



Department of
Development

Office of Housing and Community Partnerships

FY 2009 Ohio Consolidated Plan Annual Performance Report

September 2010

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Introduction

The Fiscal Year 2009 Consolidated Plan Annual Performance Report was prepared pursuant to the Consolidated Plan Regulation 24 CFR 81.520(a) which require “that each jurisdiction that has an approved Consolidated Plan shall annually review and report, in a form prescribed by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), on the progress it has made in carrying out its Strategic Plan and its Action Plan.” Four HUD Programs are required to be covered: the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program, the HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) Program, the Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG) Program and the Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) Program. The report period is Program Year 2009, which began on July 1, 2009 and ended June 30, 2010.

Basically the report is organized to follow the format prescribed by HUD. However, the information is organized on the basis of functional areas and programs, rather than reporting by funding source. Because a number of OHCP’s programs are funded with money from more than one type of funding, organizing the report by funding source would require separate reports on the same program. As a result, the information could appear fragmented and could easily be misinterpreted. However, readers may be interested in which source of funds are involved in a particular programs, so, when more than a single source of funds is involved in a program, each source of funds is identified relative to the projects and activities that those funds supported.

Although the Annual Performance Report must cover the four HUD programs previously cited, many of OHCP’s programs combine state resources with federal funds. Those programs that only involve state resources usually complement other programs that involve federal funds. OHCP has included information regarding programs and activities that involve both state and federal assistance. To help put the array of programs and resources in perspective, a Program Summary Table 1 is included on page 2. The table lists each OHCP programs, along with the respective funding source or sources.

The Consolidated Plan Annual Performance Report is organized into five (5) main sections, as follows:

- FY 2009 Program Summary (Table 1)
- 2009 Performance Measures and Indicators
- Program Summaries
- Beneficiary Tables and the Analysis and Evaluation of Beneficiaries
- Other Actions

Copies of the FY 2009 Annual Performance Report (APR) may be obtained from OHCP upon request, please call (614) 466-2285 or stop by the OHCP office, which is located at 77 South High Street, 24th floor, Columbus, Ohio 43216-1001. The FY 2009 APR is also posted on the web at <http://www.development.ohio.gov/Community/ohcp/publications.htm>.

Table 1: FY 2009 Consolidated Plan Annual Performance Report Program Summary

Programs	Federal And State Funds Total	Pct. of Total	Consolidated Plan Total ⁽¹⁾	Pct. of Total	Funding Sources				
					1	2	3	4	5
					Federal CDBG	Federal HOME	Federal ESG	Federal HOPWA	State OHTF
Community Housing Improvement Program	\$30,531,500	27.9%	\$30,531,500	38.1%	\$10,998,500	\$19,533,000			\$0
Housing Development Assistance Program	\$15,914,859	14.6%	\$7,390,274	9.2%		\$7,390,274			\$8,524,585
CHDO Competitive Operating Program	\$1,000,000	0.9%	\$1,000,000	1.2%		\$1,000,000			
Homeless Assistance Grant Program	\$17,002,500	15.6%	\$3,080,000	3.8%			\$3,080,000		\$13,922,500
Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS	\$1,157,420	1.1%	\$1,157,420	1.4%				\$1,157,420	
Housing Assistance Grant Program	\$4,000,000	3.7%	\$0	0.0%					\$4,000,000
Housing, Shelter and Support Subtotal	\$69,606,279	63.7%	\$43,159,194	53.8%	\$10,998,500	\$27,923,274	\$3,080,000	\$1,157,420	\$26,447,085
Community Development Program	\$20,370,300	18.6%	\$20,370,300	25.4%	\$20,370,300				
Water and Sanitary Sewer Program	\$9,944,800	9.1%	\$9,944,800	12.4%	\$9,944,800				
Community Development Subtotal	\$30,315,100	27.8%	\$30,315,100	37.8%	\$30,315,100	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Economic Development Program	\$2,694,200	2.5%	\$2,694,200	3.4%	\$2,694,200				
Comprehensive Downtown Revitalization Program	\$2,430,000	2.2%	\$2,430,000	3.0%	\$2,430,000				
Microenterprise Business Development Program	\$349,800	0.3%	\$0	0.0%					\$349,800
Economic Development Subtotal	\$5,474,000	5.0%	\$5,124,200	6.4%	\$5,124,200	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$349,800
Discretionary Grant Program	\$1,878,100	1.7%	\$1,148,700	1.4%	\$899,500		\$249,200		\$729,400
Community Development Finance Fund	\$1,100,200	1.0%	\$0	0.0%					\$1,100,200
Resident Services Coordinator Program	\$315,000	0.3%	\$0	0.0%					\$315,000
New Horizons Fair Housing Assistance Program	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$0				
1% Training and Technical Assistance Funds	\$551,500	0.5%	\$401,500	0.5%	\$401,500				\$150,000
Totals =	\$109,240,179	100%	\$80,148,694	100%	\$47,738,800	\$27,923,274	\$3,329,200	\$1,157,420	\$29,091,485

(1) The Consolidated Plan is required to cover all federal funds distributed through programs in columns 1 through 4 (CDBG, HOME, ESG and HOPWA) ; The Consolidated Plan Total includes only these funding sources.

Performance Measures and Indicators for 2009

This section provides information on performance measures that were developed as part of the 2005-2009 Consolidated Plan Strategy. Because most of the 2009 grants are still in progress, the data for the performance indicators is based on the projected outcomes that were stated in the grant application and grant agreement. While these outcomes may vary to some extent from the actual outcomes, historically the variation has been negligible. Therefore, OHCP has determined that it is of more value to begin the process of performance measurement based on this information than wait for two years or more when the grants are completed and actual outcome data is available. As the actual grant data becomes available, the historical performance data will be adjusted so that a more accurate historical performance record can be established, and a more accurate comparison can be made with long-term goals, particularly the extent to which the 2005-2009 Consolidated Plan Strategy was successfully implemented.

Although establishing long-term goals to guide programs is worthwhile, using them as measures of performance is difficult because the factors and assumptions those goals are based upon simply are not stable or constant over time. For example, funding for the CDBG and HOME program has been reduced over the past few years, and other variables such as material and labor costs can vary substantially over time. Nevertheless, performance measures and indicators have value in that they illustrate the nature and extent of the impacts of the state's HUD-assisted programs on Ohio's communities and residents.

Note that there is a required performance measure report for the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS Program, which is included in this section. This report does not follow the exact format as the other program reports, and consists of a data table followed by a required narrative.

**Housing - Community Housing Programs
Performance Measures Report**

Program Year 2009

Goal: To provide funding for a flexible, community-wide approach to the improvement and provision of affordable housing for low- and moderate-income persons, and to help develop local administrative capacity.

Objectives	Performance Measures	
Objective 1: Preserve affordable owner and renter housing for lower-income households by bringing the housing unit up to program standards and codes, eliminating hazards and deficiencies in major systems, and reducing maintenance cost.	Owner units brought to standard	729
	Renter units brought to standard	69
	Households unable to be assisted	not currently available
Objective 2: Eliminate lead-based paint hazards through the application of interim control measures based on a risk assessment followed by a clearance examination.	Units made lead-safe and passed clearance test	798
Objective 3: Improve affordability by reducing housing operating costs through energy efficiency improvements.	Units made more energy efficient	not currently available
Objective 4: Improve accessibility to housing persons with disabilities by making modifications to dwelling units.	Units modified to improve accessibility for disabled persons	not currently available
Objective 5: Expand housing opportunities for LMI households, by providing assistance that will enable them to acquire appropriate affordable housing that meets program and local standards.	New affordable units added to the housing stock	88
	Homebuyers Assisted	97
	Family Households of 3 or more persons assisted to acquire units with 3 or more bedrooms	34
	Large Family Households of 5 or more persons assisted to acquire units with 4 or more bedrooms	6
	Number of affordable unit years created	not currently available
	Renters assisted with rental assistance payments	312
	Households not assisted due to credit problems or other issues	not currently available
Objective 6: Prevent homelessness and address immediate threats to health and safety caused by emergency housing issues, such as roof, plumbing, heating or electrical systems, or need for temporary housing assistance payments.	Households assisted with temporary housing payments Units Repaired for Immediate Health/Safety Threats	1,298
Objective 7: Provide supportive housing counseling services to assist lower-income households with acquiring or maintaining housing.	Persons or Families given housing counseling	271

Housing - Housing Development Performance Measures Report

Program Year 2009

Goal: The goal of the Ohio Department of Development's Ohio Housing Finance Agency's (OHFA) Housing Development Assistance Program (HDAP) is to support the capacity of housing development organizations and to provide financing for eligible housing projects to expand the supply of decent, safe, affordable housing for very low-income to moderate-income persons and households in the state of Ohio.

Objectives	Performance Measures	
Objective 1: Expand affordable rental housing opportunities for lower-income persons and families in Ohio by using HOME funds to provide gap financing in conjunction with other funding sources, including Ohio Housing Credits, to fund approximately 30 projects and create about 1,200 units of affordable rental housing units annually.	Number Affordable Units Created	205
	Number of Affordable Housing Projects Assisted	5
Objective 2: Create long-term affordable housing opportunities for residents of rental housing.	Number of unit-years of affordable housing created:	200
Objective 3: Expand rental opportunities for very low-income households by targeting families earning at or below 35% AMGI.	Number of households at or below 35% of area median income to benefit from affordable, HOME-assisted housing	19
Objective 4: Establish linkages between projects and local supportive services agencies.	Number of projects that will better serve residents through linkages with support service agencies	5
Objective 5: Reduce housing costs by 10% for lower-income families by encouraging energy-efficient units that also provide universal design features.	Number of lower-income households that will experience reduced housing costs of 10% or more through energy-saving / universal design features	205
Objective 6: Encourage the development of housing that serves households with MR/DD, Severe and Persistent Mental Illness or Mobility/Sensory Impairments.	Number of households with special needs that will be served by affordable housing units assisted with HOME funds	0
Objective 7: Encourage energy-efficient units that also provide universal design features.	Number of households that will benefit from HOME-assisted units that incorporate universal design and/or energy efficient features	205
Objective 8: Continue to review and refine the application process, minimizing barriers to accessing the program.	Number of comments received from advisory groups meetings	2
Objective 9: Use housing resources to improve the quality of living for low- to moderate-income households and provide housing for residents of Ohio with special needs.	Number of low- or moderate-income households that will benefit from HOME-assisted projects with community service linkages, energy saving or universal design features and/or that serve special needs households	205

**Housing - Community Housing
Development Organizations
Performance Measures Report**

Program Year 2009

Goal: To provide limited operating support to organizations to continue affordable housing development and to provide capacity building opportunities to new organizations.

Objectives	Performance Measures	
Objective 1: Offer continued support for eligible, existing grantees that meet agreed upon benchmarks and milestones in the production of affordable housing.	Total CHDO's	20
	CHDO's meeting benchmarks and goals	19
	Number of affordable projects produced by CHDO's	4
	Number of affordable units produced by CHDO's	185
Objective 2: Expand the program to include Sustaining Grants to CHDO's with service areas located in City/County Participating Jurisdictions.	Number of PJ CHDO's meeting production goals	N/A
	Percent of PJ CHDO's meeting production goals	N/A
	Number of projects produced by PJ CHDO's	N/A
	Number of units produced by PJ CHDO's	N/A
Objective 3: Offer Capacity Building Grants to CHDO's new to the program.	Number of new non-PJ CHDO's meeting goals	N/A
	Projects by new non-PJ CHDO's	N/A
	Units by new non-PJ CHDO's	N/A

Goal: To provide communities with a flexible housing and community development resource that can be used to address locally identified needs that are eligible CDBG activities and qualify under the national objective of Low- and Moderate-Income benefit or Elimination of Slum and Blight.

Objectives	Performance Measures	
Objective 1: Assist Ohio cities and counties with addressing local community development needs by making grant awards to 79 counties and 49 cities in Ohio.	Total funds distributed to local communities	\$20,370,300
	Total number of activities funded (excludes administration)	581
	Number of people benefiting from funded activities	7,764,522
Objective 2: Revitalize neighborhoods and improve the quality of life for residents, by addressing all or part of the identified community development needs and/or by addressing all or part of the identified community development needs and/or housing needs in 100 areas annually	Number of Investment Areas Impacted by CDBG revitalization activities	185
	CDBG-funded improvements that address identified needs in local Investment Areas	296
	Persons benefiting from CDBG activities in Investment Areas	711,452
	Low- and moderate-income persons benefiting from CDBG-funded Investment area activities	373,883
	Total CDBG Funds in Activities in Investment Areas	\$11,949,500
	Other Funds	\$13,038,921
Objective 3: Address basic health and safety issues by constructing and or upgrading basic water and sanitary sewer infrastructure to comply with standards established by the EPA	Communities assisted with new or upgraded water or sanitary sewer systems that comply with EPA	22
Objective 4: Address basic health and safety needs of low-moderate income persons, neighborhoods and communities.	Number of communities assisted with fire protection equipment	26
	Number of persons in communities benefiting from improved fire protection equipment or facilities	55,736
	Number of low or moderate-income persons benefiting from improved fire equipment or facilities	34,731

**Community Development
Performance Indicator Report**

Program Year 2009

Objectives	Performance Measures	
Objective 5: Improve the quality of life for elderly persons and special needs populations by providing locally determined public services and facilities	Persons assisted by public services by type of service provided	
	Youth Programs and Services	88
	Services for Disabled Persons	12,389
	Services for Elderly Persons	34,535
	Family and Individual Counseling	43
	Medical and Nutrition Programs	3,747
	Homeless and D.V. Services	725
	Other Types of Services	22,059
Objective 6: Improve the quality of life for elderly persons and special needs populations by providing locally determined public services and facilities	Number of Senior Center improved or constructed	
	Number of elderly persons benefiting from construction or improvements to senior centers	29,716
Objective 7: Maintain the cultural heritage of local communities through historic preservation activities	Local	Historic Structures Preserved Performance Measures 3
Objective 1: Create/retain 750 jobs and at least 400 jobs for LMI persons.	Number of communities provided with economic development grant assistance	
	Number of people whose jobs were created or retained as a result of CDBG-assisted economic development projects	
	Number of jobs created/retained for low- or moderate-income persons	
Objective 2: Provide CDBG assistance such that the average total cost per job created/retained is \$10,000 or less.	Average annual CDBG cost per job \$8,747	
Objective 3: Maximize participation of other resources such that projects leverage at least \$10 of other funds for \$1 CDBG funds (\$10 : \$1 leverage ratio)	Annual leverage ratio (other funds : CDBG funds) \$8.4 : \$1	
Objective 4: Improve the economic health and sustainability of local communities by adding to the tax base and local economy through expansion or retention of the existing businesses.	(a.) Annual local income tax revenue	
	(b.) Annual local corporate tax revenue	
	(c.) Annual property tax revenue	
	Total (a-c) Additional local tax revenues generated annually	
	Projected additional dollars expended in the local economy annually	
Objective 5: Increase the number of high-value business and jobs (high-technology/manufacturing) in local communities.	High-value businesses created, expanded or retained 4	

Objectives	Performance Measures	
Objective 6: Provide training and financial support to prospective business owners to facilitate the creation of new businesses.	New businesses created	5
Objective 7: Support the revitalization and rejuvenation of neighborhoods and communities, particularly areas with economic needs, through investment in new or existing businesses.	Number of businesses located in ODOD-designated distressed area	2
	Number of businesses located in locally-designated Enterprise Zone	7
	Number of businesses located in Central business district revitalization area	0
	Number of businesses located in Low-income neighborhood or community	9
Objective 8: Support the creation and retention of business providing “living wage” jobs.	Number and percent of jobs that are created or retained that exceed 150% of the poverty level	251 81.5%
	Number and percent of jobs created or retained that provide employee health benefits	275 89.3%

**Downtown Revitalization Program
Performance Measures Report**

Program Year 2009

Goal: The principal goals of the Comprehensive Downtown Revitalization Program are: (1) to assist in the revitalization of Central Business Districts; (2) to aid in the elimination of slums and blight; and (3) to create and retain permanent, private-sector job opportunities, principally for persons from low- and moderate-income households.

Objectives	Performance Measures	
Objective 1: Provide assistance to communities to revitalize Central Business Districts	Number of Central Business Districts Assisted	6
Objective 2: Eliminate blighting conditions by rehabilitating buildings and facades located in areas that have been designated as distressed based on HUD criteria.	Number of buildings rehabilitated	137
	Percent of buildings rehabilitated	41.4%
Objective 3: Eliminate blighting conditions by upgrading infrastructure in the designated downtown revitalization areas.	Streets improved or reconstructed (linear feet)	8,064
	Sidewalks improved or reconstructed (linear feet)	6,895
	Items installed as part of streetscaping (utility lines/poles, street lighting, benches, etc.)	115
	Parking Spaces constructed:	80
Objective 4: Leverage private and public funds for building and infrastructure improvements in the downtown revitalization area:	Other funds leveraged	\$11,303,311

Goal: To provide a continuum of housing/services to prevent persons from becoming homeless by providing homelessness prevention services and assistance; move persons from homelessness to permanent housing through the provision of emergency shelter, direct housing, and transitional housing; and provide long-term permanent supportive housing to homeless persons with disabilities. Funding is provided to eligible non-profit organizations, units of local government, public housing authorities and consortia of any eligible applicants for homeless prevention, emergency shelter, transitional housing, direct housing, and permanent supportive housing that meet the housing needs of homeless and low-income families and individuals.

Performance Measures	
Number of homeless shelters assisted	82
Number HH/Persons assisted with temporary shelter:	3,874 households 16,522 persons
Reduction of average length of stay:	38 days
Number of Families achieving a positive outcome:	9,520 persons
Percent of Families achieving a positive outcome:	58%
No Families moved to permanent housing:	not collected
Percent of families moved to permanent housing:	not collected
Number of families residing in permanent housing after 7 months:	not collected
Percent of families residing in permanent housing after 7 months:	not collected
Number of families moved to permanent supportive housing:	not collected
Percent of families moved to permanent supportive housing:	not collected
Number of families residing in perm supp housing after 7 months:	1,173
Percent of families residing in perm supp housing after 7 months:	77%

**Housing Opportunities for
Persons With AIDS Program
Performance Measures and
Indicators**

Program Year

2009

HUD Grant Number OH-H09-F999	Operating Year for this report From (mm/dd/yy) 7-1-09 To (mm/dd/yy) 6-30-10 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yr 1; <input type="checkbox"/> Yr 2; <input type="checkbox"/> Yr 3; <input type="checkbox"/> ExtYr
Grantee Name State of Ohio	

Part 1: Summary Overview of Grant Activities: Information on Individuals, Beneficiaries, and Households Receiving HOPWA Housing Assistance

Chart a. Individuals Served with Housing Assistance	Total
Total number of individuals with HIV/AIDS who received HOPWA housing assistance	691

Chart b. Special Needs	Total
Number of HOPWA eligible individuals served with Housing Assistance who are veterans?	0
Number of HOPWA eligible individuals served with Housing Assistance who were chronically homeless?	6

Chart c. Prior Living Situation: Indicate the prior living arrangements for all eligible individuals, referenced in Chart a, who received HOPWA housing assistance. *Note: The total number of eligible individuals served in Row 17 should equal the total number of individuals served through housing assistance reported in Chart a above.*

Category	Number of HOPWA Eligible Individuals Served with Housing Assistance
1. Continuing to receive HOPWA support from the prior operating year	404
New Individuals who received HOPWA Housing Assistance support during Operating Year	
2. Place not meant for human habitation (such as a vehicle, abandoned building, bus/train/subway station/airport, or outside)	11
3. Emergency shelter (including hotel, motel, or campground paid for with emergency shelter voucher)	1
4. Transitional housing for homeless persons	0
5. Permanent housing for formerly homeless persons (such as Shelter Plus Care, SHP, or SRO Mod Rehab)	0
6. Psychiatric hospital or other psychiatric facility	0
7. Substance abuse treatment facility or detox center	0
8. Hospital (non-psychiatric facility)	0
9. Foster care home or foster care group home	0
10. Jail, prison or juvenile detention facility	5
11. Rented room, apartment, or house	30
12. House you own	152
13. Staying or living in someone else's (family and friends) room, apartment, or house	83
14. Hotel or motel paid for without emergency shelter voucher	0
15. Other	5
16. Don't Know or Refused	0

17.	TOTAL (sum of items 1-16)	691
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Section 2. HOPWA Beneficiaries.

a. Total Number of HOPWA Beneficiaries Served with Housing Assistance

Individuals and Families Served with Housing Assistance		Total Number
1.	Number of individuals with HIV/AIDS who received HOPWA housing assistance (Chart a page 4)	691
2.	Number of other persons residing with the above eligible individuals in HOPWA-assisted housing	453
3.	TOTAL number of beneficiaries served with Housing Assistance (Rows 1 + 2)	1144

In Charts b and c below, indicate the age, gender, race and ethnicity for all beneficiaries referenced in Chart a. *Note: The sum of each of the following charts should equal the total number of beneficiaries served with HOPWA housing assistance (in Chart a, Row 3).*

b. Age and Gender

Category		Male	Female
1.	Under 18	29	39
2.	18 to 30 years	68	60
3.	31 to 50 years	296	47
4.	51 years and Older	98	54

c. Race and Ethnicity*

Category		Total Beneficiaries Served with Housing Assistance	Total Beneficiaries also identified as Hispanic or Latino	Category		Total Beneficiaries Served with Housing Assistance	Total Beneficiaries also identified as Hispanic or Latino
1.	American Indian/Alaskan Native	2	0	6.	American Indian/Alaskan Native & White	0	0
2.	Asian	0	0	7.	Asian & White	0	0
3.	Black/African American	295	2	8.	Black/African American and White	11	2
4.	Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0	0	9.	American Indian/Alaskan Native & Black/African American	0	0
5.	White	318	53	10.	Other Multi-Racial	8	0

*Reference (data requested consistent with Form HUD-27061 Race and Ethnic Data Reporting Form)

Section 3. Household Income

a. Household Area Median Income. Report the area median income(s) for all households served with HOPWA housing assistance. The total number of households served with housing assistance should equal total households reported in Part 3C, Section 1, Line 6 of the CAPER. *Note: Refer to www.hud.gov for information on area median income in your community.*

Percentage of Area Median Income		Households Served with Housing Assistance
1.	0-30% of area median income (extremely low)	380
2.	31-50% of area median income (very low)	271
3.	51-60% of area median income (low)	40
4.	61-80% of area median income (low)	0

Program Summaries

The following section provides information on HUD funds that were distributed during 2009. Each summary indicates the community or organization which was awarded funds, the amount of funds awarded, the geographic location of each grantee, the projected number of beneficiaries that will be assisted, and the types of activities that are proposed to be implemented, along with a projection of outcomes and costs for each activity. All of this information is from grant applications and may vary somewhat from the actual results, though historically most activities are implemented as proposed. Where appropriate, comparisons are made to previous years to provide a context for the data that is being presented.

