to only "bedrooms"), and is "severely overcrowded" if the household has more than 1.5 persons per room.

## Texas County : CHAS - HAMFI by Substandard Conditions / Overcrowding

Household Income / Housing Problem	Owners		Renters	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Income < 30% HAMFI	**280**		**440**	
Between 1.0 and 1.5 Persons per Room	0	0.00%	15	3.41%
More than 1.5 Persons per Room	10	3.57%	0	0.00%
Lacks Complete Kitchen or Plumbing	20	7.14%	4	0.91%
Income 30%-50% HAMFI	**555**		**415**	
Between 1.0 and 1.5 Persons per Room	10	1.80%	4	0.96%
More than 1.5 Persons per Room	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Lacks Complete Kitchen or Plumbing	4	0.72%	15	3.61%
Income 50%-80% HAMFI	**700**		**520**	
Between 1.0 and 1.5 Persons per Room	35	5.00%	120	23.08%
More than 1.5 Persons per Room	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Lacks Complete Kitchen or Plumbing	0	0.00%	25	4.81%
Income 80%-100% HAMFI	**595**		**195**	
Between 1.0 and 1.5 Persons per Room	50	8.40%	0	0.00%
More than 1.5 Persons per Room	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Lacks Complete Kitchen or Plumbing	0	0.00%	10	5.13%
All Incomes	**4,525**		**2,615**	
Between 1.0 and 1.5 Persons per Room	200	4.42%	224	8.57%
More than 1.5 Persons per Room	25	0.55%	0	0.00%
Lacks Complete Kitchen or Plumbing	39	0.86%	58	2.22%

Source: 2008-2012 HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy, Table 3

The next table summarizes this data for overcrowding (i.e. all households with greater than 1.0 persons per room), with a chart comparing this data between Texas County, Oklahoma and the nation.

Texas County : Households by Income by Overcrowding

Household Income Threshold	Owners		Renters	
	Total	% > 1.0 Persons per Room	Total	% > 1.0 Persons per Room
Income < 30% HAMFI	280	3.57%	440	3.41%
Income 30%-50% HAMFI	555	1.80%	415	0.96%
Income 50%-80% HAMFI	700	5.00%	520	23.08%
Income 80%-100% HAMFI	595	8.40%	195	0.00%
All Incomes	4,525	4.97%	2,615	8.57%

Source: 2008-2012 HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy, Table 3

Households by Income Threshold: Percentage with More than 1.0 Persons per Room
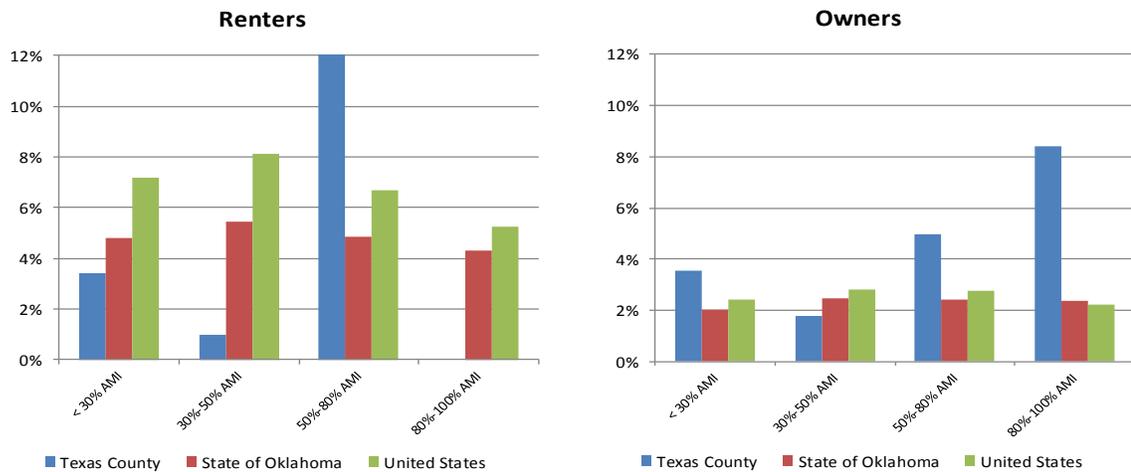
Source: 2008-2012 HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy, Table 3

The table following summarizes this data for substandard housing conditions, with a comparison chart between Texas County, the state and the nation.

Texas County : Households by Income by Substandard Conditions

Household Size/Type	Owners		Renters	
	Total	% Lacking Kitchen or Plumbing	Total	% Lacking Kitchen or Plumbing
Income < 30% HAMFI	280	7.14%	440	0.91%
Income 30%-50% HAMFI	555	0.72%	415	3.61%
Income 50%-80% HAMFI	700	0.00%	520	4.81%
Income 80%-100% HAMFI	595	0.00%	195	5.13%
All Incomes	4,525	0.86%	2,615	2.22%

Source: 2008-2012 HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy, Table 3

Households by Income Threshold: Percentage Lacking Complete Plumbing and/or Kitchen
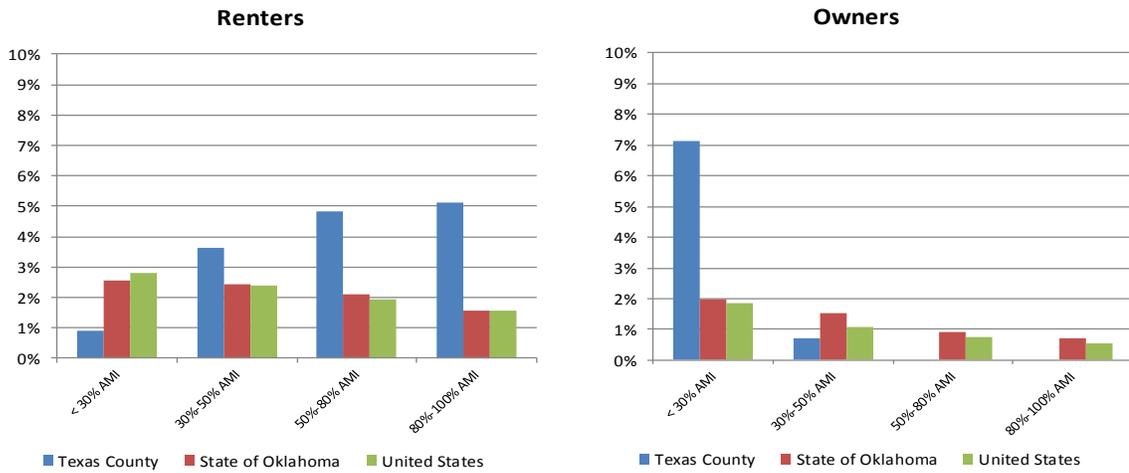
Cost Burden by Household Type

The following table provides a breakdown of households by HAMFI, and by household type and size, and by housing cost burden. The categories of household type provided by HUD are:

- Elderly Family: Households with two persons, either or both age 62 or over.

- Small Family: 2 persons, neither age 62 or over, or families with 3 or 4 persons of any age.

- Large Family: families with 5 or more persons.

- Elderly Non-Family (single persons age 62 or over, or unrelated elderly individuals)

- Non-Elderly, Non-Family: all other households.

Texas County : CHAS - Housing Cost Burden by Household Type / HAMFI

Income, Household Size/Type	Owners			Renters		
	Total	No. w/ Cost > 30% Income	Pct. w/ Cost > 30% Income	Total	No. w/ Cost > 30% Income	Pct. w/ Cost > 30% Income
Income < 30% HAMFI	**280**	**188**	**67.14%**	**440**	**257**	**58.41%**
Elderly Family	20	4	20.00%	20	4	20.00%
Small Family (2-4 persons)	55	40	72.73%	195	139	71.28%
Large Family (5 or more persons)	15	10	66.67%	15	10	66.67%
Elderly Non-Family	125	80	64.00%	30	15	50.00%
Non-Family, Non-Elderly	65	54	83.08%	185	89	48.11%
Income 30%-50% HAMFI	**555**	**278**	**50.09%**	**415**	**234**	**56.39%**
Elderly Family	75	4	5.33%	35	35	100.00%
Small Family (2-4 persons)	225	140	62.22%	170	70	41.18%
Large Family (5 or more persons)	25	20	80.00%	35	24	68.57%
Elderly Non-Family	175	85	48.57%	40	45	112.50%
Non-Family, Non-Elderly	60	29	48.33%	130	60	46.15%
Income 50%-80% HAMFI	**700**	**119**	**17.00%**	**520**	**63**	**12.12%**
Elderly Family	125	25	20.00%	4	4	100.00%
Small Family (2-4 persons)	330	30	9.09%	200	55	27.50%
Large Family (5 or more persons)	50	4	8.00%	145	0	0.00%
Elderly Non-Family	135	35	25.93%	55	0	0.00%
Non-Family, Non-Elderly	60	25	41.67%	115	4	3.48%
Income 80%-100% HAMFI	**595**	**59**	**9.92%**	**195**	**0**	**0.00%**
Elderly Family	75	0	0.00%	4	0	0.00%
Small Family (2-4 persons)	235	30	12.77%	75	0	0.00%
Large Family (5 or more persons)	100	0	0.00%	25	0	0.00%
Elderly Non-Family	70	4	5.71%	10	0	0.00%
Non-Family, Non-Elderly	110	25	22.73%	85	0	0.00%
All Incomes	**4,525**	**727**	**16.07%**	**2,615**	**554**	**21.19%**
Elderly Family	795	33	4.15%	88	43	48.86%
Small Family (2-4 persons)	2,210	305	13.80%	1,215	264	21.73%
Large Family (5 or more persons)	490	34	6.94%	375	34	9.07%
Elderly Non-Family	620	208	33.55%	139	60	43.17%
Non-Family, Non-Elderly	405	147	36.30%	800	153	19.13%

Source: 2008-2012 HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy, Table 7

Texas County : Households under 80% AMI by Cost Burden

Household Size/Type		Owners			Renters	
	Total	No. w/ Cost > 30% Income	Pct. w/ Cost > 30% Income	Total	No. w/ Cost > 30% Income	Pct. w/ Cost > 30% Income
Income < 80% HAMFI	**1,535**	**585**	**38.11%**	**1,375**	**554**	**40.29%**
Elderly Family	220	33	15.00%	59	43	72.88%
Small Family (2-4 persons)	610	210	34.43%	565	264	46.73%
Large Family (5 or more persons)	90	34	37.78%	195	34	17.44%
Elderly Non-Family	435	200	45.98%	125	60	48.00%
Non-Family, Non-Elderly	185	108	58.38%	430	153	35.58%

Source: 2008-2012 HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy, Table 7

Households Under 80% of AMI: Percentage Housing Cost Overburdened
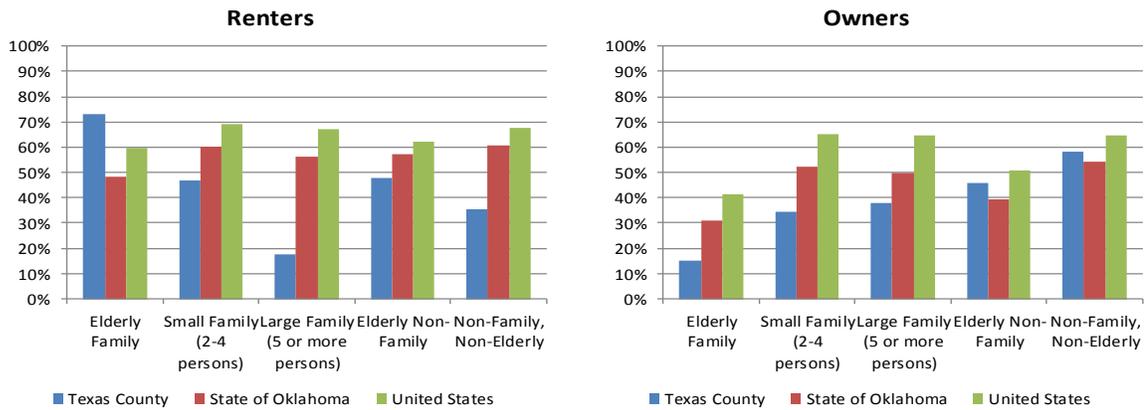
Source: 2008-2012 HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy, Table 7

Housing Problems by Household Type

The next set of tables presents data by household type and whether or not the household is experiencing *any* housing problems. Housing problems are defined by HUD as any household meeting any of the three following criteria:

1. Housing costs greater than 30% of income (cost-overburdened).

2. Living in a housing unit lacking complete plumbing or a complete kitchen (substandard housing unit).

3. Living in a housing unit with more than 1.0 persons per room (overcrowding).

Texas County : CHAS - Housing Problems by Household Type and HAMFI

Income, Household Size/Type	Owners			Renters		
	Total	No. w/ Housing Problems	Pct. w/ Housing Problems	Total	No. w/ Housing Problems	Pct. w/ Housing Problems
Income < 30% HAMFI	**280**	**199**	**71.07%**	**440**	**274**	**62.27%**
Elderly Family	20	4	20.00%	20	4	20.00%
Small Family (2-4 persons)	55	40	72.73%	195	145	74.36%
Large Family (5 or more persons)	15	10	66.67%	15	15	100.00%
Elderly Non-Family	125	90	72.00%	30	20	66.67%
Non-Family, Non-Elderly	65	55	84.62%	185	90	48.65%
Income 30%-50% HAMFI	**555**	**284**	**51.17%**	**415**	**235**	**56.63%**
Elderly Family	75	4	5.33%	35	35	100.00%
Small Family (2-4 persons)	225	145	64.44%	170	70	41.18%
Large Family (5 or more persons)	25	20	80.00%	35	25	71.43%
Elderly Non-Family	175	85	48.57%	40	40	100.00%
Non-Family, Non-Elderly	60	30	50.00%	130	65	50.00%
Income 50%-80% HAMFI	**700**	**150**	**21.43%**	**520**	**208**	**40.00%**
Elderly Family	125	25	20.00%	4	4	100.00%
Small Family (2-4 persons)	330	35	10.61%	200	85	42.50%
Large Family (5 or more persons)	50	30	60.00%	145	115	79.31%
Elderly Non-Family	135	35	25.93%	55	0	0.00%
Non-Family, Non-Elderly	60	25	41.67%	115	4	3.48%
Income Greater than 80% of HAMFI	**2,985**	**324**	**10.85%**	**1,240**	**99**	**7.98%**
Elderly Family	580	4	0.69%	30	0	0.00%
Small Family (2-4 persons)	1,600	125	7.81%	650	60	9.23%
Large Family (5 or more persons)	400	140	35.00%	185	35	18.92%
Elderly Non-Family	185	10	5.41%	10	0	0.00%
Non-Family, Non-Elderly	225	45	20.00%	370	4	1.08%
All Incomes	**4,520**	**957**	**21.17%**	**2,615**	**816**	**31.20%**
Elderly Family	800	37	4.63%	89	43	48.31%
Small Family (2-4 persons)	2,210	345	15.61%	1,215	360	29.63%
Large Family (5 or more persons)	490	200	40.82%	380	190	50.00%
Elderly Non-Family	620	220	35.48%	135	60	44.44%
Non-Family, Non-Elderly	410	155	37.80%	800	163	20.38%

Source: 2008-2012 HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy, Table 16

Texas County : Households under 80% AMI by Housing Problems

		Owners			Renters	
		No. w/	Pct. w/		No. w/	Pct. w/
		Housing	Housing		Housing	Housing
Household Size/Type	Total	Problems	Problems	Total	Problems	Problems
Income < 80% HAMFI	**1,535**	**633**	**41.24%**	**1,375**	**717**	**52.15%**
Elderly Family	220	33	15.00%	59	43	72.88%
Small Family (2-4 persons)	610	220	36.07%	565	300	53.10%
Large Family (5 or more persons)	90	60	66.67%	195	155	79.49%
Elderly Non-Family	435	210	48.28%	125	60	48.00%
Non-Family, Non-Elderly	185	110	59.46%	430	159	36.98%

Source: 2008-2012 HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy, Table 7

Households Under 80% of AMI: Percentage with Housing Problems
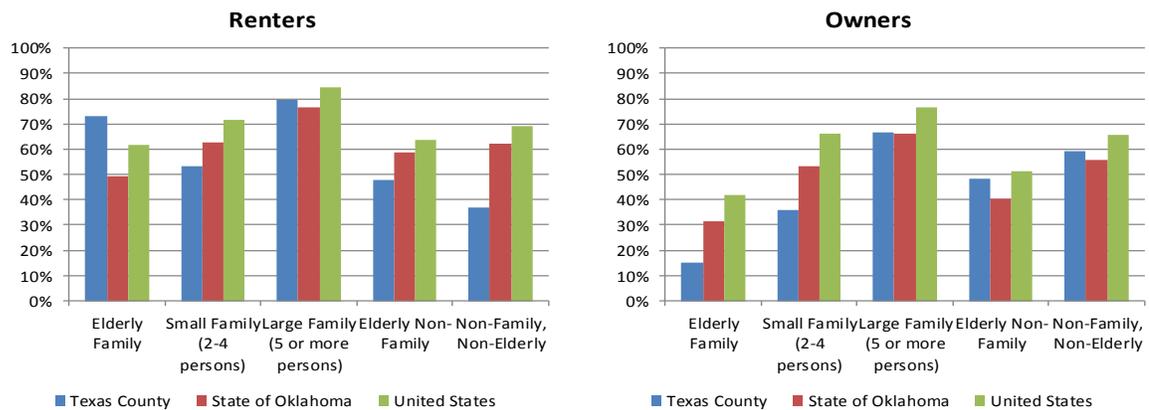
Source: 2008-2012 HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy, Table 7

Housing Problems by Race / Ethnicity

Data presented in the following tables summarizes housing problems (as previously defined), by HAMFI threshold, and by race/ethnicity, for Texas County. Under CFR 91.305(b)(1)(ii)(2), racial or ethnic groups have disproportionate need if "the percentage of persons in a category of need who are members of a particular racial or ethnic group in a category of need is at least 10 percentage points higher than the percentage of persons in the category as a whole."

Texas County : CHAS - Housing Problems by Race / Ethnicity and HAMFI

Income, Race / Ethnicity	Owners			Renters		
	Total	No. w/ Housing Problems	Pct. w/ Housing Problems	Total	No. w/ Housing Problems	Pct. w/ Housing Problems
Income < 30% HAMFI	**284**	**205**	**72.2%**	**440**	**275**	**62.5%**
White alone, non-Hispanic	214	175	81.8%	225	155	68.9%
Black or African-American alone	0	0	N/A	20	0	0.0%
Asian alone	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
American Indian alone	0	0	N/A	4	4	100.0%
Pacific Islander alone	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Hispanic, any race	70	30	42.9%	190	110	57.9%
Other (including multiple races)	0	0	N/A	4	4	100.0%
Income 30%-50% HAMFI	**550**	**280**	**50.9%**	**415**	**235**	**56.6%**
White alone, non-Hispanic	385	195	50.6%	280	170	60.7%
Black or African-American alone	0	0	N/A	25	25	100.0%
Asian alone	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
American Indian alone	0	0	N/A	4	4	100.0%
Pacific Islander alone	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Hispanic, any race	170	85	50.0%	100	35	35.0%
Other (including multiple races)	4	4	100.0%	4	4	100.0%
Income 50%-80% HAMFI	**700**	**150**	**21.4%**	**520**	**210**	**40.4%**
White alone, non-Hispanic	365	40	11.0%	260	85	32.7%
Black or African-American alone	0	0	N/A	25	25	100.0%
Asian alone	8	4	50.0%	0	0	N/A
American Indian alone	4	0	0.0%	4	4	100.0%
Pacific Islander alone	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Hispanic, any race	320	100	31.3%	210	100	47.6%
Other (including multiple races)	0	0	N/A	29	4	13.8%
Income 80%-100% HAMFI	**595**	**115**	**19.3%**	**195**	**10**	**5.1%**
White alone, non-Hispanic	345	70	20.3%	140	10	7.1%
Black or African-American alone	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Asian alone	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
American Indian alone	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Pacific Islander alone	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Hispanic, any race	245	45	18.4%	55	0	0.0%
Other (including multiple races)	4	0	0.0%	0	0	N/A
All Incomes	**4,524**	**960**	**21.2%**	**2,615**	**815**	**31.2%**
White alone, non-Hispanic	3,194	565	17.7%	1,430	460	32.2%
Black or African-American alone	0	0	N/A	100	50	50.0%
Asian alone	63	14	22.2%	0	0	N/A
American Indian alone	8	0	0.0%	22	12	54.5%
Pacific Islander alone	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Hispanic, any race	1,245	365	29.3%	955	290	30.4%
Other (including multiple races)	22	14	63.6%	117	12	10.3%

Source: 2008-2012 HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy, Table 1

Texas County : Households under 80% AMI by Race/Ethnicity

Household Size/Type	Owners			Renters		
	Total	No. w/ Housing Problems	Pct. w/ Housing Problems	Total	No. w/ Housing Problems	Pct. w/ Housing Problems
Income < 80% HAMFI	**1,534**	**635**	**41.40%**	**1,375**	**720**	**52.36%**
White alone, non-Hispanic	964	410	42.53%	765	410	53.59%
Black or African-American alone	0	0	N/A	70	50	71.43%
Asian alone	8	4	50.00%	0	0	N/A
American Indian alone	4	0	0.00%	12	12	100.00%
Pacific Islander alone	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Hispanic, any race	560	215	38.39%	500	245	49.00%
Other (including multiple races)	4	4	100.00%	37	12	32.43%

Source: 2008-2012 HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy, Table 7

Households Under 80% of AMI: Percentage with Housing Problems by Race

Source: 2008-2012 HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy, Table 7

Overall Anticipated Housing Demand

Future demand for housing units in Texas County can be estimated from population and household growth. Population estimates are based on known factors such as noted increases in the city employment base and indications from demographic services. In this case we have considered data from both the U.S. Census Bureau and Nielsen SiteReports. The estimates of changes in households and population were presented in a previous section of this report. The anticipated future demand is estimated for Guymon, as well as Texas County as a whole. The calculations are shown in the following tables.

Guymon Anticipated Demand

Households in Guymon grew at an annually compounded rate of 0.80% from 2000 to 2010. Nielsen SiteReports estimates households have grown 2.99% per year since that time, and that households will grow 2.04% per year through 2020. Local officials believe that the SiteReports estimate of population growth is at least accurate, and may understate the influx of population into the Guymon area over the past five years. As wind energy farms continue to create jobs throughout the region, and as Seaboard continues to expand their Guymon operations, population growth is expected to continue at a similar rate.

For these reasons we will rely on the Nielsen SiteReports forecast of 2.04% per year in forecasting future household growth for Guymon.

The percentage of owner households was estimated at 60.82% with renter households estimated at 39.18%, based on data from the U.S. Census Bureau. The estimated number of additional units needed to service increasing demand can be estimated by applying this percentage to the anticipated growth in households. It should be noted that this is an estimate of rental and owner requirements and should be relied upon only as a guideline for possible new demand. The calculations are shown below.

Future Housing Demand Estimates for Guymon

Year		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Household Estimates		4,581	4,675	4,770	4,867	4,967	5,068
Owner %:	60.82%	2,786	2,843	2,901	2,960	3,021	3,083
Renter %:	39.18%	1,795	1,831	1,869	1,907	1,946	1,985

Total New Owner Households		**296**
Total New Renter Households		**191**

Based on an estimated household growth rate of 2.04% per year, Guymon would require 296 new housing units for ownership, and 191 units for rent, over the next five years. Annually this equates to 59 units for ownership per year, and 38 units for rent per year. Between 2004 and 2014, only 72 new single family residences were permitted, or approximately 7 per year. Over this time period, only four multifamily units were permitted. The lack of new construction over the previous decade has compounded the housing shortage in Guymon.

Texas County Anticipated Demand

Households in Texas County grew at an annually compounded rate of 0.08% from 2000 to 2010. Nielsen SiteReports estimates households have grown 1.98% per year since that time, and that households will grow 1.56% per year through 2020. Like Guymon, Texas County as a whole experienced rapid growth between 2010 and 2015. As Guymon continues to grow in population, so will Texas County. For these reasons we will rely on the Nielsen SiteReports forecast of 1.56% per year in forecasting future household growth for Texas County.

The percentage of owner households was estimated at 64.58% with renter households estimated at 35.42%, based on data from the U.S. Census Bureau. The estimated number of additional units needed to service increasing demand can be estimated by applying this percentage to the anticipated growth in households. It should be noted that this is an estimate of rental and owner requirements and should be relied upon only as a guideline for possible new demand. The calculations are shown below.

Future Housing Demand Estimates for Texas County

Year		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Household Estimates		7,955	8,079	8,205	8,333	8,463	8,595
Owner %:	64.58%	5,138	5,218	5,299	5,382	5,466	5,551
Renter %:	35.42%	2,817	2,861	2,906	2,951	2,997	3,044

Total New Owner Households		**413**
Total New Renter Households		**227**

Based on an estimated household growth rate of 1.56% per year, Texas County would require 413 new housing units for ownership, and 227 units for rent, over the next five years. Annually this equates to 83 units for ownership per year, and 45 units for rent per year. The area of Texas County outside of Guymon will need 117 new ownership units and 36 housing units for rental occupancy.

Housing Demand – Population Subsets

This section will address 5-year forecasted needs and trends for population special population subsets for Texas County. These forecasts are based on the previously forecasted overall trends for the next five years.

Housing Needs by Income Thresholds

The first table will address future housing needs and trends for households in Texas County by income threshold: households within incomes below 30%, 50%, 60% and 80% of Area Median Income, by tenure (owner/renter). These forecasts are primarily based on HUD Consolidated Housing Affordability Strategy data presented previously. Households with incomes below 60% of Area Median Income (AMI) are estimated at 120% of the households at 50% of AMI. Note that these figures are cumulative and should not be added across income thresholds.

Texas County: 2015-2020 Housing Needs by Income Threshold

	Owner Subset %	Renter Subset %	Owners	Renters	Total
Total New Demand: 2015-2020	100.00%	100.00%	413	227	640
Less than 30% AMI	6.19%	16.83%	26	38	**64**
Less than 50% AMI	18.45%	32.70%	76	74	**150**
Less than 60% AMI	22.14%	39.24%	92	89	**180**
Less than 80% AMI	33.92%	52.58%	140	119	**259**

Elderly Housing Needs

The next table will address future housing needs and trends for households with elderly persons (age 62 and up). Like the previous table, this data is based on the overall trends previously defined, and the 2008-2012 CHAS data previously discussed (specifically CHAS Table 16). It is further broken down by income threshold and tenure.

Texas County: 2015-2020 Housing Needs Age 62 and Up

	Owner Subset %	Renter Subset %	Elderly Owners	Elderly Renters	Elderly Total
Total New Elderly (62+) Demand: 2015-2020	31.27%	8.68%	129	20	**149**
Elderly less than 30% AMI	3.20%	1.91%	13	4	**18**
Elderly less than 50% AMI	8.73%	4.78%	36	11	**47**
Elderly less than 60% AMI	10.48%	5.74%	43	13	**56**
Elderly less than 80% AMI	14.48%	7.04%	60	16	**76**

Housing Needs for Persons with Disabilities / Special Needs

The following table will address future trends and needs for households with at least one household member with at least one disability as identified by HUD CHAS Table 6 (hearing or vision impairments, ambulatory limitations, cognitive limitations, self-care limitations, or independent living limitations). As with the previous tables, this data is also further broken down by income threshold and tenure.

Texas County: 2015-2020 Housing Needs for Persons with Disabilities

	Owner Subset %	Renter Subset %	Disabled Owners	Disabled Renters	**Disabled Total**
Total New Disabled Demand (2015-2020)	28.21%	21.22%	117	48	**165**
Elderly less than 30% AMI	2.43%	3.25%	10	7	**17**
Elderly less than 50% AMI	8.19%	8.22%	34	19	**52**
Elderly less than 60% AMI	9.82%	9.87%	41	22	**63**
Elderly less than 80% AMI	12.50%	11.85%	52	27	**79**

Housing Needs for Veterans

This section will address housing needs for households with at least one veteran. This data is not available through HUD's Consolidated Housing Affordability Strategy, so we have instead relied on data from the U.S. Census Bureau, specifically the 2009-2013 American Community Survey, Table C21007. This data is further broken down by tenure, poverty status, and disability status.

Texas County: 2015-2020 Housing Needs for Veterans

	Owner Subset %	Renter Subset %	Veteran Owners	Veteran Renters	**Veteran Total**
Total New Demand (2015-2020)	100.00%	100.00%	413	227	640
Total Veteran Demand	5.65%	5.65%	23	13	**36**
Veterans with Disabilities	1.90%	1.90%	8	4	**12**
Veterans Below Poverty	0.29%	0.29%	1	1	**2**
Disabled Veterans Below Poverty	0.20%	0.20%	1	0	**1**

Housing Needs for Working Families

The final table addresses housing needs for working families. Working families are in this case defined as families (households with at least two members related by blood or marriage) with at least one person employed. Like the forecasts for veteran needs, this data cannot be extracted from the HUD CHAS tables, so we have again relied on the Census Bureau's American Community Survey (table B23007 in this instance). The data is further broken down by the presence of children (below the age of 18).

Texas County: 2015-2020 Housing Needs for Working Families

	Owner Subset %	Renter Subset %	Owners	Renters	**Total**
Total New Demand (2015-2020)	100.00%	100.00%	413	227	640
Total Working Families	64.33%	64.33%	266	146	**412**
Working Families with Children Present	33.08%	33.08%	137	75	**212**

Special Topics

Texas County Disaster Resiliency Assessment

The purpose of this section is to assess at the county level key components of disaster resiliency. Housing location and quality as well as planning activities can help reduce impacts from disaster events and allow for faster recovery. Disasters can include tornadoes, extreme weather, high winds, as well as man-made events. These events may largely be inevitable, but the ability to reduce damage and casualties as well recovery can be improved with good planning.

C.0 Comprehensive Plans & Hazard Mitigation Plans

There are approximately 12 cities/towns/urbanized areas within the county.

Comprehensive plans are the guiding documents for cities of various sizes to address key aspects of their community from land use, transportation, environment, housing, and economic development. Guymon has been developing a comprehensive plan for the last year.

The other key plan for a city to manage, mitigate and plan for recovery related to disasters is a **Hazard Mitigation Plan** (or Emergency Management Plan). Often low density counties, the Hazard Mitigation Plan is done at the county level, though some cities may augment the county plan with a city plan.

- City of Guymon has an Emergency Operations Plan (2013)
- Texas County has a FEMA approved Hazard Mitigation Plan (2014)

C.2.1.1. Historical Data on Natural Disasters and Other Hazards

From the Texas County HMP between 1950 – 2013 there were 548 severe weather events (p.59):

> 420 Hailstorms
> 252 High Wind Events
> 68 Tornadoes
> 10 Floods
> 439 Wildfires
> 8 Droughts
> 3 Lightning
> 12 Extreme Heat
> 0 Dam Failures
> 0 "Felt" Earthquakes

Hailstorms

The Texas County HMP indicates that hailstorms occur at least once every fifty years with losses in one storm in 1994 $5,000 Town of Goodwell, $50,000 Optima, and $500,000 in Hardesty. The expectation is for 5 events (hailstorms) per year (Oklahoma Climatological Survey; Texas County HMP 2014).

High Wind Events

"Damaging winds occur relatively frequently across Texas County, including all participating jurisdictions and schools, usually in association with severe thunderstorms" (Texas County HMP 2014). Historically, high winds have caused 13 injuries and $4.096M in damages from 1956-2013 (Texas County HMP 2014). Vulnerability was assessed related to fire and power failure from downed power poles.

Severe Winter Storms

While winter extreme temperatures are prevalent across the state, Texas County HMP 2014 noted that 1 death occurred in 1997 from a blizzard event and that the Town of Goodwell had one of the top ten snowstorms in the state:

Top Ten Oklahoma Snowstorms (1951-2001)			
Rank	Date(s)	Max	Location
1.	21-22 February 1971	36	Buffalo
2.	24-25 Nov 1992	22	Laverne
3.	16 March 1970	20	Bartlesville
	16-17 January 2001	20	Kenton
5.	8-9 March 1994	19	Stillwater
	12-14 March 1999	19	Medford
7.	4-5 March 1989	18	Kansas
	18-19 January 1990	18	Goodwell
	22-24 December 1997	18	Laverne
	18-19 March 1999	18	Kenton

Tornados

Historic data on tornados between 1961-2014 there are 71 tornados documented. There were 13 injuries that occurred connected to these tornados, with 12 of those injuries happening in the 1982 tornado. There were 0 fatalities connected to tornadoes during this time period. Property losses between 1961-1996 ranged from $222,603 - $2,226,150. (The accounting methods used for losses changed in 1996.)   The losses estimated between 1996-2014 was $830,000. (NOAA Tornado Shapefile)

The following maps are showing the Social Vulnerability Index (see last section for details) overlayed with historic tornados. This provides a glimpse into how portions of the county that may currently be socially vulnerable (child care needs, transportation needs, elder needs, housing recovery needs, and civic capacity needs). Any disaster event, including tornados, could have dramatic impacts on these households. These maps are showing where a physical hazard, in this case tornados, may further impact socially vulnerable areas.

Texas County Hazard Mitigation Planning Update Committee in preparing the HMP estimated potential losses in the future and impacts on their community:

Estimated Losses – Major EF-5 Tornado Affecting 70% of Structures & Population of Texas County

Texas County – Potential Loss Scenario (Tornado or High Wind Event)							
Type of Structures	Total #	Hazard Area # (70%)	Hazard Area $	50% of Structures Destroyed	25% of Structures Received 50% Damage	25 % of Structures Received 25% Damage	Total Damages
Residential	8,208	5,745	$502,113,000	$251,056,500	$62,753,200	$31,376,600	$345,186,300
Commercial/Industrial	1,164	815	$90,230,280	$45,115,140	$11,292,624	$5,646,312	$62,054,076
Government	26	18	$7,800,560	$3,900,280	$975,070	$487,535	$5,362,885
Schools / Education	270	189	$109,139,559	$54,569,780	$13,642,444	$6,821,222	$75,033,446
Total # of Structures	9,668						
Structures Damaged	6,767						
All Property In County	$1,013,305,986						
Damages (Hazard Area)	$487,636,707						
Total County Population	20,640						
Population Hazard Area	14,448						

(All fractions added to nearest whole number)

These estimates and projections are intended for the community to understand the need to plan in advance and be prepared for recovery after an event.

Mitigation strategies outlined in the HMP that are directly connected to housing strategies include:

"Goal 3: To determine which areas are considered high-risk areas, or suffer repetitive losses associated with natural disasters, and reduce the total number of these areas.

- Objective: To identify structures and locations that suffers repetitive losses from disasters. This objective could include the purchase, relocation, retrofitting or removal of structures located in areas of unusually high fire danger. This also addresses county roads that frequently wash out when it rains." (Texas County HMP, p196)

Social Vulnerability - Impacts on Housing & Disaster Resiliency

Tornado Events 1950 - 2014

Texas County

Social Vulnerability - Impacts on Housing & Disaster Resiliency
Tornado Events 1950 - 2014
Texas County

Social Vulnerability - Impacts on Housing & Disaster Resiliency
Tornado Events 1950 - 2014
Texas County
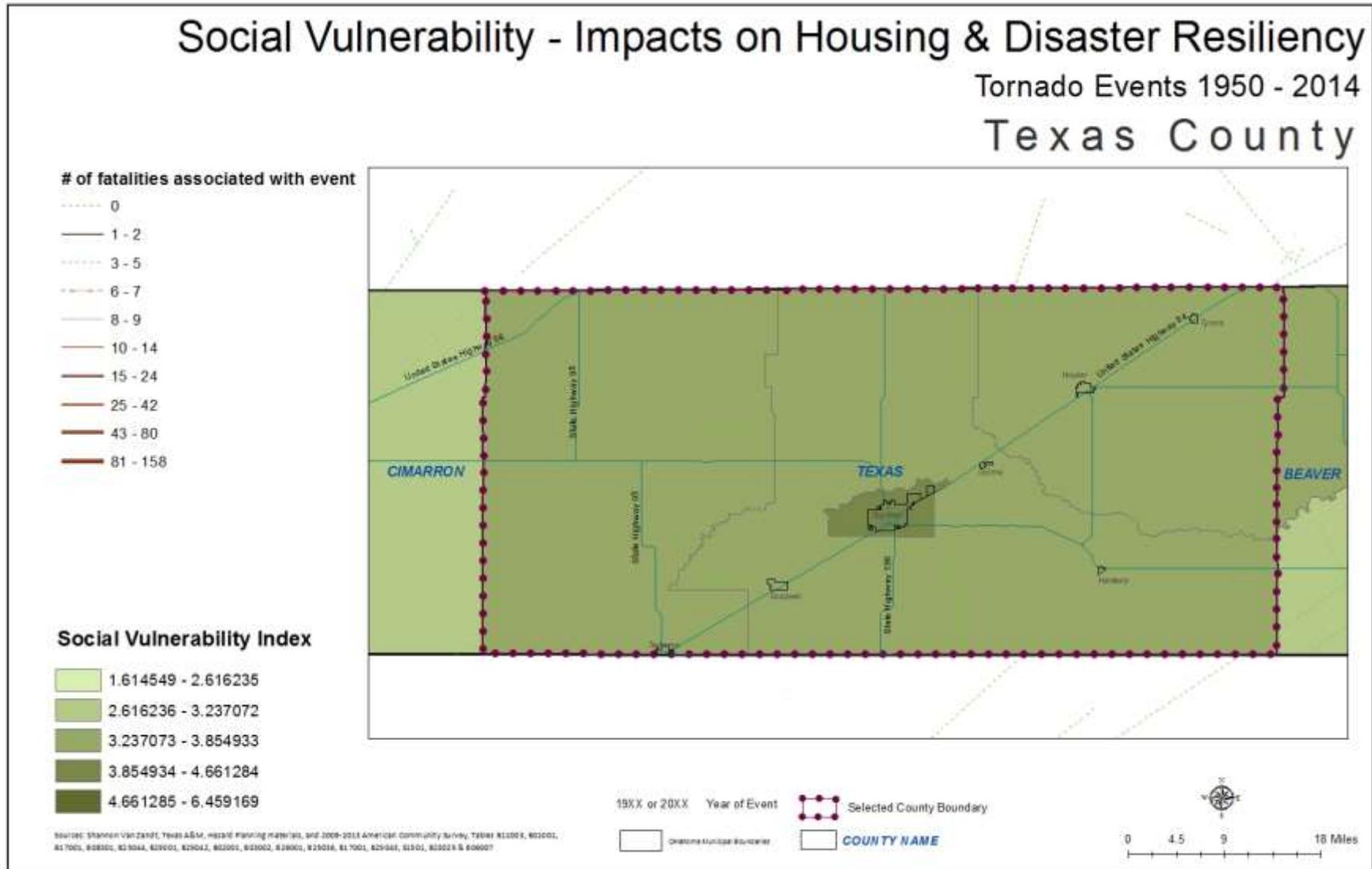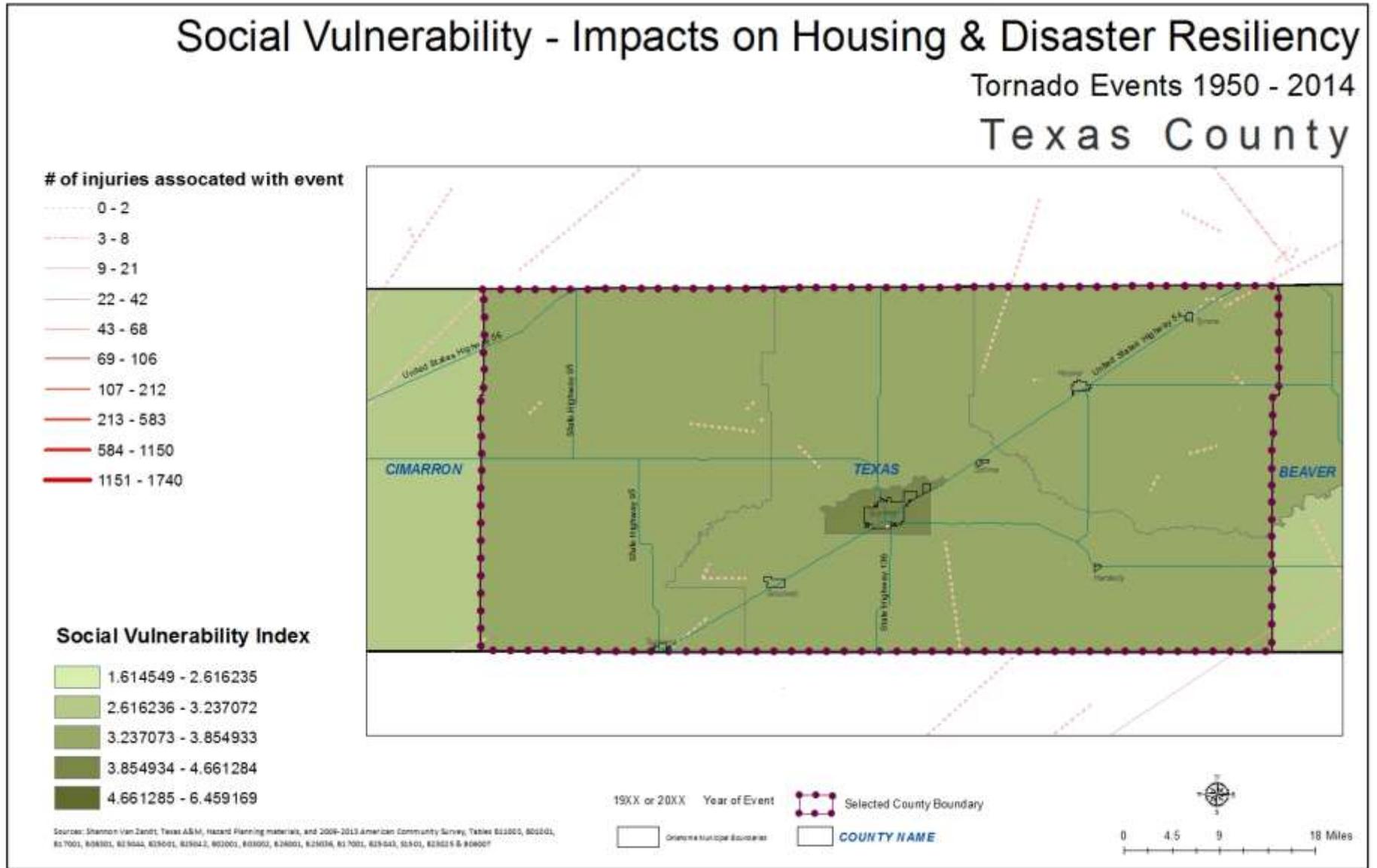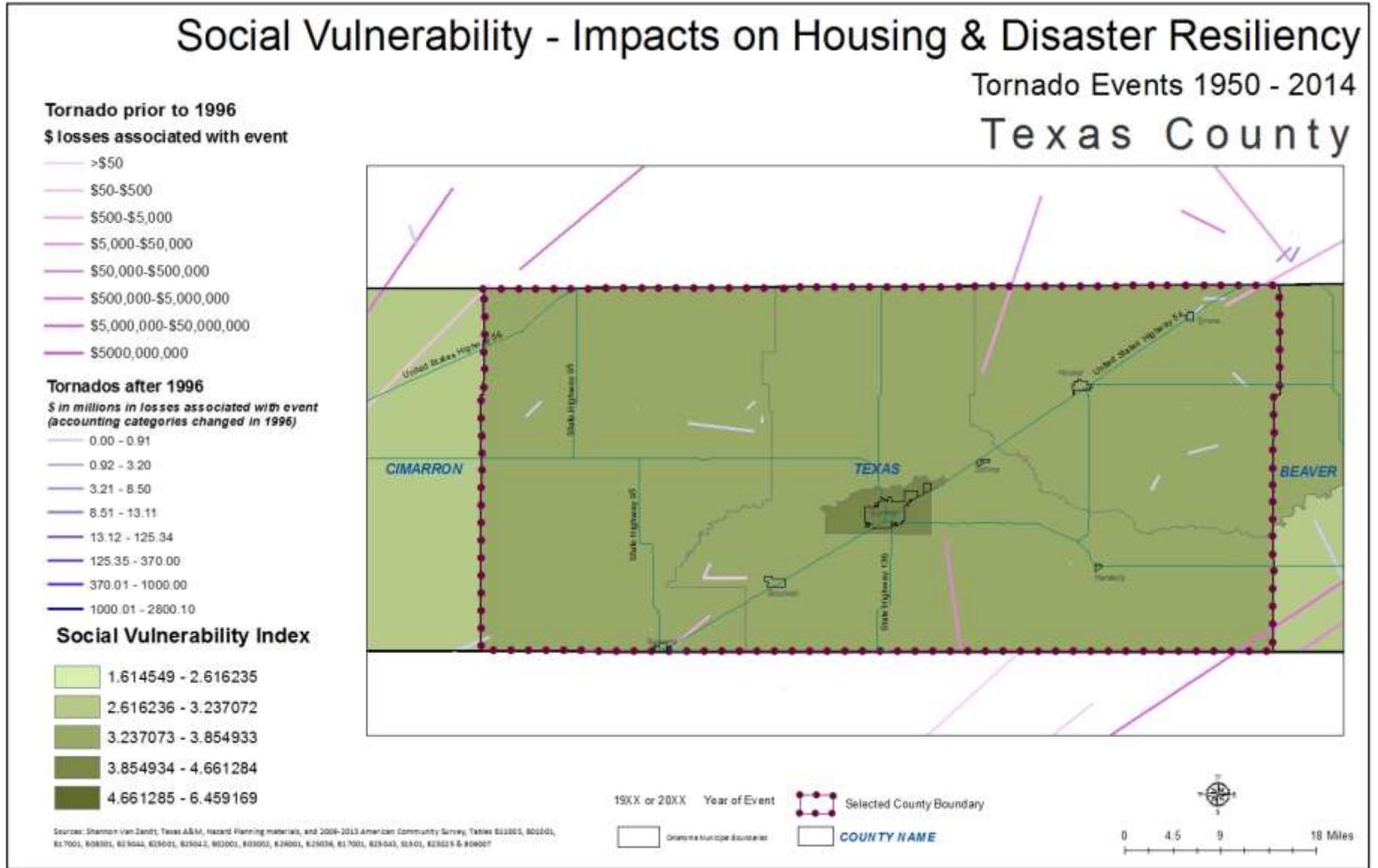
Flooding

The primary water feature, North Fork Frisco Creek, may cause flooding in parts of the county flood. All parts of the county may be subject to flash flooding, freeze-thaw flooding and extreme precipitation that can cause flooding, unrelated to the streams and rivers.