The program summaries are organized as they are grouped in Table 1:

- Housing and Supportive Housing Programs
- Community Development Programs
- Economic Development and Commercial Revitalization Programs

A brief explanation is provided for each program. Though not a “program”, information on program income and local Revolving Loan Funds is also discussed and analyzed in the Economic Development section. More detailed information on the programs is provided in the Annual Consolidated Plan, which is available from OHCP or on-line as indicated in the Introduction.

Funds were also distributed through the Community Housing Development Operating Grant Program, and also through Training and Technical Assistance Grants. Information on these activities is contained in the “Other Actions” section, which requires a narrative on these issues, so the information is more appropriately included with those narratives. Also, these two programs are designed to build capacity of grantees and are not intended to directly benefit communities or residents.

Community Housing Improvement Program (CHIP)

The goal of the CHIP is to provide funding for a flexible, community-wide approach to the improvement and provision of affordable housing for low- and moderate-income persons, and to help develop local administrative capacity.

As indicated in Table 3, over \$32 million in funding was distributed to 66 city and county grantees in FY '09. Map 1 shows the location of the CHIP grantees, which essentially covers the entire state. Three sources of funds were distributed through the CHIP, including \$8.5 million in CDBG funds and \$19.7 million in HOME funds. The funding awarded through the CHIP in FY '09 was about \$6 million more than originally budgeted in the FY '09 Consolidated Plan, because of funds not expended or recaptured from other projects.

Table 4 shows the specific distribution of CHIP funds among activities, and outcomes are shown in Table 2. As in previous years, large amount of funds were committed to rehabilitation of private (owner-occupied) housing, accounting for over 42.2% of all FY '09 CHIP funds. Overall, activities involving housing rehabilitation, including owner and rental rehabilitation, home repair, acquisition/rehab and down payment/rehab, accounted for over 77% of CHIP funds. Other activities included new construction, rental assistance, homelessness and housing counseling.

Table 2 (below) shows projected cost per unit data for various 2009 CHIP activities, along with a comparison of projected cost data for 2008. About 382 private units, 33 less units than last year, are projected to be rehabilitated at a cost of nearly \$14 million, for an average CHIP cost per unit of over \$35,813. This cost per unit figure is over \$1,897 more than in 2008, which is an increase of nearly 5.5%.

Table 2: CHIP Activities and Per Unit Costs, for FY 2009 and FY 2008

Activity Type	FY 2009			FY 2008		
	Units	CHIP Funds	CHIP Cost Per Unit	Units	CHIP Funds	CHIP Cost Per Unit
Rental/Housing Assistance	156	\$816,200	\$5,232	216	\$1,132,000	\$5,241
Private Rehabilitation	382	\$13,680,700	\$35,813	415	\$14,075,100	\$33,916
Home/Building Repair	670	\$6,825,900	\$10,188	718	\$5,498,800	\$7,658
Private Rental Rehab.	37	\$990,500	\$26,770	30	\$592,900	\$19,763
New Construction	45	\$955,000	\$21,222	36	\$878,000	\$24,389
Downpayment Asst/Rehab	97	\$3,537,600	\$36,470	100	\$3,387,900	\$33,879

Home repair is projected to be done on 670 owner units at a cost of \$6.8 million in CHIP funds, which is a decrease of 48 units compared to last year. The projected cost per unit for repair averages about \$10,188 per unit. Unlike rehabilitation, which brings a housing unit up to local codes and OHCP Residential Rehabilitation Standards, repair is generally limited to single items, such as electrical, plumbing, or other basic systems in a house that represent an immediate threat to the unit or the household. Because of the nature of repair work, costs have wide range, and per unit costs are difficult to project.

A total of 37 rental units are to be rehabilitated at a cost of about \$990,500 CHIP funds. The number of units is 7 more than last year with the cost per unit at about \$7,007 more than last year.

Down Payment / Rehabilitation Assistance projected number of units, decreased by 3. The projected cost per unit has increased by 7%.

Rental assistance decreased in 2009, from a projected 216 assisted households in 2008 to 156 units in 2009, which is a 27% decrease. The amount budgeted for the activity decreased by \$315,800 (27%) compared to 2008, while the projected cost per unit also decreased by \$9.

Table 3: FY 2009 CHIP Grantees

No.	Grantee	CDBG Funds	HOME Funds	Total
1	Allen County	\$185,000	\$309,000	\$494,000
2	Ashland	\$238,500	\$233,000	\$471,500
3	Ashland County	\$401,700	\$19,800	\$421,500
4	Ashtabula	\$60,000	\$462,000	\$522,000
5	Ashtabula County	\$157,100	\$364,900	\$522,000
6	Bellefontaine	\$75,400	\$446,600	\$522,000
7	Belmont County	\$112,000	\$288,000	\$400,000
8	Belpre	\$67,000	\$433,000	\$500,000
9	Bryan	\$86,000	\$454,000	\$540,000
10	Bucyrus	\$242,000	\$233,000	\$475,000
11	Cambridge	\$149,000	\$220,000	\$369,000
12	Campbell	\$132,800	\$367,200	\$500,000
13	Champaign County	\$151,500	\$331,000	\$482,500
14	Clinton County	\$152,000	\$342,000	\$494,000
15	Columbiana County	\$124,400	\$419,600	\$544,000
16	Conneaut	\$190,500	\$306,500	\$497,000
17	Coshocton County	\$150,000	\$321,000	\$471,000
18	Crawford County	\$270,200	\$201,300	\$471,500
19	Darke County	\$200,000	\$275,000	\$475,000
20	Defiance	\$88,000	\$452,000	\$540,000
21	East Palestine	\$102,000	\$398,000	\$500,000
22	Fremont	\$254,000	\$240,000	\$494,000
23	Galion	\$152,000	\$345,000	\$497,000
24	Gallia County	\$143,000	\$332,000	\$475,000
25	Geneva	\$101,700	\$398,300	\$500,000
26	Greene County	\$156,000	\$278,000	\$434,000
27	Greenfield	\$317,000	\$188,000	\$505,000
28	Guernsey County	\$152,000	\$345,000	\$497,000
29	Highland County	\$238,500	\$233,000	\$471,500
30	Hillsboro	\$252,000	\$248,000	\$500,000
31	Hocking County	\$153,500	\$340,400	\$493,900
32	Jackson	\$145,000	\$330,000	\$475,000
33	Logan	\$150,500	\$321,000	\$471,500

(Continued on next page)

Table 3: FY 2009 CHIP Grantees (continued from previous page)

No.	Grantee	CDBG Funds	HOME Funds	Total
34	Logan County	\$149,500	\$322,000	\$471,500
35	London	\$112,000	\$388,000	\$500,000
36	Lucas County	\$137,000	\$407,500	\$544,500
37	Mahoning County	\$144,200	\$355,800	\$500,000
38	Marysville	\$151,000	\$349,000	\$500,000
39	Mercer County	\$120,000	\$380,000	\$500,000
40	Miami County	\$143,000	\$376,000	\$519,000
41	Napoleon	\$96,000	\$404,000	\$500,000
42	Newark		\$540,100	\$540,100
43	Newton Falls	\$400,000		\$400,000
44	Noble County	\$177,000	\$300,000	\$477,000
45	North Ridgeville	\$122,400	\$377,600	\$500,000
46	Norwalk	\$183,000	\$334,000	\$517,000
47	Ottawa County	\$172,000	\$350,000	\$522,000
48	Paulding County	\$88,000	\$452,000	\$540,000
49	Perry County	\$153,500	\$318,000	\$471,500
50	Pike County	\$145,000	\$330,000	\$475,000
51	Preble County	\$367,000	\$152,000	\$519,000
52	Putnam County	\$160,000	\$362,000	\$522,000
53	Sandusky County	\$209,000	\$188,000	\$397,000
54	Seneca County	\$196,500	\$275,000	\$471,500
55	Shelby	\$191,500	\$280,000	\$471,500
56	Shelby County	\$151,500	\$320,000	\$471,500
57	Sidney	\$113,000	\$387,000	\$500,000
58	Struthers	\$132,200	\$367,800	\$500,000
59	Urbana	\$156,000	\$361,000	\$517,000
60	Van Wert	\$259,000	\$260,000	\$519,000
61	Van Wert County	\$310,000	\$165,000	\$475,000
62	Vermilion	\$183,000	\$343,000	\$526,000
63	Wayne County	\$154,000	\$347,000	\$501,000
64	Williams County	\$88,000	\$452,000	\$540,000
65	Wooster	\$118,000	\$382,000	\$500,000
66	Wyandot County	\$187,800	\$283,700	\$471,500
Grand Total		\$11,020,400	\$21,385,100	\$32,405,500

Map 1: FY 2009 Community Housing Improvement Program Recipients



Department of Development

Ted Strickland, Governor
Lee Fisher, Lt. Governor

Lisa Patt-McDaniel, Director

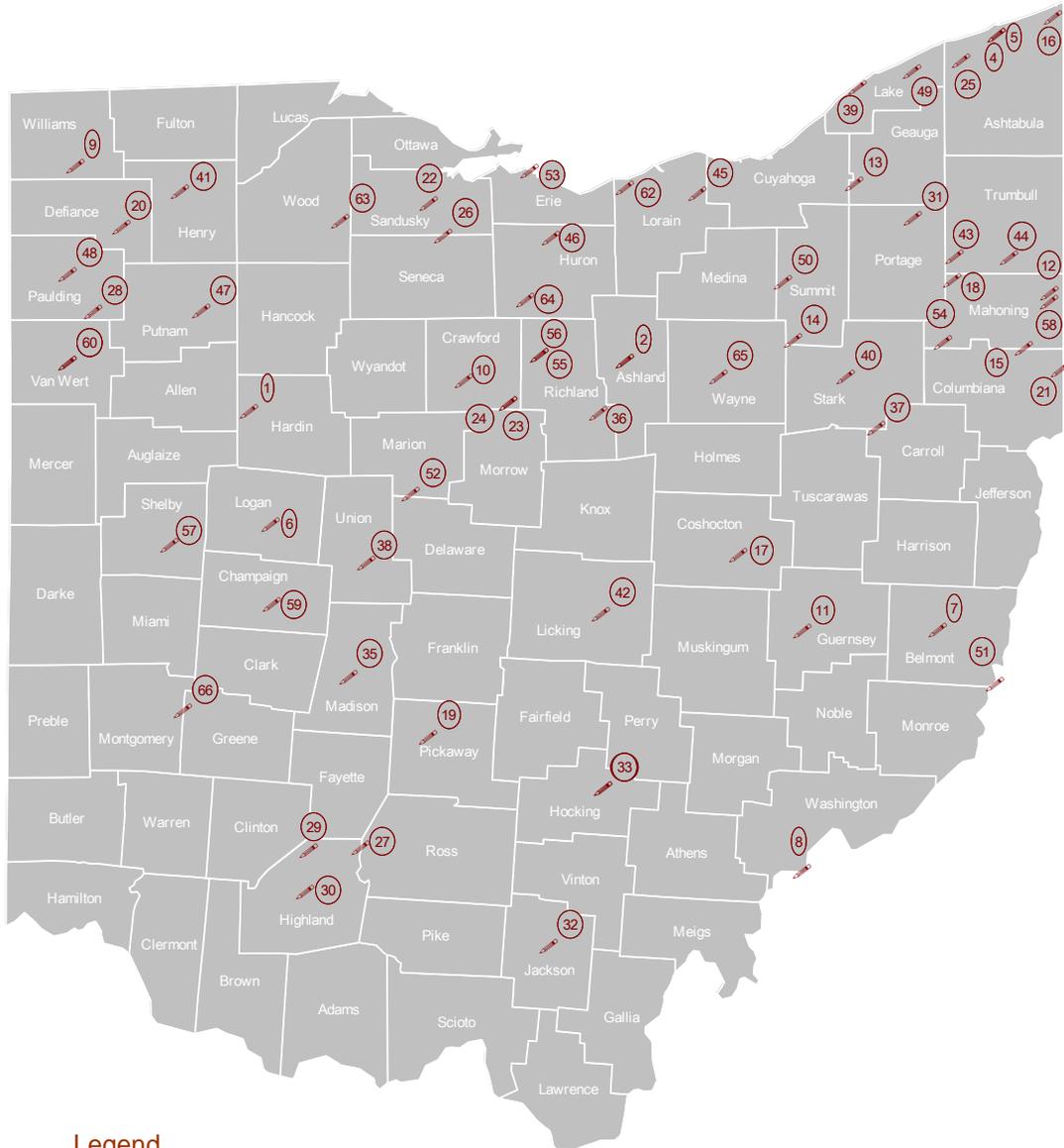


Table 4: FY 2009 CHIP Funds Awarded by Activity

Activities	CDBG Funds	Percent of Total CDBG Funds	HOME Funds	Percent of Total HOME Funds	Grand Total	Percent of Total Funds
Rental/Housing Assistance	\$0	0.0%	\$816,200	3.8%	\$816,200	2.5%
Private Rehabilitation	\$468,900	4.3%	\$13,211,800	61.8%	\$13,680,700	42.2%
Home/Building Repair	\$6,825,900	61.9%	\$0	0.0%	\$6,825,900	21.1%
Private Rental Rehabilitation	\$0	0.0%	\$990,500	4.6%	\$990,500	3.1%
Fair Housing Program	\$91,200	0.8%	\$0	0.0%	\$91,200	0.3%
New Construction	\$0	0.0%	\$955,000	4.5%	\$955,000	2.9%
Homelessness Prevention	\$1,691,700	15.4%	\$0	0.0%	\$1,691,700	5.2%
Housing Dev./Info/Counseling	\$148,000	1.3%	\$0	0.0%	\$148,000	0.5%
Downpayment Assistance/Rehabilitation	\$0	0.0%	\$3,537,600	16.5%	\$3,537,600	10.9%
General Administration	\$1,794,700	16.3%	\$1,874,000	8.8%	\$3,668,700	11.3%
Grand Total	\$11,020,400	100.0%	\$21,385,100	100.0%	\$32,405,500	100.0%

Table 4: FY 2009 CHIP Activities and Projected Outcomes

Activities	Households Assisted- Downpayment Asst.	Water/Septic Tanks/Sludge Pits Inst.	Households Assisted	Units Rehabbed - Owner	Units Repaired - Owner	Units Rehabbed - Rental	Units Constructed- Owner	FH CHIP Program Outcomes	Hslds Asst. with Counseling/ Education
Rental/Housing Assistance			156						
Private Rehabilitation				382					
Home/Building Repair		18			652				
Private Rental Rehab.						37			
Fair Housing Program								94	
New Construction							45		
Homelessness Prevention			809						
Hsng Dev./Info/Counseling									271
Downpayment Asst/Rehab	86		11						
Grand Total	86	18	976	382	652	37	45	94	271

Housing Development Assistance Program (HDAP)

The goal of the Ohio Housing Financing Agency's Housing Development Assistant Program (HDAP) is to provide financing for eligible affordable housing projects to expand, preserve, and/or improve the supply of decent, safe, affordable housing for very-low income persons and households in the State of Ohio.

Ohio Housing Finance Agency (OHFA) has created the Affordable Housing Funding Application (AHFA). The application provides a single point of entry for nonprofit and private developers seeking resources for low- and moderate-income housing development through the Agency. The AHFA enables developers to receive assistance for housing projects through the following programs:

1. **Housing Credit Program Gap Financing:** Ohio-based private for-profit developers, non-profit organization and public housing authorities seeking competitive tax credits in the current Housing Credit Program allocation/program year.
2. **Rental, homeownership, preservation gap-financing:** Ohio-based non-profit and private for-profit developers that will develop and/or own an eligible project.

Although HDAP had two gap funding sources, including HOME funds and Ohio Housing Trust Funds (OHTF), the information for the OHTF funds is not reflected in this report. Table 5 shows that 5 projects received a total of \$7,395,274 in HOME funds in FY '09.

The projects listed in Table 5 are estimated to result in the acquisition, construction or rehabilitation of 209 total units, which is 546 less than in FY 2008. The total cost per unit had remained relatively the same as in FY 2008. All of these projects will be required to comply with OHFA affordability and occupancy requirements, although the Housing-Credit Projects must also meet additional affordability and occupancy requirements that are required to receive the credits. As shown on Table 5, all of the FY '09 HDAP projects had received an allocation of Housing Credits from the Ohio Housing Finance Agency. Three (3) of the 5 funded projects were owned by non-profit organizations that were state-designated Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs), which are non-profit organizations meeting HUD-defined criteria, while none were owned by private for-profit organizations. HUD requires that HOME participating jurisdictions allocate at least 15% of their annual HOME allocation to projects owned, developed or sponsored by CHDOs. In FY 2009, the 3 projects owned by CHDOs received a total of \$5,200,403, which amounted to 17.4% of Ohio's FY 2009 HOME allocation of \$29,838,091.

Table 5: FY '09 HDAP Funding Summary

No.	Grantee	Project	Type of Project		Project Funding			Projected Outcomes				
			Tax Credit	CHDO	HOME Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds	Bene-ficiaries	Rental Units Rehab-bed	Units Acquired Rehab-bed	Rental Units Const-ructed	Total Units
1	ABCD, Inc.	Massillon Senior	Yes	Yes	\$2,188,349	\$7,068,265	\$9,256,614	146			52	52
2	CAC Del-Mad-Union Counties	Richwood Greene	Yes	Yes	\$1,645,619	\$3,385,711	\$5,031,330	117		42		42
3	Homestart Inc.	Almond Village Apartments	Yes	Yes	\$1,366,435	\$4,588,488	\$5,954,923	168	60			60
4	Preferred Properties Inc.	Whitehouse Sq. Senior Village	Yes		\$1,001,000	\$4,374,555	\$5,375,555	90			32	32
5	Young Women Christian Assoc.	Independence Place	Yes		\$1,193,871	\$2,763,741	\$3,957,612	64	23			23
Totals =			5	3	\$7,395,274	\$22,180,760	\$29,576,034	585	83	42	84	209

Table 6: FY '09 HDAP Activities by Funding Source and Proposed Activity

Activity	HOME Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds
Acquisition	\$0	\$2,925,000	\$2,925,000
Interim/Emergency Rental Assist.	\$0	\$1,048,969	\$1,048,969
Private Rental Rehab.	\$4,202,925	\$3,584,255	\$7,787,180
Site Preparation	\$0	\$2,441,286	\$2,441,286
Professional Fees	\$0	\$5,479,339	\$5,479,339
Project Reserves	\$0	\$1,159,328	\$1,159,328
New Construction	\$3,187,349	\$5,542,583	\$8,729,932
General Administration	\$5,000	\$0	\$5,000
Total Funds =	\$7,395,274	\$22,180,760	\$29,576,034

Table 6 gives a detailed breakdown of the activities funded through the FY '09 HDAP projects. The table shows that HOME funds went directly for construction or rehabilitation of housing. Other funds committed for projects amounted to over \$22 million, which is a leveraging ratio of over 3:1 (i.e., over \$3 in other funds to each dollar of HOME funds).

Table 7 shows the breakdown of the total project funds committed by activity type along with the number of units and the cost per unit. Over \$14 million was committed for the new construction of 84 rental units, which is about 50% of all project funding. As reflected in Table 7, the cost for the new construction of rental units is \$174,192 per unit, which is somewhat more than last year. Nearly \$10 million was committed for the rehabilitation of 83 rental units, which is just over \$119,000 per unit, about \$35,000 than last year.

Table 7: Cost per Unit for FY '09 HDAP Projects

	Rehabilitated Rental	Units Acquired Rehabbed	Rental Units Constructed	Total
Housing Units	83	42	84	209
HOME Funds	\$2,560,306	\$1,645,619	\$3,189,349	\$7,395,274
HOME Cost/Unit	\$30,847	\$39,181	\$37,968	\$11,038
Total Funds	\$9,912,535	\$5,031,330	\$14,632,169	\$29,576,034
Total Cost/Unit	\$119,428	\$119,794	\$174,192	\$141,512

Homeless Assistance Grant Program

Table 8 summarizes the FY 2009 Homeless Assistance Grant Program (HAGP) awards made to 82 local organizations that operate emergency shelters and supportive housing programs to assist over 63,000 homeless individuals and families. Table 9 shows these grant funds, broken down by the type of activity that was budgeted in the application for assistance.

Table 8: FY 2009 HAGP Funding by Activity Type and Source of Funds

Activity	Federal ESG Funds	Percent of Total ESG Funds	State Homeless Funds (OHTF)	Percent of Total State Funds	Total Funds	Percent of Total Funds	Beneficiaries
Rental/Housing Assistance		0.0%	\$1,730,950	12.4%	\$1,730,950	10.2%	2,154
Other Costs	\$725,000	23.5%	\$2,106,069	15.1%	\$2,831,069	16.7%	6,608
Permanent Hsng Placement		0.0%	\$50,700	0.4%	\$50,700	0.3%	178
Operating Expenses/CHDO	\$1,705,600	0.0%	\$5,771,645	41.5%	\$7,477,245	44.0%	53,395
Essential Supportive Service	\$574,700	0.0%	\$1,230,703	8.8%	\$1,805,403	10.6%	525
Supportive Service w/Housing	\$0	0.0%	\$2,834,641	20.4%	\$2,834,641	16.7%	1,097
General Administration	\$74,700	2.4%	\$197,792	1.4%	\$272,492	1.6%	0
Totals =	\$3,080,000	100.0%	\$13,922,500	100.0%	\$17,002,500	100.0%	63,957

In addition to the competitive HAGP awards, several discretionary grant awards totaling \$1,236,000 were made to various agencies, as shown in Table 9 below. The priority of the FY 2009 ES Discretionary Program is to provide funds for critical activities at existing OHCP-funded shelter locations. As a secondary priority and based on need and availability, these funds may also be used to fund activities of an emergency nature at organizations that serve homeless populations, but may not be receiving OHCP homeless assistance funds. All activities must be of an emergency nature or include needs that could not be anticipated during the normal funding program cycle.

Table 9: Emergency Shelter (ES) Discretionary Grant Awards for 2009

No.	Grantee	Project	Emergency Shelter Grant Amount	Other Funds Amount	Total Funds	Beneficiaries	Activity
1	Adams County Shelter	Adams County Shelter	\$14,000	\$0	\$14,000	90	Home/Building Repair
2	American Rescue Workers	American Rescue Workers	\$20,000	\$0	\$20,000	150	Home/Building Repair
3	Interfaith Hosp. Net of Springfield	Craig House	\$85,000	\$59,000	\$144,000	100	Home/Building Repair
4	Other Place	Dayton	\$50,000	\$2,470,000	\$2,520,000	178	Home/Building Repair
5	Pickaway County	Pickaway County	\$13,200	\$26,700	\$39,900	24	Home/Building Repair
6	Serve City	Serve City Shelter	\$67,000	\$30,000	\$97,000	750	Home/Building Repair
		Totals =	\$249,200	\$2,585,700	\$2,834,900	1,292	

Table10: 2009 Homeless Assistance Grant Program Grantees

No.	Grantee	Federal (HUD) ESG Funds	State Housing Trust Funds	Specific Location / Purpose	Activity Amount	Other Funds	Beneficiaries
1	Adams County Shelter		\$134,400	Em Shltr/Adams Co.	\$134,400	\$51,314	195
2	Alliance For Child & Fam		\$102,200	Family Shltr/Stark Co.	\$66,200	\$12,000	170
				Trans Hsg/Stark Co.	\$36,000	\$185,400	20
3	American Red Cross	\$570,000		FamilyShltr/Montgomery Co	\$350,000	\$175,000	1714
				FamilyShltr/Greene Co.	\$220,000	\$112,448	366
				Trans Hsg/ Greene Co.	\$0	\$155,934	171
				P Sup Hsg/Montgomery Co.	\$0	\$110,310	72
			\$125,700	FamilyShltr/Montgomery Co	\$0	\$525,000	1714
				FamilyShltr/Greene Co.	\$0	\$332,448	366
				Trans Hsg/ Greene Co.	\$64,000	\$91,934	171
				P Sup Hsg/Montgomery Co.	\$61,700	\$48,610	72
4	American Rescue Workers		\$81,300	Men Shltr/Stark Co.	\$81,300	\$143,463	225
5	Ashtabula Cnty Chdo, Inc.		\$120,000	Dir Hsg/Ashtabula/Geauga	\$120,000	\$99,967	132
6	Ashtabula Homeless Shelter		\$85,000	Em Shltr/Ashtabula Co.	\$85,000	\$126,901	314
7	Aurora Project, Inc.		\$118,100	Trans Hsg/Lucas Co	\$118,100	\$369,057	37
8	Battered Womens Shelter		\$98,200	Trans Hsg/ Summit Co.	\$98,200	\$167,129	120
9	Beach House, Inc.		\$171,100	Em Shltr/Lucas Co.	\$171,100	\$336,696	480
10	Beatitude House		\$369,200	Trans Hsg/Multi-county	\$300,400	\$1,079,045	102
				P Sup Hsg/Mahoning Co.	\$0	\$106,000	0
				P Sup Hsg/Multi-county	\$68,800	\$83,917	33
11	Caa Of Columbiana County		\$115,900	Em Shltr/Columbiana Co.	\$115,900	\$361,044	232
12	Cac Of Fayette County		\$271,800	Em Shltr/Fayette Co.	\$158,700	\$90,103	300
				Trans Hsg/Fayette Co.	\$48,300	\$224,696	39
				Dir Hsg/Fayette Co.	\$27,600	\$30,690	60
				P Sup Hsg/Fayette Co.	\$37,200	\$50,000	25
13	Caracole, Inc.		\$203,400	P Sup Hsg/Hamilton Co.	\$203,400	\$1,268,332	215
14	Caring Kitchen Inc.		\$88,000	Em Shltr/Champaign Co	\$88,000	\$328,818	264
15	Center For Respite Care		\$52,000	Em Shltr/Hamilton Co.	\$52,000	\$1,468,999	250
16	Clermont Counseling Ctr.		\$246,000	P Sup Hsg/Clermont Co.	\$246,000	\$123,000	44
17	Clermont County Cac		\$210,000	Em Shltr/Clermont Co.	\$210,000	\$170,296	500
18	Columbiana Cnty Mhc		\$215,800	Columbiana County	\$215,800	\$107,545	29
19	Comm. Ment.Hlth-Rcvry Brd		\$80,000	Trns Hsg/ Licking&Knox Co	\$80,000	\$120,000	28
20	Concerned Citizens Ag Vio		\$18,200	Trans Hsg/Marion Co.	\$18,200	\$9,111	12
21	Daybreak		\$100,000	Youth Shltr/Montgomery Co.	\$100,000	\$491,306	130
22	Eve Incorporated		\$170,100	Trans Hsg/Washington Co.	\$71,800	\$0	50
				EVE,Inc/Washington,Noble	\$98,300	\$97,850	0
23	Extended Housing, Inc.		\$291,200	TransHsg/Lake Co	\$160,000	\$42,500	26
				PSupHsg/Lake Co	\$131,200	\$30,000	105
24	Family & Comm. Services		\$493,300	Em Shltr/Portage Co.	\$135,200	\$340,370	378
				Trans Hsg/Portage Co.	\$358,100	\$1,266,510	382
25	Family Abuse Shl Miami Co		\$252,900	Em Shltr/Miami Co.	\$252,900	\$131,614	750
26	Findlay Hope Hse F-T HI		\$400,000	Trans Hsg/Hancock Co.	\$400,000	\$660,186	275
27	Good Works, Inc.		\$116,500	Em Shlter/Athens Co.	\$116,500	\$260,550	168
28	Greene Metro. Hsg. Auth.		\$173,200	Dir Hsg/Greene Co.	\$173,200	\$105,336	250
29	Harbor House-300 Beds Inc		\$64,500	Trans Hsg/Lucas Co.	\$64,500	\$107,612	60
30	Hocking Metro Hsg Author		\$147,300	Trans Hsg/Hocking Co.	\$147,300	\$156,896	84

Table 10: 2009 Homeless Assistance Grant Program Grantees (continued)

No.	Grantee	Federal (HUD) ESG Funds	State Housing Trust Funds	Specific Location / Purpose	Activity Amount	Other Funds	Beneficiaries
31	Humility Of Mary Hdc		\$109,000	TransHsg/Lorain Co.	\$92,000	\$187,880	48
				P SupHsg/Lorain Co.	\$17,000	\$208,605	40
32	Humility Of Mary Hsg Prog		\$55,300	Trans Hsg/ Summit Co.	\$55,300	\$66,084	21
33	Joseph'S Home		\$53,600	TrHsg/Cuyahoga Co.	\$53,600	\$155,424	84
34	Liberty Center Conn Inc.		\$334,400	Em Shltr/Wayne Co.	\$174,400	\$465,779	450
				Trans Hsg/Wayne Co.	\$160,000	\$456,940	173
35	Liberty Ctr Sandusky Cnty		\$157,500	Em Shltr/Sandusky Co.	\$157,500	\$80,500	430
36	Licking Co. Coal. For Hsg		\$150,000	Trans Hsg/Licking Co.	\$150,000	\$369,075	640
37	Lighthouse Youth Services		\$100,000	Youth Shltr/Hamilton Co.	\$100,000	\$736,283	900
38	Lima'S Samaritan House	\$265,600		Emr Shltr/Lima/Allen Co.	\$265,600	\$295,025	825
39	Lutheran Soc Svcs Ctrl Oh		\$371,200	Em Shltr/Fairfield Co.	\$163,900	\$316,773	525
				Trans Hsg/Fairfield Co.	\$207,300	\$495,888	646
40	Marion Shelter Pgm., Inc.		\$217,300	Men Shltr/Marion Co.	\$105,800	\$53,150	332
				Em Shltr/Marion Co.	\$111,500	\$55,750	410
41	Maryhaven	\$210,000		Em Shltr/Franklin Co.	\$210,000	\$1,746,109	2,546
42	Meridian Services, Inc.		\$34,000	P Sup Hsg/ Mahoning Co.	\$34,000	\$59,920	14
43	Mhs For Homeless Persons	\$124,400	\$400,000	Em Shltr/Cuyahoga Co	\$124,400	\$3,544,452	2,854
				Trans Hsg/Cuyahoga Co	\$0	\$3,992,302	347
				Em Shltr/Cuyahoga Co	\$0	\$3,668,852	2,854
				Trans Hsg/Cuyahoga Co	\$400,000	\$3,592,302	347
44	Nbhd.House Assoc-Lorain	\$330,700		Em Shltr/Lorain Co.	\$330,700	\$506,060	1,050
45	Neighborhood Properties		\$172,800	P Sup Hsg/Lucas Co.	\$172,800	\$331,174	280
46	New Directions For Living		\$118,400	Trans Hsg/Lake Co.	\$118,400	\$36,582	100
47	New Housing Ohio Inc		\$358,000		\$358,000	\$356,407	287
48	Northwestern Ohio Cac		\$136,500	Em Shltr/Multi Co	\$136,500	\$1,090,916	270
49	Other Place		\$96,000	P Sup Hsg/Montgomery Co.	\$96,000	\$200,160	33
50	Ottawa Co. Trans. Housing		\$106,000	Ottawa Co. Trans.Hsg.	\$106,000	\$63,596	61
51	Over The Rhine Housing		\$200,000	P Sup Hsg/Hamilton Co.	\$200,000	\$383,816	97
52	Pers & Family Counseling		\$61,300	Trans Hsg/Tuscarawas Co.	\$61,300	\$395,794	107
53	Pickaway County Cao, Inc.		\$96,000	Dir Hsg/Pickaway Co.	\$96,000	\$91,017	100
54	Salvation Army-Akron		\$62,000	Family Shltr/Summit Co.	\$62,000	\$235,660	382
55	Salvation Army-Belmont		\$256,900	Em Shltr/Belmont Co.	\$256,900	\$141,916	2,496
56	Salvation Army-Dayton		\$295,000	Men Shltr/Montgomery Co.	\$295,000	\$1,840,619	600
57	Salvation Army-Newark		\$72,000	Emr Shltr/Licking CO.	\$72,000	\$72,000	492
58	Salvation Army-Zanesville		\$156,000	Em Shltr/Muskingum Co	\$156,000	\$73,550	520
59	Scioto Christian Min. Inc		\$143,400	Em Shltr/Scioto Co.	\$143,400	\$77,073	750
60	Serenity House		\$70,500	Women Shltr/Gallia Co.	\$70,500	\$35,301	130
61	Serve City		\$262,500	Em Shltr/Butler	\$262,500	\$319,300	1,100
62	Shelter Care Inc.		\$100,000	Youth Shltr/Summit Co.	\$100,000	\$1,138,000	400
63	St. Vincent Hotel, Inc.		\$1,097,200	FamilyShltr/Montgomery Co	\$275,600	\$2,266,400	3900
				MenShltr/Montgomery Co	\$275,600	\$2,211,700	4000
				Trans Hsg/Montgomery Co.	\$336,000	\$1,517,000	330
				P Sup Hsg/Montgomery Co.	\$210,000	\$274,750	54
64	The Main Place		\$153,100	Trans Hsg/Licking & Knox	\$153,100	\$76,560	23
65	Toledo Comm Service Ctr	\$320,000		Em Shltr/Lucas Co.	\$320,000	\$1,132,144	1,620
66	Tom Geiger Guest House		\$81,900	Trans Hsg/Hamilton Co.	\$81,900	\$40,950	170

Table 10: 2009 Homeless Assistance Grant Program Grantees (continued)

No.	Grantee	Federal (HUD) ESG Funds	State Housing Trust Funds	Specific Location / Purpose	Activity Amount	Other Funds
67	Transitional Housing, Inc		\$282,000	Trans Hsg/Cuyahoga Co.	\$282,000	\$722,700
68	Trumbull Lifelines		\$170,800	Trans Hsg/Trumbull Co	\$170,800	\$85,400
69	University Settlement		\$219,800	DirHsg/Cuyahoga Co.	\$219,800	\$190,182
70	Urban Mission Ministries		\$246,200	Em Shltr/Jefferson Co.	\$246,200	\$466,567
71	Voa Northwest Ohio Inc.		\$155,700	Em Shltr/Erie Co	\$80,000	\$46,180
				Trans Hsg/Erie Co.	\$28,300	\$15,920
				Dir Hsg/Erie Co.	\$47,400	\$23,700
72	Voa Of Greater Ohio	\$732,400		Family Shltr/Franklin Co.	\$334,000	\$479,893
				Men Shltr/Franklin Co.	\$236,700	\$271,167
				Men Shltr/Cuyahoga Co.	\$161,700	\$80,945
				P Sup Hsg/Franklin Co.	\$0	\$1,045,349
				Family Shltr/Franklin Co.	\$0	\$878,931
				Men Shltr/Franklin Co.	\$0	\$507,867
				Men Shltr/Cuyahoga Co.	\$0	\$242,645
P Sup Hsg/Franklin Co.	\$80,000	\$965,349				
73	Warren Metro. Hsg. Auth.		\$226,800	Trans Hsg/Warren Co.	\$226,800	\$561,659
74	Womensafe		\$58,400	Dir Hsg/Geauga Co.	\$58,400	\$29,222
75	Ymca Of Grtr. Cleveland		\$183,700	Trans Hsg/Cuyahoga Co.	\$183,700	\$2,086,406
76	Ywca Of Canton	\$306,000		Family Shltr/Stark Co.	\$306,000	\$548,000
				Trans Hsg/Stark Co.	\$0	\$252,900
				P Sup Hsg/Stark Co.	\$0	\$153,600
				Family Shltr/Stark Co.	\$0	\$854,000
				Trans Hsg/Stark Co.	\$148,900	\$104,000
P Sup Hsg/Stark Co.	\$110,500	\$43,100				
77	Ywca Of Cincinnati		\$200,000	Trans Hsg./Hamilton Co.	\$200,000	\$372,284
78	Ywca Of Columbus	\$220,900		Family Shltr/Franklin Co.	\$220,900	\$2,847,861
				P Sup Hsg/Franklin Co.	\$0	\$1,654,673
				Family Shltr/Franklin Co.	\$0	\$3,068,761
P Sup Hsg/Franklin Co.	\$186,600	\$1,468,073				
79	Ywca Of Dayton		\$120,500	FamilyShltr/Montgomery Co.	\$120,500	\$1,647,672
80	Ywca Of Elyria		\$148,300	TransHsg/Lorain Co.	\$103,300	\$297,848
				PSH/Lorain Co.	\$45,000	\$222,152
81	Ywca Of Van Wert County		\$143,800	Trans Hsg/ Van Wert Co.	\$143,800	\$90,463
82	Ywca Of Youngstown		\$47,400	Trans Hsg/ Mahoning Co.	\$47,400	\$99,457
Total Funds Awarded =		\$3,080,000	\$13,922,500			

Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) Program

The HOPWA Program provides funds to eligible nonprofit organizations or units of local government to devise long-term comprehensive strategies for meeting the housing and supportive service needs of persons with AIDS or HIV-related diseases. In addition to providing assistance with rent, mortgage and utility assistance, HOPWA funds can be used to acquire, rehabilitate or construct permanent housing, as well as provide such service as transportation, respite care, or day care.

In FY 2009, 6 organizations received a total of \$1,157,420 in funding through the HOPWA Program, which are shown in the Program summary Table 11 and on Map 2, which also shows the service areas of these organizations. For each dollar of HOPWA funds awarded, \$1.51 in other funds was committed to these 6 programs.

Table 11: FY 2009 HOPWA Program Grantee Summary and Agency Information

No.	HOPWA Grantee Agency	Service Area	HOPWA Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds	Beneficiaries
1	Aids Resource Center Ohio	Montgomery / Multi Counties	\$712,920	\$1,045,200	\$1,758,120	2,875
2	Area Agency On Aging 7	Gallia / Multi Counties	\$40,500	\$56,476	\$96,976	162
3	Athens Aids Task Force	Athens / Multi Counties	\$60,000	\$71,000	\$131,000	174
4	Childrens & Family Services	Mahoning / Multi Counties	\$116,000	\$259,200	\$375,200	494
5	Community Aids Network	Summit / Multi Counties	\$177,300	\$273,000	\$450,300	181
6	Community Services Stark Cnty	Stark / Multi Counties	\$50,700	\$50,717	\$101,417	55
Totals =			\$1,157,420	\$1,755,593	\$2,913,013	3,941

Specific information on the funded HOPWA activities is shown on Table 12, along with the projected number of assisted households. Table 12 shows that 2,446 households are projected to receive assistance through activities provided by local programs funded by the HOPWA program.

Table 12: FY 2009 HOPWA Program Funding By Activity

Activity	Total HOPWA Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds	Households Assisted
Interim / Emergency Rental Assistance	\$421,990	\$39,094	\$461,084	658
Operating Expenses / CHDO	\$60,900	\$162,400	\$223,300	
Housing Development / Info. / Counseling	\$12,800	\$16,300	\$29,100	65
Supportive Service with Housing	\$196,210	\$338,420	\$534,630	446
Supportive Service without Housing	\$389,410	\$932,007	\$1,321,417	1,277
General Administration	\$76,110	\$267,372	\$343,482	
Totals =	\$1,157,420	\$1,755,593	\$2,913,013	2,446

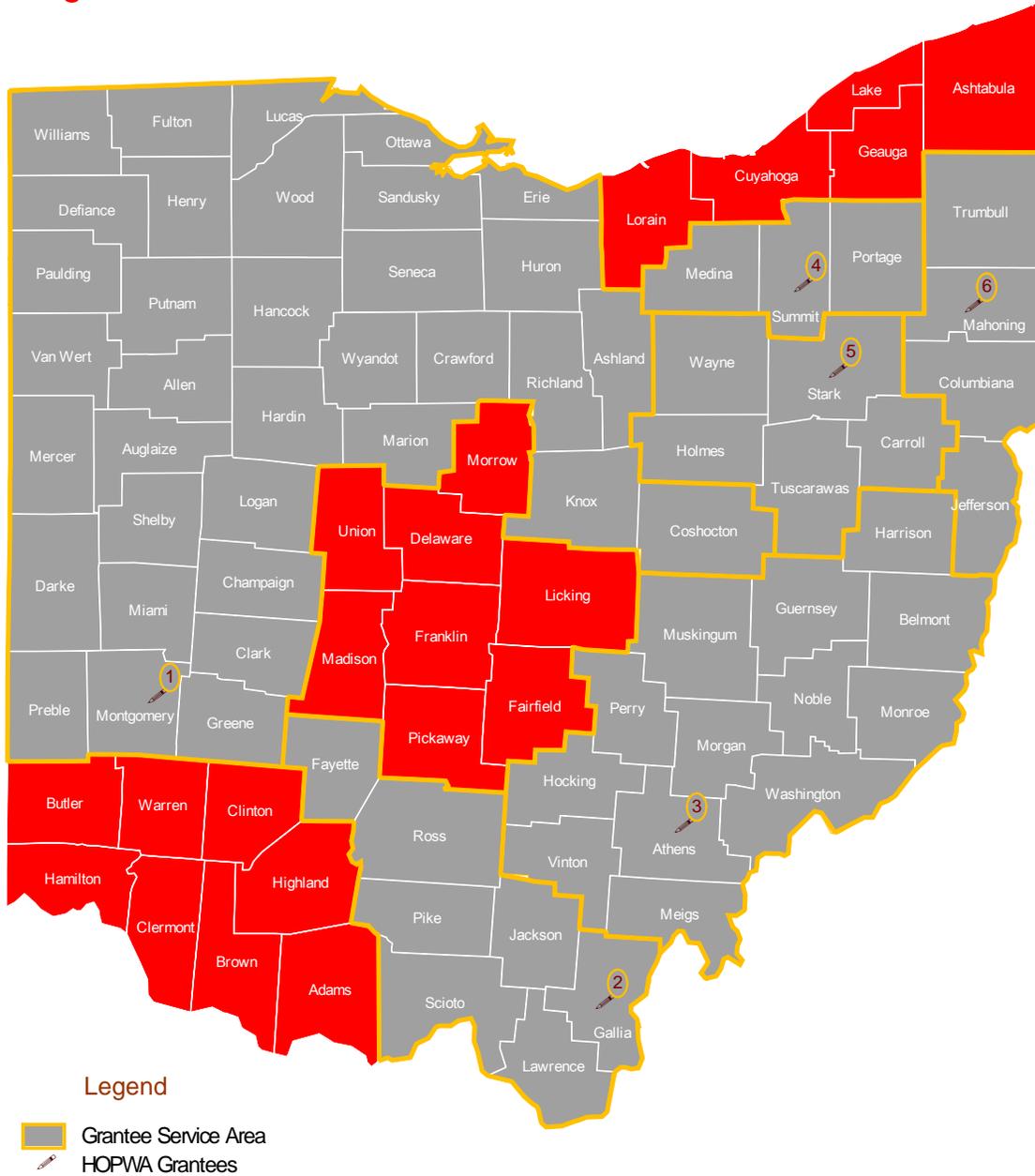
Map 2: Housing Opportunities for Persons With Aids (HOPWA) Program Grantees



Department of Development

Ted Strickland, Governor
Lee Fisher, Lt. Governor

Lisa Patt-McDaniel, Director



Prepared by the Office of Housing and Community Partnerships,
Community Development Division,
Ohio Department of Development (April 2010)

Housing Assistance Grant Program

The goal of the Housing Assistance Grant Program is to promote affordable housing opportunities, expand housing services and improve housing conditions for low-income families and individuals. Funding is provided to eligible non-profit organizations, for emergency home repair, handicapped accessibility modifications, homebuyer counseling/down payment assistance for projects serving households with incomes less than 35% of Area Median Income (AMI) for emergency home repair/modifications and 65% AMI for homebuyer counseling/down payment assistance.

In FY '09, the Housing Assistance Grant Program distributed \$4,000,000 in OHTF funds to 26 different organizations (see Table 14) that will provide activities benefiting 3,665 persons. Grantees obtained commitments for over \$4.2 million in additional funding sources to support these activities.

The types of activities funded are shown in Table 13, along with the funding sources and projected results. The majority of funds were used for home/building repair, followed by housing counseling down and payment assistance.