Texoma – fully developed outside of floodplain

FEMA's National Flood Hazard Layer http://fema.maps.arcgis.com/

Goodwell - does have a portion of their community within the floodzone, therefore housing (and ideally businesses) should not be developed there.

FEMA's National Flood Hazard Layer http://fema.maps.arcgis.com/

Guymon – has development nearing the North Frisco Creek. At present, there is some housing that abuts several of the unnamed tributaries, but the main flood area appears to have a buffer between housing and potential flood risks.

FEMA's National Flood Hazard Layer http://fema.maps.arcgis.com/
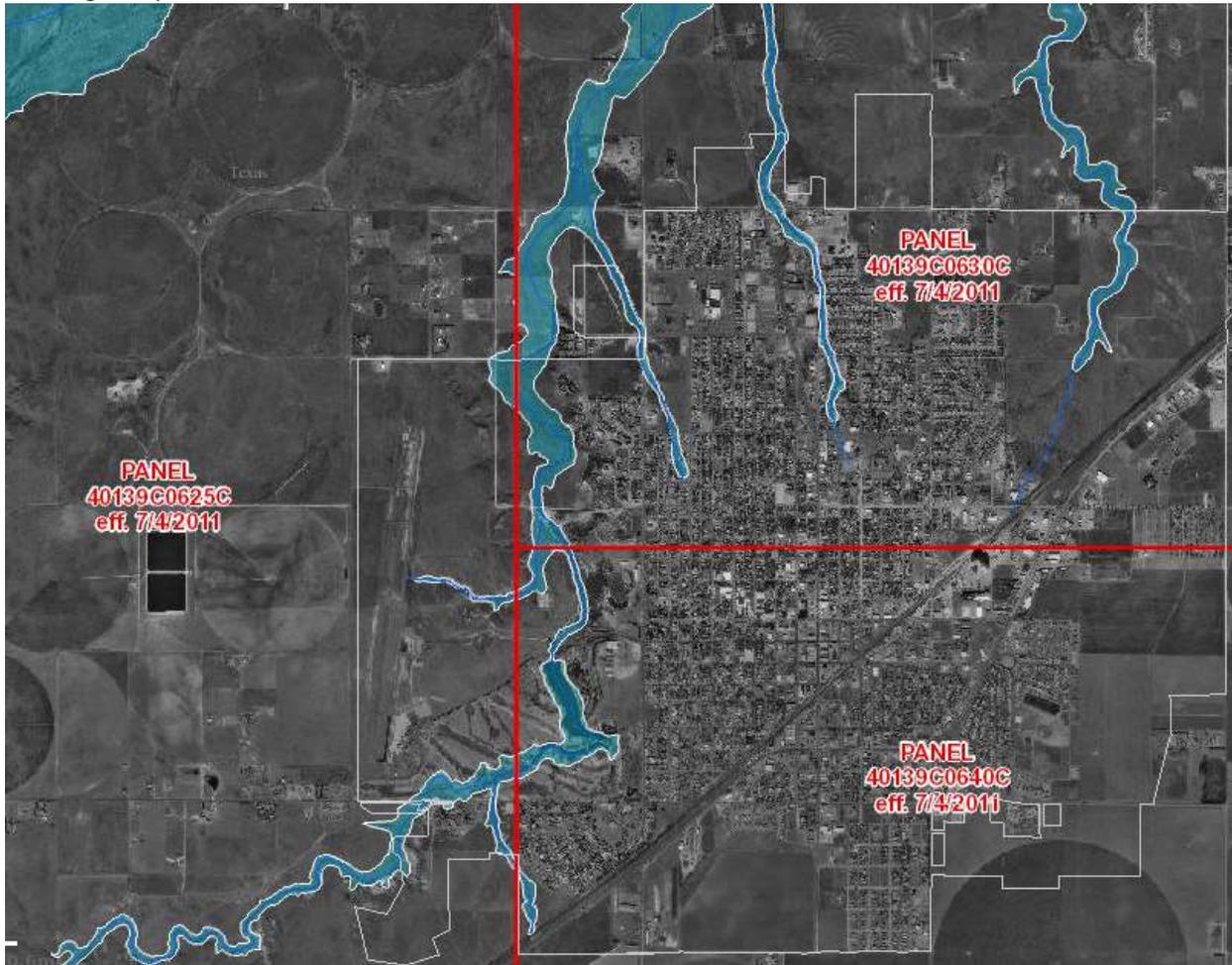
Flood Hazard Zones

■ 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard

Optima, Hardesty, Hooker and Tyrone all are a safe distance from creek/stream flooding events.

C.2.1.2; C.2.1.6; C.2.1.7;C.2.1.8 Shelters from Disaster Event

The Texas County HMP made several recommendations for their residents related to preparedness. The HMP indicates there are "several storm shelters" (approximately 24) in the incorporated areas of the county and promotes individual homes and businesses to receive tax credits and install shelters.

"Texas County Emergency Manager Harold Tyson has released an updated list of Texas County's storm shelters:" http://www.guymondailyherald.com/content/texas-county-storm-shelter-list#sthash.S3zNHEmZ.dpuf

GOODWELL
Methodist Church Basement 203 N. Main
Baptist Church Basement 203 N. College Ave.
Goodwell High School Eagle Blvd.
OPSU campus — Sewell-Loofb; Noble Center

GUYMON
Academy Elementary; 604 N. Academy
Carrier School; 103 N. Perkins
Elk's Lodge; SW 5th and Sunset
Hope Community Church of God; 401 S Pracht
Homer Long School; 1518 N. Beaver
Living Word Fellowship; 802 N. Roosevelt
Methodist Church; 523 N. Roosevelt
St. Peters Catholic Church; 1220 N. Quinn
Sunset Lane Baptist Church; 1515 N. Sunset Lane

HARDESTY
Apostolic Faith Church; 221 SW Crawford
 Hardesty High School (Auditorium Basement); 321 SW 5thHOOKER
St Johns Lutheran Church; 301 N. Jackson
First Christian Church; 322 N. Broadway
United Methodist Church; 202 E. Imo
Oliver Warner Library; 109 S. Broadway
Grade School; 502 N. Jefferson
First Baptist Church; 601 N. Jefferson

TEXHOMA
Texhoma High School Dome Building; 5th and Elm Street
Texhoma Public Library; 212 W. Main

TYRONE
Baptist Church; Florence Street Tyrone School

See more at: http://www.guymondailyherald.com/content/texas-county-storm-shelter-list#sthash.S3zNHEmZ.dpuf

C.2.1.3 Public Policy and Governance to Build Disaster Resiliency

The HMP is encouraging the county to work towards addressing hailstorms, high wind and severe winter storms through improving building codes such as hail resistant shingles, buildings resistant to straightline wind, and to bury key utility lines and tree trimming. (p. 198).

C.2.1.4 Local Emergency Response Agency Structure

The City of Guymon has a clear delineation of responsibility in the Emergency Operations Plan dated Oct. 10, 2013. Succession of leadership is included in the EOP. Additionally under Direction and Control there are two groups – Policy group and Emergency Services Coordination Group. Logistics and responsibilities are clearly stated. A flow chart for the communications of warnings was also included:

APPENDIX 1
CITY OF GUYMON WARNING ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

National Warning Center

State NAWAS Warning Point OK Hwy Patrol HQ

Troop I – Highway Patrol – Guymon (Primary)

County Warning Point
Guymon, Goodwell, Hardesty, Hooker, Optima Texhoma Tyrone

Unincorporated Communities
Adams, Baker, Yarobrough

POLICY GROUP

Weather Service----Director of Operations----Storm Spotters
Emergency Management Director

Emergency Operation Center

EOC Warning Officer	Fire/Rescue Service	Public Info/ Media	Law Enforcement
Local Officials	Fixed Sirens	Radio/ EAS	Mobile Units
Schools Hospitals	Mobile Units	TV	Patrolmen (Spotters)
Nursing Homes		Newspapers	

C.2.1.5 Threat & Hazard Warning Systems

There are nine radio-activated sirens (activated by Fire Chief) in Guymon (City of Guymon EOP, 2013). The HMP indicates: "Tornado sirens are located in all the participating communities in Texas County, except Optima. The Town of Tyrone, while having one siren, does not have adequate coverage of their town."(p. 199). The HMP recommends the use of NOAA weather radios where sirens are insufficient.

Social Vulnerability

Based on the research work done by the Texas A&M University Hazard Reduction and Recovery Center, an added component is being included in this section. Social vulnerability can place households at a further disadvantage during and after a disaster. This analysis is assessing for the county the levels of social vulnerability based on demographic indicators to highlight 'hotspots' or counties that have higher social vulnerability. That combined with Hazard Mitigation Plans – or lack thereof – can highlight places where additional work is needed to reduce impacts on households.

Social Vulnerability Analysis - Texas County

| Base Social Vulnerability Indicators (%)		2nd Order	3rd Order
1.) Single Parent Households	14.19%	0.228 (Child Care Needs)	
2.) Population Under 5	8.57%		
3.) Population 65 or Above	10.21%	0.175 (Elder Needs)	
4.) Population 65 or Above & Below Poverty Rate	7.25%		
5.) Workers Using Public Transportation	0.24%	0.027 (Transportation Needs)	
6.) Occupied Housing Units w/o Vehicle	2.44%		
7.) Housing Unit Occupancy Rate	87.70%		**3.95** **Social Vulnerability 'Hotspot' or Area of Concern**
8.) Rental Occupancy Rate	35.42%	2.922 (Temporary Shelter and Housing Recovery Needs)	
9.) Non-White Population	49.58%		
10.) Population in Group Quarters	2.53%		
11.) Housing Units Built Prior to 1990	82.51%		
12.) Mobile Homes, RVs, Vans, etc.	21.68%		
13.) Poverty Rate	12.82%		
14.) Housing Units Lacking Telephones	2.55%	0.598 (Civic Capacity Needs)	
15.) Age 25+ With Less Than High School Diploma	29.00%		
16.) Unemployment Rate	6.56%		
17.) Age 5+ Which Cannot Speak English Well or Not At All	21.71%		

Sources: Shannon Van Zandt, Texas A&M, Hazard Planning materials, and 2009-2013 American Community Survey, Tables B11003, B01001, B17001, B08301, B25044, B25001, B25042, B02001, B03002, B26001, B25036, B17001, B25043, S1501, B23025 & B06007

Social Vulnerability Index By County

Social Vulnerability - Impacts on Housing & Disaster Resiliency

Base Social Vulnerability Indicators (Percentages)	2nd Order	3rd Order
1. Single parent households with children/ Total Households	Child care needs	
2. Population 5 or below/Total Population		
3. Population 65 or above/Total Population	Elder needs	
4. Population 65 or above & below poverty/Pop. 65 or above		
5. Workers using public transportation/Civilian pop. 16+ and employed	Transportation Needs	
6. Occupied housing units without a vehicle / Occupied housing units (Hus)		
7. Occupied housing units / Total housing units		Social vulnerability "Hotspot" or area of concern
8. Persons in renter occupied housing units/ Total housing units	Temporary Shelter and housing Recovery needs	
9. Non-white population/Total population		
10. Population in group quarters / Total population		
11. Housing units built 20 years ago / Total housing units		
12. Mobile Homes/ Total housing units		
13. Persons in poverty / Total population		
14. Occupied housing units without a telephone/ Total occupied HU		
15. Population above 25 with less than high school/ Total pop above 25	Civic Capacity needs	
16. Population 16+ in labor force an unemployed/ Pop in Labor force 16+		
17. Population above 5 that speak English not well or not at all / Pop >5		

Sources: Shannon Van Zandt, Texas A&M, Hazard Planning materials, and 2009-2013 American Community Survey, Tables B11003, B01001, B17001, B08001, B25044, B25001, B25012, B02001, B03002, B26001, B25036, B17001, B25043, B1501, B20023 & B06007

Social Vulnerability Index

- 1.614549 – 2.231787
- 2.231788 – 2.616235
- 2.616236 – 2.886366
- 2.886367 – 3.113508
- 3.113509 – 3.346716
- 3.346717 – 3.626475
- 3.626476 – 3.992762
- 3.992763 – 4.449634
- 4.449635 – 5.014139
- 5.014140 – 6.459169

COUNTY NAME

0   20   40   80 Miles

Social Vulnerability - Impacts on Housing & Disaster Resiliency
Tornado Events 1950 - 2014
Texas County
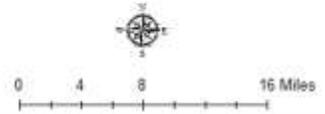
Social vulnerability combined with the devastating impacts of a natural or man-made disaster can compound a household's ability to recover and in fact can place those individuals at an even great gap or disadvantage prior to the event (Shannon Van Zandt, Texas A&M, Hazard Planning).

This county falls above average with more hotspots per this index for social vulnerability per county when comparing as a county to other counties in the state. The area more vulnerable by census tract is primarily in the Guymon area. The population of the county is in mainly in the Guymon area and combined with the factors of the index make the city area the more vulnerable portion of the county.

Recommendations for this county:

- Housing should continue to avoid potential flood prone areas, and existing housing impacted by repeated floods should ideally be moved/removed.
- Efforts to strengthen building codes related to tornadoes and natural disasters should be considered.
- Planning for shelters from disaster events for multifamily, HUD and LIHTC units, in addition to all housing in the community should be incorporated with any effort to increase housing.
- Increase outdoor sirens consistent with developed Texas County HMP to insure coverage for the county.

Homelessness

By Continuum of Care

Oklahoma is comprised of eight Continuums of Care (CoC). These entities manage the provision of services to the homeless, among other functions. By definition, CoCs involve nonprofit homeless providers; victim service providers; faith-based organizations; governments; businesses; advocates; public housing agencies; school districts; social service providers; mental health agencies; hospitals; universities; affordable housing developers; law enforcement and other organizations that serve the homeless and those at risk of becoming homeless (Continuum of Care Network pamphlet, 2015). These entities are governed by a community plan that helps them deliver services to the homeless and/or to prevent a return to the homeless. CoCs provide a variety of services aimed at outreach, engagement and assessment, including emergency shelter, rapid re-housing, transitional housing, and permanent housing, among others (Continuum of Care Network pamphlet, 2015).

The data below describes the characteristics of those receiving or eligible for the CoC in which Texas County is located. This data is collected by the CoCs on last day of January each year and reported on an annual basis. It is currently the best source of data available at the State level of understanding the demographics of these populations.

OK 503 Oklahoma Balance of State

OK 503 represents the regions of Oklahoma that are not included in a regional or local COC's. Essentially, this COC accounts for the "rest" of the state. Most homeless people are sheltered in this data set, but not in statistically significant way. Out of the 198 total homeless households, 112 are sheltered to 86 unsheltered. Similar to that of the Tulsa region, "persons in households without children," above the age of 24 are significantly more homeless (127 to 10 persons age 18 to 24). Of note, "persons in households with at least one adult and one child," children under the age of 18 are more homeless than persons 18 and up. There are 87 homeless children under the age of 18 compared to the 71 combined total of persons above the age of 18. Also, these children are more unsheltered than sheltered. Lastly about this COC data set is that most homeless persons are victims of domestic violence, totaling 75 people. Since this COC accounts for all of the "leftovers" of the state in rural areas that are not included in the other COC's, possessing such a high number of homeless domestic violence victims is not unusual. There is the tendency in these rural areas to have a high amount of domestic violence issues, and homelessness is usually a step away for victims. The next most homeless subpopulation is the chronically homeless coming in at 40 people.

The majority of housing options available in this region are emergency shelters and transitional housing. These units are all open year around. Very few units are available for occupation by families with children (14). Given the prevalence of victims of domestic violence in this area, there is a need to grow the number of units that are available for this group of homeless and the children in their care.

OK 503 Oklahoma Balance of State	Emergency Shelter(sheltered)	Transitional Housing(sheltered)	Unsheltered	Total
Households without children	85	4	47	136
Households with at least 1 adult & 1 child	19	4	39	62
Households with only children	0	0	0	0
total homeless households	104	8	86	198
Persons in households without children	85	4	48	137
persons age 18-24	3	0	7	10
persons over age 24	82	4	41	127
Persons in households with at least 1 adult & 1 child	55	10	93	158
children under age 18	35	5	47	87
persons age 18-24	2	4	6	12
persons over 24	18	1	40	59
persons in households with only 1 children	0	0	0	0
Total homeless persons	140	14	141	295
Subpopulations	**Sheltered**		**Unsheltered**	**Total**
Chronically Homeless	8		32	40
Chronically Homeless Individuals	8		16	24
Chronically Homeless Persons in Families	0		16	16
Severely Mentally Ill	7		5	12
Chronic Substance Abuse	9		12	21
Veterans	2		0	2
HIV/AIDS	0		0	0
Victims of Domestic Violence	72		3	75

<u>CoC Number: OK-503</u>

<u>CoC Name: Oklahoma Balance of State CoC</u>

Summary of all beds reported by Continuum of Care:

	Family Units[4]	Family Beds[1]	Adult-Only Beds	Child-Only Beds	Total Yr-Round Beds	Seasonal	Overflow / Voucher	Subset of Total Bed Inventory		
								Chronic Beds[2]	Veteran Beds[3]	Youth Beds[3]
Emergency, Safe Haven and Transitional Housing	35	140	39	0	179	0	0	n/a	0	14
Emergency Shelter	16	95	39	0	134	0	0	n/a	0	0
Transitional Housing	19	45	0	0	45	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	14
Permanent Housing	17	34	0	0	34	n/a	n/a	0	0	0
Permanent Supportive Housing*	17	34	0	0	34	n/a	n/a	0	0	0
Grand Total	52	174	39	0	213	0	0	0	0	14

CoC beds reported by Program Type:

Emergency Shelter for Families[1]

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units[4]	Family Beds[1]	Adult-Only Beds	Child-Only Beds	Seasonal	Overflow / Voucher	Total Beds	Subset of Total Bed Inventory		
									Chronic Beds[2]	Veteran Beds[3]	Youth Beds[3]
Family Promise of Shawnee, Inc.	Family Promise	6	13	1	0	0	0	14	n/a	0	0
Total		6	13	1	0	0	0	14	n/a	0	0

COC Conclusion

Each of the CoC's represents a unique area. It's important to note that the Point In Time data serves as a baseline. It is likely that the homeless population is much larger than counted. Generally, the State's homeless population is over the age of 24. In some areas of the State, there is a disproportionately high rate of homeless youth. More detailed exploration is necessary to understand the reasons which led them to this State and the needs of homeless youth. Domestic violence victims comprise a significant portion of the homeless population in the State. In some areas, the presence of social service providers for this subpopulation has reduced homeless rates. The same is true with respect to homeless veterans. As anticipated, the majority of the homeless population across the state can be classified as: mentally ill, chronically homeless, and chronic substance abusers. The needs of these difficult to house homeless must remain a priority across the State.

A Snap Shot of Homelessness in the State

Point in Time data was last collected on January 29, 2015 across the State. On that date, counts revealed a homeless populations of more than 3,000 residents. The majority of those counted (2,603 individuals) were classified as households without children. The majority of this group lives in emergency shelters (1,652) or transitional housing (376) with 575 classified as unsheltered.

The number of households with children is seemingly small totaling 343. The vast majority of those in this classification live at emergency shelters (201) or transitional housing (104) with only 38 classified as unsheltered. Homeless service providers in Oklahoma City and Tulsa emphasized that this group was likely undercounted across the State because they are less visible than other categories of homeless. They emphasized that emergency shelters, as presently designed, do not meet the needs of families with children in terms of both privacy and safety.

The Point in Time data reveals less than 100 households comprised of only children. Of these 74 counted households, 35 live in emergency shelters and 39 are unsheltered. This population is likely significantly undercounted as youth who are homeless typically seek to avoid identification for fear of being returned to their homes. These young people often have specific needs for supportive services that are difficult to deliver because the population remains unseen. Homeless advocates in the State hold up Tulsa as a good example of the State for serving homeless youth. OKC's Be the Change is also a leader in identifying and providing needed service to homeless youth in the metropolitan region. The problem of homeless youth is not just isolated to large urban areas. Mid-sized and smaller cities also look for innovative ways to service. Cities like El Reno and Enid have their own drop in centers for homeless youth. Social networks in smaller cities fill similar functions.

Oklahoma City public schools also tracks homeless students within the district. There are homeless students attending 78 elementary and middle schools in Oklahoma City.   This data suggests that the majority of the city's homeless students are African American or Hispanic. There are 664 homeless African American students, 724 homeless Hispanic students, and 254 homeless Caucasian students. There are ten high schools in OKC that have reported having homeless students. Douglass and Capitol Hill high schools have the highest homeless student populations.   Douglass has 50 homeless African American students. Capitol Hill has 49 homeless Hispanic students. The majority of these students can be classified as "couch homeless" or doubled up, meaning that they are finding

shelter with extended family members, friends, and other non-relatives for a brief amount of time due to hardship.

The majority of Oklahoma's homeless population is over 24 years old. This classification system is not particularly useful in helping to assess the number and needs of the elderly population, which is reported to be a substantial subset of this population.

The Point in Time data categorizes the homeless population into two categories: Hispanic/Latino and Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino. The lion's share of homeless in Oklahoma are Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino (3,528). In Oklahoma City, 62% of the homeless served are classified a Caucasian. Twenty-five percent of the homeless population is African American. Seven percent of the homeless in OKC identify as Native American. Less than one percent of those identified as homeless in OKC are Asian. By contrast, a relative small fraction of the State's homeless population is Hispanic/Latino. The Point in Time data identified a relatively small Hispanic homeless population, including less than 250 individuals. This follows OKC counts that identify 7% of the city's homeless population as Hispanic. Homeless advocates in OKC indicate that social networks, including churches and extended families, keep the number of homeless in the Hispanic population proportionately lower than their Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino counterparts. However, these individual likely classify as "couch homeless" and are in a continued state of being vulnerable to becoming homeless.