Table 13: FY '09 Housing Assistance Grant Program Activities and Proposed Outcomes

Activity	Ohio Housing Trust Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds	Households Assisted- Downpayment Asst.	Households Assisted	Units Repaired - Owner	Hslds Asst. with Counseling/ Education
Home/Building Repair	\$3,742,700	\$3,729,794	7,472,494		646	706	5
Hsng Dev./Info/Counseling	\$86,800	\$90,148	176,948		327		
Downpayment Assistance	\$170,500	\$412,446	582,946	46	14		
Grand Total =	\$4,000,000	4,232,388	8,232,388	46	987	706	5

Table 14: FY '09 Housing Assistance Grant Program Recipients

No.	Grantee Agency	Location	OHTF Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds	Number of Beneficiaries	Percent Low- or Moderate Income
1	Ability Center	Lucas County	\$160,000	\$81,068	\$241,068	52	100%
2	Area Agency On Aging 10B	Multi-county	\$192,000	\$96,000	\$288,000	90	100%
3	Area Off On Aging - NW OH	Multi-County	\$240,000	\$150,000	\$390,000	67	100%
4	Ashtabula Cnty Chdo, Inc.	Multi County	\$160,000	\$80,000	\$240,000	70	100%
5	C.O.A.D., Inc.	Multi-County	\$148,800	\$320,000	\$468,800	110	100%
6	Caa Of Columbiana County	Columbiana County	\$58,800	\$36,750	\$95,550	26	100%
7	Capc Of Wash, Morg Cnts	Washington, Morgan Co.	\$70,000	\$35,000	\$105,000	40	100%
8	Comm. Action Wayne-Medina	Medina, Wayne Counties	\$148,800	\$74,400	\$223,200	126	100%
9	Community Housing Solutions	Cuyahoga County	\$540,000	\$680,244	\$1,220,244	375	100%
10	Coun. On Aging Of Sw Ohio	Multi-County	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$800,000	382	100%
11	East Akron NDC	Summit County	\$40,000	\$20,000	\$60,000	150	100%
12	G.M.N. Tri-Cnty Cac, Inc.	Guernsey, Monroe, Noble Co.	\$128,000	\$129,101	\$257,101	86	100%
13	Jackson-Vinton C.A. Inc.	Jackson, Vinton Counties	\$100,000	\$80,000	\$180,000	71	100%
14	Jr Coleman Senior Outreach	Stark County	\$28,000	\$14,000	\$42,000	55	100%
15	Lagrange Development Corp	Lucas County	\$60,000	\$84,166	\$144,166	30	100%
16	Leads Caa	Licking County	\$160,000	\$120,000	\$280,000	107	100%
17	Lorain County Caa, Inc.	Lorain County	\$196,200	\$153,200	\$349,400	250	100%
18	Nbhd Hsg Part Springfield	Clark County	\$130,000	\$324,935	\$454,935	870	100%
19	Nhs Of Toledo, Inc.	Lucas County	\$400,000	\$790,000	\$1,190,000	300	100%
20	Northwestern Ohio Cac	Multi County	\$120,000	\$100,000	\$220,000	50	100%
21	Over The Rhine Housing	Hamilton County	\$70,100	\$70,965	\$141,065	39	100%
22	Pickaway County Cao, Inc.	Pickaway County	\$70,000	\$36,856	\$106,856	75	100%
23	Rebuild Together Central Ohio	Franklin County	\$118,400	\$143,500	\$261,900	50	100%
24	Resident Home Corp	Butler, Hamilton Counties	\$40,000	\$27,500	\$67,500	13	100%
25	Sensible Shelters, Inc.	Greene County	\$30,900	\$24,523	\$55,423	26	100%
26	Tri-County Cac C-L-S	Multi County	\$190,000	\$160,180	\$350,180	155	100%
Totals =			\$4,000,000	\$4,232,388	\$8,232,388	3,665	100%

Community Development Program - Formula Allocation Grants

The goal of the Formula Allocation Grants is to provide communities with a flexible housing and community development resource that can be used to address locally identified needs that are eligible CDBG activities and qualify under the national objective of Low and Moderate-Income Benefit or Elimination of Slum and Blight. There were 80 counties and 116 small cities (certified as cities by the Secretary of State as of January 1, 2009) that were provided with a Formula funding allocation based on the number of low- and moderate-income persons residing in the eligible community. Eligible Formula activities include all activities that are permitted by Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended. To meet its community development needs, a Formula Allocation grantee can select among those eligible activities.

Table 15 and 16 show the FY '09 Formula allocations that were made through direct grants to cities and counties, along with other funds committed to implement funded activities and the number of total persons benefiting from those activities. The FY '09 Formula Allocation grants directly awarded \$20,370,300 in CDBG funds to 120 grantees, of which 41 were cities and 79 were counties (see Tables 15 and 16 below). More than 7.8 million persons are expected to benefit as a result of activities funded through the Formula grants. As shown in Figure 1, about 20% of the funds were awarded to direct city grantees and 80% to counties.

Figure 1: Direct FY '09 Formula Allocation Grantees by Percent of Total Formula Funds

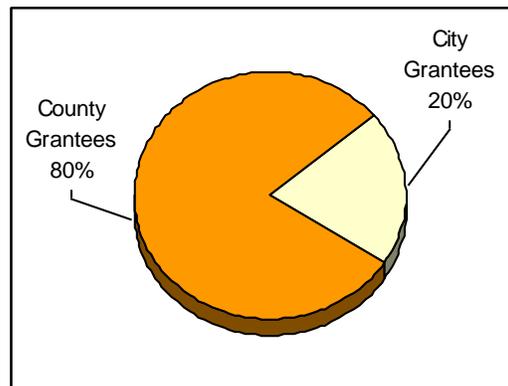


Table 15: FY '09 Formula Grantees, Counties

No.	Grantee	CDBG Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds	Benefi- ciaries	LMI Benefi- ciaries
1	Adams County	\$144,000	\$2,704,680	\$2,848,680	27,966	14,800
2	Allen County	\$227,000	\$224,956	\$451,956	108,621	45,748
3	Ashland County	\$109,000	\$12,564	\$121,564	51,204	19,780
4	Ashtabula County	\$313,000	\$1,569,386	\$1,882,386	134,027	74,560
5	Athens County	\$351,000	\$672,550	\$1,023,550	199,755	108,111
6	Auglaize County	\$151,000	\$20,950	\$171,950	65,897	32,362
7	Belmont County	\$280,000	\$114,900	\$394,900	88,276	38,352
8	Brown County	\$170,000	\$180,800	\$350,800	43,321	17,557
9	Carroll County	\$119,000	\$882,395	\$1,001,395	29,652	13,435
10	Champaign County	\$92,000	\$31,500	\$123,500	51,565	26,669
11	Clark County	\$263,000	\$66,733	\$329,733	151,391	64,863
12	Clermont County	\$672,000	\$66,300	\$738,300	183,195	70,025
13	Clinton County	\$102,000	\$0	\$102,000	40,586	15,449
14	Columbiana County	\$366,000	\$795,299	\$1,161,299	113,540	49,676
15	Coshocton County	\$105,000	\$10,722	\$115,722	41,299	19,176
16	Crawford County	\$77,000	\$473,574	\$550,574	47,133	19,457
17	Darke County	\$432,000	\$116,056	\$548,056	59,336	23,501
18	Defiance County	\$79,000	\$86,127	\$165,127	62,287	32,251
19	Delaware County	\$146,000	\$27,800	\$173,800	108,900	25,358
20	Erie County	\$180,000	\$0	\$180,000	94,072	42,890
21	Fairfield County	\$240,000	\$34,837	\$274,837	136,839	59,701
22	Fayette County	\$54,000	\$0	\$54,000	34,247	17,244
23	Fulton County	\$156,000	\$45,080	\$201,080	43,092	16,171
24	Gallia County	\$154,000	\$77,708	\$231,708	40,553	23,357
25	Geauga County	\$242,000	\$60,000	\$302,000	92,447	25,555
26	Greene County	\$206,000	\$147,800	\$353,800	298,771	100,394
27	Guernsey County	\$142,000	\$119,625	\$261,625	43,251	22,290
28	Hancock County	\$100,000	\$162,000	\$262,000	69,882	27,302
29	Hardin County	\$130,000	\$51,400	\$181,400	31,626	13,881
30	Harrison County	\$78,000	\$0	\$78,000	17,305	8,663
31	Henry County	\$108,000	\$183,907	\$291,907	35,413	15,559
32	Highland County	\$175,000	\$11,940	\$186,940	41,243	17,582
33	Hocking County	\$122,000	\$4,600	\$126,600	34,169	16,553
34	Holmes County	\$175,000	\$0	\$175,000	38,541	17,674
35	Huron County	\$145,000	\$303,304	\$448,304	76,892	34,310
36	Jackson County	\$165,000	\$82,400	\$247,400	48,024	26,047
37	Jefferson County	\$249,000	\$0	\$249,000	74,104	34,874
38	Knox County	\$123,000	\$1,484,100	\$1,607,100	51,216	19,086
39	Lawrence County	\$212,000	\$13,000	\$225,000	124,912	53,263
40	Licking County	\$344,000	\$22,700	\$366,700	147,500	62,713
41	Logan County	\$113,000	\$106,830	\$219,830	104,705	40,818
42	Lorain County	\$371,000	\$548,313	\$919,313	286,197	112,418
43	Lucas County	\$326,000	\$0	\$326,000	469,243	212,931
44	Madison County	\$160,000	\$50,000	\$210,000	57,115	26,914
45	Mahoning County	\$513,000	\$37,300	\$550,300	176,201	72,896

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Table 15: FY '09 Formula Grantees, Counties -- Continued

No.	Grantee	CDBG Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds	Beneficiaries	LMI Beneficiaries
46	Marion County	\$86,000	\$0	\$86,000	63,873	24,841
47	Medina County	\$182,000	\$2,040,522	\$2,222,522	155,046	46,130
48	Meigs County	\$127,000	\$25,500	\$152,500	51,690	28,486
49	Mercer County	\$147,000	\$28,000	\$175,000	12,615	5,768
50	Miami County	\$474,000	\$629,587	\$1,103,587	103,204	39,733
51	Monroe County	\$76,000	\$8,040	\$84,040	25,708	13,296
52	Morgan County	\$138,000	\$8,900	\$146,900	20,225	11,406
53	Morrow County	\$117,000	\$0	\$117,000	36,916	17,131
54	Muskingum County	\$207,000	\$72,155	\$279,155	94,608	45,555
55	Noble County	\$55,000	\$542	\$55,542	16,573	7,809
56	Ottawa County	\$151,000	\$63,820	\$214,820	53,114	22,997
57	Paulding County	\$74,000	\$0	\$74,000	26,062	11,369
58	Perry County	\$460,000	\$159,500	\$619,500	55,844	30,079
59	Pickaway County	\$136,000	\$318	\$136,318	63,034	32,614
60	Pike County	\$142,000	\$1,315,655	\$1,457,655	29,353	15,109
61	Portage County	\$391,000	\$73,692	\$464,692	192,122	99,164
62	Preble County	\$454,000	\$354,379	\$808,379	45,126	23,902
63	Putnam County	\$130,000	\$303,735	\$433,735	35,958	13,593
64	Richland County	\$250,000	\$176,000	\$426,000	138,955	62,792
65	Ross County	\$186,000	\$2,094,338	\$2,280,338	123,815	46,978
66	Sandusky County	\$163,000	\$112,720	\$275,720	62,627	24,153
67	Scioto County	\$286,000	\$183,584	\$469,584	162,678	87,216
68	Seneca County	\$97,000	\$653,719	\$750,719	64,863	27,813
69	Shelby County	\$85,000	\$107,500	\$192,500	52,700	22,086
70	Trumbull County	\$474,000	\$1,685,344	\$2,159,344	248,260	107,518
71	Tuscarawas County	\$304,000	\$44,743	\$348,743	106,453	52,855
72	Union County	\$85,000	\$4,231,000	\$4,316,000	39,042	14,746
73	Van Wert County	\$456,000	\$3,174,200	\$3,630,200	36,680	15,776
74	Vinton County	\$128,000	\$105,600	\$233,600	25,662	13,624
75	Washington County	\$175,000	\$94,659	\$269,659	71,517	31,379
76	Wayne County	\$328,000	\$851,265	\$1,179,265	117,364	50,214
77	Williams County	\$144,000	\$67,978	\$211,978	48,647	21,466
78	Wood County	\$283,000	\$16,720	\$299,720	122,778	43,511
79	Wyandot County	\$83,000	\$67,736	\$150,736	23,615	8,961
Totals =		\$16,255,000	\$30,355,587	\$46,610,587	6,802,238	2,952,285

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Table 16: FY '09 Formula Grantees, Cities

No.	Grantee	CDBG Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds	Beneficiaries	LMI Beneficiaries
1	Ashland	\$86,000	\$580,850	\$666,850	49,687	38,586
2	Ashtabula	\$132,000	\$0	\$132,000	22,570	14,288
3	Athens	\$93,000	\$82,000	\$175,000	21,534	14,146
4	Bellefontaine	\$60,000	\$92,000	\$152,000	13,812	6,417
5	Brunswick	\$91,000	\$0	\$91,000	66,660	18,209
6	Bucyrus	\$59,000	\$273,911	\$332,911	14,609	7,318
7	Cambridge	\$369,000	\$0	\$369,000	6,545	4,545
8	Chillicothe	\$93,000	\$45,370	\$138,370	24,832	12,121
9	Conneaut	\$70,000	\$8,000	\$78,000	22,772	14,461
10	Coshocton	\$52,000	\$8,600	\$60,600	11,772	5,249
11	Delaware	\$91,000	\$0	\$91,000	24,163	9,515
12	East Liverpool	\$82,000	\$0	\$82,000	13,930	8,903
13	Findlay	\$162,000	\$217,278	\$379,278	41,272	17,930
14	Fostoria	\$71,000	\$0	\$71,000	21,067	11,617
15	Fremont	\$84,000	\$72,623	\$156,623	37,806	20,188
16	Galion	\$54,000	\$174,348	\$228,348	11,512	5,479
17	Girard	\$50,000	\$0	\$50,000	11,018	4,893
18	Greenville	\$61,000	\$2,000	\$63,000	14,365	7,115
19	Ironton	\$52,000	\$158,400	\$210,400	13,560	6,601
20	Marion	\$156,000	\$20,600	\$176,600	46,392	22,979
21	Marysville	\$59,000	\$142,200	\$201,200	31,884	12,562
22	Medina	\$80,000	\$0	\$80,000	30,408	13,630
23	Mount Vernon	\$70,000	\$2,200	\$72,200	14,787	7,348
24	New Philadelphia	\$71,000	\$47,400	\$118,400	17,173	7,288
25	Niles	\$82,000	\$0	\$82,000	21,011	8,293
26	North Ridgeville	\$58,000	\$10,200	\$68,200	24,571	7,996
27	Norwalk	\$68,000	\$68,000	\$136,000	24,968	8,393
28	Oregon	\$65,000	\$10,300	\$75,300	21,420	7,760
29	Piqua	\$104,000	\$0	\$104,000	26,060	13,127
30	Portsmouth	\$346,000	\$365,000	\$711,000	31,182	19,355
31	Ravenna	\$58,000	\$0	\$58,000	12,860	6,368
32	Salem	\$56,000	\$2,844	\$58,844	13,510	6,449
33	Sidney	\$89,000	\$50,000	\$139,000	21,091	9,357
34	Struthers	\$57,000	\$15,000	\$72,000	23,582	11,423
35	Troy	\$92,000	\$0	\$92,000	66,012	31,342
36	Wadsworth	\$60,000	\$1,500	\$61,500	36,874	11,837
37	Washington C.H.	\$284,000	\$769,000	\$1,053,000	18,144	9,010
38	Wilmington	\$51,000	\$20,000	\$71,000	23,842	10,800
39	Wooster	\$98,000	\$620,200	\$718,200	24,557	10,792
40	Xenia	\$116,000	\$17,000	\$133,000	49,472	28,354
41	Zanesville	\$183,300	\$46,902	\$230,202	52,118	29,739
	Totals =	\$4,115,300	\$3,923,726	\$8,039,026	1,075,404	521,785

Figure 2 shows how Formula grantee communities distributed their allocation among various activities. As in previous years, the vast majority of funds were budgeted for public improvements. About 74% of all FY '09 Formula funds were committed to public facilities projects, followed by administration (13%), housing (5%), public services (4%), fair housing (3%), and economic development (1%). These percentages all compare closely to the uses of FY '08 Formula grant funds.

Figure 2: Activities Funded by FY '09 Formula Grants by Activity Category

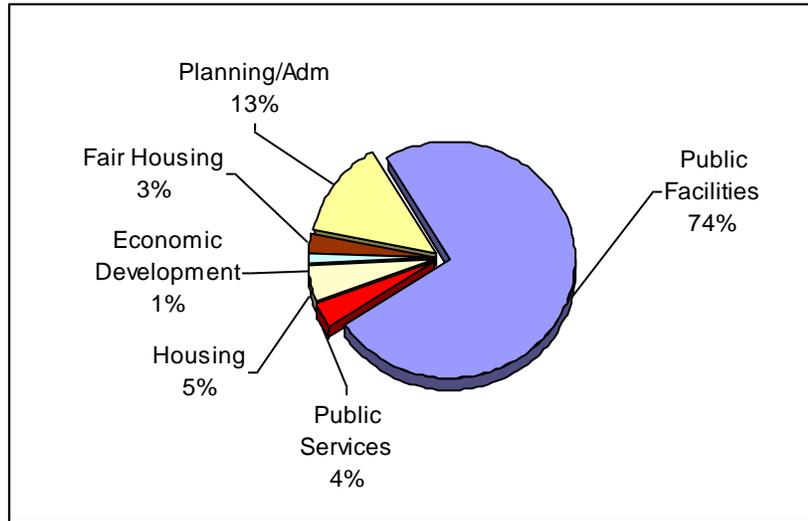


Table 17: Formula Activities by General Category and CDBG Funds Budgeted

Table 17 gives a breakdown of the amount of funds that were committed to activity categories, with public facilities being the largest at \$15.1 million. As reflected in Figure 3, within the public facilities category, the largest portion of Formula funds was committed to Street Improvements, followed by, Water and Sewer Facility Improvements, Sidewalks and Neighborhood Facilities/Community Centers.

Activity Category	CDBG Funds
Public Facilities	\$15,116,800
Public Services	\$752,800
Housing	\$959,350
Economic Development	\$252,300
Fair Housing	\$591,950
Planning/Adm	\$2,697,100
Total Funds	\$20,370,300

Figure 3: Breakdown of Public Facilities Funding by Specific Type of Activity

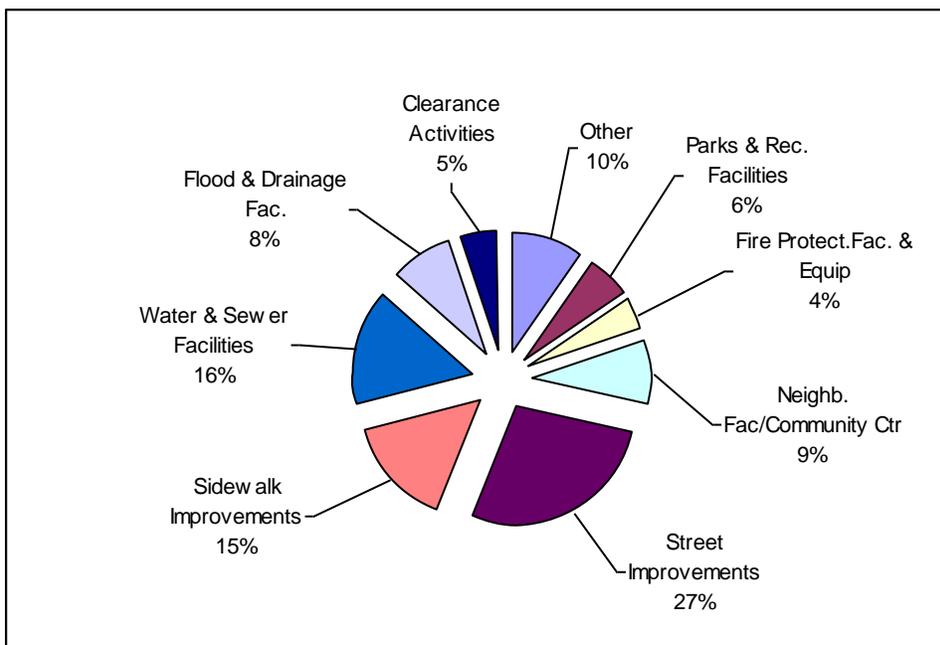


Table 18 provides a further breakdown of the amount of funds committed by specific activities, and Table 19 provides information on projected outcomes of each activity funded with Formula Grant funds.

Finally, Table 20 provides a listing of the 36 public service activities supported all or in part with Formula funding, which are expected to benefit nearly 75,223 people.

Table 18: Activities Funded with FY '09 Formula Grant funds.