The PIT data indicates that are more homeless males (2,237) than females (1,535). This follows national trends. Care should be taken when interpreting this data, as women are less likely to participate in Point in Time counts. There is a growing population of homeless in Oklahoma that identifies as transgender. PIT data identified 5 individuals identifying as transgender. This population is likely much higher and will continue to grow due to family and national attitudes about this population. Transgender populations may require special housing accommodations, especially in the emergency shelter context, to provide for their social and emotional needs.

Another group of homeless individuals that merits special consideration in the distribution of resources is those identified as having special needs. This classification includes persons with "physical, mental or behavioral disabilities, persons with HIV/AIS and/or persons with alcohol or drug addictions. The Point in Time data estimates that there are nearly 1300 homeless persons with special needs in OKC alone.

The Point in Time data is coarse and does not do an effectively track homeless populations with specific needs, such as those persons who are homeless and living with HIV/AIDS. This special population of homeless is likely growing in Oklahoma. According to the Oklahoma State Department of Health there were an estimated 5,375 cases of persons living with HIV/AIDS by the end of 2013. There were a total of 437 newly diagnosed HIV/AIDS cases in 2013 for the state of Oklahoma. The vast majority of populations living with HIV/AIDS (nearly 72%) reside in urban areas. In OKC alone, the Point in Time data identified at least 25 homeless individuals living with HIV/AIDS. This is likely an undercount. Based on this information and anecdotal data from homeless service providers, special effort must be made to understand the housing, medical, and supportive services needs of homeless persons living with HIV/AIDs.

Shelter is crucial for homeless persons with HIV/AIDS in the management of this illness. However, traditional shelter setting(s) may not be suitable to house this population. Those with suppressed immune systems are vulnerable to the spread of infectious diseases which may be present in open shelters. In addition, shelter personally may not be properly trained in handling AIDS related issues. For these reasons, as well as resources made available by the federal government, homeless persons living with HIV/AIDs are often given housing choice vouchers, created by HOPWA, so that they secure housing on the private market. This can be challenging in constrained rental markets like Norman, for example, where affordable housing options are limited. It is estimated that more than 60 individuals living in OKC with HIV/AIDs are homeless because they have been unable to find a landlord that will accept their housing choice voucher.

State Name: Oklahoma

Point-in Time Date: 1/29/2015

Summary by household type reported:

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing*		
Households without children[1]	1,652	376	575	2,603
Households with at least one adult and one child[2]	201	104	38	343
Households with only children[3]	35	0	39	74
Total Homeless Households	1,888	480	652	3,020

Summary of persons in each household type:

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing*		
Persons in households without children[1]	1,676	397	623	2,696
Persons Age 18 to 24	214	61	110	385
Persons Over Age 24	1,462	336	513	2,311
Persons in households with at least one adult and one child[2]	595	293	108	996
Children Under Age 18	373	176	57	606
Persons Age 18 to 24	40	29	13	82
Persons Over Age 24	182	88	38	308
Persons in households with only children[3]	38	0	47	85
Total Homeless Persons	2,309	690	778	3,777

Demographic summary by ethnicity:

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing*		
Hispanic / Latino	154	43	52	249
Non-Hispanic / Non- Latino	2,155	647	726	3,528
Total	2,309	690	778	3,777

Demographic summary by gender:

	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing*	Unsheltered	Total
Female	1,004	272	259	1,535
Male	1,302	416	519	2,237
Transgender	3	2	0	5
Total	2,309	690	778	3,777

Rural Areas

Homelessness in the rural areas of the State is much more difficult to calculate. Given the population density of the State, the majority of services that serve the homeless are concentrated in urban and semi-urban areas. Even if beds are available, many rural homeless lack knowledge about the services or a means to travel to receive the same. As a part of this study, OU students were dispatched into the 77 counties in the State to, among other issues, attempt to understand the degree to which there is rural homelessness in the State. Their qualitative inquiries yielded very little data, in part, because rural homeless is difficult to identify and often ignored. For the purposes of this report, a literature review was prepared on the topic of rural homelessness in the United States. The goals of this academic review is to assist policymakers and service providers in the State in uncovering the dimensions of this illusive population.

In the U.S., the rural homeless population is predominantly Caucasian. This population is comprised of single mothers, widowed wives and husbands, divorced and separated men and women, and young people. A study examining rural homelessness in Ohio found that nearly 40% of those who classify as homeless were divorced, separated, or widowed (First, Richard J., John C. Rife, and Beverly G. Toomey, 1994, pg. 101). Ohio's rural homeless were also relatively young. Close to 80% of homeless population in this study was between the ages of 18 and 39 years old (First et al, 1994, pg. 101). Rural homelessness is often less visible than urban homelessness because these populations commonly take shelter are at a friend's house, in their vehicles, or on abandoned properties. These populations can also be found on "…campgrounds or in hollows, desert canyons, farmers' fields, state parks, and highway rest areas" (Milbourne and Cloke, 2006, pg. 17).

The causes of rural homelessness mirror, in most ways, the plight of the urban homeless. The study of homelessness in rural Ohio revealed family problems and substance abuse issues as primary causes of rural homelessness. The incidence of homelessness resulting from situations of domestic violence is high in rural areas (Cummins et al, 1998). Substance abuse issues are a common cause for homelessness in rural America. The literature reveals that this population tends to be homeless because they have isolated themselves from family and people who want to help (First et al, 1994). In the case of both domestic violence and substance abuse, it is often difficult for these individuals to find shelter and the supportive services they require in rural areas where options are limited, if available at all. The thought of moving to an urban area to find both shelter and supportive services is sometimes not considered at all by these vulnerable populations.

Rural areas are also more prone to the kind of poverty that puts individuals and families at risk for homelessness. The number of people living at or below the poverty line in rural places is higher than anywhere else in the United States (Moore, 2001). The statement "rural homelessness is a microcosm of national economic and political developments" cannot be truer for American rural communities (Vissing, 1996, pg. 103). The disinvestment of small towns and their inability to attract long-term sustainable business development, cripples a small town's economy. In effect, this is a main contributor for why poverty is such a common theme for rural communities. As a result, the State should carefully consider its investments in rural Oklahoma. While there is a need for shelter in these places, the construction of this housing type should be weighed with long term opportunities for employment in the area.

It is not surprising that rural areas typically lack both emergency shelters and temporary housing options. Services that provide temporary housing and provide relief and support services for those who cannot find food are virtually nonexistent in rural communities across the United States (Moore, 2001). Sheltering the homeless is undercapitalized in rural areas because communities do not see a concentration of homeless individuals (Vissing, 1996, pg. 146).   As a result, the homeless must satisfice where they are. For instance, for families who are homeless, some of them use a friend's house to store clothes or to seek shelter, while some receive assistance from churches (Cummins et al, 1998). Others migrate to urban areas where services are available and more accessible (Rollinson, Paul A., and John T. Pardeck, 2006).

The absence of affordable housing in rural areas is a root cause of homelessness (Levinson, David, and Marcy Ross, 2007). In fact, it was noticed that many of the people were receiving monetary assistance or previously had some money saved up to spend on housing, but these measures were not enough to keep them afloat (First et al, 1994, pg. 101). Housing costs rise in rural areas typically rise as a result of competition for a limited amount of housing stock. In some rural areas, low income families are spending 70% of their household incomes on housing, sometimes substandard housing (Vissing, 1996, pg. 124). As Levinson et al explain, "housing costs are lower but so are incomes, with the result of placing a heavier rent burden in the community" (Levinson, David, and Marcy Ross, 2007, pg. 45). Renters in rural communities, as a result, are far more susceptible to becoming homeless than their urban or suburban counterparts because they do not have the financial safety net sometimes associated with homeownership (Fitchen, 1991, pg. 193).

While this brief review of the literature describes the state of homelessness across rural America, many of the lessons learned are easily translated to an Oklahoma context. The condition and supply of affordable housing units is relatively poor in many rural portions of the State. Rent burden, as more fully characterized in the Consolidated Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) section of this report, is high. This leaves families living and working in relatively weak economies vulnerable to homelessness. Once homeless, supportive services in these areas are relatively limited, especially for the chronically homeless, those with substance abuse problems, and victims of domestic violence. Services available to these populations in urban areas may not be attractive to individuals and families who are accustomed to life in rural communities. Where practicable, more consideration must be given to providing supportive services and temporary and permanent housing to homeless populations wishing to remain in rural areas.

At Risk For Homelessness

Poverty is the primary factor that places Oklahoma families at risk of being homeless. There are many factors experienced by those living in poverty which leave residents more or less vulnerable to homelessness. For the purposes of this study, a social vulnerability index has been constructed to measure the likelihood or risk that residents living in poverty might find themselves homeless. This index includes factors such as single headed households, concentration of young and elderly residents, the reliance on public transportation, private vehicle availability, racial composition, housing type, presence or absence of a telephone in the household, amongst other factors. This index is additive and seeks to understand the collective impact of these factors in estimating the vulnerability of a local population. While employed in more significant detail in the section of this report focusing on disaster resiliency, this tool is useful in identifying areas of the State where populations may be most vulnerable to homelessness. The index utilized in this section is different from the one crafted in the Disaster Resiliency chapter of this report in that it estimates social vulnerability at the county level, rather than by census tract. The decision to study vulnerability to homelessness at the county level was made to help policymakers understand, more generally, where resources and economic interventions are most necessary to stave off the potential effects of homelessness. This maps presents vulnerability to homelessness on the county level, depicting the most vulnerable counties in dark green.

Social Vulnerability - Impacts on Housing & Disaster Resiliency
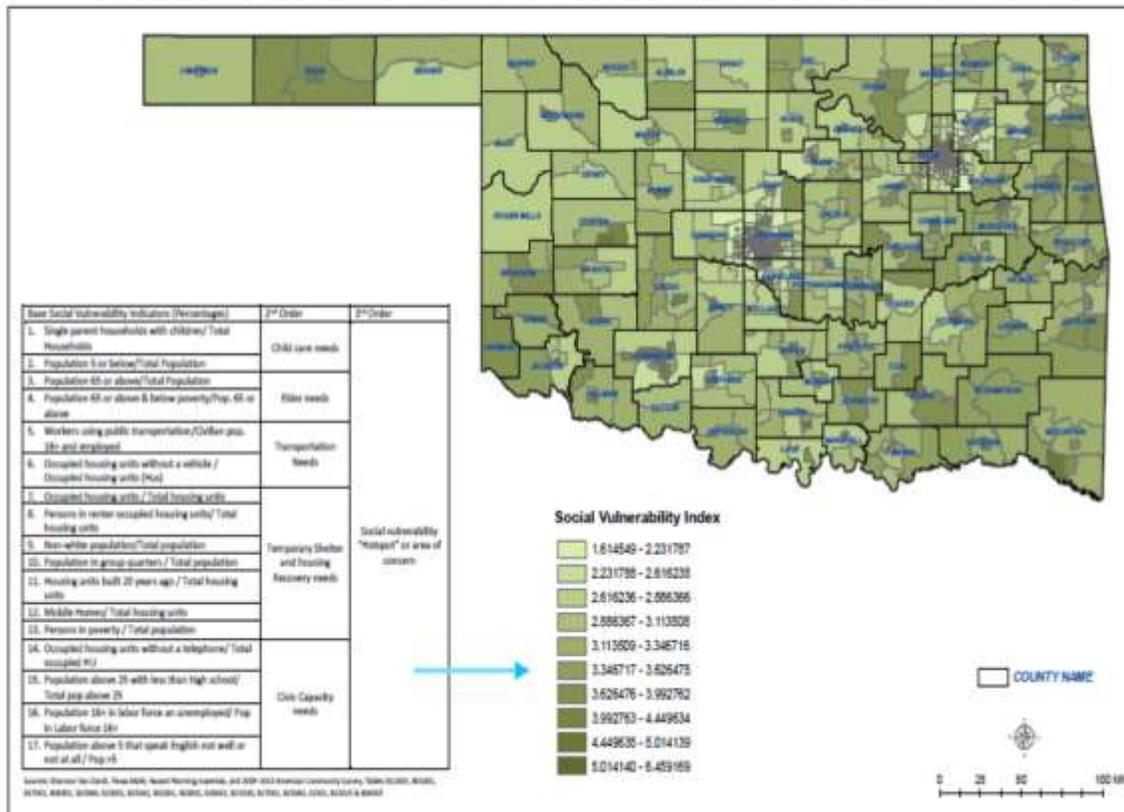
The Oklahoma families most likely at risk are those living in public and subsidized housing. They live below the poverty line. Even those who are employed, remain vulnerable to homeless because an unexpected expense, like a medical emergency, threatens their ability to pay for their share of rent owed or utilities. A missed payment can easily lead to eviction and homeless.

Through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Oklahoma service providers have been vested with more than 24,000 housing choice vouchers. Their spatial distribution is outlined below. Of significance is the size of the waiting lists for public housing units and housing choice vouchers in cities across the State. These individuals are the most vulnerable to being homeless.

		Authorized Vouchers	Public Housing Waiting List	Voucher waiting list
Ada	OK024	110	Unknown	Unknown
Bristow	OK033	87	Unknown	Unknown
Broken Bow	OK006	217	Unknown	Unknown
Fort Gibson	OK118	44	Unknown	Unknown
Henryetta	OK142	115	Unknown	Unknown
Hugo	OK044	178	14	56
Lawton	OK005	92	Unknown	Unknown
McAlester	OK062	73	118	36
Miami	OK027	243	126	179
Muskogee	OK099	843	Unknown	230
Norman	OK139	1,185	Unknown	313
Oklahoma City	OK002	4,219	830	8021
Oklahoma HFA	OK901	10,708	Unknown	11,155
Ponca City	OK111	134	70	148
Seminole	OK032	189	53	44
Shawnee	OK095	497	320	623
Stillwater	OK146	656	550	420
Stilwell	OK067	29	Unknown	Unknown
Tecumseh	OK148	31	90	171
Tulsa	OK073	4,808	4951	5859
Wewoka	OK096	154	Unknown	
Oklahoma		24,612		

Findings and Recommendations

There remains a significant homeless population in the urban and rural areas of Oklahoma. This population is very likely significantly undercounted in the Point In Time data. Local homeless advocates and service providers are highly aware of this undercount and are using innovative tools to find and serve the homeless. One example of these extra efforts to identify homeless populations is the data being collected by schools about the number of youth who are homeless or "couch" homeless. In this study, the research team also considered those families living at the economic margins and makes the case for the need for funding to support the housing needs of those that live a pay check or two from being homeless.

Those living with HIV/AIDS tend to underreport their status and needs. Given the cost of medical care these individuals face, the need for permanent and stable housing is critical. Housing providers must work to ensure that there are enough units for this undercounted population. Working with county health care providers, OHFA is much more likely to accurately estimate the size and needs of this population of homeless and potentially homeless persons. Special care must be taken to ascertain the barriers these individuals face when using vouchers to secure housing in the marketplace.

Victims of domestic violence require housing and supportive services across the State. CoCs with high supportive services tend to better accommodate the housing needs of these population. Cleveland County provides a good model for the State. However, many homeless victims of domestic violence live in rural areas that are underserved. Efforts must be undertaken to work with social services providers, schools, churches, and the police to help identify these individuals and to lead them to available housing and supportive services.

While not mentioned in the PIT data, estimates must be prepared to calculate the number and needs of homeless populations with felonies. In particular, there has been a rise nationally in the number of homeless sex offenders. Zoning regulations and discrimination from the private market has pushed many registered sex offenders to the periphery of many communities. This population must not be forgotten by policymakers.

The size of the homeless veteran population is decreasing as a result of national initiatives to end homelessness for veterans in Oklahoma. The needs of homeless veterans appear to be highest in areas of the State near VA facilities. Permanent housing should be constructed at a higher rate in these areas to meet demand. Care should be taken to make certain that the housing constructed is built to meet the psychological needs of veterans, particularly those suffering from PTSD.

Rural homelessness, in general, is a challenge to assess and characterize. The rate of homelessness in rural areas is most likely much higher than annual counts demonstrate. The majority of rural homeless likely find shelter out of public view. Some may shelter in their cars, in undeveloped areas or in the homes of those who allow them to stay. They are not likely to find their way to urban areas given their lack of transportation options and preferences for rural living. Programs that are developed to provide housing for the rural homeless must be developed to allow sheltering in place where possible.

Waiting lists for public housing and section 8 vouchers are high across the State. This is not uncommon to Oklahoma. However, when we are considering the size of the population that is at risk to homelessness, these waiting lists are an important factor to consider. Resources should be spent in a manner which is preventative so that these individuals' and families' needs are met before they become homeless.

The absence of affordable housing alternatives across some parts of the State is the largest threat to homelessness. In markets that are constrained by an aging housing stock or those that are rapidly growing, individuals and families who live on the economic margins are at risk for becoming homeless. Communities must work to ensure that zoning regulations promote the development of housing types serving all income levels, including the construction of affordable housing to meet the needs of the presently homeless and those at risk for becoming the same. Funding distributions should be targeted to communities with the highest needs who are willing to do what is necessary to meet the needs of the homeless and those at risk for the same.

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Fair Housing

Summary

Fair housing addresses discrimination in the provision of housing as well as discrimination in access to opportunities provided by the location of affordable housing. Recent actions by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the United States Supreme Court focus our attention on localized access to opportunity.

These findings are intended to aid the Oklahoma Housing Finance Agency (OHFA) determine the location of new affordable housing in relation to vulnerable populations and explore ways to expand the opportunities available to help communities of existing affordable housing achieve self-sufficiency.

Key Findings:

- 70% of affordable housing units are located in census tracts marked by poverty
- 62% of affordable housing is located in census tracts where a majority of the residents are not white
- 13% of affordable housing units have no access to transit services and 56% have access to limited service, on-demand transit
- 2.6% of affordable housing units have limited access to a hospital
- 7.8% of affordable housing units are located in food deserts

Recommendations:

Continued efforts to improve the quality of life for affordable housing residents and reduce discrimination associated with affordable housing will likely need to include strategies that integrate new affordable housing as well as support existing communities of affordable housing. This will likely include public policies and funding designed to integrate low-income and workforce housing into a more diverse set of communities. Additionally, those living existing affordable housing communities need increased opportunities to stay in place, become self-sufficient, and participate in determining the future of their neighborhood. OHFA may consider partnering with other state, non-profit, and for-profit agencies to explore strategies for helping communities thrive economically, socially, and environmentally.

What is Fair Housing?

Fair housing addresses discrimination in the provision of housing as well as discrimination in access to opportunities provided by the location of affordable housing. On one hand, this protects the ability of individuals to obtain housing regardless of personal characteristics such as race, skin color, national origin, gender, familial status, or disability. It also focuses attention on more subtle forms of discrimination that cluster low-income housing in ways that inhibit the ability of communities to access services and amenities that support self-sufficiency and autonomy.

Recent actions by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the United States Supreme Court focus our attention on localized access to opportunity. In 2014, HUD released the Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) rule for public comment. The draft rule

"directs HUD's program participants to take significant actions to overcome historic patterns of segregation, achieve truly balanced and integrated living patterns, promote fair housing choice, and foster inclusive communities that are free from discrimination" (HUD 2015). In 2015, the United States Supreme Court provided legal support for actions taken to remedy patterns that impede the upward mobility and opportunity of low-income individuals and communities. In the case of Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs v. The Inclusive Communities Project the court reiterated the need to address disparate impacts in considering the location of affordable housing and reinforced the importance of AFFH (Bostic 2015). Housing discrimination from this perspective is not only felt by individual residents, it can also be the result of actions that work to limit the opportunities to improve the quality of life in local communities.

Approach

In Oklahoma, a combination of federal and state programs work to support the opportunities provided to individuals and families who rest safely and comfortably in an apartment or home. Here we use publicly available data for units that are part of the Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) Program, the Rural Rental Housing Loans, or OHFA administered programs such as Oklahoma Affordable Housing Tax Credit (AHTC), the HOME investment partnership program, the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program, and multi-family bonds. Collectively, these programs represent state efforts to assist individuals who are unable to afford housing.

Indicators of disparate impact vary but seem to contingent upon the contextual characteristics of a particular neighborhood. In an effort to help communities investigate and understand community level disparate impacts, HUD created a Fair Housing Assessment Tool (http://www.huduser.gov/portal/affht_pt.html#affh). The assessment tool includes measures on indicators of disparate impacts based on the clustering of potentially vulnerable populations, including:

- Race/Ethnicity of Residents

- National Origin of Residents

- English Proficiency of Residents

- Job Accessibility

- Transit Accessibility

- Level of Poverty

- Environmental Exposure (e.g. pollution, crime, food, health care, etc.)

- Disability

This report uses the Fair Housing Assessment Tool in conjunction with readily available data to initiate a more thorough investigation of the potential for disparate impacts in the state. The findings are intended to aid the Oklahoma Housing Finance Agency regarding future location of new fair housing in relation to vulnerable populations and the future opportunities available to help communities of existing affordable housing achieve self-sufficiency.

Data

Data for this report are compiled from a variety of sources including the United States Census, the University of Oklahoma Center for Spatial Analysis, and primary data collected as part of ongoing research efforts at the University of Oklahoma. Data are aggregated into census tracts and reported statewide as well as by county (see Appendix 1).

1. Urban/Rural

A majority of the affordable housing in Oklahoma is situated in rural communities. Urban communities including Edmond, Lawton, Norman, Oklahoma City, and Tulsa are home to just over 1/3 of the affordable housing units in the state.

	Total Affordable Housing Units		Situated an Urban Setting		Situated in a Rural Setting
OHFA	35,292		11,699 (33.1%)		23,593 (66.9%)
515	5,384		0		5,384 (100%)
LIHTC	23,537		8,255 (35.1%)		15,282 (64.9%)
Total	64,213		19,954 (31.1%)		44,259 (68.9%)

2. Poverty

Approximately 70% of affordable housing units in Oklahoma are located in census tracts where the number of residents living in poverty is above the state average. About half of these units are located in areas of extreme poverty, where the number of individuals who are economically vulnerable exceeds 994, more than one standard deviation (411) from the mean (583).

Increasing Number of Residents
Experiencing Poverty
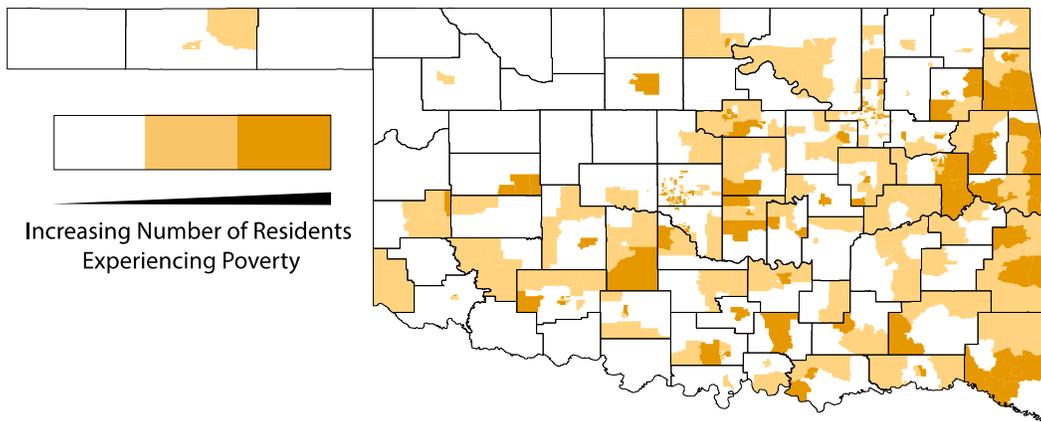
	Total Affordable Housing Units		Situated in Poverty		Situated in Extreme Poverty
OHFA	35,292		12,295 (34.8%)		12,464 (35.3%)
515	5,384		2,093 (38.9%)		1,839 (34.2%)
LIHTC	23,537		7,483 (31.8%)		8,924 (38.0%)
Total	64,213		21,796 (33.9%)		23,227 (36.2%)

3. Non-white Enclaves

Just over 60% of affordable housing units in Oklahoma are located in census tracts where a majority of the residents are non-white. With just fewer than 24% of the total affordable housing units in census tracts heavily populated with residents who are not white – identified as census tracts where the number of non-white residents is more than 1,595 - one standard deviation (653) greater than the mean (542).

Increasing Number of
Minority Residents
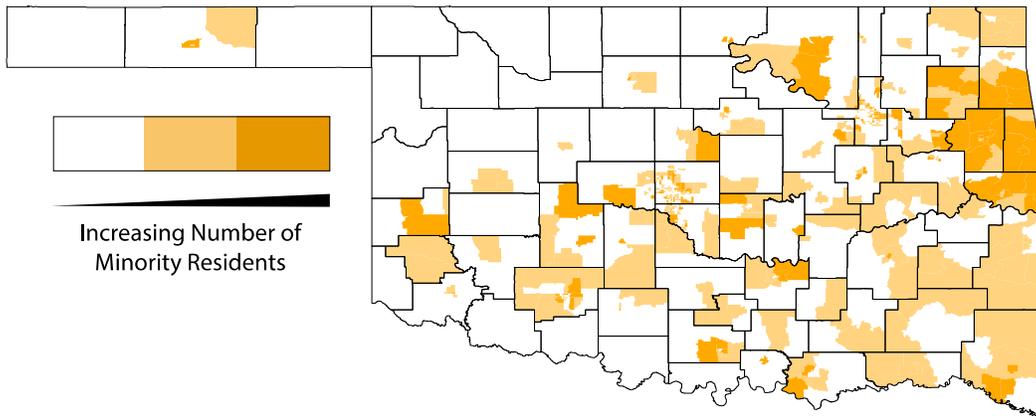
	Total Affordable Housing Units	Situated in Majority Non-White Community	Situated in Heavily Non-White Community
OHFA	35,292	12,814 (36.3%)	7,907 (22.4%)
515	5,384	2,229 (41.4%)	1,288 (23.9%)
LIHTC	23,537	10,285 (43.7%)	5,677 (24.1%)
Total	64,213	25,328 (39.4%)	14,872 (23.2%)

4. Immigrant Enclaves

One-third of affordable housing units in Oklahoma are located in census tracts where more than the average number of residents are immigrants. About half of these units are located in areas dense with immigrants, where the number of individuals who are not citizen exceeds 349, more than one standard deviation (219) from the mean (130).

Increasing Number of
Immigrant Residents
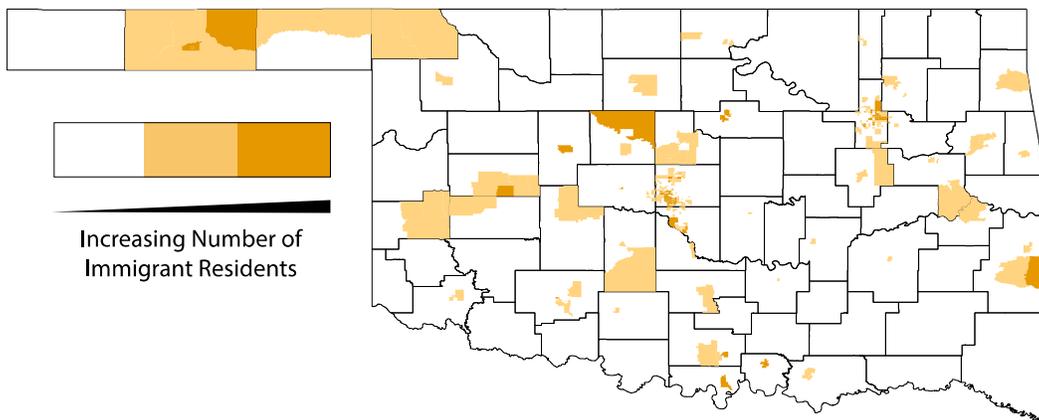
	Total Affordable Housing Units		Situated in Immigrant Enclave		Situated in Heavily Immigrant Enclave
OHFA	35,292		8,114 (23.0%)		3,358 (9.5%)
515	5,384		1,017 (18.9%)		159 (3.0%)
LIHTC	23,537		5,457 (23.2%)		3,364 (14.3%)
Total	64,213		14,588 (22.7%)		6,881 (10.7%)

5. Limited English Proficiency

Almost 17,000 existing affordable housing units in Oklahoma are located in census tracts where more residents than average do not speak English very well. A little more than half of these units are located in areas dense with individuals with limited English proficiency, where the number of individuals who speak English less than very well exceeds 380, more than one standard deviation (240) from the mean (140).

Increasing Number of Residents
with English Language Difficulties
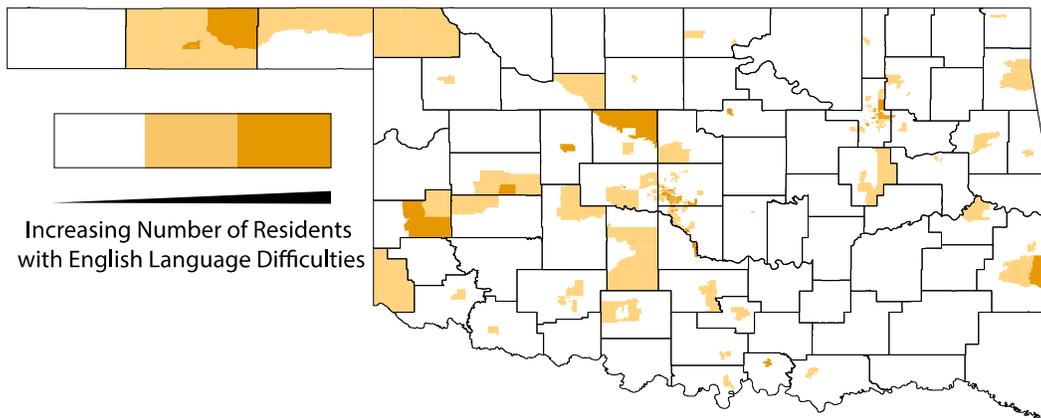
	Total Affordable Housing Units	Community with more than average number of Limited English Speakers		Community dense with limited English Speakers
OHFA	35,292	6,250 (17.7%)		3,122 (8.8%)
515	5,384	799 (14.8%)		240 (4.5%)
LIHTC	23,537	4,034 (17.1%)		3,475 (14.8%)
Total	64,213	11,083 (17.3%)		6,837 (10.6%)

6. Disability

Almost 60% of existing affordable housing units in Oklahoma are located in census tracts where more residents than average have a disability. A little more than half of these units are located in areas dense with individuals with a disability, where the number of individuals who are disabled is greater than 831, more than one standard deviation (289) from the mean (542).

Increasing Number of
Disabled Residents
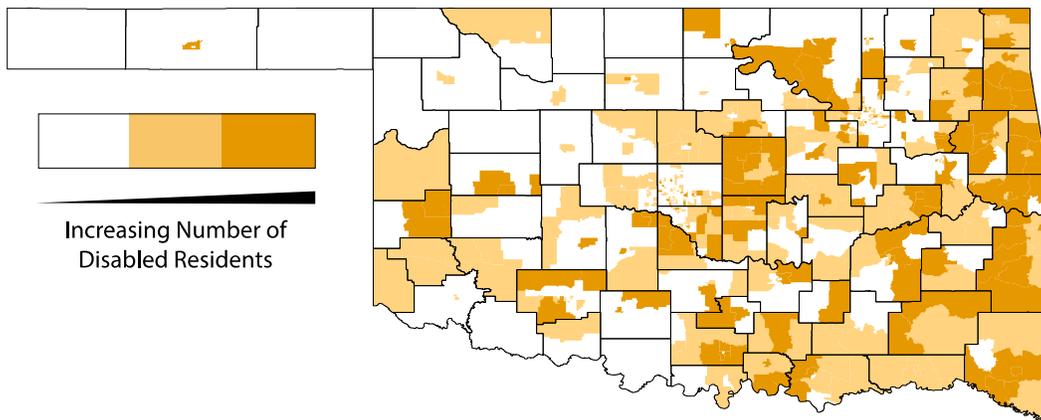
	Total Affordable Housing Units	Community with more than average number of Disabled Residents	Community dense with Disabled Residents
OHFA	35,292	10,098 (28.6%)	10,722 (30.4%)
515	5,384	1,686 (31.3%)	2,594 (48.8%)
LIHTC	23,537	7,074 (30.1%)	6,289 (26.7%)
Total	64,213	18,858 (29.4%)	19,605 (30.5%)

7. Hospitals

There are no affordable housing units more than 30 miles from a hospital. Approximately 2.6% of affordable housing units are farther than 15 miles from the nearest hospital. As indicated by the larger percentage of Rural Rental Housing Loan units, most of these are located in rural areas.
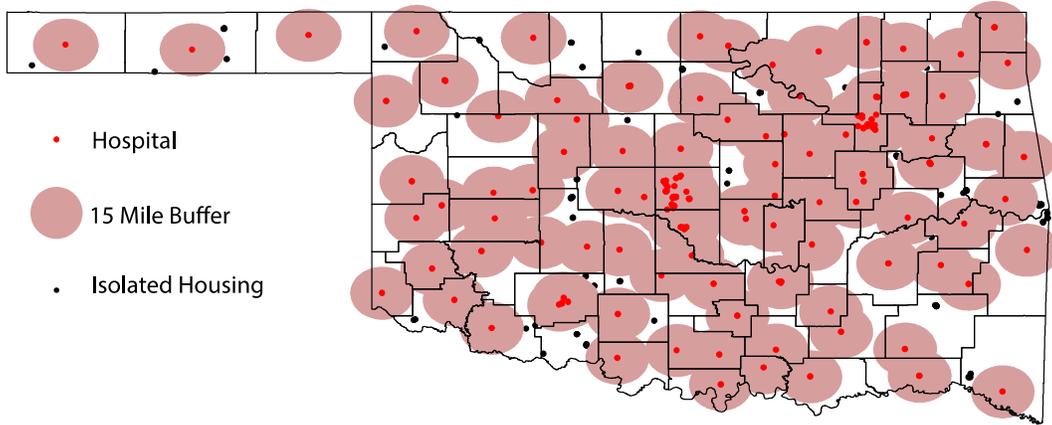
	Total Affordable Housing Units	More than 15 miles to nearest hospital		More than 30 miles to nearest hospital
OHFA	35,292	628 (1.8%)		0
515	5,384	500 (9.3%)		0
LIHTC	23,537	532 (2.3%)		0
Total	64,213	1,660 (2.6%)		0

8. Grocery Stores

Approximately 7.8% of affordable housing units are in areas that are classified as food deserts. According to the United States Department of Agriculture, food deserts exist in urban environments further than 1 mile from a grocery store and in rural environments further than 10 miles from a grocery store (https://apps.ams.usda.gov/fooddeserts/foodDeserts.aspx).

- Rural public housing farther than 10 miles from grocer.
- Urban public housing farther than 1 mile from grocer.
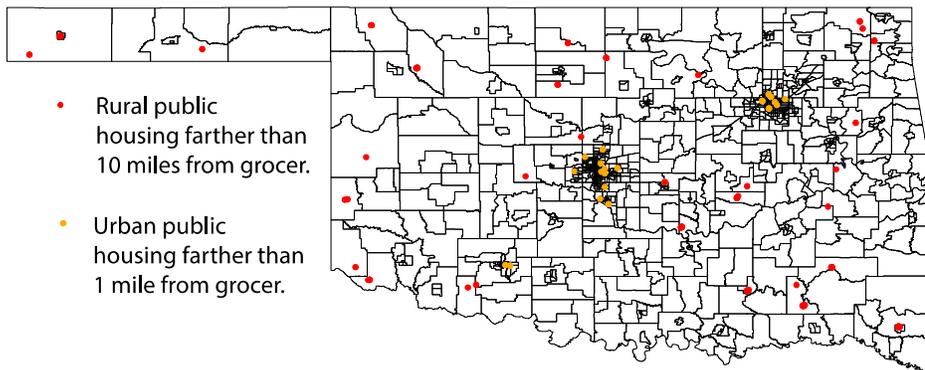
	Total Affordable Housing Units		Urban > 1 Mile from nearest Grocer		Rural > 10 miles to nearest Grocer
OHFA	35,292		1,493 (4.2%)		1,097 (3.1%)
515	5,384		0		466 (8.7%)
LIHTC	23,537		1,175 (5.0%)		769 (3.3%)
Total	64,213		2,668 (4.2%)		2,332 (3.6%)

9. Transit

A little over 69% of affordable housing in Oklahoma is located in a census tract with limited or no access to transit services. This includes 8,367 affordable housing units in areas that lack public transit services all together as well as 36,363 units that are situated in areas that have on-demand transportation services that often have limited operation times and may only serve elderly and disabled populations or those going to a medical appointment.
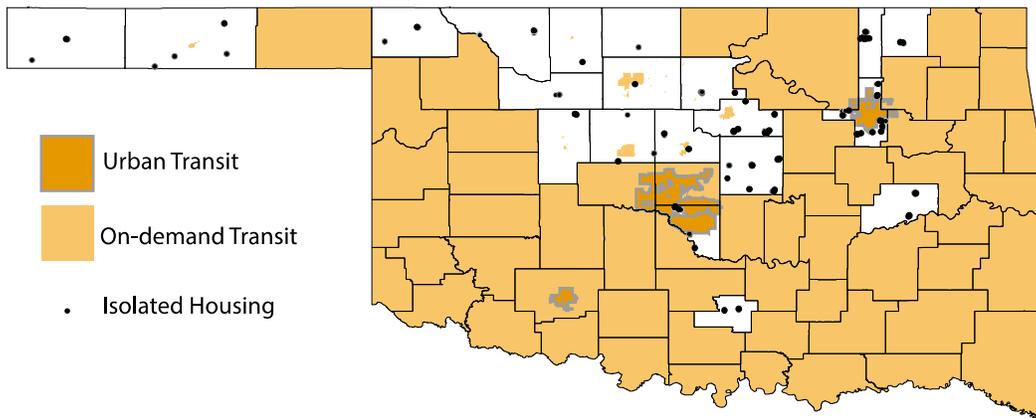
	Total Affordable Housing Units		No Transit		Urban Transit		On-Demand Transit
OHFA	35,292		4,035 (11.4%)		11,265 (31.9%)		19,992 (56.6%)
515	5,384		767 (14.2%)		0		4,617 (85.8%)
LIHTC	23,537		3,565 (15.1%)		8,217 (34.9%)		11,755 (49.9%)
Total	64,213		8,367 (13.0%)		19,482 (30.3%)		36,363 (56.6%)

What does this mean for Oklahoma?

This report suggests a number of possible ways forward for the Oklahoma Housing Finance Agency as it continues to support quality low-income and workforce housing for residents of the state. Across a number of indicators of opportunity, affordable housing in the state clusters in ways that raise concerns about the opportunities available to affordable housing residents in comparison to other residents.

Continued efforts to improve the quality of life for affordable housing residents and reduce discrimination associated with affordable housing will likely need to include strategies that integrate new affordable housing as well as support existing communities of affordable housing. This will likely include public policies and funding designed to integrate low-income and workforce housing into a more diverse set of communities. Additionally, those living existing affordable housing communities need increased opportunities to stay in place, become self-sufficient, and participate in determining the future of their neighborhood. OHFA may consider partnering with other state, non-profit, and for-profit agencies to explore strategies for helping communities thrive economically, socially, and environmentally.

Moving ahead, Oklahoma should be wary of a narrowly focused vision focused solely on the problems of existing affordable housing and the integration of these residents into other communities. The relocation of residents harkens back to the physical and social destruction brought about by urban renewal. Such an approach pits efforts to enhance existing affordable housing through community development against efforts to build a more integrated and diverse society (Goetz 2015). Rather, Oklahoma has the opportunity to work closely with local municipalities to improve the conditions of current affordable housing communities while simultaneously advancing integration of low-income and workforce housing through the construction in new settings.

For future new development, a number of case studies and emerging scholarship on the importance of neighborhood effects provide guidance on possible ways forward for Oklahoma. For instance, in El Paso, Texas a public private partnership between the Housing Authority of the City of El Paso and private developers led to the development of a mixed income housing development. Eastside Crossings (http://www.hacep.org/about-us/eastside-crossings) provides 74 traditional affordable housing units, 79 affordable housing units, and 45 market rate units in partnership with the Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs (Housing Authority of El Paso 2015). In Sacramento, partnership between private developers and the Capital Area Redevelopment Authority resulted in the adaptive reuse of a building listed on the National Register of Historic Buildings into affordable Housing (Vellinga 2015). Located in a dense, walkable, transit-oriented community, the Warehouse Artist Lofts (http://www.rstreetwal.com) are home to 116 units, 86 of which are affordable and 13,000 square feet of ground floor retail.

For existing affordable housing, strategies exist to help enhance localized opportunities and build a culture of community participation around housing. Across the nation, there is a need to refocus the discussion away from the deficits found in many communities to look for closely at opportunities (Lens 2015) and to think about the consequences of physical, social, and economic isolation (Clarke, Morenoff, Debbink, Golberstein, Elliott, & Lantz, 2014.).

The Oklahoma Housing Finance Agency may need to collaborate more closely with other governmental agencies to develop comprehensive strategies that not only improve existing housing but also work toward enhancing access to food, recreation, amenities, jobs, and quality schools. By doing so, OHFA could help build the social and physical resiliency of these communities so that residents would be empowered to choose for themselves whether or not they want to stay and be part of their existing community or move elsewhere in search of a better quality of life. A set of tools for doing some of this work is available through Policy Link (http://www.policylink.org/equity-tools/equitable-development-toolkit/about-toolkit). For those who are relocated due to circumstances that make staying in place impossible, intensive case management may be required to ensure that these residents avoid pitfalls and thrive in a new environment (Theodos, Popkin, Guernsey, & Getsinger, 2010). But evidence continues to suggest that stability, particularly in the lives of children, is an essential part of ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to succeed and thrive (HUD 2014).

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Data Sources

2014 American Community Survey Estimates

- Poverty: ACS_13_5YR_S1701 > HC02_EST_VC01 > Below poverty level; Estimate; Population for whom poverty status is determined

- Non-white enclaves: ACS_13_5YR_BO2001 > HD01_VD02 > [Total Population] - Estimate; Total: - White alone

- Immigrant enclaves: ACS_13_5YR_BO5001 > HD01_VD06 > Estimate; Total: - Not a U.S. citizen

- Limited English Proficiency: ACS_13_5YR_S1601 > HC03_EST_VC01 > Percent of specified language speakers - Speak English less than "very well"; Estimate; Population 5 years and over

- Disability: ACS_13_5YR_S1810 > HC02_EST_VC01 > with a disability; estimate; total civilian noninstitutionalized population

University of Oklahoma Center for Spatial Analysis: Data Warehouse

- Hospital locations as of 2008 derived from Oklahoma State Department of Health, Health Care Information Division.

University of Oklahoma Division of Regional and City Planning

- Grocery store locations retrieved from Internet search conducted by faculty and student research assistants at the University of Oklahoma.

- Transit locations retrieved from Oklahoma Department of Transportation (http://www.okladot.state.ok.us/transit/pubtrans.htm) and geocoded by faculty and student research assistants at the University of Oklahoma.

Appendix 1: County affordable housing Summaries

County	Total Units	Units at Risk for Poverty	Units in mostly Non-white Enclaves	Units in Community of Immigrants	Units in Limited English Neighborhood	Units nearer Elevated Number of Disabled	Units farther than 15 miles to Hospital	Units located in a Food Desert	Units that lack readily available Transit
Adair	676	676	676	0	0	177	0	0	0
Alfalfa	93	0	0	0	0	0	93	0	23
Atoka	145	121	0	0	0	0	24	145	24
Beaver	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beckham	343	87	228	0	228	315	0	28	0
Blaine	169	0	0	127	127	0	24	0	42
Bryan	1,005	538	501	0	0	501	0	0	0
Caddo	658	292	387	0	0	292	95	0	0
Canadian	1,655	0	248	0	0	0	48	24	0
Carter	1,040	373	938	189	0	972	24	24	24
Cherokee	1,359	986	412	0	0	436	0	13	0
Choctaw	433	312	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cimarron	69	0	0	0	0	0	8	69	69
Cleveland	2,389	1,080	194	758	648	601	0	214	718
Coal	71	0	0	0	0	71	0	0	0
Comanche	1,214	200	182	0	0	225	123	151	24
Cotton	114	0	0	0	0	0	114	0	0
Craig	290	0	0	0	0	157	0	72	0
Creek	1,359	163	163	0	0	670	0	0	0
Custer	255	78	0	0	0	172	0	0	0
Delaware	712	695	285	0	0	712	28	0	0
Dewey	75	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0
Ellis	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Garfield	824	683	127	0	0	0	0	52	50

County	Total Units	Units at Risk for Poverty	Units in mostly Non-white Enclaves	Units in Immigrant Enclaves	Units in Limited English Neighborhood	Units nearer Elevated Number of Disabled	Units farther than 15 miles to Hospital	Units located in a Food Desert	Units that lack readily available Transit
Garvin	557	0	0	0	0	265	0	0	0
Grady	758	71	0	0	0	621	71	0	0
Grant	8	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	8
Greer	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harmon	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Harper	50	0	0	0	0	0	14	36	50
Haskell	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hughes	341	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	0
Jackson	322	18	18	0	18	0	30	30	0
Jefferson	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Johnston	517	493	0	0	0	493	0	0	0
Kay	1,001	196	168	0	0	344	0	0	0
Kingfisher	153	0	0	8	8	0	8	8	40
Kiowa	143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Latimer	220	0	0	0	0	220	0	0	0
Le Flore	1,050	204	0	0	0	573	166	0	0
Lincoln	705	143	0	0	0	705	42	0	705
Logan	629	0	0	0	0	300	0	0	158
Love	62	0	0	62	0	0	0	0	0
Major	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76
Marshall	134	0	109	109	109	109	0	0	0
Mayes	546	382	218	0	0	382	0	0	0
McClain	346	55	0	0	47	299	0	0	0
McCurtain	767	767	746	0	0	767	57	315	0
McIntosh	488	0	0	0	0	169	0	0	488

County	Total Units	Units at Risk for Poverty	Units in mostly Non-white Enclaves	Units in Community of Immigrants	Units in Limited English Neighborhood	Units nearer Elevated Number of Disabled	Units farther than 15 miles to Hospital	Units located in a Food Desert	Units that lack readily available Transit
Murray	224	95	0	0	0	224	0	0	224
Muskogee	1,572	642	59	0	0	44	48	0	0
Noble	387	0	0	0	0	0	42	30	345
Nowata	229	0	0	0	0	185	0	0	229
Okfuskee	214	169	0	0	0	213	0	1	0
Oklahoma	11,497	3,920	3,518	2,445	2,641	456	0	1,202	25
Okmulgee	663	303	227	0	0	127	0	0	0
Osage	1,544	538	700	0	0	1,391	42	0	0
Ottawa	409	0	0	0	0	96	0	84	0
Pawnee	65	0	0	0	0	0	37	20	0
Payne	1,797	1,209	0	120	120	648	0	0	971
Pittsburg	1,268	0	50	0	0	284	16	16	0
Pontotoc	810	311	286	0	0	336	0	0	0
Pottawatomi	1,715	1,009	587	0	0	954	0	284	0
Pushmataha	381	234	0	0	0	381	147	381	0
Roger Mills	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0
Rogers	973	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	0
Seminole	426	76	75	0	0	75	0	123	0
Sequoyah	1,449	922	922	0	0	726	243	0	0
Stephens	841	0	0	0	0	310	12	0	0
Texas	816	0	372	782	782	372	60	6	75
Tillman	114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tulsa	9,868	4,750	1,807	2,281	2,109	1,419	0	1,441	2,220
Wagoner	1,094	691	461	0	0	701	0	0	0
Washington	1,262	0	108	0	0	108	0	0	1,262
Washita	189	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

County	Total Units	Units at Risk for Poverty	Units in mostly Non-white Enclaves	Units in Community of Immigrants	Units in Limited English Neighborhood	Units nearer Elevated Number of Disabled	Units farther than 15 miles to Hospital	Units located in a Food Desert	Units that lack readily available Transit
Woods	65	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	65
Woodward	161	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	0

Lead-Based Paint Hazards

Findings / Health and Well-being

Lead is known to be highly toxic particularly to young children 5 years of age and under. Excessive exposure results in reduced intelligence, impaired hearing, reduced stature and a host of other negative health effects. It is well documented that a common source of lead exposure for children is lead-based paint in older housing along with the dust and soil it generates. Children are exposed to lead-based paint most commonly by directly eating paint chips or indirectly by ingesting lead-contaminated house dust or soil through normal hand-to-mouth contact.