Activity Type	CDBG Funds	Percent	Other Funds	Total Funds	Total Beneficiaries
Acquisition	\$43,000	0.21%	\$920,913	\$963,913	5
Senior Centers	\$245,900	1.21%	\$45,512	\$291,412	29,716
Parks & Rec. Facilities	\$866,600	4.25%	\$338,020	\$1,204,620	203,058
Neighb. Fac./Community Ctr	\$1,311,900	6.44%	\$442,740	\$1,754,640	213,196
Fire Protect.Fac. & Equip	\$631,900	3.10%	\$296,104	\$928,004	55,736
Parking Facilities	\$349,200	1.71%	\$29,500	\$378,700	6,982
Public Utilities	\$5,900	0.03%	\$0	\$5,900	832
Street Improvements	\$4,122,880	20.24%	\$3,378,619	\$7,501,499	113,157
Sidewalk Improvements	\$2,276,450	11.18%	\$677,978	\$2,954,428	100,645
Water & Sewer Facilities	\$147,900	0.73%	\$148,665	\$296,565	6,702
Flood & Drainage Fac.	\$1,262,270	6.20%	\$1,148,795	\$2,411,065	25,391
Clearance Activities	\$771,400	3.79%	\$1,325,525	\$2,096,925	304,408
Public Rehabilitation	\$647,000	3.18%	\$454,761	\$1,101,761	51,705
Private Rehabilitation	\$40,000	0.20%	\$15,000	\$55,000	11,764
Home/Building Repair	\$503,150	2.47%	\$80,550	\$583,700	254
Historic Preservation	\$20,000	0.10%	\$0	\$20,000	33,136
Private Rental Rehab.	\$71,800	0.35%	\$20,000	\$91,800	45
Public Services	\$793,200	3.89%	\$7,140,169	\$7,933,369	75,223
Fair Housing Program	\$591,950	2.91%	\$57,142	\$649,092	6,495,445
Planning	\$66,600	0.33%	\$33,650	\$100,250	100,723
Acquisition/Rehab	\$0	0.00%	\$140,000	\$140,000	6
New Construction	\$20,000	0.10%	\$160,000	\$180,000	6
Home. Prev.Implementation	\$0	0.00%	\$25,000	\$25,000	13
Conversion/Rehab/Renovate	\$205,000	1.01%	\$177,348	\$382,348	11,195
Water Fac. Improvements	\$1,139,300	5.59%	\$4,397,376	\$5,536,676	27,216
Sewer Fac. Improvements	\$1,371,200	6.73%	\$12,670,546	\$14,041,746	10,888
Micro-Enterprise Program	\$235,300	1.16%	\$153,400	\$388,700	195
General Administration	\$2,630,500	12.91%	\$2,000	\$2,632,500	0
Totals =	\$20,370,300	100.00%	\$34,279,313	\$54,649,613	7,877,642

Table 19: FY '09 Formula Program Activities and Proposed Outcomes

Activity Type	Square Feet of Structure	Structures	Athletic Flds / Crts Installed / Repair	Items of Equip. Installed / Repaired	Buildings Rehabbed	Vehicles Purchased	Items of Equipment Purchased	Fire Hydrants Installed	Square Feet of Pavement / Landscaping	Linear Feet	Bridges Replaced / Repaired	Traffic Control / St. Signs Installed
Acquisition												
Senior Centers					5		2		2,700			
Parks & Rec. Facilities	480		1	23			13			4,725		
Neighb. Fac/Community Ctr				3	20		1					
Fire Protect.Fac. & Equip				50	3	4	53	16		600		
Parking Facilities									65,923			
Public Utilities												
Street Improvements		3					216		3,950	230,681	3	803
Sidewalk Improvements									4,500	63,456		
Water & Sewer Facilities								8		3,902		
Flood & Drainage Fac.										22,281		
Clearance Activities												
Public Rehabilitation				1	7					8,300		
Private Rehabilitation												
Home/Building Repair												
Historic Preservation					1							
Private Rental Rehab.					1							
Public Services				1		1	3					
Fair Housing Program												
Planning												
Acquisition/Rehab												
New Construction												
Home. Prev.Implementation												
Conversion/Rehab/Renovate					5				5,813			
Water Fac. Improvements				12			1			274,975		
Sewer Fac. Improvements				1						53,347		
Micro-Enterprise Program												
Grand Total	480	3	1	91	42	5	289	24	82,886	662,267	3	803

(Continued on next page)

Table 19: FY '09 Formula Program Activities and Proposed Outcomes -- continued

Activity Type	Tap-Ins Installed	Water / Septic Tanks / Sludge Pits Inst.	Culverts / Catch Basins Installed	Structures Demolished	Households Assisted	Businesses / Organizations Assisted	Handi-capped Ramps Installed	Restroom Facilities Installed	Elevators / Doors Installed	Curbcuts Installed	Units Rehabbed - Owner
Acquisition					1						
Senior Centers							1		2		
Parks & Rec. Facilities								6	1		
Neighb. Fac/Community Ctr							1	2	2		
Fire Protect.Fac. & Equip		1									
Parking Facilities											
Public Utilities											
Street Improvements			10								
Sidewalk Improvements							6			223	
Water & Sewer Facilities											
Flood & Drainage Fac.			18								
Clearance Activities				106							
Public Rehabilitation							4	8	4		
Private Rehabilitation							8				
Home/Building Repair					34						22
Historic Preservation											
Private Rental Rehab.											
Public Services					130						
Fair Housing Program											
Planning											
Acquisition/Rehab											
New Construction											
Home. Prev.Implementation					5						
Conversion/Rehab/Renovate											
Water Fac. Improvements	8	1									
Sewer Fac. Improvements	44				16						
Micro-Enterprise Program					25	18					
Grand Total	52	2	28	106	211	18	20	16	9	223	22

(Continued on next page)

Table 19: FY '09 Formula Program Activities and Proposed Outcomes -- continued

Activity Type	Units Repaired - Owner	Units Rehabbed - Rental	Units Acquired, Rehabbed and Sold	Units Constructed- Owner	Manholes Installed	Linear Feet of Fencing	Water Valves Installed	Ln. Ft. of Walkway	Facades Improved	Parking Spaces
Acquisition										
Senior Centers										
Parks & Rec. Facilities								150		
Neighb. Fac/Community Ctr										
Fire Protect.Fac. & Equip										
Parking Facilities										180
Public Utilities										
Street Improvements								478		
Sidewalk Improvements								313		
Water & Sewer Facilities					19					
Flood & Drainage Fac.										
Clearance Activities										
Public Rehabilitation										
Private Rehabilitation									3	
Home/Building Repair	38									
Historic Preservation										
Private Rental Rehab.		3								
Public Services										
Fair Housing Program										
Planning										
Acquisition/Rehab			2							
New Construction				2						
Home. Prev.Implementation										
Conversion/Rehab/Renovate						112				
Water Fac. Improvements						336	2			
Sewer Fac. Improvements					4					
Micro-Enterprise Program										
Grand Total	38	3	2	2	23	448	2	941	3	180

(Continued on next page)

Table 19: FY '09 Formula Program Activities and Proposed Outcomes -- continued

Activity Type	Trees, Benches, Str Lights and Planters	Slips / Slides / Retain Walls Repaired	Facility Constructed / Rehabbed	Utility Poles / Lines Relocated	Units Acquired, Rehabbed	Buildings Repaired	General Park Improvements	Standard Fair Housing Program	Linear Feet of Curbs
Acquisition					1				
Senior Centers						1			
Parks & Rec. Facilities							7		
Neighb. Fac/Community Ctr						3			
Fire Protect.Fac. & Equip									
Parking Facilities			1						
Public Utilities				4					
Street Improvements	110	1							10,067
Sidewalk Improvements									
Water & Sewer Facilities									
Flood & Drainage Fac.									
Clearance Activities									
Public Rehabilitation									
Private Rehabilitation									
Home/Building Repair									
Historic Preservation									
Private Rental Rehab.									
Public Services									
Fair Housing Program								119	
Planning									
Acquisition/Rehab									
New Construction									
Home. Prev.Implementation									
Conversion/Rehab/Renovate									
Water Fac. Improvements				1					
Sewer Fac. Improvements				6					
Micro-Enterprise Program									
Grand Total	110	1	8	4	1	4	7	119	10,067

Table 20: FY '09 Public Services Activities Funded by Formula Allocation Grants

No.	Grantee Community	CDBG Amount	Other Funds	Beneficiaries	Description
1	Adams County	\$10,000	\$63,461	120	Funds will be used to continue to provide meals at home to elderly persons in Adams County.
2	Ashland	\$12,900	\$563,350	9,286	City to provide 16,562 one way trips for seniors through the Ashland Public Transit service.
3	Ashtabula County	\$45,000	\$1,322,286	9,000	Ashtabula County will continue to provide transportation services to the elderly and disabled through ACT
4	Brown County	\$35,000	\$81,400	120	Funds will be used to continue providing Meals on Wheels to the elderly residents of Brown County.
5	Brown County	\$20,000	\$74,100	125	Funds will be used to continue providing Homemaker services to the elderly residents of Brown County.
6	Bucyrus	\$8,800	\$179,311	1,291	CCCOA to provide additional 4,019 transportation service miles for 20 additional seniors.
7	Crawford County	\$11,000	\$473,574	14	The CCCO will operate a senior transportation service increasing the service 5,140 miles for 14 additional seniors.
8	Erie County	\$40,400	\$0	237	Erie Co will support the VOA homeless shelter, which is located in the City of Sandusky but serves all of Erie County, to increase services.
9	Fremont	\$12,600	\$55,023	83	Fremont will continue to fund the Community Works Program through the Sandusky Co Sheriff's Office
10	Galion	\$2,900	\$156,093	5	City to operate a senior transportation service with 1,356 additional miles for 5 new seniors.
11	Galion	\$5,000	\$2,155	63	City to purchase 32 cubic yards of rubber mulch for the Sara Beegle Day Care Center serving 63 LMI children.
12	Hardin County	\$19,500	\$40,500	78	County to purchase an 8 passenger 4 wheelchair seat van for the Hardin Co. Hills Health Center.
13	Harrison County	\$8,000	\$0	35	Funds will be provided to assist 13 households to help prevent homelessness.
14	Licking County	\$29,500	\$0	800	County to purchase a Hotshot Truck to deliver 15,012 meals on wheels to seniors county-wide.
15	Lorain County	\$38,900	\$145,213	207	Lorain Co will assist the Lorain Co Office on Aging continue the Meals on Wheels program
16	Lorain County	\$30,800	\$389,700	690	Lorain Co will assist the Neighborhood House Association in continuing to provide services to the homeless
17	Lorain County	\$4,500	\$11,900	280	Lorain Co will assist the City of Sheffield Lake continue its Meals on Wheels program
18	Madison County	\$15,000	\$0	300	Funds will be used for the LifeCare Alliance "Meals-on-Wheels program for elderly and handicapped persons in Madison County.
19	Madison County	\$15,000	\$0	1,000	Funds will be used to help support the "Free Clinic" for low-income persons throughout Madison County.

Table 20: FY '09 Public Services Activities Funded by Formula Allocation Grants - continued

No.	Grantee Community	CDBG Amount	Other Funds	Beneficiaries	Description
20	Madison County	\$6,000	\$6,000	150	Funds will be used to purchase and install a surveillance camera system for MATCO, a non-profit that provides employment and education.
21	Medina	\$12,000	\$0	2,452	City to provide a transportation service for seniors and the handicapped increasing ridership 5 percent
22	Medina	\$20,000	\$0	43	City to provide services for 43 LMI clients through the Westside Community Family Life resource center.
23	Medina County	\$27,300	\$2,021,782	4,470	County to operate a transportation service for seniors and the elderly increasing ridership up to 2,600 passenger trips.
24	Ottawa County	\$22,600	\$3,400	1,400	Ottawa Co will provide funding for nursing assessments for senior citizens at Ottawa Co Senior Resources
25	Paulding County	\$14,500	\$0	29	Paulding County will purchase 1 meal delivery & medical appointment van for the Paulding County Senior Center.
26	Richland County	\$50,000	\$50,000	12,239	County to provide match for the Richland Co. Transit system continuing 20,000 trips for 12,239 senior citizens.
27	Sandusky County	\$47,600	\$20,000	92	County will fund Community Work Program. CWP will provide 92 participants with life, work, educational, and vocation skill training.
28	Sandusky County	\$26,000	\$37,020	25	Funds will be used to assist 25 LMI students with a summer program that includes afterschool activities and nutrition.
29	Scioto County	\$40,000	\$0	700	Funds will be used to continue the Holistic Health Program for senior citizens, located at Shawnee State University.
30	Seneca County	\$14,000	\$651,996	2,765	Seneca Co will increase available public transportation for the elderly and disabled through SCAT
31	Tuscarawas County	\$30,500	\$6,123	15,208	Funds will be used to help pay for the transportation services to Society for Equal Access. Activity benefits Limited Clientele.
32	Washington County	\$3,400	\$382	3,883	Funds will be used to purchase a refrigerator and other equipment for the Belpre Area Ministries which provides food and emergency asst.
33	Wayne County	\$9,800	\$0	2,793	County to purchase a server network for the public defender's office to aid LMI clients.
34	Wayne County	\$40,000	\$0	2,793	County to continue operation of a senior and LMI transportation service providing 2,150 customer trips.
35	Wayne County	\$50,000	\$785,400	1,764	County to assist the Viola Startzman Free Clinic with medical, dental and laboratory expenses for services to LMI clients.
36	Wooster	\$14,700	\$0	683	Viola Startzman Free Clinic to provide medical services to 683 new LMI clients.

Neighborhood Revitalization Grants

The goal of the Neighborhood Revitalization grants are to target the investment of public and private resources to improve the quality of life, livability and functionality of distressed areas and neighborhoods to carry out a comprehensive strategy of revitalization. This can include, but is not limited to, projects designed to stabilize and enhance residential neighborhoods or activities that support redevelopment of Brownfield sites (adjacent to low-moderate residential neighborhoods) or commercial (non-central business district) or industrial sites (excluding direct loans to business). Areas served by the Neighborhood Revitalization grants must have populations that are at least 60% low- or moderate-income persons. Projects are prioritized based on the degree to which they address the highest priority needs in the community that have been identified through a citizen participation process.

Table 21: FY '09 Neighborhood Revitalization Grantees

No.	Grantee	Targeted Area	CDBG Grant Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds	Number of Households	Population	Percent LMI
1	Athens County	Village of Gloucester	\$150,000	\$680,100	\$830,100	759	1,898	64.1%
2	City of Cambridge	Southside Investment Area	\$300,000	\$69,000	\$369,000	698	1,885	69.4%
3	Darke County	Village of New Madison	\$300,000	\$141,838	\$441,838	372	817	62.8%
4	Miami County	Village of Casstown	\$300,000	\$698,087	\$998,087	125	314	61.0%
5	Perry County	Village of Roseville	\$300,000	\$165,500	\$465,500	779	1,947	65.0%
6	City of Portsmouth	Mound Park Investment Area	\$225,000	\$449,900	\$674,900	761	2,054	66.9%
7	Preble County	Village of Gratis	\$300,000	\$321,000	\$621,000	317	792	69.8%
8	Van Wert County	Village of Ohio City	\$300,000	\$2,550,000	\$2,850,000	308	832	72.4%
9	City of Washington C.H.	Sycamore Street Area	\$225,000	\$669,000	\$894,000	261	924	63.3%
Totals =			\$2,400,000	\$5,744,425	\$8,144,425	4,380	11,463	66.4%

The Neighborhood Revitalization grants were awarded to 10 communities for a total of \$2.4 million in FY '09. The grants are summarized in Table 21, and shown on Map 3. These projects will benefit 4,380 households, and 11,463 people. Neighborhood Revitalization grants are targeted to communities and neighborhoods with a high level of need, which is reflected by the fact that over 66% of the persons in the target area populations are low- or moderate-income. Over \$5.3 million in other funds were committed in conjunction with the CDBG funds.

As shown in Table 22 and Figure 4, the largest estimated uses of CDBG funding went to Sidewalk Improvements, followed by Street Improvements and Flood and Drainage Facilities, which together accounted for nearly 66% of total funding. Table 23 gives a detailed breakdown of all of the activities funded through the Neighborhood Revitalization Program grants, along with the projected outcomes.

Table 22: 2009 Neighborhood Revitalization Grant Activities by Source and Amount of Funds

Activities	Neighborhood Revitalization Grant Funds	Formula Grant Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds
Parks & Rec. Facilities	\$202,600	\$75,700	\$177,968	\$456,268
Neighb. Fac/Community Ctr	\$48,000	\$0	\$0	\$48,000
Fire Protect.Fac. & Equip	\$95,600	\$12,500	\$1,000	\$109,100
Parking Facilities	\$60,000	\$0	\$1,300	\$61,300
Public Utilities	\$5,900	\$0	\$0	\$5,900
Street Improvements	\$627,296	\$50,000	\$954,487	\$1,631,783
Sidewalk Improvements	\$681,550	\$116,800	\$158,400	\$956,750
Water & Sewer Facilities	\$0	\$0	\$86,900	\$86,900
Flood & Drainage Fac.	\$273,020	\$89,000	\$228,600	\$590,620
Clearance Activities	\$28,000	\$0	\$325,000	\$353,000
Home/Building Repair	\$0	\$0	\$75,000	\$75,000
Acquisition/Rehab	\$0	\$0	\$140,000	\$140,000
New Construction	\$0	\$0	\$105,000	\$105,000
Home. Prev.Implementation	\$0	\$0	\$25,000	\$25,000
Water Fac. Improvements	\$151,700	\$99,700	\$195,570	\$446,970
Sewer Fac. Improvements	\$2,400	\$0	\$2,808,400	\$2,810,800
General Administration	\$223,934	\$0	\$18,100	\$242,034
Totals =	\$2,400,000	\$443,700	\$5,300,725	\$8,144,425

Figure 4: FY '09 Neighborhood Revitalization Activities by Percentage of Total CDBG Funds Awarded To Grantee Communities

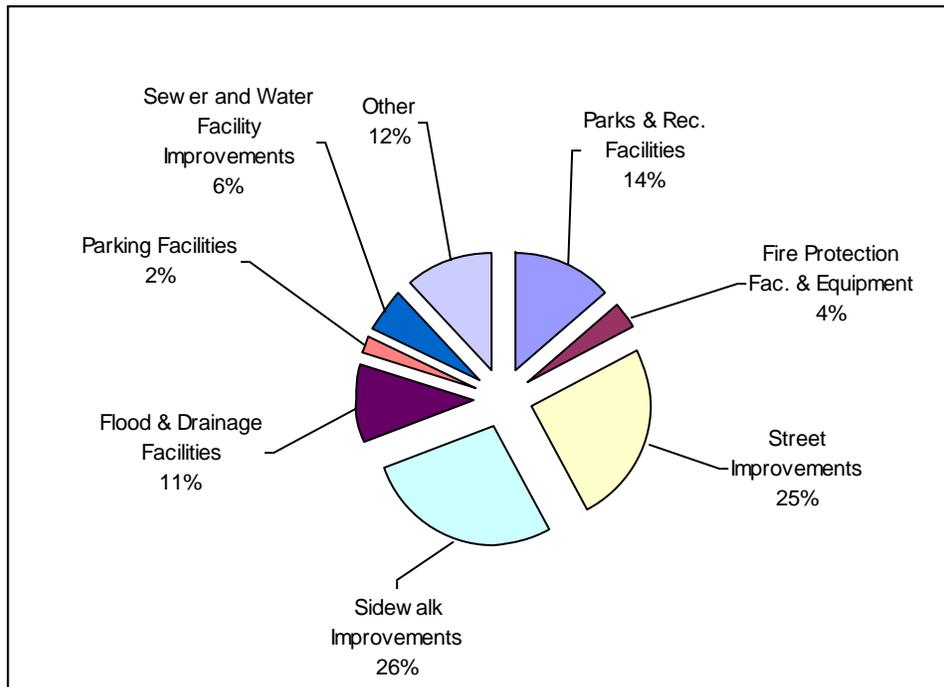


Table 23: FY '09 Neighborhood Revitalization Grant Activities and Projected Outcomes

Activities	Athletic Flds / Crts Installed / Repair	Items of Equip. Installed / Repaired	Buildings Rehabbed	Items of Equipment Purchased	Fire Hydrants Installed	Linear Feet	Bridges Replaced / Repaired	Traffic Control / St. Signs Installed	Tap-Ins Installed	Culverts / Catch Basins Installed	Structures Demolished	Households Assisted	Handicapped Ramps Installed
Parks & Rec. Facilities	1	12											
Neighb. Fac/Community Ctr.			2										
Fire Protect.Fac. & Equip		1		7	16								
Street Improvements		4				6,360	1	598					
Sidewalk Improvements						24,825							16
Water & Sewer Facilities						1,720							
Flood & Drainage Fac.						7,950				47			
Clearance Activities											18		
Home. Prev.Implementation												5	
Water Fac. Improvements					4	3,860			23				
Sewer Fac. Improvements						800							
Totals =	1	17	2	7	20	45,515	1	598	23	47	18	5	16

Activities	Rest-room Facilities Installed	Curbs-cuts Installed	Units Repaired-Owner	Units Acquired, Rehabbed and Sold	Units Constructed-Owner	Man-holes Installed	Linear Feet of Fencing	Water Valves Installed	Parking Spaces	Trees, Benches, Str Lights and Planters	Facility Constructed / Rehabbed	Utility Poles / Lines Relocated	General Park Improvements	Linear Feet of Curbs	Rest-room Facilities Installed
Parks & Rec. Facilities	2						526						2		2
Parking Facilities									5		1				
Public Utilities												4			
Street Improvements										4				7,330	
Sidewalk Improvements		84												2,480	
Flood & Drainage Fac.						4									
Home/Building Repair			7												
Acquisition/Rehab				2											
New Construction					1										
Water Fac. Improvements								2							
Sewer Fac. Improvements						4					4				
Totals =	2	84	7	2	1	8	526	2	5	4	5	4	2	9,810	2

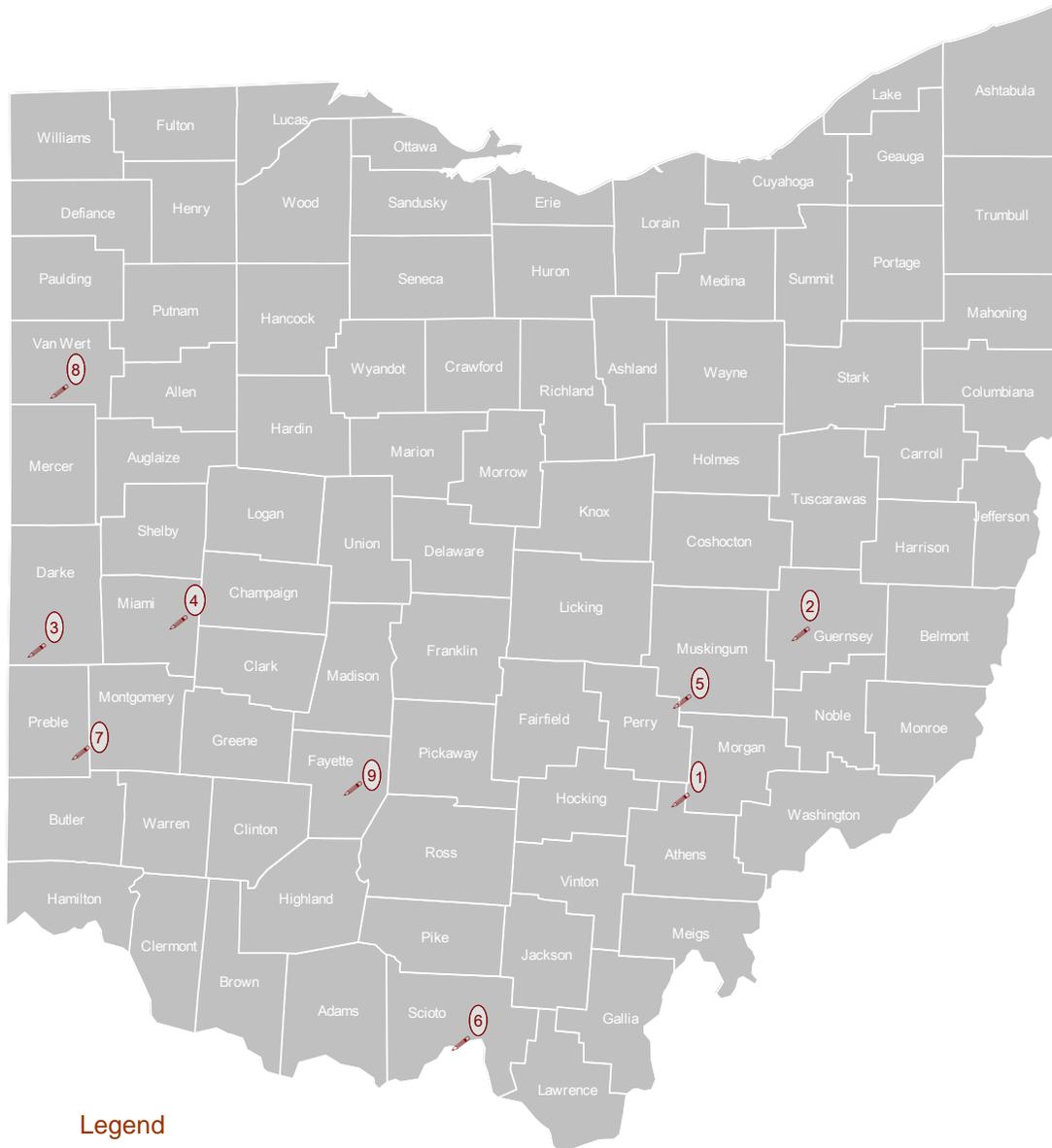
Map 3: FY 2009 Neighborhood Revitalization Grantees



Department of Development

Ted Strickland, Governor
Lee Fisher, Lt. Governor

Lisa Patt-McDaniel, Director



Legend

2009 Grantees

Prepared by the Office of Housing and Community Partnerships,
Community Development Division,
Ohio Department of Development (April 2010)

Water and Sanitary Sewer Program

The primary goal of the Water and Sanitary Sewer Program is the creation of a safe and sanitary living environment for Ohio citizens, through the provision of safe and reliable drinking water and proper disposal of sanitary waste. The Water and Sanitary Sewer Program awarded more than \$9.9 million in CDBG funds in FY 2009. In FY '09 the grant award could not exceed \$600,000. The maximum award for public infrastructure improvements is \$500,000, and the maximum award for "on-site improvements" was \$100,000 per grant, which basically covers the cost of connecting and tap-in fees for households that are low- or moderate income. The program targeted distressed communities or areas in Ohio that have a low- and moderate-income population of at least 51%. The Water and Sanitary Sewer Program only funds projects that provide water and/or sanitary sewer service to primarily residential users (at least 60% of total users).