For purposes of this analysis, the federal definition of "lead-based paint hazard" at 24 CFR Part 35.86 was applied. Under this definition, lead-based paint hazard is defined as, "…any condition that causes exposure to lead from lead-contaminated dust, lead-contaminated soil, or lead-contaminated paint that is deteriorated or present in accessible surfaces, friction surfaces, or impact surfaces that would result in adverse human health effects as established by the appropriate Federal agency."

It is noteworthy estimates presented can only be stated as dwellings that "potentially" have LBP hazards because there are no real-time surveys or studies of residential structures built prior to 1978. However, there have been previous estimations provided in the state's Consolidated Plan.

Statewide Findings

Using methodology which will be discussed later in this section, we have estimated the number of housing units in Oklahoma with lead-based paint hazards as defined in 24 CFR Part 35.86. Our estimates are shown in the following table.

Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Oklahoma

	Number	Percent
Total Housing Units	1,432,730	
Total Housing Units with Lead-Based Paint Hazards	240,229	16.8%
Owner-Occupied Units w/LBP Hazards	159,861	66.5%
Renter-Occupied Units w/LBP Hazards	80,368	33.5%
Housing Units w/LBP Hazards Occupied by Low-to-Moderate Income Households	113,931	47.4%
Housing Units w/LBP Hazards with Children < 6 Years of Age Present	37,426	15.6%
Housing Units w/LBP Hazards Occupied by LMI Households and Children < 6 Years of Age Present	19,761	52.8%

Sources: American Healthy Homes Survey Table 5-1 & CHAS Tables 12 & 13

As shown, we estimate that there are 240,229 housing units in Oklahoma containing lead-based paint hazards, representing 16.8% of Oklahoma's total housing stock. 66.5% of those units are owner-occupied, while 33.5% are renter-occupied. Of the 240,229 housing units containing lead-based paint hazards, 113,931 units, or 47.4%, are occupied by households with low-to-moderate incomes as defined by HUD. Among all housing units with lead-based paint hazards, 37,426 units have children under the age of six present, and 52.8% of those units, or 19,761 units total, are households with low-to-moderate incomes. Exhibits 2 through 6, found at the end of this section, graphically summarize our statewide findings at a county level.

Disaster Resiliency/ Economy and Society, Infrastructure and Environment

While communities strive to address lead-based paint hazards through education and removal when detected in connection with federally funded local housing rehabilitation initiatives, hazard detection and mitigation may have special considerations in terms of disaster resiliency.

Many disasters are accompanied by widespread damage to residential structures often times scattering building material debris across the landscape necessitating removal by heavy equipment and disposal in landfills. When building materials contaminated with lead-based paint become part of non-contaminated debris disposal, it presents an environmental hazard that can span well beyond recovery and rebuilding efforts.

Leadership and Strategy

Given the albeit large but finite number of potential housing units with lead hazards, the state and local communities may wish to consider initiatives aimed at reducing and/or eventually eliminating residential lead-based paint hazards, particularly in housing occupied by low and moderate income households with young children present. One such initiative could be the use of the state's various federal and state housing programs' competitive funding selection criteria. By designing rating criteria that specifically awards points to applicants that purposefully seek out properties within counties known to have higher percentages of lead hazards, housing developers along with those engaged in rehabilitation may be incentivized to engage in hazard mitigation.

State and local governments may wish to capitalize on the results of this study by using the data to support competitive applications to the Federal Home Loan Bank Topeka's Affordable Housing Program funding for owner occupied rehabilitation which, among other competitive rating criteria, awards points for the "Abatement of Hazardous Environmental Conditions". Similarly, this report's data may be used to document hazards and need in applications for competitive health care grants offered at the federal level.

Similar to initiatives undertaken by USHUD, the state may want to consider undertaking a real-time sample survey of homes built prior to 1978 across the state's community sizes and counties to more accurately ascertain the extent of the hazard and/or conducting real-time surveys of LBP Risk Assessors licensed by the ODEQ.

Survey of Previous Lead-based Paint Studies

Using a combination of US Census Bureau and US Department of Housing and Urban Development Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy data and age of housing stock built prior to 1980, the Oklahoma Department of Commerce's, "State of Oklahoma Five-Year E-Consolidated Plan FY 2014 – 2018" estimated 59% of the owner occupied and 65% of the renter occupied housing had the potential of containing lead-based paint. To address lead paint hazards, the Consolidated Plan recommended assessment of hazard presence be conducted at the point dwelling rehabilitation is undertaken and that nonprofits advise persons receiving federal rehabilitating assistance regarding the dangers of lead exposure.

At the national level, between 1998 and 2000, USHUD Office of Health Homes and Lead Hazard Control staff and the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences conducted a real-time

random sampling of 831 permanently occupied housing units (multifamily, single family and mobile homes) taken from all 50 states and the District of Columbia. The results indicated an estimated 38 million (39% of the 96 million total housing units) of the nation's housing units had lead-based paint hazards. Of that total, 24 million had significant lead hazards with 1.2 million of those units occupied by low income families. It was further estimate that 35% of all low income housing had lead-based paint hazards. The study also noted the prevalence of lead-based paint increases with age of housing. However, most painted surfaces, even in older homes don't have lead paint. Geography was found to be related to the incidence of lead-based paint with the Northeast and Midwest having 2 times the prevalence of lead paint than the South and West. Finally, the study recommends "public-private sector resources be directed units posing the greatest risk" as a preventive measure to avoid lead poisoning.

In April 2011, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control updated its 1998-2000 nationwide report in its publication, "American Healthy Homes Survey, Lead and Arsenic Findings". This report, conducted from June 2005 through March 2006, estimated 37.1 million homes (34.9%) out of a total of 106 million total housing units have lead-based paint somewhere in the building. Of the 65.6 million homes built before 1978, 34.4 million (52%) have lead-based paint. The study reaffirmed the previous finding that the prevalence of lead-based paint is higher in the Northeast and Midwest parts of the United States than South and West. It also confirmed earlier finding that the incidence of lead-based paint increases with age of housing with 86% of the homes built prior to 1940 containing lead. An estimated 3.6 million homes with children less than 6 years of age have lead-based paint hazards of which 1.1 million are low income households. Of the 16.8 million homes with children under the age of 6, 5.7 million (34%) have lead-based paint, about the same incidence of lead-based paint in all homes.

In June 2006, the Oklahoma State Department of Health's Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (OCLPPP) received a 5-year project grant "Oklahoma Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program Focusing in High Risk Groups". That program focused on communities evidencing high numbers of children 6-72 months of age who are at high risk for lead poisoning.

In order to more effectively target high-risk areas and populations, the OCLPPP identified 21 high-risk target area (HRTA) zip codes (see Exhibit #1) located within Oklahoma, Tulsa, Muskogee, Jackson, Okmulgee, Ottawa, Kay, Garfield, and Hughes counties. These 21 zip codes were narrowed from a list of 57 zip codes out of the state's approximately 700 zip codes that with populations of 5,000 or more persons; greater than or equal to 22% of housing stock built prior to 1950; and, greater than or equal to 18% of children under the age of 6 years living below the poverty level.

The 57 zip codes were further compared and evaluated based on selected characteristics such as EBLL cases and proportion of minority population. Zip codes with higher EBLL prevalence and/or minority populations (Hispanic/African American/American Indian) were ranked higher and given the designation as HRTA zip codes.

Texas County Findings

The number of housing units in Texas County containing lead-based paint hazards can be estimated by applying the percentages of housing units with such hazards reported by the American Healthy Homes

Survey, to the number of occupied homes in Texas County, by year of construction. The following table presents the percentage of housing units in the Census Bureau South Region based on the AHHS findings.

Housing Units in the South Census Region with Lead-Based Paint Hazards by Year of Construction

Year of Construction	No. of Housing Units (000s)	Units w/ LBP Hazards (000s)	Percent of Units w/ LBP Hazards
1978-2005	18,625	664	3.6%
1960-1977	11,724	1,311	11.2%
1940-1959	5,575	2,145	38.5%
1939 or Earlier	3,072	1,947	63.4%
Total	**38,996**	**6,067**	**15.6%**

Source: U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development, American Healthy Homes Survey, Table 5-1

These percentages can then be applied to the number of housing units in Texas County, by year of construction and by tenure (owner-occupied versus renter-occupied), as reported by HUD's Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data for Texas County.

Total Housing Units in Texas County with Lead-Based Paint Hazards by Tenure

Total Owner-Occupied Housing Units	Total Housing Units	Percent w/LBP Hazards	Number w/LBP Hazards
1978 or Later	1,363	3.57%	49
1960-1977	1,733	11.18%	194
1940-1959	1,085	38.48%	417
1939 or Earlier	580	63.38%	368
Total	**4,760**	**21.58%**	**1,027**
Total Renter-Occupied Housing Units	Total Housing Units	Percent w/LBP Hazards	Number w/LBP Hazards
1978 or Later	932	3.57%	33
1960-1977	738	11.18%	83
1940-1959	520	38.48%	200
1939 or Earlier	175	63.38%	111
Total	**2,365**	**18.04%**	**427**
Total Housing Units	Total Housing Units	Percent w/LBP Hazards	Number w/LBP Hazards
1978 or Later	2,295	3.57%	82
1960-1977	2,471	11.18%	276
1940-1959	1,605	38.48%	618
1939 or Earlier	755	63.38%	479
Total	**7,125**	**20.41%**	**1,454**

Sources: American Healthy Homes Survey Table 5-1 & CHAS Table 12

Finally, we can use the same methodology to estimate the number of housing units in Texas County with lead-based paint hazards, occupied by households with low-to-moderate incomes, by tenure:

Housing Units in Texas County with Lead-Based Paint Hazards by Tenure, Occupied by Low-Income Families

Owner-Occupied Housing Units < 50% AMI	Total Housing Units	Percent w/LBP Hazards	Number w/LBP Hazards
1978 or Later	256	3.57%	9
1960-1977	279	11.18%	31
1940-1959	240	38.48%	92
1939 or Earlier	60	63.38%	38
Total	**835**	**20.44%**	**171**
Renter-Occupied Housing Units < 50% AMI	Total Housing Units	Percent w/LBP Hazards	Number w/LBP Hazards
1978 or Later	359	3.57%	13
1960-1977	212	11.18%	24
1940-1959	190	38.48%	73
1939 or Earlier	35	63.38%	22
Total	**795**	**16.57%**	**132**
Total Housing Units < 50% AMI	Total Housing Units	Percent w/LBP Hazards	Number w/LBP Hazards
1978 or Later	615	3.57%	22
1960-1977	491	11.18%	55
1940-1959	430	38.48%	165
1939 or Earlier	95	63.38%	60
Total	**1,630**	**18.55%**	**302**

Sources: American Healthy Homes Survey Table 5-1 & CHAS Table 12

Housing Units in Texas County with Lead-Based Paint Hazards by Tenure, Occupied by Moderate-Income Families

Owner-Occupied Housing Units 50%-80% AMI	Total Housing Units	Percent w/LBP Hazards	Number w/LBP Hazards
1978 or Later	167	3.57%	6
1960-1977	284	11.18%	32
1940-1959	275	38.48%	106
1939 or Earlier	120	63.38%	76
Total	**845**	**25.98%**	**219**
Renter-Occupied Housing Units 50%-80% AMI	Total Housing Units	Percent w/LBP Hazards	Number w/LBP Hazards
1978 or Later	157	3.57%	6
1960-1977	153	11.18%	17
1940-1959	120	38.48%	46
1939 or Earlier	15	63.38%	10
Total	**445**	**17.61%**	**78**
Total Housing Units 50%-80% AMI	Total Housing Units	Percent w/LBP Hazards	Number w/LBP Hazards
1978 or Later	324	3.57%	12
1960-1977	437	11.18%	49
1940-1959	395	38.48%	152
1939 or Earlier	135	63.38%	86
Total	**1,290**	**23.09%**	**298**

Sources: American Healthy Homes Survey Table 5-1 & CHAS Table 12

To conclude, we estimate that there are a total of 1,454 homes in Texas County containing lead-based paint hazards, 1,027 owner-occupied and 427 renter-occupied. Of the 1,454 homes in the county estimated to have lead-based paint hazards, 302 are estimated to be occupied by households with low-incomes (incomes less than 50% of Area Median Income), and 298 are estimated to be occupied by households with moderate incomes (between 50% and 80% of Area Median Income), for a total of 600 housing units in Texas County with lead-based paint hazards occupied by households with low or moderate incomes.

Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Homes with Children Present

Using the same methodology, we can estimate the number of housing units in Texas County occupied by households with children under the age of six present. For this analysis we apply the lead-based paint hazards percentages from the American Healthy Homes Survey to the data in HUD CHAS Table 13, which details housing units by year of construction, household income, and presence of children under the age of six. The data is presented in the following table:

Housing Units in Texas County with Lead-Based Paint Hazards
with Children under Age 6 Present Occupied by Low or Moderate-Income Families

Housing Units < 50% AMI w/ Children under 6 Present	Total Housing Units	Percent w/LBP Hazards	Number w/LBP Hazards	
1978 or Later	155	3.57%	6	
1940-1977	100	19.98%	20	
1939 or Earlier	23	63.38%	15	
Total	**278**	**14.40%**	**40**	
Housing Units 50%-80% AMI w/ Children under 6 Present	Total Housing Units	Percent w/LBP Hazards	Number w/LBP Hazards	
1978 or Later	60	3.57%	2	
1940-1977	185	19.98%	37	
1939 or Earlier	50	63.38%	32	
Total	**295**	**24.01%**	**71**	
Total LMI Housing Units w/ Children Present	Total Housing Units	Percent w/LBP Hazards	Number w/LBP Hazards	
1978 or Later	215	3.57%	8	
1940-1977	285	19.98%	57	
1939 or Earlier	73	63.38%	46	
Total	**573**	**19.35%**	**111**	
Total Housing Units w/ Children Present	Total Housing Units	Percent w/LBP Hazards	Number w/LBP Hazards	
1978 or Later	610	3.57%	22	
1940-1977	765	19.98%	153	
1939 or Earlier	100	63.38%	63	
Total	**1,475**	**16.13%**	**238**	

Sources: American Healthy Homes Survey Table 5-1 & CHAS Table 13

As shown, we estimate there are 238 housing units in Texas County with lead-based paint hazards and children under the age of six present, and that 111 of those housing units are occupied by families with low to moderate incomes.

Research Footnotes/Sources

Oklahoma Department of Commerce, "State of Oklahoma Five-Year E-Consolidated Plan FY 2014 – 2018"

"The Prevalence of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in U.S. Housing", Environmental Health Perspectives, Volume 110, Number 10, October 2002

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control, "American Healthy Homes Survey, Lead and Arsenic Findings", April 2011

Oklahoma State Department of Health, Oklahoma Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program Focusing in High Risk Groups"

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS), 2007-2011

Exhibit #1

Map 2: High-RiskTarget Areas (HRTA) Zip Codes for Childhood Lead Poisoning

Legend

■ High-Risk Target Area (HRTA) Zip Codes

☐ Other Zip Codes

Notes

The OCLPPP has identified 21 HRTA zip codes in Oklahoma. These zip codes are located in Garfield, Hughes, Jackson, Kay, Muskogee, Oklahoma, Okmulgee, Ottawa, and Tulsa Counties.

The HRTA zip codes include 73106, 73107. 73108, 73109, 73111, 73117, 73119, 73129, 73521, 73701, 74104, 74106, 74110, 74115, 74127, 74354, 74401, 74403, 74447, 74631, and 74848.

The HRTA zip codes are identified using the following criteria:

1- Zip codes having the highest proportion of pre-1950 housing;
2- Zip codes having the highest proportion of children under six years of age living in poverty;
3- Zip codes having high elevated blood lead level (EBLL) prevelence rate; and
4- Zip codes having the highest proportion of minority populations.

0   40   80   160 Miles

Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
Screening and Special Services
Prevention and Preparedness Service
Oklahoma State Department of Health

Exhibit #2

Percentage of Housing Units Containing Lead-Based Paint Hazards

Compiled by Integra Realty Resources - Tulsa/OKC

Sources:
HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy Data 2007-2011, Table 13
HUD American Healthy Homes Survey, Table 5-1

Exhibit #3

Percentage of Housing Units Containing Lead-Based Paint Hazards
Occupied by Low to Moderate Income Households

Compiled by Integra Realty Resources - Tulsa/OKC

Sources:
HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy Data 2007-2011, Table 13
HUD American Healthy Homes Survey, Table 5-1

Exhibit #4

Percentage of Housing Units Containing Lead-Based Paint Hazards with Children Age 6 or Younger Present

Compiled by Integra Realty Resources - Tulsa/OKC

Sources:
HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy Data 2007-2011, Table 13
HUD American Healthy Homes Survey, Table 5-1

Exhibit #5

Percentage of Housing Units Occupied by Low to Moderate Income Households Containing Lead-Based Paint Hazards with Children Age 6 or Younger Present

Compiled by Integra Realty Resources - Tulsa/OKC

Sources:
HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy Data 2007-2011, Table 13
HUD American Healthy Homes Survey, Table 5-1

Exhibit #6

Percentage of Housing Units Occupied by Low to Moderate Income Households Containing Lead-Based Paint Hazards with Children Age 6 or Younger Present High-Risk Target Area (HRTA) Zip Codes Highlighted in Red
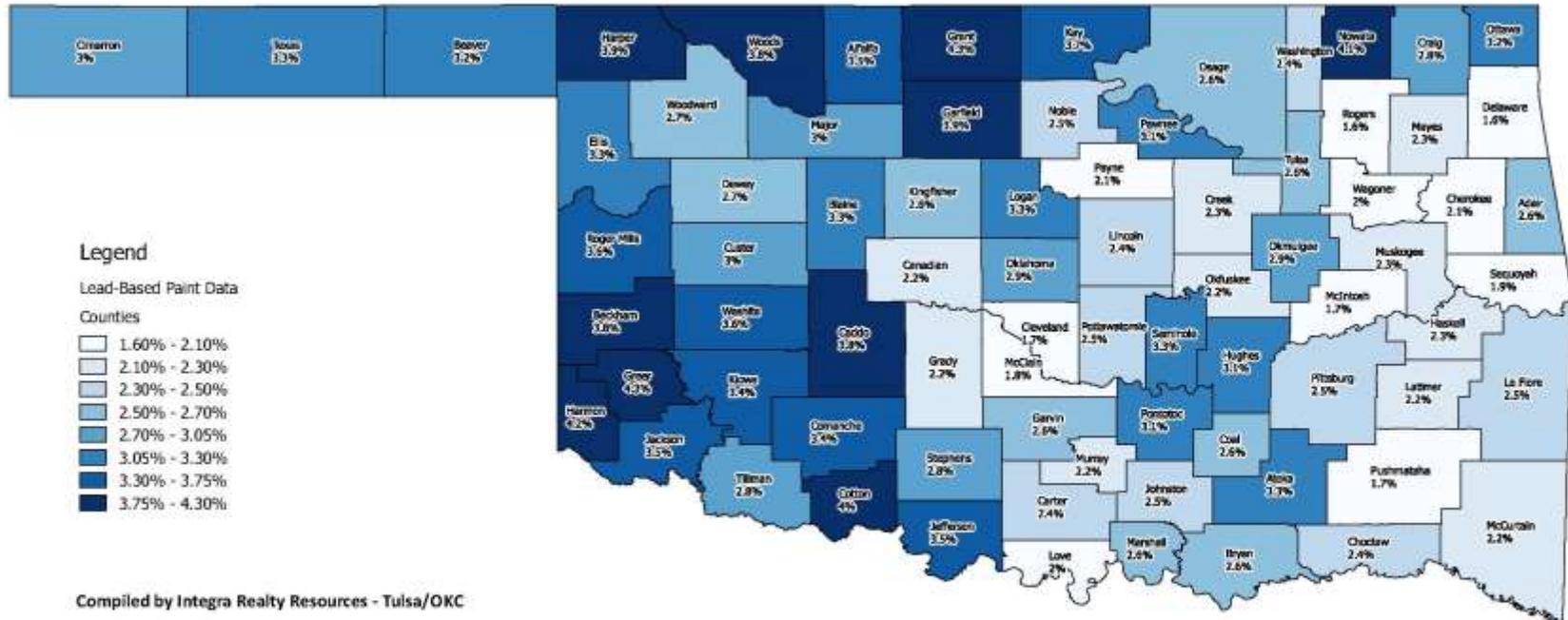
Conclusions

The previous analysis has attempted to describe the state of the residential housing market in Texas County, Oklahoma. Where possible, information regarding the population centers of the county was included to assess need on a community level. Much of the information is based on demographic information from local authorities and national information services. However, personal interviews were performed with property owners and managers, real estate professionals, and community officials in an effort to substantiate information from the national organizations and understand current market conditions. Several important issues regarding housing have become apparent through this analysis and are identified below.

Texas County has undergone steady growth over the last fifteen years, in terms of population, households and employment levels. Major drivers of growth in the area include Seaboard Foods, the oil and gas industry, and wind energy production. New population and employment growth has been met with relatively little new housing construction, and consequently the area has very little vacancy among housing units for rent or for ownership. A notable new housing development for ownership is Pioneer Plains, which when completed will comprise 30 homes priced between $135,000 and $167,000. A notable affordable rental development was the Dale Lofts, which comprises 33 units in a renovated historic hotel, and 12 units in a newly-constructed apartment building. Though these development will go far in meeting the affordable housing needs of Texas County residents (both for rent and for ownership), there will still be unmet need based on projected population and household growth.

Texas County has a moderate rate of renters with high rent costs (21.22%) as well as homeowners with high ownership costs (16.13%). The county's poverty rate is below the state, at 12.82% compared with 16.85% statewide.

In terms of disaster resiliency we note that 72 tornadoes have impacted the county between 1959 and 2014, with 13 fatalities, and that Goodwell and Guymon have notable development within or near floodplains.

Texas County is located within the Oklahoma Balance of State Continuum of Care (CoC), which provides services to the area's homeless populations among other functions. Throughout the entire Balance of State CoC, there are an estimated 295 homeless persons, 154 of which are estimated to be sheltered. Homeless children under the age of 18 are more likely to be unsheltered than sheltered.

In terms of fair housing issues, many affordable housing units are located in primarily non-white enclaves and limited English neighborhoods, and in areas with high numbers of persons with one or more disabilities. 75 units lack readily available transit, 60 units are located further than 15 miles from a hospital, and six units are located in a food desert.

Due to the age of the county's housing stock, lead-based paint hazards are an issue, with an estimated 1,454 occupied housing units with such hazards, and 238 of those units occupied by low-to-moderate income households with children under the age of 6 present.

In summary, it is apparent that new housing in several categories is required in Texas County. As the population continues to grow in Texas County as a whole, this demand will continue to increase, and new supply to meet this demand has been relatively limited (with notable exceptions such as Pioneer Plains and the Dale Lofts developments). We estimate the county will need 413 housing units for ownership and 227 housing units for rent over the next five years, primarily in the Guymon area, in order to accommodate projected population and household growth. These units should include a mixture of both market rate rental units, affordable housing units, and housing for ownership affordable to a range of incomes.

Addendum A

Acknowledgments

The Housing Needs Assessment research team extends a special thanks to the following individuals and organizations for their many contributions of data, program information and time that helped make this project possible:

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US Federal Emergency Management Agency, Harold Latham

US Department of Housing and Urban Development Oklahoma City Field Office, Jackie McBride

Oklahoma State Agencies

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Department of Emergency Management Dara Hayes

Department of Commerce, Rebekah Zahn-Pittser

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Regional Council of Governments and Oklahoma Association of Regional Councils

Continuums of Care Network

Hazard Mitigation Plan personnel/administrators

Community economic development professionals

City Managers and Planners

Community Action Agencies

Chambers of Commerce

Affordable housing developers, owners and investors

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Pathways, Patrice Pratt

Women's Resource Center, Vanessa Morrison

AIDS Care Fund, Sunshine Schillings

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Addendum B

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Senior Managing Director of Integra Realty Resources - Tulsa/OKC, a full service valuation and consulting firm. Actively engaged in real estate valuation and consulting assignments since 1984, Mr. Ard has performed appraisal services consisting of narrative and summary real estate appraisals, ad valorem tax protests, consulting, litigation support services, market and feasibility studies, reviews, market study analyses and appraisals in connection with allocation of tax credits, brokerage services for commercial and residential transactions, property management, and expert litigation testimony. All types of real property are encompassed -apartments, ranches, theaters, hotel/motel, multi-purpose and resort properties, golf courses, high-rise and garden office buildings, manufacturing facilities, warehousing and distribution centers, nursing homes, assisted living facilities, banks, shopping centers and malls, residential subdivisions, industrial parks, and sports arenas. Valuations and market studies have been prepared on proposed, partially completed, renovated and existing structures. Appraisals have been made for condemnation purposes, estates, mortgage financing, equity participation and due diligence support. Clients served include corporations, law firms, financial institutions, investment firms and public/private agencies.

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Central Oklahoma Chapter, Appraisal Institute (Past Chapter President)
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Urban Land Institute
National Council of Affordable Housing Market Analysts
Appraisal Institute National Committees
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Tulsa Preservation Commission
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Integra Realty Resources, Inc. offers the most comprehensive property valuation and counseling coverage in North America with over 60 independently owned and operated offices located throughout the United States and the Caribbean. Integra was created for the purpose of combining the intimate knowledge of well-established local firms with the powerful resources and capabilities of a national company. Integra offers integrated technology, national data and information systems, as well as standardized valuation models and report formats for ease of client review and analysis. Integra's local offices have an average of 25 years of service in the local market, and virtually all are headed by a Senior Managing Director who is an MAI member of the Appraisal Institute.

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Phone: (405) 325-3502
Fax: (405) 325-7558
E-MAIL: Dawn.E.Jourdan-1@ou.edu

EDUCATION:

Ph.D. Urban and Regional Planning, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL, 2004.

J.D./M.U.P. Law and Urban Planning, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS, 2000.

B.S. Urban Affairs and Theatre Arts, Bradley University, Peoria, IL, 1996.

RESEARCH INTERESTS:

The legal aspects of land use, affordable housing, historic preservation and aesthetics regulation at the federal, state, and local level.

WORK EXPERIENCE:

Associate Professor and Director of Regional and City Planning, University of Oklahoma (07/12-present)

Assistant Professor with a Joint Appointment in Planning and Law, University of Florida (01/08-6/12)

Director of the Center for Building Better Communities, University of Florida (05/11-06/12)

Assistant Professor and Minor Program Coordinator, Texas A&M University (01/05-12/07)

Lecturer, Rutgers University Blounstein Institute (01/06-present)

Lecturer, Texas A&M University (01/04-12/04)

Adjunct Professor, Florida State University (01/03-12/03)

Graduate Teaching Assistant, Florida State University (05/02-12/03)

Legal Intern, 1000 Friends of Florida (05/02-12/03)

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Associate, Holland & Knight LLP (05/00-08/01)

AWARDS:

Student Planning Award for the Pinellas County Post Disaster Ordinance Drafting Project from the Florida Chapter of the American Planning Association, Fall, 2011.

Award for Service as the University Liaison to the Florida Chapter of the American Planning Association, Fall, 2010.

Teacher of the year award by the UF Student Planning Association, April, 2010.

Best paper in the real estate valuation category by the Appraisal Institute with Kimberly Geideman and Shan Gao, Fall, 2009.

Excellence in Teach Award by the College of Architecture of Texas A & M University, September, 2005.

Student Planning Award by the Texas Chapter of the American Planning Association, Fall, 2007.

Early Dissertation Research Grant to Study the Effects of Intergenerational Planning on Relocation Grief from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, November, 2003.

COURSES TAUGHT:

Principles and Practice of Urban Planning (graduate level, at the University of Oklahoma)

Land Use Controls (graduate level, at the University of Oklahoma)

Sociology of Housing (graduate level, at the University of Oklahoma with Dean Charles Graham)

Growth Management Powers II (graduate-law course, at the University of Florida)

Growth Management Powers I (graduate-law course, at the University of Florida)

Affordable Housing Law (graduate-law course, at the University of Florida)

Planning History and Theory (graduate level, at the University of Florida and Texas A&M University)

Land Use Planning Law (law school, at the University of Florida College of Law)

2

Land Development Law (graduate level, at Texas A&M University)

Historic Preservation Law (graduate level, at Texas A&M University)

Introduction to Urban Planning (undergraduate level, at Texas A&M University and Florida State University)

Attorney-Client Communications (undergraduate level, at Florida State University)

Legal Communications (undergraduate level, at Florida State University)

Environmental Law (continuing education, at Rutgers University)

Historic Preservation Law (continuing education, at Rutgers University)

Ordinance Drafting (continuing education, at Rutgers University)

PUBLICATIONS:

Refereed Journal Articles

K. Frank, J. Macedo, and **D. Jourdan**, Fostering Rural Adaptive Capacity for Sea Level Rise Planning Using Methods of Community Engagement (pending review- special edition of the Journal of the Community Development Society).

D. Jourdan and S. Pilat, Preserving Public Housing: Federal, State and Local Efforts to Preserve the Social and Architectural Forms Associated with Housing for the Poor in the *Journal of Preservation Education and Research* *(forthcoming)*.

Ozor, B., K. Frank, and **D. Jourdan,** Confronting Wicked Problems with Games: How Role-Play Informs Planning for Sea Level Rise in Northeast Florida (pending review).

Jourdan, D., A. Ray, and L. Thompson, Relocating from Subsidized Housing in Florida: Are Residents Moving to Opportunity in *Journal of Housing and Community Development Law (forthcoming)*.

Jourdan, D., K. Hurd, W. Gene Hawkins, and K. Winson Geideman, Evidence Based Sign Regulation: Regulating Signage on the Basis of Empirical Wisdom in *The Urban Lawyer,* 45:2, Spring 2014, 327-348.

Jourdan, D. S. Van Zandt, and E. Tarleton, Coming home: Resident satisfaction regarding return to a revitalized HOPE VI community in *Cities available at:* http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0264275113000322, 2013.

Jourdan, D., A Response to Mandelker's Free Speech Law for On Premise Signs in *Planning and Environmental Law,* 65:4, 2013, 4-10.

3

Land Development Law (graduate level, at Texas A&M University)

Historic Preservation Law (graduate level, at Texas A&M University)

Introduction to Urban Planning (undergraduate level, at Texas A&M University and Florida State University)

Attorney-Client Communications (undergraduate level, at Florida State University)

Legal Communications (undergraduate level, at Florida State University)

Environmental Law (continuing education, at Rutgers University)

Historic Preservation Law (continuing education, at Rutgers University)

Ordinance Drafting (continuing education, at Rutgers University)

PUBLICATIONS:

Refereed Journal Articles

K. Frank, J. Macedo, and **D. Jourdan**, Fostering Rural Adaptive Capacity for Sea Level Rise Planning Using Methods of Community Engagement (pending review- special edition of the Journal of the Community Development Society).

D. Jourdan and S. Pilat, Preserving Public Housing: Federal, State and Local Efforts to Preserve the Social and Architectural Forms Associated with Housing for the Poor in the *Journal of Preservation Education and Research* (*forthcoming*).

Ozor, B., K. Frank, and **D. Jourdan,** Confronting Wicked Problems with Games: How Role-Play Informs Planning for Sea Level Rise in Northeast Florida (pending review).

Jourdan, D., A. Ray, and L. Thompson, Relocating from Subsidized Housing in Florida: Are Residents Moving to Opportunity in *Journal of Housing and Community Development Law (forthcoming)*.

Jourdan, D., K. Hurd, W. Gene Hawkins, and K. Winson Geideman, Evidence Based Sign Regulation: Regulating Signage on the Basis of Empirical Wisdom in *The Urban Lawyer*, 45:2, Spring 2014, 327-348.

Jourdan, D. S. Van Zandt, and E. Tarleton, Coming home: Resident satisfaction regarding return to a revitalized HOPE VI community in *Cities available at:* http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0264275113000322, 2013.

Jourdan, D., A Response to Mandelker's Free Speech Law for On Premise Signs in *Planning and Environmental Law*, 65:4, 2013, 4-10.

3

Jourdan, D., Enhancing HOPE VI Revitalization Processes with Participation, in *Journal of the Community Development Society*, Vol. 39:No. 2, 2008, pp. 75-90.

Jourdan, D., Reducing Pre-Relocation Grief with Participation in a HOPE VI Grant Application Process, in *International Journal of Public Participation*, *Vol. 2:No. 2*, 2008, pp. 75-92.

Jourdan, D., Mending Fences: Resolving Neighbor Disputes With Squatters Settlements in Belize, in *PACE Institute for Environmental and Regional Studies Proceedings*, Vol. 4, 2004, pp. 135-149.

White, S. M. and **D. Jourdan**, Neotraditional Development: A Legal Analysis, in *Land Use Law and Zoning Digest* (1999).

Books

Jourdan, D. and E. Strauss. Planner's Guide to Land Use Law: Planning for Wicked Problems, NY: Routledge (under contract).

Book Chapters and Entries

Jamal, T. and **D. Jourdan**. Interdisciplinary Tourism Education in Interdisciplinary Teaching and Learning in Higher Education: theory and practice. *Interdisciplinary Learning and Teaching in Higher Education: theory and practice*. Dr Balasubramanyam Chandramohan and Dr Stephen Fallows (eds.), London: Routledge Falmer. (2008).

D. Jourdan. Grounding Theory: Developing New Theory on Intergenerational Participation in Qualitative Methods for Housing Research. *Qualitative Housing Research Methods*. Paul Maquin (ed.), London: Elsevier. (2008).

Non-Refereed Publications

Jourdan, D., Hawkins, G., Winson-Geideman, K., and R. Abrams. The Model Sign Code. International Sign Association (December, 2008).

Winson-Geideman, K., **D. Jourdan** and S. Gao. The Effects of Adaptive Reuse by the Savannah College of Art & Design on Property Value and Community Change in Savannah, Georgia. *Lincoln Land Institute Working Papers* (December, 2006).

Jourdan, D. Bomb Proof Schools. *Plan Canada*. (Fall, 2006).

Van Zandt, S., Jourdan, D., Martin, J., and C. Giusti. Final Report for Beaumont's HOPE VI Project. Prepared for the Beaumont Housing Authority (December 2012)

Jourdan, D., Enhancing HOPE VI Revitalization Processes with Participation, in *Journal of the Community Development Society*, Vol. 39:No. 2, 2008, pp. 75-90.

Jourdan, D., Reducing Pre-Relocation Grief with Participation in a HOPE VI Grant Application Process, in *International Journal of Public Participation*, Vol. 2:No. 2, 2008, pp. 75-92.

Jourdan, D., Mending Fences: Resolving Neighbor Disputes With Squatters Settlements in Belize, in *PACE Institute for Environmental and Regional Studies Proceedings*, Vol. 4, 2004, pp. 135-149.

White, S. M. and **D. Jourdan**, Neotraditional Development: A Legal Analysis, in *Land Use Law and Zoning Digest* (1999).

Books

Jourdan, D. and E. Strauss. Planner's Guide to Land Use Law: Planning for Wicked Problems, NY: Routledge (under contract).

Book Chapters and Entries

Jamal, T. and **D. Jourdan**. Interdisciplinary Tourism Education in Interdisciplinary Teaching and Learning in Higher Education: theory and practice. *Interdisciplinary Learning and Teaching in Higher Education: theory and practice.* Dr Balasubramanyam Chandramohan and Dr Stephen Fallows (eds.), London: Routledge Falmer. (2008).

D. Jourdan. Grounding Theory: Developing New Theory on Intergenerational Participation in Qualitative Methods for Housing Research. *Qualitative Housing Research Methods.* Paul Maquin (ed.), London: Elsevier. (2008).

Non-Refereed Publications

Jourdan, D., Hawkins, G., Winson-Geideman, K., and R. Abrams. The Model Sign Code. International Sign Association (December, 2008).

Winson-Geideman, K., **D. Jourdan** and S. Gao. The Effects of Adaptive Reuse by the Savannah College of Art & Design on Property Value and Community Change in Savannah, Georgia. *Lincoln Land Institute Working Papers* (December, 2006).

Jourdan, D. Bomb Proof Schools. *Plan Canada.* (Fall, 2006).

Van Zandt, S., Jourdan, D., Martin, J., and C. Giusti. Final Report for Beaumont's HOPE VI Project. Prepared for the Beaumont Housing Authority (December 2012)

Van Zandt, S., Jourdan, D., Martin, J., and C. Giusti. Interim Report for Beaumont's HOPE VI Project. Prepared for the Beaumont Housing Authority (December 2011).

Van Zandt, S., **Jourdan, D.,** Martin, J., and C. Giusti. Interim Report for Beaumont's HOPE VI Project. Prepared for the Beaumont Housing Authority (December 2009).

Van Zandt, S., **Jourdan, D.,** Martin, J., and C. Giusti. Interim Report for Beaumont's HOPE VI Project. Prepared for the Beaumont Housing Authority (December 2008).

Van Zandt, S., **Jourdan, D.,** Martin, J., and C. Giusti. Baseline Report for Beaumont's HOPE VI Project. Prepared for the Beaumont Housing Authority (December 2007).

Van Zandt, S., **Jourdan, D.,** Martin, J., and C. Giusti. Need and Demand for Affordable Housing in the Brazos Valley. Report to Brazos Valley Affordable Housing Corporation. (June 2006).

SPONSORED RESEARCH:

Co-PI, Tribal Climate Change and Extreme Event Response Studies to Identify Vulnerabilities, South Central Climate Science Center, 2014-2015.

PI, Oklahoma City, Sustainability Audit, May 2013-present.

PI, Shimberg Center for Housing Studies, The Lost Properties and Moving To Opportunity, October 2010 – Present.

Investigator and Collaboration Lead, Planning for Sea Level Rise: A Pilot Study to Evaluate and Improve the Development and Delivery of Habitat Vulnerability Assessments and Adaptive Conservation Designs to Coastal Decision Makers, National Estuarine Research Reserve System Science Collaborative, 2011-2014.

Co-PI, Rural Coastal Region Adaptation Planning for Sea Level Rise, Florida Sea Grant, 2012-14.

Co-PI, Development of Sea Level Rise Adaptation Planning Procedures and Tools Using NOAA Sea Level Rise Impacts Viewer, Gulf of Mexico Regional Research Competition, 2012-14.

Co-PI, Impact of Parking Supply and Demand Management on Central Business District (CBD) Traffic Congestion, Transit Performance and Sustainable Land Use, Florida Department of Transportation, January 2010 – October 2011.

A Parameterized Climate Change Projection Model for Hurricane Flooding, Wave Action, Economic Damages, and Population Dynamics, sponsored by NOAA, September 2009-September 2011, Role, Co-Principal Investigator.

HOPE VI Community Services Study for the Redevelopment of Magnolia Gardens in Beaumont, Texas, sponsored by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Beaumont Public Housing Authority, January 2007-December 2011, Role, Co-Principal Investigator.

Preserve America Grant for an Intergenerational Oral History for Hearne, Texas, sponsored by the National Parks Service, January 2007-December 2007, Role, Investigator.

A Hedonic Model of the Effects of Adaptive Reuse on Community Change in Savannah, Georgia, sponsored by the Lincoln Institute of Land Policy, Role, Investigator.

Legal Analysis and Policy Formulation Regarding the Use of Regional Rural Landbanking to Enhance the Development of Affordable Housing Opportunities in Brazos Valley Texas, sponsored by the Brazos Valley Affordable Housing Corporation, January 2007-August 2007, Role, Co-Principal Investigator.

Market Study of the Barriers to the Provision of Affordable Housing in Brazos Valley Texas, sponsored by the Brazos Valley Affordable Housing Corporation, January 2006-August 2006, Role, Co-Principal Investigator.

Comparative Analysis of the Effects of the Location of Big Box Retail on Housing Prices in Urban and Suburban Areas, sponsored by Texas A&M College of Architecture, December 2005-December 2006, Role, Principal Investigator.

PROFESSIONAL SERVICE AND AFFILIATIONS:

Professional Services

Chair of the Academic Advisory Council for Sign Research and Education (August 2014-present)

Chair of the Planner Outreach Subcommittee for the International Sign Association (January 2014-present)

Appointed to the Alachua County Affordable Housing Advisory Board (April 2010-2011)

University Liaison to the Florida Chapter of the American Planning Association (September 2007-September 2010)

Fellow to the Center for Children and Families at the Levin College of Law (May 2007-2012)

Member of the Law School Honor Code Committee (2009-2010)

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Member of the ICCHP Committee (2009-2010)

Member of DCP Faculty Council (2009-2012)

Member of UF Historic Buildings and Structures Committee (2009-2010)

UF Commencement Marshall (2008-2010)

Ad Hoc Member of the Amicus Committee for the American Planning Association
Fellow for the Center for Heritage Conservation at Texas A&M University (2005-2007).

Professional Affiliations

American Planning Association

Oklahoma Chapter of the APA

Association of Collegiate Schools of Planning

Member of the Illinois Bar

Served as a manuscript and grant proposal reviewer for the following:
Journal of the Community Development Society
Journal of Planning History
US-China Law Review
UF Journal of Law and Public Policy
Journal of Planning Education and Research
National Science Foundation

CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS:

International Conferences-Refereed Presentations

Jourdan, D., K. Hurd, H. G. Hawkins, and K. Winson-Geideman. Evidence-based Sign
Regulation: Regulating Signage on the Basis of Empirical Wisdom. Presented at the
AESOP-ACSP Conference in Dublin, Ireland, July 2013.

Nolon, J., Call, C., Murtaza, A, and **Jourdan, D.** Property Rights, Political Drama, and
Smart Growth: The Challenges of Sustainable Development in 2011. Presented at the
National Conference of the American Bar Association in Toronto, August 2011.

Jourdan, D., Wal-Mart in the Garden District- Does the Arbitrary and Capricious
Standard of Review Lessen the Right of Citizens to Participate. Presented at the

8

International Association of Planning Law and Property Rights, Aalborg, Denmark, February, 2008.

Jourdan, D. and VanZandt, S, Creating Regional Landbanks to Meet Rural Affordable Housing Needs. Presented at the Joint International Conference of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Planning (ACSP) and the Association of European Planning Schools (AESOP), Chicago, IL, July 2008.

Jourdan, D., Should Children Have the Right to Speak for Themselves: The legal rights of youth to participate in national level policymaking. Presented at the International Conference on the Rights of Children, Ghent, Belgium (2006).

Jourdan, D., Grounding Theory: Developing New Theory on Intergenerational Participation. Presented at the Joint International Conference of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Planning (ACSP) and the Association of European Planning Schools (AESOP), Mexico City, Mexico (2006).

Jourdan, D., Planning to Reduce Worry. Presented at the Making Cities Livable Conference, Venice, Italy (2005).

National Conferences

Jourdan, D. Community Aesthetics and Sign Regulations: How far can a city go to prescribe aesthetics?" Presented at the National Signage Research and Education Conference in Cincinnati, OK, October, 2013.

Jourdan, D. and J. Kellaris, Collaborating with City Officials on Urban Signage, Presented at the International Sign Expo, in Las Vegas, NV, April, 2012.

Jourdan, D. Evidence-Based Sign Regulation: Regulating Signage on the Basis of Empirical Wisdom. Presented at the National Signage Research and Education Conference in Cincinnati, OK, October, 2012.

Jourdan, D., Ray, A., and Thompson, L. Relocating from Subsidized Housing in Florida: Are Residents Moving to Opportunity? Urban Affairs Association, Pittsburgh, PA, April 2012.