The 22 projects funded in FY '09 with CDBG funds are summarized on Table 25 and shown on Map 4. These projects will benefit a total of 13,784 people, of which 63.7% are low-or moderate-income. As Table 25 indicates, over \$43 million in other funds were committed to the projects, resulting in a more than 4:1 ratio of CDBG to other funds. Sources of other funds included local funds and bond financing, CDBG Formula funds, and private funds, along with resources from the Ohio Water Development Authority, the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency and the USDA Rural Development.

As shown on Table 26, the grant funds were all used to fund water and sewer facilities costs, except administrative costs, which accounted for less than 2% of the total grant funds. As Table 26 shows, the water and sanitary sewer projects will result in construction of nearly 127,032 feet (over 24 miles) of water line and 187,029 feet (over 35 miles) of sanitary sewer lines.

Table 24: FY '09 Water and Sanitary Sewer Program Activities by Source of Funds

Activities	CDBG Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds
Acquisition	\$0	\$642,100	\$642,100
Water & Sewer Facilities	\$990,000	\$3,383,500	\$4,373,500
Flood & Drainage Fac.	\$490,000	\$693,700	\$1,183,700
Professional Fees	\$0	\$6,840,816	\$6,840,816
Other Costs	\$0	\$1,969,268	\$1,969,268
Water Fac. Improvements	\$2,143,200	\$7,092,334	\$9,235,534
Sewer Fac. Improvements	\$6,142,500	\$22,873,325	\$29,015,825
General Administration	\$179,100	\$5,400	\$184,500
Totals =	\$9,944,800	\$43,500,443	\$53,445,243

Table 25: FY '09 Water and Sanitary Sewer Program Grantees

No.	Grantee	Location	CDBG Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds	Total Beneficiaries
1	Allen County	Westminster	\$600,000	\$2,800,000	\$3,400,000	395
2	Cadiz Village	Jamison Avenue	\$61,000	\$183,100	\$244,100	61
3	Carrollton Village	WWTP	\$500,000	\$7,426,500	\$7,926,500	3,256
4	Coalton Village	Glen Roy	\$600,000	\$2,864,300	\$3,464,300	613
5	Coshocton County	Fresno	\$600,000	\$2,504,924	\$3,104,924	213
6	Darke County	Village of Yorkshire	\$530,000	\$530,000	\$1,060,000	160
7	Frankfort Village	Village-Wide	\$500,000	\$3,300,000	\$3,800,000	1,011
8	Fulton County	Gorham Township	\$50,000	\$52,500	\$102,500	34
9	Knox County	Clay and Jackson Townships	\$600,000	\$1,472,200	\$2,072,200	274
10	Knox County	Union Township	\$600,000	\$1,245,800	\$1,845,800	144
11	Mahoning County	Smith Township	\$554,900	\$1,137,100	\$1,692,000	129
12	McConnelsville Village	Village-Wide	\$500,000	\$1,070,200	\$1,570,200	2,372
13	Meigs County	Tuppers Plains Water District	\$500,000	\$550,009	\$1,050,009	150
14	Ohio City Village	WWTP	\$500,000	\$2,030,000	\$2,530,000	784
15	Paulding County	Auglaize Township	\$600,000	\$7,622,470	\$8,222,470	820
16	Pioneer Village	Village	\$259,000	\$1,041,000	\$1,300,000	1,460
17	Rio Grande Village	Lake Drive Area	\$92,000	\$104,200	\$196,200	45
18	Ross County	Richmond Dale Area	\$600,000	\$1,777,840	\$2,377,840	653
19	Trumbull County	Weathersfield Township	\$222,700	\$222,800	\$445,500	52
20	Tuscarawas County	Sandy Township	\$600,000	\$3,081,900	\$3,681,900	442
21	Wintersville Village	Knolls Area	\$275,200	\$324,800	\$600,000	97
22	Wyandot County	Village of Wharton	\$600,000	\$2,158,800	\$2,758,800	619
Totals =			\$9,944,800	\$43,500,443	\$53,445,243	13,784

Table 26: FY '09 Water and Sanitary Sewer Program Activities and Outcomes

Activity Category	Acres of Land	Parcels	Items of Equip. Installed/ Repaired	Linear Feet	Tap-Ins Installed	Water/Septic Tanks/Sludge Pits Inst.	Facility Constructed/ Rehabbed	Permanent Easements/ Right-of-Way
Acquisition	16	1						92
Water & Sewer Facilities			2	20,332			1	
Flood & Drainage Fac.				5,100				
Water Fac. Improvements			2	127,032	50	2		
Sewer Fac. Improvements			72	187,029	426		6	
Totals =	16	1	76	339,493	476	2	7	92

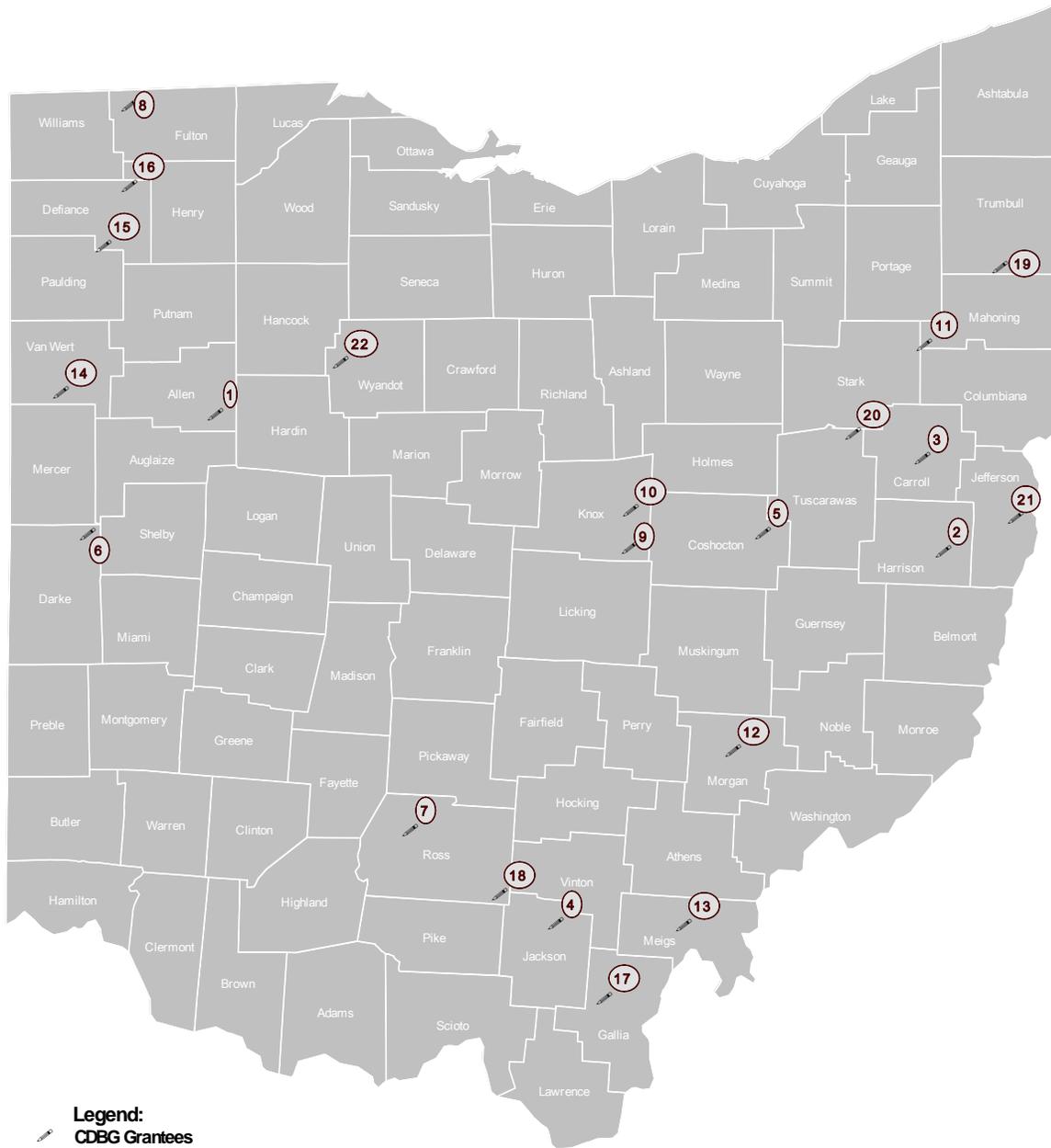
Map 4: FY 2009 Water and Sanitary Sewer Program Grantees



Department of Development

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Lee Fisher, Lt. Governor

Lisa Patt-McDaniel, Director



Prepared by the Office of Housing and Community Partnerships,
Community Development Division,
Ohio Department of Development (August 2010)

CDBG Economic Development Program

The principal goal of the Economic Development Program is to create and retain permanent private-sector job opportunities, principally for low- and moderate-income persons, through the expansion and retention of business and industry in Ohio communities. Eligible jurisdictions include cities and counties; counties must apply on behalf of villages and townships, and may also apply on behalf of cities within their jurisdiction. Local units of government will be required to substantially disburse any existing Revolving Loan Fund balance in conjunction with or prior to the submission of a funding application to the state for a specific economic development project.

Eligible activities include provision of financial assistance, through eligible units of general local government, to private for profit entities to carry out economic development projects, as well as public improvements directly or primarily related to the creation, expansion and retention of a particular business. Financing under the CDBG Economic Development Program may cover fixed assets, including land, building, machinery and equipment, as well as the infrastructure investment directly related to business or industrial development. The amount and type of financial assistance provided to a project must be deemed appropriate with respect to the financial gap and the public benefit to be derived.

In addition, job training for public assistance recipients is an eligible CDBG Economic Development Program activity. The State may provide applicants additional Economic Development Program funds, up to \$50,000, if the recipient business hires and provides training to the public assistance recipients. The training provided by the business must meet the requirement of the Ohio Industrial Training Program (OITP).

During FY '09 OHCP's Economic Development Program awarded over \$2.6 million in CDBG funds to 9 economic development projects, which are summarized on Table 27. This is \$3.2 million less than was originally budgeted in the 2009 Consolidated Plan.

The locations of the Economic Development Program projects are shown on Map 1. The projects are displayed relative to distressed areas within the state, which is one of the rating criteria of the Economic Development Program. Two (2) of the 9 projects, were located in counties that were identified as distressed by the ODOD Office of Strategic Research, which is about the same as in 2008 when 2 of 10 projects were located in distressed areas.

Table 27: FY 2009 CDBG Economic Development

No.	Grantee	Project Name	CDBG Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds	Loan or Grant	Total Jobs	LMI Jobs	LMI Pct.	CDBG Cost Per Job
1	Athens	University Health Care	\$500,000	\$10,462,445	\$10,962,445	Loan	115	59	51.3%	\$4,348
2	Crawford County	Sunrise Cooperative, Inc.	\$235,000	\$13,799,336	\$14,034,336	Grant	25	13	52.0%	\$9,400
3	Findlay	McGuire Findlay Mgmt.	\$221,000	\$1,417,000	\$1,638,000	Loan	16	15	93.8%	\$13,813
4	Hancock County	Feasel's Ground Maintenance	\$168,000	\$514,000	\$682,000	Loan	13	10	76.9%	\$12,923
5	Henry County	RailTech Boutet, Inc.	\$500,000	\$1,831,848	\$2,331,848	Loan	33	19	57.6%	\$15,152
6	Highland County	C-Mold Acquisition, LLC.	\$495,000	\$1,622,000	\$2,117,000	Loan	67	54	80.6%	\$7,388
7	Putnam County	The Hometown Diner Co	\$80,000	\$361,000	\$441,000	Loan	12	10	83.3%	\$6,667
8	Upper Sandusky	Rosetta Louise, LLC	\$67,900	\$93,778	\$161,678	Loan	5	4	80.0%	\$13,580
9	Wood County	American Cold Forge	\$427,300	\$1,638,881	\$2,066,181	Loan	22	17	77.3%	\$19,423
Totals =			\$2,694,200	\$31,740,288	\$34,434,488		308	201	65.3%	\$8,747

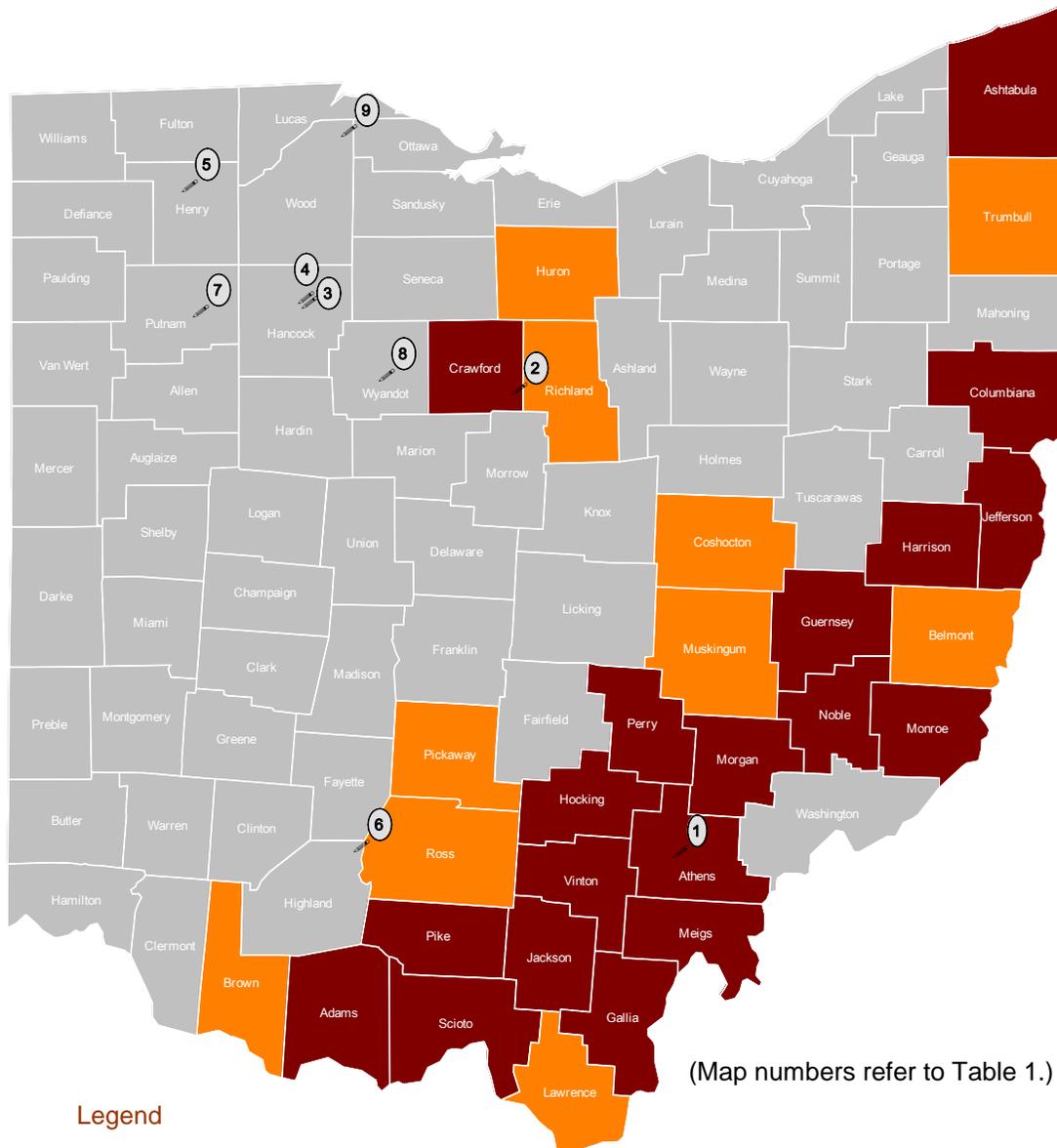
Map 5: FY 2009 CDBG Economic Development Program Grantees



Department of Development

Ted Strickland, Governor
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(Map numbers refer to Table 1.)

Legend

- Project Location**
- Not Distressed Areas**
- Distressed Areas**
- Highly Distressed Areas**

Prepared by the Office of Housing and Community Partnerships,
Community Development Division,
Ohio Department of Development (July, 2010)

More than \$31 million in other funds were committed to the FY '09 projects, which translates into about a 12:1 leveraging ratio (non-CDBG to CDBG funds). As reflected in Figure 1, the predominate source of non-CDBG funds came from private lender funds (59%), followed by private funds, i.e. cash equity (30%), and other public funds (3%).

The FY '09 Economic Development projects have committed to create or retain 308 jobs, of which 201 (about 65%) will be made available to low- and moderate-income (LMI) persons. As shown in Table 27, the CDBG cost per job varied among projects, but the CDBG cost per job averages about \$8,747 for all 2009 projects.

As illustrated in Figure 5 and Table 28, the CDBG Economic Development Program assistance predominately

Figure 5: Fund Sources for FY '09 Economic Development Program Projects

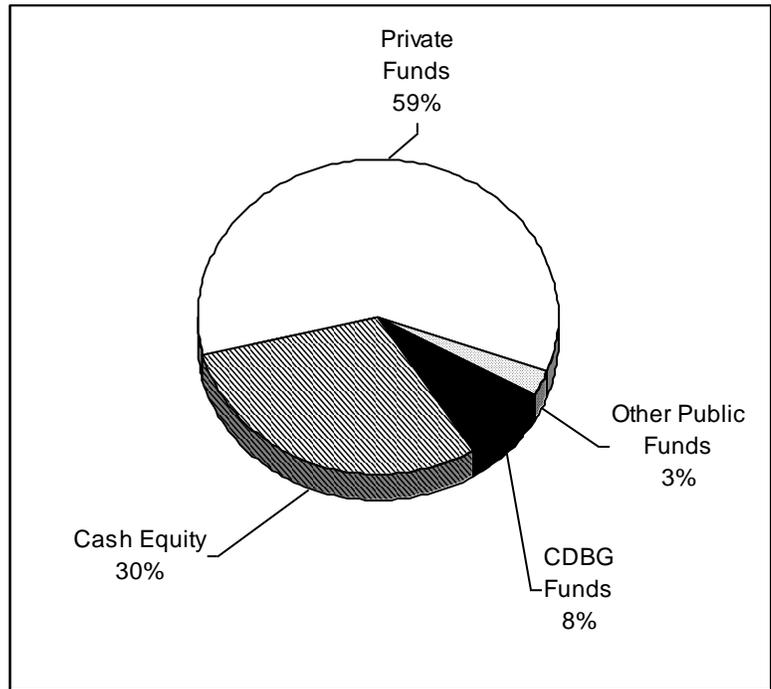
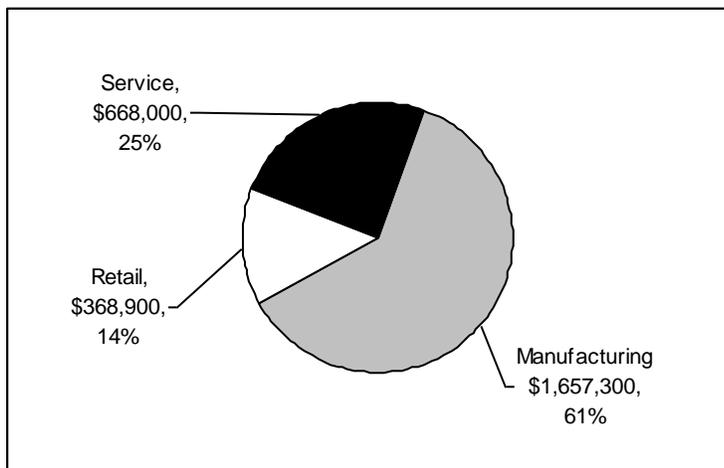


Figure 6: Types of Businesses Assisted by FY '09 Economic Development Program



went to manufacturing businesses (61%), followed by services (25%), and Retail (14%).