Frank, K., **Jourdan, D.**, Easley, G., and F. Eddleton. Leveraging community historical identity for climate change adaptation planning. Society for American City and Regional Planning History Conference, Baltimore, MD, November 17-20, 2011.

Frank, K., **Jourdan, D.**, and Obonyo, E. Sea level rise adaptation planning for rural coastal areas in Florida. Initiative on Climate Adaptation Research and Understanding through the Social Sciences: Climate Vulnerability and Adaptation (ICARUS II). May 5-8, Ann Arbor, MI, 2011.

Steiner, R., **Jourdan, D.,** Blanco, A., Mackey, J., Hanley, G., Sucar, V., and Shmaltsuyev, M., Understanding the Connection between Parking Management and Transit Usage: A Case Study of Miami and Fort Lauderdale Central Business Districts. Presented at the Association of Collegiate Schools of Planning (ACSP) Conference. Minneapolis. Oct. 13 – 16, 2011.

Steiner, R., Blanco, A. and **Jourdan, D.,** Impact of Parking Supply And Demand Management on Central Business District (CBD) Traffic Congestion. Presented at the Association of Collegiate Schools of Planning (ACSP) Conference. Minneapolis. Oct. 5 – 10, 2010.

Jourdan, D. Coming Home: The Relocation Effects of Expedited HOPE VI Revitalization Processes. Presented at the Urban Affairs Association, New Orleans, LA, 2011.

Zhao, J. and **Jourdan, D.** Zoning Variance Administration in Practice: Influencing Factors and Trends. Presented at the ACSP Conference in Minneapolis, MN, November, 2010.

Jourdan, D., Valuing Grief: A Proposal to Compensate Relocated Public Housing Residents for Intangibles. Presented at the ACSP Conference, Washington, D.C., October, 2009.

Jourdan, D., Garvin, E. and Stroud, N. Potential Legal Challenges to Form Based Codes: the Miami 21 Test Case. Presented at the IMLA Conference, Miami, FL, October, 2009.

Jourdan, D., Creating Regional Landbanks to Meet Rural Affordable Housing Needs. Presented at the Joint ACSP/AESOP Conference, Chicago, IL, July 2008.

VanZandt, S. and **Jourdan, D.** Landbanking to Meet Affordable Housing Needs. Presented at the National Conference of the American Planning Association Conference, Las Vegas, NV, April, 2008.

Jourdan, D. and Wieters, M. Serious Play: Constructing Learning to Promote Meaningful Dialogue in the Planning Classroom. Presented at the Association of Collegiate Schools of Planning National Conference, Fort Worth, TX, 2006.

Geideman, K. and **Jourdan, D.** Preserving Who's Neighborhood: The Effects of Adaptive Reuse by the Savannah College of Art & Design on Property Value and Community Change in Savannah, Georgia. Presented at the Lincoln Land Institute, Cambridge, MA, 2006.

Jourdan, D., Sentencing Goldilocks. Presented at the Association of Collegiate Schools of Planning National Conference, Kansas City, MO, 2005.

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Jourdan, D., Public Housing: Is it Worth Preserving?"Presented at the Association of Collegiate Schools of Planning National Conference, Kansas City, MO, 2005.

Jourdan, D., Grieving for a Lost Home?: A Case Study of How Participation in an Intergenerational Planning Process Lessened the Pre-Relocation Grief Effects of Experienced by the Youth and Adult Residents of the McDaniel Glenn Public Housing Community in Atlanta. Presented at the Association of Collegiate Schools of Planning National, Portland, OR, 2004.

Jourdan, D., Mending Fences: Resolving Neighbor Disputes With Squatter Settlements in Belize. Presented at Pace University, NYC, April 2004.

Jourdan, D., Increasing Youth Participation in the Planning Process. Presented at the Association of Collegiate Schools of Planning National Conference, Baltimore, MD, 2002.

National Conferences – Invited Discussant and/or Moderator

Jourdan, D. Institute for Quality Communities Placemaking Conference in Norman, OK (2013) on the topic of "Healthy, Walkable Communities."

Jourdan, D. Annual Conference of the ACSP in Washington D.C. (2009) on the topic of "Comparative Jurisprudence Relating to Takings and Due Process Law."

Jourdan, D. Joint ACSP/AESOP Conference, Chicago, IL, (2008) on the topic of "Comparative Legal Jurisprudence on Property Rights."

Jourdan, D. Annual Conference of the ACSP in Fort Worth, TX (2006) on the topic of "Researching Wal-Mart."

Jourdan, D. Annual Conference of the ACSP in Kansas City, MO (2005) on the topic of "Research Wal-Mart."

Jourdan, D. Annual Conference of the ACSP in Portland, OR (2004) on the topic of "What Planners Should Know About the Law."

Jourdan, D. Sustainable Campus Planning, Annual Conference of the ACSP in Baltimore, MD (2002).

State Conferences –Presentations by Invitation

Jourdan, D. The New Urbanism: Optimizing Imagination, Creativity, Innovation, and Human Flourishing, Presented at the State Creativity Forum in Oklahoma City, OK, November, 2013.

Jourdan, D. So You Want to Take on Your Sign Code, Presented at the State Conference of the Oklahoma Chapter of the American Planning Association in Tahlequah, OK, October, 2013.

Steiner, R., Blanco, A., and **Jourdan, D.** Parking as a Smart Growth Strategy, Presented at the Florida Chapter of the American Planning Association Conference September 2011.

Silver, C. and **Jourdan, D**. Legal Aspects of Sustainable Development, Presented at the Florida Chapter of the American Planning Association Conference, September, 2011.

Jourdan, D. The Land Use Revolution: The Tea Party's Influence on Planning Process. Presented at the Annual Conference of the Utah Land Institute, Salt Lake City, Utah, November 2011.

Jourdan, D., Measuring the Winds of Change: the Introduction of Qualitative Research Methods in Planning Processes. Presented at the Annual Conference of the Texas Chapter of the American Planning Association, Corpus Christi, TX (2006).

REFERENCES AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST

K. MEGHAN WIETERS, PH.D., AICP

University of Oklahoma, Regional & City Planning, 830 Van Vleet Oval - Gould Hall RM 162
Norman, OK 73019, kmeghanwieters@ou.edu

EDUCATION

Texas A&M University
Ph.D in Urban Regional Science   2003 – August 2009
Dissertation: "Integrating Walking for Transportation and Physical Activity for Sedentary Office Workers in Texas"

University of Texas at Austin
Masters of Science in Community & Regional Planning   1993-1995
Thesis: "Building a Community: Transit Options in the Land Development Code and Land Development Process"

Trinity University
Bachelors of Arts   1989-1993
Majors: Philosophy, International Studies (concentration on Latin America), Minor: Spanish

TEACHING

Assistant Professor - University of Oklahoma   Fall 2009 – to present

RCPL 5813 Environmental Planning Methods	RCPL 5013 History and Theory of Urban Planning
RCPL 5513 Subdivision Planning	RCPL 5823 Rural and Regional Planning
RCPL 5493 Transportation and Land Use Planning	RCPL 5990 Public Health & Built Environment

PREVIOUS RESEARCH POSITIONS & PRACTICE

Texas A&M University	**August 2006**
Graduate Assistant	**May 2009**
Texas Transportation Institute	August 2003 –
Graduate Research Assistant	August 2006
City of Austin - Transportation, Planning & Sustainability Department	August 1998 –
Principal Planner / Senior Planner	August 2003
Capital Metropolitan Transportation Authority	April 1994 –
Land Use/Transportation Planner	August 1998

PUBLICATIONS & REPORTS

Wieters, K M. Office Workers Stuck at their Desks: Built Environment Implications on Walk Trips. Under review – *Health & Place*, April 2014.

Wieters, K M. Advantages of Online Methods in Planning Research: Capturing Walking Habits in Different Built Environments. Under Review -- *Sage Open*, February 2014

Wieters, K M, Kim, J-H, Lee, C. "Assessment of Wearable Global Positioning System Units for Physical Activity Research", *Journal of Physical Activity & Health*, September 2012 (published)

Zietsman, J., Villa, J.C., Forrest, T. L., and Storey, J. M. (2005) "Mexican Truck Idling Emissions at the El Paso - Ciudad Juarez Border Location" *Report 473700-00033*. Prepared for Southwest Region University Transportation Center.

Zietsman, J., Bubbosh, P., Li, L., Bochner, B., Villa, J. (2005)"National Deployment Strategy for Truck Stop Electrification". Prepared for U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Zietsman, J., Bynum, J., Wieters, K., and Bochner, B. (2005) "Reducing School Bus Emissions in Texas". Prepared for Texas Department of Transportation. Proceedings of the 2005 Mid-Continent Transportation Research Symposium.

Wieters, K. and J. Borowiec. (2004)"An Examination of Methods for Increasing On-Airport Revenue". Prepared for Texas Department of Transportation: Aviation Division.

Hard, Ed. et al. (2003) "TxDOT Involvement in the Local Development Process", Report 4429-1.

CONFERENCE & INVITED PRESENTATIONS

Wieters, K, M Wiens, T.O. Bowman. Walkability: A Tool for Promoting Health, Better Planning and Building Community. Presentation at "Planning Oklahoma Together" OKAPA Conference, Tahlequah, OK, October 2013.

Gibson, H and K. Wieters, Talking Green in Red States. Kansas APA Conference, Manhattan, KS October 2013

Wieters, K. Teaching, Learning and Implementing Walkability in Oklahoma City. Oklahoma Service Learning Conference, "The Art of Teaching through Science of Service", Friday November 22, 2013

Wieters, K, D Hess, P Firth. Invited panelist for Pedestrian and Bicycle University Education, Transportation Research Board 82nd Annual Meeting, January 13-17, 2013.

Wieters, K, J Fees, and B McCann. Why should we care about those silly pedestrians and bicyclists? Barriers to Adoption of Complete Streets Ordinances in Cowboy Country. Presented paper at the Association of Collegiate Schools of Planning Conference, Cincinnati, OH, 2012

Wieters, K. Office workers -- Sedentary by Practice: How can we integrate physical activity as part of daily routines at work. Oklahoma Public Health Association Conference, Health Equity Caucus, April 2012

Wieters, K M, L Fithian, T McCuen, and C Barrett. Teaching How to Manage Competing Interests: Planners, Architects and Construction Science Students Developing a Subdivision Together. Presented paper at the Association of Collegiate Schools of Planning Conference, Salt Lake City, UT; 2011.

Wieters K M. Methodology in assessing walking behavior for office workers using online survey methods. Presented paper at the Association of Collegiate Schools of Planning Conference. Minneapolis, MN; 2010.

Lee C, Wieters M, Giusti C, Lord D. The Environment and Obesity among Latino Adults: A case study exploring the roles of built environments in promoting physical activity and reducing obesity among colonia residents. Inter-University Program for Latino Research. University of Notre Dame; 2010.

Wieters KM, Kim J-H, Lee C. A walk to grab a cup of coffee: Assessment of available research instruments for measuring physical activity. Presented paper at the Association of Collegiate Schools of Planning Conference Chicago, II; 2008.

Jourdan, D., Wieters, K. "Serious Play: Constructing Learning To Promote Meaningful Dialogue In The Planning Classroom". Co-Presented paper at the Association of Collegiate Schools of Planning Conference. Milwaukee, WS; 2006.

INVITED LECTURES

University of Oklahoma
Department of Geography & Sustainability, Spring Colloquium
"Walking & Biking: Active Transportation and the Built Environment" January 2014

Kansas State University – Big 12 Fellowship
- The messiness of random sampling spatially Oct. 21, 2013
- Watershed Functions & Impacts from Development Oct. 21, 2013
- Creating an audit tool and operationalizing data Oct. 23,2013
- Bicycle Facility Design & Planning Oct. 23,2013
- Observational Methods Oct. 23, 2013
- Pedestrian Planning and Design: How does the environment we live in impact our lives? Oct. 2013
- Office workers – Sedentary by Practice: How can we integrate physical activity as part of daily routines at work – Formal presentation to faculty and students Oct. 2013

Department of Biostatistics and Epidemiology College of Public Health,
University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center
- Planning, Built Environment, and Public Health: How does the environment we live in impact our lives? March 11, 2013

GRANT FUNDING

Received Ed Cline Faculty Development Award ($1450), Spring 2014
Received Big 12 Faculty Fellowship Program Award ($2500) June 2013
Received College of Architecture IT recipient ($3450) July 2013
Sooner Parents Mini-Grant Funding ($500) for student mentoring –prepared and submitted to assist RCPL Student Planning Association July 2013
Received Junior Faculty Research ($7,000) for summer research on rural planning and physical activity opportunities. University of Oklahoma, Summer 2012
Robert Wood Johnson Active Living Research Dissertation Grant ($25,000), Texas A&M University, 2007

SERVICE

University-Level Service
- Advisory Committee Course Management Systems (ACCMS) Spring 2013

College-Level Service
- Graduate Liaison for Regional & City Planning Division (Fall 2013 – present)
- Graduate Research & Curriculum Committee (Fall 2013 – present)
- RCPL orientation (Fall 2010- present)
- Search committee for new RCPL hires, new LA hire (Summer 2011, Summer 2012, Spring 2013, Spring 2014)
- IT Committee (member since 2012), Chair (Fall 2013-Spring 2014)
- Model Shop Committee (member since 2012-Fall 2013)
- RCPL website (2011- present)
- GHGI committee (Gould Hall Green Initiative) (Fall 2011)
- Co-hosting and arranging guest seminar: Dr. Chanam Lee – "The Built Environment and Disparities in Physical Activity", December 2012.

SERVICE

State-level / City-Level Service
- President – Health Equity Caucus, subgroup of Oklahoma Public Health Association
- APA/AICP member
- Bicycle Advisory Committee, City of Norman – Committee member (Spring 2013 – 2016)

National-Level Service
- Secretary/Treasurer of Faculty Women's Interest Group (FWIG), committee under Association of Collegiate Schools of Planning (ACSP).
- CDC Weight of the Nation Conference planning, Built Environment & Transportation Subcommittee
- Reviewer for Journal of Physical Activity and Health

Bryce C. Lowery, PhD

Contact

University of Oklahoma
College of Architecture - Division of Regional and City Planning
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Gould Hall 255
Norman, OK 73019
(405) 325-8953
bryce.c.lowery@ou.edu

Academic Experience

Assistant Professor   2014 - present
College of Architecture – Division of Regional and City Planning
University of Oklahoma – Norman, OK

Education

Doctor of Philosophy – Policy, Planning, and Development   2014
Sol Price School of Public Policy
University of Southern California - Los Angeles, CA

Dissertation:	*Social Construction of the Experience Economy:*
	The spatial ecology of outdoor advertising in Los Angeles
	Jack Dyckman Award - Best Dissertation in Planning & Development
Committee:	David Sloane, PhD
	Tridib Banerjee, PhD
	Pierrette Hondagneu-Sotelo, PhD (Sociology)

Master of Landscape Architecture   2008
College of Environmental Design
California State Polytechnic University - Pomona, CA

Master of Science – Environmental Policy and Behavior   2000
School of Natural Resources and Environment
University of Michigan - Ann Arbor, MI

Bachelor of Arts – Economics and Environmental Studies   1996
Dornsife College of Letters, Arts, and Sciences
University of Southern California - Los Angeles, CA

Publications

The Prospects and Problems of Integrating Sketch Maps with Geographic   2014
Information Systems (GIS) to Understand Environmental Perception:
A case study of mapping youth fear in Los Angeles gang neighborhoods
Environment and Planning B: Planning and Design 41(2): 251-271.
Curtis, J.W., E. Shiau, B. Lowery, D. Sloane, K. Hennigan and A. Curtis

The Prevalence of Harmful Content on Outdoor Advertising in Los Angeles: 2014
Land use, community characteristics, and the spatial inequality of a public health nuisance
American Journal of Public Health 104(4): 658–664.
Lowery, B.C. and D.C. Sloane

Presentations

From Regional Center to Sign District:
Regulating outdoor advertising in Los Angeles, 1881-2012
Association of Collegiate Schools of Planning – Philadelphia, PA – November 1, 2014
with David Sloane

Do Farmers' Markets Improve the Availability of Healthy Foods for All Communities?
A case study of 19 markets in Los Angeles.
> *Association of Collegiate Schools of Planning – Philadelphia, PA – October 30, 2014*
> with Denise Payan, LaVonna Blair Lewis and David Sloane

If You See Something, Say Something:
Community response (and non-response) to outdoor advertising regulation in Los Angeles
> *Council of Educators in Landscape Architecture – Austin, TX – March 29, 2013*

The Spatial Ecology of Outdoor Advertising in Los Angeles:
The unjust impact of the commercial landscape
> *Association of Collegiate Schools of Planning – Cincinnati, OH – November 3, 2012*
> with David Sloane

Employing Social Network Analysis to Understand the Formation of Sustainable Social Capital
> *Council of Educators in Landscape Architecture - Tucson, AZ – January 15, 2009*

Teaching Experience

Assistant Professor
> *University of Oklahoma – College of Architecture*   2014-present
> Subdivision and Site Planning (graduate)
> Computer Mapping and GIS in Planning (graduate)
> Comprehensive Planning Studio (graduate)

Lecturer
> *University of California, Irvine – School of Social Ecology*   2014
> Design and Planning Graphics (graduate)

Teaching Assistant
> *University of Southern California - Sol Price School of Public Policy*   2008-2013
> Citizenship and Public Ethics (undergraduate)
> History of Planning and Development (undergraduate)
> Planning History and Urban Form (graduate)
> Smart Growth and Urban Sprawl (graduate)
> Urban Context for Policy and Planning (undergraduate)
> Urban Planning and Development (undergraduate)
> Urban Planning and Social Policy (graduate - online)

Graduate Student Instructor
> *University of Michigan - School of Natural Resources and Environment*   1999-2000
> Introduction to Environmental Policy (undergraduate)
> Introduction to Natural Resource Management (undergraduate)

Other Experience

Research Assistant   2009 - 2014
> *Sol Price School of Public Policy - University of Southern California*

Editorial Assistant – Terry L. Cooper   2011 - 2012
> *The Responsible Administrator:*
> *An Approach to Ethics for the Administrative Role, 6th Edition. 2012.*

Research Associate   2005 - 2006
> *Lodestar Management/Research Inc. (now Harder+Company)*

Project Coordinator   2004 - 2005
> *Perinatal Advisory Council of Los Angeles County*

Community Researcher   2002 - 2004
> *Children's Planning Council - Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors*

Assistant Director   2000 - 2002
> *Health DATA Program - UCLA Center for Health Policy Research*

Curriculum Coordinator   2000
UCLA Labor, Occupational, Safety and Health Program

Research Coordinator   1996 - 1998
The Wild Thornberry's Television Series
Klasky-Csupo Incorporated/Nickelodeon Studios

Activities and Service

Committee Member
University of Oklahoma
Anna Siprikova – Master of City and Regional Planning Thesis   2014 - present

Reviewer
American Journal of Public Health
Council of Educators in Landscape Architecture

Member
American Planning Association
American Public Health Association
American Society of Landscape Architects
Association of American Geographers
Environmental Design Research Association

Member   2014 - present
Creating/Making Facilities Coordination Team
University of Oklahoma – College of Architecture

Member   2013
Billboard and Visual Landscape Visioning Group
City of Los Angeles

Area Chairperson   2010 - 2012
Hollywood Hills West Neighborhood Council – Area 2: Cahuenga Pass
City of Los Angeles

Vice-Chairperson   2010 - 2012
Appointee   2008 - 2012
Cahuenga/Ventura Corridor Specific Plan Review Board
City of Los Angeles - Council District 4

President   2011 - 2012
Member   2000 - 2012
Cahuenga Pass Property Owners' Association

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8200 NE 139th Street
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United States of America
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BACKGROUND SUMMARY
Executive Manager with extensive experience in public sector resource design, management and evaluation. Knowledge and skills include: structuring and design of state and local service programs and initiatives, developing written proposals for project financing, identifying community economic development resources and training.

EXPERIENCE
DeBruler, Inc.
Vice President, Oklahoma City, August 2001 to Present
Provide services including:
- ✓ Researching public and private resources and preparing applications for financial assistance in response to client requests for economic and community development projects.
- ✓ Technical assistance to nonprofits and units of local government regarding federal and state resources and structuring project-beneficial partnerships; preparing strategic and business plans for public and private sector entities.
- ✓ Group facilitation services.
- ✓ Technical training for nonprofits and units of local government regarding federal and state financial assistance programs. Conducting organizational assessments and developing capacity building curriculums.

Oklahoma Housing Finance Agency
Team Leader, Housing Development Team, Oklahoma City, July 1998 to July 2001
Provided direct supervision and oversight of sixteen staff engaged in the administration of multiple federal and state affordable housing program resources.
While employed by the agency:
- ✓ Reorganized state's Single Family Mortgage Revenue Bond, Low-income Housing Tax Credit, HOME Investment Partnerships and Housing Trust Fund Programs into a single work unit.
- ✓ Streamlined Low-income Housing Tax Credit Program administrative rules to provide for market responsive design flexibility.
- ✓ Streamlined affordable housing resources by developing a singular application package and process for the agency's affordable housing development resources and established e-information network.
- ✓ Facilitated the development of working partnerships between the state's nonprofit and for-profit housing development organizations and agency's mortgage revenue bond lenders.
- ✓ Financed the development of affordable housing by leveraging public sector development funds with private investments.

✓ Facilitated legislative task force on rural affordable housing issues and devised legislative and programmatic actions to spur rural development.
✓ Developed, financed and implemented the state's first statewide affordable housing market analysis in partnership with a major university center.
✓ Drafted enabling legislation, capitalized and implemented state's Housing Trust Fund.

Oklahoma Department of Commerce
Program Manager/Department Head, Oklahoma City, March 1988 to July 1998
✓ In response to market-based demand, directed a team of professional agency staff with diverse skills, in the redesign of the state's HOME Investment Partnerships Program from primarily rehabilitation services to the production of rural affordable housing units.
✓ Led HOME Program administrative team in the relocation of the Program from its state agency environment to the Oklahoma Housing Finance Agency, a public trust.
✓ Leveraged HOME Program development resources with other public and private debt capital to finance the development of rural affordable housing statewide.
✓ Formulated and implemented a legislative agenda to enact and capitalizing the state's Housing Trust Fund.
✓ Provided daily oversight and administration for several state administered federal programs including: U.S. Department of Energy State Energy Program, Community Development Block Grant, Home Investment Partnerships, Rental Rehabilitation, Solar Energy and Energy Conservation Bank, and State Appropriated Funds for regional councils of government.

City of Oklahoma City January 1984 to February 1988
Division Head, Code Inspections Division/Department of Environmental Services
Assistant Superintendent, Utility Services Division/Water Department
Administrative Assistant, Street Maintenance Division, Public Works Department
Management Intern, Personnel Department

EDUCATION
Masters of Public Administration, University of Oklahoma 1983
Bachelor of Arts Political Science, University of Oklahoma, 1979