Table 29 shows the various uses of FY '09 CDBG Economic Development funds by activity type. The majority of funds were loaned for fixed assets.

The majority of non-CDBG funds were used for machinery and capital equipment, and new construction, which accounted for 74.9% of other funds.

Communities often request CDBG Economic Development grant assistance for construction or improvements to local infrastructure in conjunction with an economic development project. Public infrastructure improvements are provided as a grant to the local community, whereas assistance provided to the business is in the form of a loan, which must be repaid to the local community or the state. In 2009,

Table 28: Type of Businesses Assisted

Business Type	CDGB Funds	Percent of Funds	Number of Projects
Manufacturing	\$1,657,300	61.5%	4
Retail	\$368,900	13.7%	3
Service	\$668,000	24.8%	2
Totals =	\$2,694,200	100.0%	9

91% of the Economic Development funds, in excess of \$2.4 million, were committed to projects in form of loans (see Table 27).

Table 30 shows the projected outcomes for all of the funds, public and private, that were committed to 2009 Economic Development Projects. In all, over 300,000 square feet of structure will be constructed or acquired, over 155,000 square feet of pavement and landscaping will be installed, and 1,276 pieces of capital and non-capital equipment will be purchased.

Table 29: FY 2009 Economic Development Projects by Activity Type and Source of Funds

Activities	CDBG Funds	Pct. of CDBG	Other Funds	Pct. of Other	Total Funds	Pct. of Total
Acquisition	\$208,000	7.7%	\$1,819,000	5.7%	\$2,027,000	5.9%
Parking Facilities	\$27,000	1.0%	\$721,422	2.3%	\$748,422	2.2%
Private Rehabilitation	\$146,900	5.5%	\$11,000	0.03%	\$157,900	0.5%
Site Preparation	\$0	0.0%	\$536,807	1.7%	\$536,807	1.6%
Machine/Cap. Equipment	\$2,012,300	74.7%	\$4,407,527	13.9%	\$6,419,827	18.6%
Moving Costs	\$0	0.0%	\$105,000	0.3%	\$105,000	0.3%
Professional Fees	\$0	0.0%	\$642,768	2.0%	\$642,768	1.9%
Other Costs	\$0	0.0%	\$413,800	1.3%	\$413,800	1.2%
Acquisition/Rehab	\$0	0.0%	\$57,000	0.2%	\$57,000	0.2%
Non-capital Equipment	\$0	0.0%	\$210,000	0.7%	\$210,000	0.6%
Working Capital	\$0	0.0%	\$3,312,500	10.4%	\$3,312,500	9.6%
New Construction	\$0	0.0%	\$19,381,497	61.1%	\$19,381,497	56.3%
Water Fac. Improvements	\$225,000	8.4%	\$116,967	0.4%	\$341,967	1.0%
General Administration	\$75,000	2.8%	\$5,000	0.02%	\$80,000	0.2%
Grand Total =	\$2,694,200	100%	\$31,740,288	100%	\$34,434,488	100%

Table 30: FY 2009 CDBG Economic Development Projects by Type of Activity, Fund Source and Proposed Outcomes

Activities	Acres of Land	Square Feet of Structure	Buildings Rehabbed	Items of Equipment Purchased	Square Feet of Pavement / Landscaping	Linear Feet
Acquisition	7.68	66,475				
Parking Facilities					1,670	
Site Preparation					150,040	
Machine/Cap. Equipment				380		
Acquisition/Rehab			1			
Non-capital Equipment				896		
New Construction		233,802			4,000	
Water Fac. Improvements						10,015
Totals =	7.68	300,277	1	1,276	155,710	10,015

Downtown Revitalization Competitive Program

The principal goals of the Downtown Revitalization Competitive Program are to assist the revitalization of Central Business Districts; to aid in the elimination of slums and blight; and to create and retain permanent, private-sector job opportunities, principally for persons from low- and moderate-income households. In order to provide more purposeful assistance to Ohio's communities and their downtowns, OHCP has developed a three-tier approach to provide funding through the Comprehensive Downtown Revitalization Program. Eligible communities may be designated as: an Ohio Main Street Community, a Potential Ohio Main Street Community, or a Non-Main Street Community. At each level of designation, an eligible applicant is able to apply for funds available under the following tiers: Tier One: Downtown Revitalization Planning; Tier Two: Downtown Building and Streetscape Revitalization; and Tier Three: Downtown Targets of Opportunity.

In FY '09, eight communities were awarded a total of \$2,430,000 in CDBG funds, as shown on Table 31 and Map 6. A total of six communities were awarded Tier Two Grants with Wauseon and Wellington Village receiving Tier 1 Grants. An additional \$11.3 million in other funds was also committed in conjunction with these six programs, which represents a leverage ratio of about 5:1 (other funds to CDBG funds). Approximately 89,062 persons will benefit from the Downtown Revitalization Programs, of which about 40,088 (45%) are low- and moderate-income persons. The Downtown Revitalization Competitive Program is funded under the slum and blight national objective

Tables 32 and 33 provide information on the activities that are proposed to be undertaken with CDBG and other funds and estimates of specific outcomes that are expected to result from these activities. Nearly 66% of CDBG and 26% of other funds were committed to private rehabilitation of facades and buildings in the downtown target area. Almost \$1.6 million in CDBG funds and \$3 million in other funds were committed to building or façade rehabilitation. Other than General Administration, which accounted for \$355,000 or 14.8% of the CDBG funds, the next largest commitment of CDBG funds was for "streetscape" activities, which includes streets, sidewalks, public utilities (street lighting, trees, planters, benches, etc.) and park improvements. These activities totaled over \$353,335 in CDBG funds, which is 14.7% of the total. The CDBG funds for streetscaping will be matched by over \$3.3 million in other funds, which is over 29% of all other funds.

Table 31: FY '09 Downtown Revitalization Competitive Program Tier One and Two Projects

No.	Grantee	Location	CDBG Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds	Beneficiaries	LMI Pct.
1	Cambridge	Central Business District	\$400,000	\$2,574,256	\$2,974,256	11,280	60.3%
2	Defiance	Central Business District	\$400,000	\$4,547,675	\$4,947,675	16,465	39.6%
3	Napoleon	Central Business District	\$400,000	\$1,141,259	\$1,541,259	9,318	42.5%
4	Waterville Village	Central Business District	\$400,000	\$893,864	\$1,293,864	4,820	20.4%
5	Wauseon	Central Business District	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$30,000	7,091	42.0%
6	Wellington Village	Central Business District	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$30,000	4,511	44.3%
7	Wilmington	Central Business District	\$400,000	\$1,047,257	\$1,447,257	11,921	45.2%
8	Xenia	Central Business District	\$400,000	\$1,099,000	\$1,499,000	23,656	48.5%
Totals =			\$2,430,000	\$11,333,311	\$13,763,311	89,062	

Note: Communities can receive Downtown Revitalization Tier 3 grants for the rehabilitation and restoration of a particular building. Because the Tier 3 grants are funded through the Discretionary Program, please refer to that section of the performance report for more information on those projects.

Table 32: Downtown Revitalization Competitive Program Tier Two Proposed Activity Outcomes

Activity	Square Feet of Pavement / Land-scaping	Linear Feet	Traffic Control / St. Signs Installed	Businesses / Organizations Assisted	Units Constructed-Owner	Ln. Ft. of Walkway	Facades Improved	Parking Spaces	Trees, Benches, Str Lights and Planters	Facility Constructed / Rehabbed	Buildings Repaired	Linear Feet of Curbs
Parks & Rec. Facilities						847						
Parking Facilities								80		1		
Public Utilities	350	955	15									
Street Improvements		8,064							89			
Sidewalk Improvements	1,000	3,595				3,300			11			1,267
Water & Sewer Facilities		1,422										
Flood & Drainage Fac.		800										
Private Rehabilitation							143				65	
Professional Fees				24								
New Construction					1							
Water Fac. Improvements		500										
Totals =	1,350	15,336	15	24	1	4,147	143	80	100	1	65	1,267

Table 33: FY '09 Downtown Revitalization Program Tier One and Two Activities by Source of Funds and Proposed Outcomes

Activity	CDBG Funds	Pct.	Other Funds	Pct.	Total Funds	Pct.
Parks & Rec. Facilities	\$15,000	0.6%	\$235,000	2.1%	\$250,000	1.8%
Parking Facilities	\$30,000	1.2%	\$86,820	0.8%	\$116,820	0.8%
Public Utilities	\$0	0.0%	\$63,494	0.6%	\$63,494	0.5%
Street Improvements	\$353,335	14.5%	\$3,309,153	29.2%	\$3,662,488	26.6%
Sidewalk Improvements	\$30,000	1.2%	\$471,463	4.2%	\$501,463	3.6%
Water & Sewer Facilities	\$0	0.0%	\$126,000	1.1%	\$126,000	0.9%
Flood & Drainage Fac.	\$0	0.0%	\$17,500	0.2%	\$17,500	0.1%
Planning	\$30,000	1.2%	\$30,000	0.3%	\$60,000	0.4%
Private Rehabilitation	\$1,600,165	65.9%	\$2,969,394	26.2%	\$4,569,559	33.2%
Professional Fees	\$16,500	0.7%	\$1,500	0.0%	\$18,000	0.1%
New Construction	\$0	0.0%	\$3,739,000	33.0%	\$3,739,000	27.2%
Water Fac. Improvements	\$0	0.0%	\$115,000	1.0%	\$115,000	0.8%
General Administration	\$355,000	14.6%	\$168,987	1.5%	\$523,987	3.8%
Grand Total =	\$2,430,000	100.0%	\$11,333,311	100.0%	\$13,763,311	100.0%

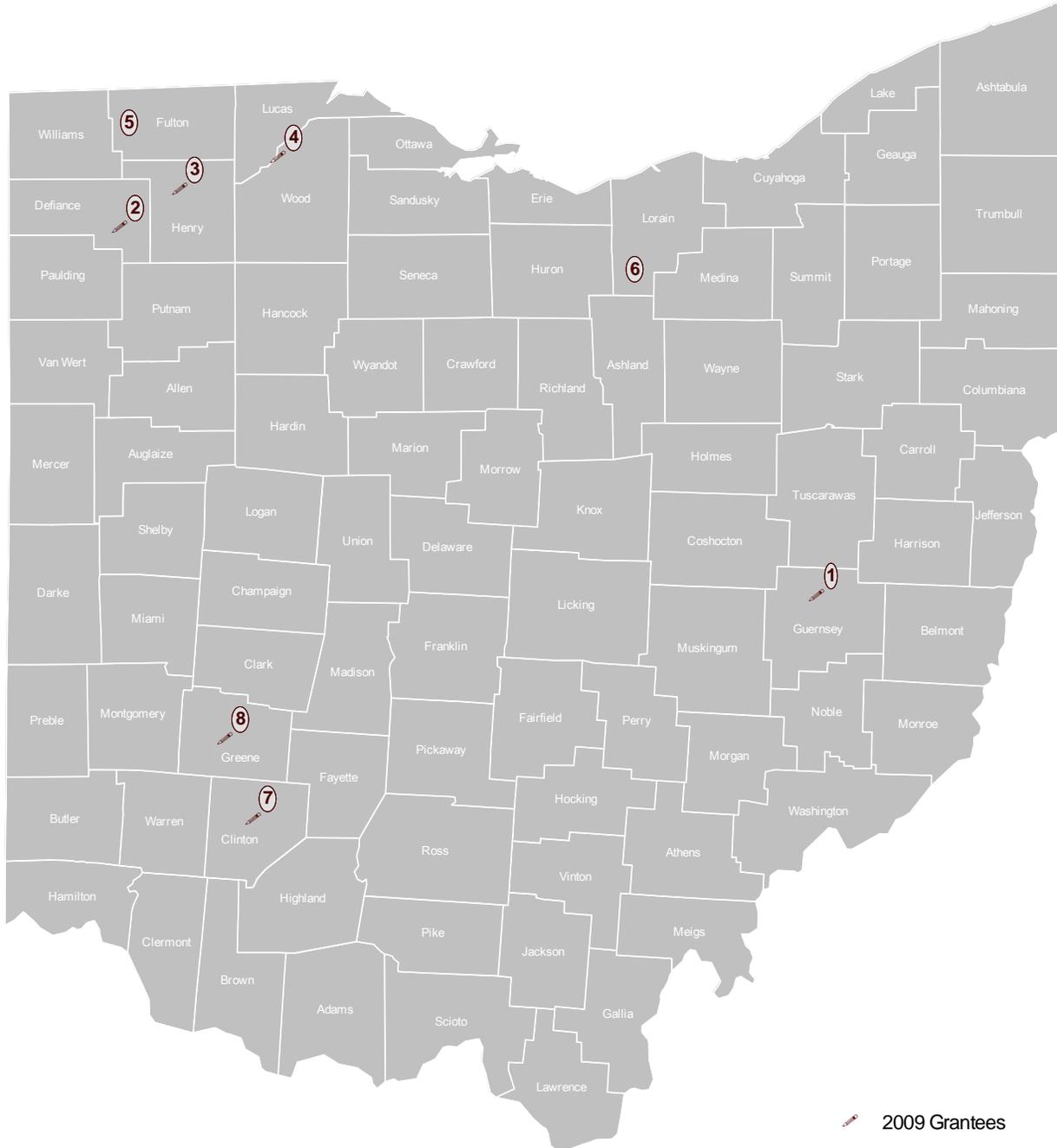
Map 6: FY 2009 Downtown Revitalization Program Grantees



Department of Development

Ted Strickland, Governor
Lee Fisher, Lt. Governor

Lisa Patt-McDaniel, Director



Prepared by the Office of Housing and Community Partnerships,
Community Development Division,
Ohio Department of Development (September 2010)

Microenterprise Business Development Program

The goal of the Microenterprise Business Development Program is to assist in the development of local microenterprise businesses, and, to create and retain long-term jobs in the private sector. The assistance can be in the form of either training or technical assistance, or direct assistance to the business in the form of a loan, with loan funds repaid into a local microenterprise revolving loan fund. Note that, beginning in FY 2009, federal CDBG funds were committed to Microenterprise activities through the Formula Grant Program and are no longer reflected in this program summary.

A total of \$349,800 in state CDC funds (OHIO Housing Trust funds) was awarded to 6 grantees in FY 2009, as indicated in Table 35. These grant awards will be supported with over an additional \$900,000 in other funds. A total of 515 beneficiaries are projected to be assisted with these funds.

Table 35: FY '09 Microenterprise Business Development Program Grant Summary

No.	Grantee Organization	Location	Grant Amount	Other Funds	Total Funds	Beneficiaries
1	Adams-Brown Counties Econ. Op.	Georgetown	\$58,300	\$30,414	\$88,714	44
2	Appalachian Center For Econ.	Perry County	\$58,300	\$138,749	\$197,049	208
3	CAC Of Pike County, Inc.	Piketon	\$58,300	\$241,799	\$300,099	29
4	Econ. & Comm. Dev. Institute	City of Columbus	\$58,300	\$166,000	\$224,300	55
5	Greater Cincy Micro Init.	City of Cincinnati	\$58,300	\$317,000	\$375,300	95
6	So. Perry Incubation Center	New Straitsville	\$58,300	\$25,928	\$84,228	84
Totals =			\$349,800	\$919,890	\$1,269,690	515

Table 36 shows the Microenterprise Program activities for which state funds were committed in FY '09. Funds were split between training/technical assistance and revolving loan funds. The projected outcomes are also shown in Table 36, and indicate that the activities funded through the Microenterprise Program will provide direct loan assistance to 51 businesses and organizations and will provide training and technical assistance to 464 households.

Table 36: FY '09 Microenterprise Program Activities, Funding Sources and Proposed Outcomes

Activity	State of Ohio Housing Trust Funds	Other Funds	Households Assisted	Businesses/ Organizations Assisted
Revolving Loan Fund	\$69,000	\$433,570		51
Training/Technical Asst.	\$253,800	\$320,255	464	
General Administration	\$27,000	\$166,065		
Totals =	\$349,800	\$919,890	464	51

Discretionary Grants

The goal of the discretionary grant program is to provide a means to fund worthwhile "targets of opportunity" projects and activities that do not fit within the structure of existing programs, and to provide supplemental resources to resolve immediate and unforeseen needs. Because of the limitations and restrictions of the various sources of federal and state funds, the Consolidated Plan Discretionary Grant Program provides grant assistance through several categories:

- A: Community and Economic Development Projects
- B: Imminent Threat Grants
- C: Housing Projects
- D: Ohio Housing Trust Fund Discretionary Grants
- E: Homeless Discretionary Grants

(Note that several homeless discretionary grants (Type E) were awarded in 2009, but these are discussed in the program summary for the supportive housing and homeless programs).

Table 37: FY 2009 Discretionary Grant Awards (Category A of the Consolidated Plan)

No.	Grantee	Location	Grant Amount	Other Funds	Total Funds	Beneficiaries	Percent LMI	Nat Objective
1	Morgan County	Muskingum Valley Health Ctr.	\$200,000	\$2,980,561	\$3,180,561	14,897	52.2%	LMI Benefit
2	Scioto County	County Fairgrounds	\$99,500	\$0	\$99,500	79,195	52.8%	LMI Benefit
3	Seneca County	Courthouse	\$400,000	\$7,600,000	\$8,000,000	58,683	38.2%	Blight Elimination
4	Tiffin	Ohio Civil War Museum	\$200,000	\$385,000	\$585,000	18,135	42.9%	Blight Elimination
Totals =			\$899,500	\$10,965,561	\$11,865,061	170,910		

Four (4) discretionary grant awards were made during the year with CDBG funds for Category A as noted in Table 37. No Imminent Threat Grants (Category B) or grants for Housing Projects (Category C) were awarded in 2009. A brief explanation about the use of the grant funds is provided below the table.

Description and purpose of discretionary grants:

Morgan County: Muskingum Valley Health Center will construct a new federally qualified health care center & purchase equipment to serve uninsured or underinsured LMI residents of Morgan County. The health center will relocate from a smaller facility.

Seneca County: Seneca County will restore the Seneca County Courthouse. CDBG Discretionary Funds will be used for ADA code related items in the courthouse. CDBG funds will partner with CDBG Revolving Loan Funds, private, local and foundation funds for the restoration.

Scioto County: Scioto County was struck by a severe winter storm in January, 2009. This resulted in the county being placed under a State and local Declaration of Emergency. Over 25,000 dwelling units were without electricity due to the storm.

Tiffin: Funds will be provided to rehab the 21,000 SF Cornerstone building for use as the American Civil War Museum of Ohio. The building had formerly housed a post office & school. The museum will be vital to the development of the community.

The following table lists the discretionary grants made through category D (Ohio Housing Trust Funds). Due to the increasing number of home foreclosures in Ohio during the 2009 program year, it became apparent that there was an immediate need to provide foreclosure counseling to help prevent large numbers of households from becoming homeless. Therefore the state made additional Ohio Housing Trust Funds available for this purpose. As shown in the table below, a total of 4 grants were made with Ohio Housing Trust Funds, totaling \$729,400.

Table 38: Ohio Housing Trust Fund 2009 Discretionary Grant Awards

No.	Grantee	Grant Purpose	Grant Amount	Other Funds	Total Funds	Beneficiaries
1	Coal. Homelessness & Hsng	POAH/YEP	\$137,500	\$256,277	\$393,777	3895
2	Coal. Homelessness & Hsng	Technical Assistance	\$281,900	\$174,455	\$456,355	16540
3	Habitat For Humanity	Habitat of Ohio	\$200,000	\$1,550,000	\$1,750,000	60
4	Ohio CDC Association	AmeriCorps/VISTA Project	\$110,000	\$200,000	\$310,000	1500
Totals =			\$729,400	\$2,180,732	\$2,910,132	21,995

Program Income

Local program activities frequently generate program income, particularly from activities that involve loans, such as economic development and housing activities. If the income is categorized under the HUD regulatory requirements, local communities must administer and report on program income. Table 39 below shows the program income received during 2009 and the total balances at the end of the year. The year end balances not only reflect income received during 2009, but also reflect that varying amounts of funds were expended on the same type of program or activity that generated the income. For example, over \$470,000 of HOME program income was received in 2009, which was nearly \$600,000 less the amount expended for various HOME activities (not shown on the table) as a result of an increase in implementation costs. Economic revolving loan funds, continue to be the largest source of program income, and are discussed in detail in the following section.

Table 39: Local Program Income Reported to OHCP during 2009 and Year End Balances

Type of Program Income	Federal Program Income Source	Beginning Balance on 1/1/2009	Total Expenditures	Program Income Received in 2009	Program Income Balance as of 12/31/2009
Housing Program Income	CDBG	\$2,432,081	\$1,074,620	\$470,371	\$1,827,833
	HOME	\$5,577,825	\$1,793,253	\$1,179,772	\$4,964,343
Economic Development Program Income	CDBG	\$22,410,997	\$10,198,690	\$8,753,504	\$20,965,811
Microenterprise Program Income	CDBG	\$474,483	\$164,645	\$162,991	\$472,829
Other	CDBG	\$1,076,424	\$262,139	\$580,753	\$1,395,038
Total =		\$31,971,810	\$13,493,347	\$11,147,391	\$29,625,854

CDBG Economic Development Revolving Loan Fund

When local communities receive funding for an Economic Development project that involves loaning funds to a business, OHCP generally allows the grantees to keep the loan repayments in a revolving loan fund. These funds can then be used for other local economic development projects. Information about the 113 local CDBG Economic Development Revolving Loan Funds (RLFs) is shown in Table 40 for fiscal year 2009. The source of the information is from reports submitted to OHCP by the communities with RLFs. Of the 113 local revolving loan funds, 59 (52%) made at least one loan from the RLF during the year, while the remaining 48% did not report any loan activity. Loans and expenses totaled about \$7.7 million in FY '09, while receipts totaled about \$8.7 million. Other expenses, which totaled about \$1.6 million, can include using these funds for other eligible CDBG activities, such as public infrastructure or housing projects, upon approval from OHCP. The overall cash balance for Microenterprise and Other Funds increased by over \$316,000 compared to 2008. The overall RLF decreased by about \$1,000,000 compared to 2008, as shown in Figure 11.

Table 40: 2009 Local CDBG Economic Development Revolving Loan Fund Summary

No.	Community	Balance (Jan. 2009)	Bank Receipts	Principal Received	Interest Received	Fees Received	Other Receipts	Total Income	Admin. Expenses	Other Expenses	Funds Loaned	Total Loans & Expenses	Ending Balance (Dec. 2009)
1	Adams County	\$28,163	\$2,327	\$3,164	\$189	\$0	\$0	\$5,679	\$1,098	\$0	\$0	\$1,098	\$32,744
2	Allen County	\$289,722	\$0	\$216,933	\$77,030	\$2,327	\$31	\$296,321	\$21,125	\$0	\$160,000	\$181,125	\$404,918
3	Ashland	\$37,236	\$151	\$2,496	\$124	\$0	\$218	\$2,989	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$40,225
4	Ashland County	\$48,050	\$76	\$4,650	\$214	\$0	\$0	\$4,940	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$52,990
5	Ashtabula	\$58,424	\$0	\$14,674	\$8,471	\$270	\$0	\$23,414	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$81,838
6	Ashtabula County	\$760,745	\$2,633	\$180,437	\$33,601	\$0	\$0	\$216,672	\$40,166	\$4,136	\$820,000	\$864,302	\$113,114
7	Athens	\$296,808	\$497	\$6,235	\$1,003	\$0	\$20	\$7,755	\$1,444	\$395	\$100,000	\$101,839	\$202,724
8	Athens County	\$321,083	\$522	\$52,968	\$23,289	\$0	\$17	\$76,795	\$15,329	\$0	\$100,000	\$115,329	\$282,550
9	Auglaize County	\$183,323	\$0	\$112,894	\$43,074	\$540	\$0	\$156,508	\$49,383	\$0	\$0	\$49,383	\$290,448
10	Bellefontaine	\$18,973	\$0	\$1,000	\$50	\$0	\$0	\$1,050	\$0	\$1,253	\$12,000	\$13,253	\$6,770
11	Bellevue	\$794,230	\$2,075	\$122,150	\$20,355	\$0	\$0	\$144,580	\$3,080	\$60,502	\$50,000	\$113,582	\$825,228
12	Belmont County	\$582,208	\$1,475	\$43,169	\$9,939	\$0	\$0	\$54,584	\$10,915	\$131,000	\$0	\$141,915	\$494,877
13	Brunswick	\$309,684	\$491	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,795	\$8,286	\$0	\$17,149	\$0	\$17,149	\$300,821
14	Bryan	\$436,821	\$1,628	\$157,382	\$35,980	\$0	\$0	\$194,991	\$16,516	\$1,964	\$187,000	\$205,480	\$426,332
15	Cambridge	\$34,286	\$32	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$32	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$34,319
16	Campbell	\$14,138	\$21	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$21	\$48	\$0	\$0	\$48	\$14,110
17	Carroll County	\$85,781	\$331	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$331	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$86,112
18	Celina	\$159,844	\$260	\$3,257	\$2,682	\$0	\$0	\$6,200	\$0	\$5,500	\$0	\$5,500	\$160,543
19	Chillicothe	\$4,011	\$11	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$11	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,022
20	Clermont County	\$12,074	\$231	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$231	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$12,305
21	Columbiana County	\$109,428	\$81	\$29,711	\$8,803	\$0	\$0	\$38,594	\$4,640	\$0	\$0	\$4,640	\$143,382
22	Conneaut	\$186,359	\$212	\$15,322	\$666	\$0	\$0	\$16,200	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$202,559
23	Crawford County	\$62,656	\$157	\$3,145	\$1,947	\$0	\$0	\$5,249	\$0	\$0	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$7,905
24	Crestline	\$8,416	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,416
25	Darke County	\$184,051	\$4,147	\$33,003	\$9,326	\$0	\$0	\$46,476	\$14,291	\$0	\$0	\$14,291	\$216,237
26	Defiance	\$238,050	\$592	\$163,751	\$63,228	\$235	\$0	\$227,806	\$8,000	\$1,696	\$230,000	\$239,696	\$226,160
27	Defiance County	\$182,248	\$559	\$20,139	\$4,690	\$167	\$2,896	\$28,451	\$2,660	\$0	\$0	\$2,660	\$208,039
28	Delaware	\$422,878	\$1,276	\$150,029	\$37,733	\$0	\$0	\$189,037	\$4,362	\$0	\$0	\$4,362	\$607,553
29	Delaware County	\$656,853	\$0	\$347,814	\$11,261	\$0	\$0	\$359,074	\$0	\$47,011	\$0	\$47,011	\$968,916

Table 40: 2009 Local CDBG Economic Development Revolving Loan Fund Summary—continued

No.	Community	Balance (Jan. 2009)	Bank Receipts	Principal Received	Interest Received	Fees Received	Other Receipts	Total Income	Admin. Expenses	Other Expenses	Funds Loaned	Total Loans & Expenses	Ending Balance (Dec. 2009)
30	Dover	\$114,782	\$97	\$59,812	\$16,634	\$0	\$0	\$76,543	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$191,325
31	East Liverpool	\$149,676	\$836	\$9,072	\$3,628	\$0	\$0	\$13,536	\$0	\$0	\$40,244	\$40,244	\$122,969
32	Edgerton Village	\$116,370	\$3,704	\$21,311	\$5,721	\$0	\$0	\$30,735	\$1,000	\$21,696	\$0	\$22,696	\$124,410
33	Erie County	\$303,095	\$5,643	\$10,859	\$3,043	\$350	\$1,124	\$21,019	\$1,305	\$0	\$134,000	\$135,305	\$188,809
34	Fairfield County	\$70,091	\$887	\$49,216	\$13,331	\$875	\$0	\$64,310	\$6,652	\$217	\$85,000	\$91,869	\$42,532
35	Findlay	\$108,960	\$65	\$107,677	\$13,002	\$0	\$131,000	\$251,744	\$20,372	\$0	\$305,743	\$326,115	\$34,589
36	Fostoria	\$70,426	\$672	\$8,671	\$5,974	\$0	\$20,000	\$35,318	\$6,957	\$0	\$0	\$6,957	\$98,787
37	Fremont	\$111,676	\$142	\$41,004	\$9,215	\$0	\$0	\$50,361	\$818	\$0	\$0	\$818	\$161,219
38	Fulton County	\$182,430	\$367	\$151,263	\$8,018	\$200	\$0	\$159,849	\$4,021	\$0	\$0	\$4,021	\$338,258
39	Galion	\$246,221	\$323	\$69,095	\$21,713	\$0	\$0	\$91,131	\$198	\$0	\$0	\$198	\$337,154
40	Gallia County	\$33,906	\$292	\$3,772	\$2,528	\$0	\$2	\$6,594	\$1,260	\$0	\$26,125	\$27,385	\$13,114
41	Geauga County	\$747,891	\$3,576	\$702,718	\$100,547	\$1,652	\$700	\$809,192	\$45,000	\$3,899	\$620,000	\$668,899	\$888,185
42	Geneva	\$205,880	\$625	\$19,169	\$4,719	\$0	\$0	\$24,513	\$480	\$72,000	\$0	\$72,480	\$157,913
43	Girard	\$98,072	\$129	\$24,839	\$4,160	\$32	\$42	\$29,202	\$2,001	\$213	\$40,000	\$42,214	\$85,060
44	Greene County	\$34,465	\$788	\$2,860	\$2,650	\$37,103	\$715	\$44,116	\$0	\$71	\$26,000	\$26,070	\$52,511
45	Greenville	\$1,377	\$1	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,378
46	Hancock County	\$252,992	\$717	\$26,458	\$6,191	\$0	\$21,100	\$54,466	\$6,173	\$0	\$267,533	\$273,706	\$33,752
47	Hardin County	\$299,122	\$1,177	\$6,036	\$3,900	\$0	\$0	\$11,113	\$6,534	\$110,770	\$37,500	\$154,804	\$155,431
48	Henry County	\$333,375	\$5,356	\$279,232	\$33,660	\$4,503	\$0	\$322,751	\$35,360	\$15,293	\$505,000	\$555,654	\$100,472
49	Hillsboro	\$315,745	\$3,621	\$26,467	\$8,294	\$0	\$0	\$38,382	\$3,752	\$409	\$0	\$4,161	\$349,966
50	Huron County	\$260,474	\$1,048	\$10,228	\$2,074	\$0	\$0	\$13,349	\$345	\$100,000	\$0	\$100,345	\$173,478
51	Ironton	\$39,925	\$115	\$47,843	\$8,234	\$0	\$0	\$56,192	\$6,014	\$0	\$30,510	\$36,524	\$59,593
52	Jackson County	\$123,968	\$4,684	\$51,569	\$24,338	\$0	\$0	\$80,590	\$16,136	\$0	\$0	\$16,136	\$188,422
53	Jefferson County	\$57,313	\$143	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$143	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$57,455
54	Kenton	\$129,947	\$421	\$3,223	\$263	\$0	\$257	\$4,162	\$894	\$0	\$0	\$894	\$133,216
55	Knox County	\$65,577	\$658	\$19,452	\$1,602	\$0	\$0	\$21,712	\$4,211	\$0	\$0	\$4,211	\$83,078
56	Lawrence County	\$29,144	\$99	\$5,934	\$89	\$0	\$0	\$6,122	\$2,060	\$68	\$750	\$2,878	\$32,388
57	Licking County	\$21,650	\$514	\$10,783	\$3,312	\$0	\$1,358	\$15,966	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$37,616
58	Logan	\$19,792	\$10	\$2,750	\$0	\$0	\$2	\$2,762	\$550	\$0	\$15,000	\$15,550	\$7,003
59	Lorain County	\$308,759	\$0	\$53,793	\$12,061	\$60	\$547	\$66,462	\$100	\$2,891	\$62,125	\$65,116	\$310,104

Table 40: 2009 Local CDBG Economic Development Revolving Loan Fund Summary—continued

No.	Community	Balance (Jan. 2009)	Bank Receipts	Principal Received	Interest Received	Fees Received	Other Receipts	Total Income	Admin. Expenses	Other Expenses	Funds Loaned	Total Loans & Expenses	Ending Balance (Dec. 2009)
60	Lucas County	\$93,215	\$0	\$50	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$50	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$93,265
61	Mahoning County	\$422,637	\$596	\$23,433	\$335	\$12	\$0	\$24,376	\$4,248	\$0	\$439,732	\$443,980	\$3,032
62	Marion	\$81,020	\$309	\$2,225	\$462	\$0	\$0	\$2,996	\$0	\$0	\$24,404	\$24,404	\$59,612
63	Marion County	\$67,423	\$198	\$22,938	\$2,741	\$0	\$0	\$25,876	\$2,354	\$0	\$0	\$2,354	\$90,945
64	Maumee	\$0	\$17	\$8,745	\$2,642	\$0	\$0	\$11,405	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$11,405
65	Medina County	\$6,417	\$0	\$24,539	\$5,726	\$0	\$1,255	\$31,520	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$37,936
66	Meigs County	\$721	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$721
67	Mercer County	\$1,049,753	\$2,552	\$294,709	\$97,198	\$0	\$1,052	\$395,512	\$26,895	\$5,295	\$883,593	\$915,782	\$529,483
68	Monroe County	\$89,112	\$268	\$31,344	\$6,989	\$0	\$0	\$38,601	\$7,520	\$37,500	\$75,000	\$120,020	\$7,694
69	Morgan County	\$40,822	\$1,148	\$33,611	\$17,522	\$0	\$0	\$52,281	\$0	\$10,000	\$20,000	\$30,000	\$63,103
70	Morrow County	\$208,517	\$0	\$72,817	\$12,976	\$0	\$0	\$85,793	\$27,650	\$4,271	\$0	\$31,921	\$262,389
71	New London Village	\$450,037	\$1,351	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,351	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$451,389
72	Niles	\$11,628	\$76	\$89,026	\$13,923	\$0	\$0	\$103,025	\$6,291	\$40	\$0	\$6,331	\$108,322
73	Norwalk	\$249,575	\$1,570	\$77,818	\$27,813	\$230	\$0	\$107,430	\$7,525	\$10,000	\$115,708	\$133,233	\$223,773
74	Oberlin	\$180,864	\$362	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$362	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$181,226
75	Oregon	\$80,685	\$24	\$10,832	\$5,872	\$0	\$0	\$16,728	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$97,413
76	Ottawa County	\$32,245	\$1,200	\$45,008	\$29,124	\$0	\$0	\$75,333	\$10,957	\$0	\$0	\$10,957	\$96,621
77	Paulding County	\$270,979	\$597	\$72,731	\$21,966	\$490	\$0	\$95,785	\$20,788	\$10,005	\$130,000	\$160,793	\$205,971
78	Perrysburg	\$623,963	\$1,135	\$115,597	\$13,139	\$0	\$0	\$129,871	\$11,243	\$2	\$341,805	\$353,050	\$400,784
79	Pike County	\$35,978	\$97	\$2,721	\$357	\$0	\$0	\$3,175	\$17,116	\$0	\$0	\$17,116	\$22,037
80	Portage County	\$400,917	\$12,707	\$254,727	\$74,794	\$1,007	\$0	\$343,235	\$51,454	\$55,000	\$247,325	\$353,779	\$390,373
81	Portsmouth	\$279,145	\$33	\$72,111	\$9,675	\$0	\$0	\$81,820	\$6,250	\$16,000	\$0	\$22,250	\$338,715
82	Putnam County	\$277,567	\$419	\$37,780	\$4,383	\$1,000	\$0	\$43,582	\$6,551	\$1,500	\$0	\$8,051	\$313,098
83	Ravenna	\$211,768	\$417	\$77,284	\$43,582	\$1,259	\$0	\$122,542	\$28,506	\$0	\$0	\$28,506	\$305,804
84	Richland County	\$105,296	\$777	\$21,542	\$3,531	\$0	\$0	\$25,850	\$0	\$36,076	\$0	\$36,076	\$95,070
85	Ross County	\$101,730	\$446	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$446	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$102,176
86	Salem	\$26,523	\$86	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$86	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$26,609
87	Sandusky County	\$34,201	\$1,088	\$20,830	\$6,560	\$0	\$0	\$28,478	\$375	\$0	\$0	\$375	\$62,304
88	Scioto County	\$252,811	\$221	\$13,762	\$4,884	\$0	\$0	\$18,867	\$3,069	\$0	\$0	\$3,069	\$268,609
89	Seneca County	\$120,469	\$998	\$5,559	\$1,353	\$100	\$1	\$8,011	\$1,198	\$0	\$0	\$1,198	\$127,282

Table 40: 2009 Local CDBG Economic Development Revolving Loan Fund Summary—continued

No.	Community	Balance (Jan. 2009)	Bank Receipts	Principal Received	Interest Received	Fees Received	Other Receipts	Total Income	Admin. Expenses	Other Expenses	Funds Loaned	Total Loans & Expenses	Ending Balance (Dec. 2009)
90	Sidney	\$111,226	\$3,292	\$24,781	\$664	\$0	\$0	\$28,736	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$139,963
91	St. Marys	\$1,159,123	\$3,184	\$162,190	\$17,234	\$0	\$0	\$182,608	\$229	\$0	\$0	\$229	\$1,341,502
92	Streetsboro	\$304,510	\$620	\$20,469	\$8,236	\$0	\$0	\$29,325	\$300	\$0	\$0	\$300	\$333,535
93	Struthers	\$221,782	\$339	\$60,338	\$3,500	\$0	\$0	\$64,177	\$2,529	\$17,500	\$150,000	\$170,029	\$115,930
94	Tiffin	\$269,856	\$2,746	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$82	\$2,827	\$0	\$230,000	\$0	\$230,000	\$42,683
95	Toronto	\$88,403	\$135	\$2,066	\$263	\$0	\$0	\$2,464	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$90,867
96	Troy	\$295,136	\$269	\$167,561	\$53,519	\$14,015	\$0	\$235,364	\$45,171	\$0	\$269,037	\$314,209	\$216,292
97	Trumbull County	\$175,365	\$4,806	\$60,607	\$26,537	\$0	\$100,000	\$191,949	\$20,298	\$39,515	\$94,576	\$154,389	\$212,925
98	Tuscarawas County	\$49,625	\$138	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$138	\$0	\$5,000	\$0	\$5,000	\$44,764
99	Upper Sandusky	\$89,510	\$26	\$3,181	\$1,249	\$0	\$50,000	\$54,456	\$7,350	\$0	\$98,093	\$105,443	\$38,523
100	Van Wert	\$38,137	\$0	\$126,170	\$26,740	\$1,053	\$512	\$154,476	\$23,907	\$0	\$66,500	\$90,407	\$102,206
101	Vinton County	\$82,935	\$344	\$100,122	\$25,619	\$0	\$0	\$126,085	\$22,308	\$33,000	\$0	\$55,308	\$153,713
102	Wadsworth	\$79,430	\$197	\$9,981	\$5,488	\$400	\$174,000	\$190,066	\$9,434	\$0	\$224,000	\$233,434	\$36,062
103	Wapakoneta	\$351,551	\$6,187	\$84,527	\$16,153	\$0	\$0	\$106,866	\$18,000	\$37,256	\$0	\$55,256	\$403,161
104	Washington C.H.	\$93,343	\$230	\$4,377	\$3,142	\$0	\$0	\$7,749	\$0	\$0	\$21,500	\$21,500	\$79,592
105	Wauseon	\$215,678	\$464	\$317,018	\$10,533	\$0	\$0	\$328,016	\$5,000	\$40	\$100,000	\$105,040	\$438,653
106	Wayne County	\$305,895	\$1,070	\$36,565	\$13,508	\$0	\$0	\$51,143	\$4,335	\$223,000	\$100,000	\$327,335	\$29,704
108	Wellston	\$154,238	\$708	\$608	\$471	\$0	\$0	\$1,787	\$0	\$47,374	\$0	\$47,374	\$108,651
109	Williams County	\$369,919	\$1,691	\$331,541	\$42,323	\$887	\$92,897	\$469,339	\$29,793	\$44,168	\$304,000	\$377,961	\$461,297
110	Wood County	\$200,951	\$8,134	\$41,534	\$1,054	\$0	\$0	\$50,722	\$0	\$0	\$117,834	\$117,834	\$133,838
111	Wooster	\$436,307	\$12,515	\$32,654	\$2,987	\$0	\$0	\$48,157	\$0	\$186,157	\$0	\$186,157	\$298,307
113	Zanesville	\$132,413	\$1,080	\$28,962	\$8,007	\$0	\$0	\$38,049	\$7,400	\$0	\$12,926	\$20,326	\$150,136
Total Beginning Balance =		\$22,410,997	\$133,365	\$6,556,415	\$1,387,334	\$68,767	\$607,623		\$801,296	\$1,646,832	\$7,750,562		
Total Income and Receipts =		\$8,753,504						\$8,753,504					
Total Loans and Expenses =		\$10,198,690										\$10,198,690	
Available Cash Balance =		\$20,965,811											\$20,965,811

Figure 7 shows the sources of local RLF program income, with the most significant being principal and interest repayments on outstanding loans (90.7%). Figure 8 shows the uses of RLF program income, with the majority of funds (76%) used for loans, followed by “Other Costs” at 16.1%. This is similar to 2008, and probably indicates that communities are unable to use their RLF funds for economic development loans and are applying them to address other community development needs, which may include infrastructure improvements related to an economic development project.

Figure 7: Local ED/RLF Income Sources

Figure 8: Expenditures of Local ED/RLFs

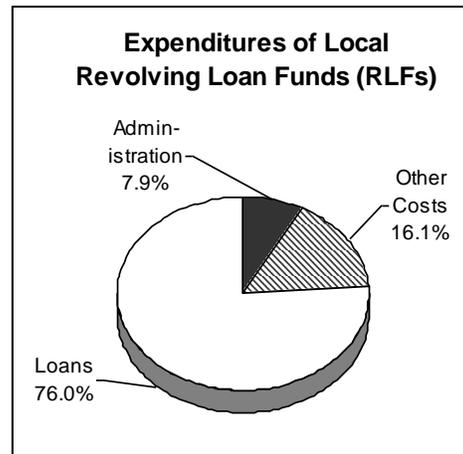
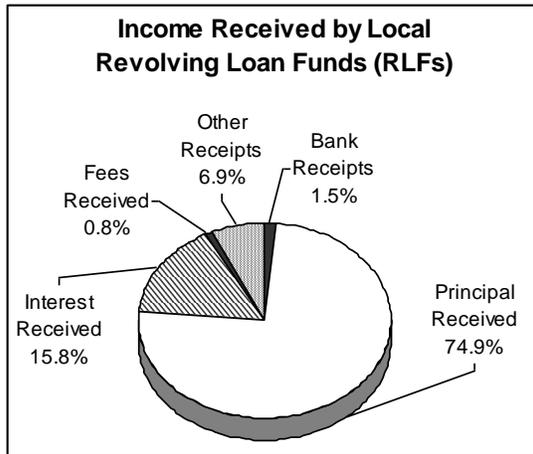


Figure 9 shows the source of Microenterprise program income, with the most significant being principal received and other receipts (97.4%). Figure 10 shows the uses of Microenterprise program income, with the majority of the funds (81.6%) used for loans.

Figure 9: Microenterprise Income Received

Figure 10: Microenterprise Expenditures

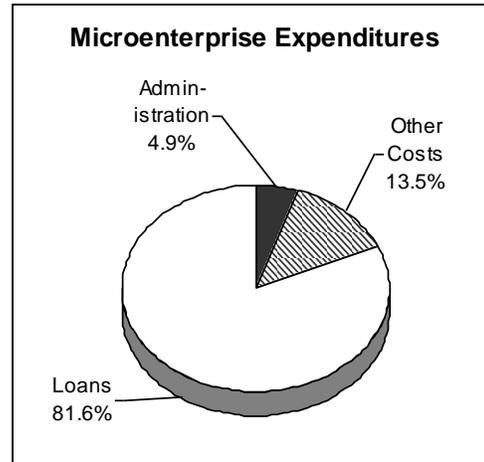
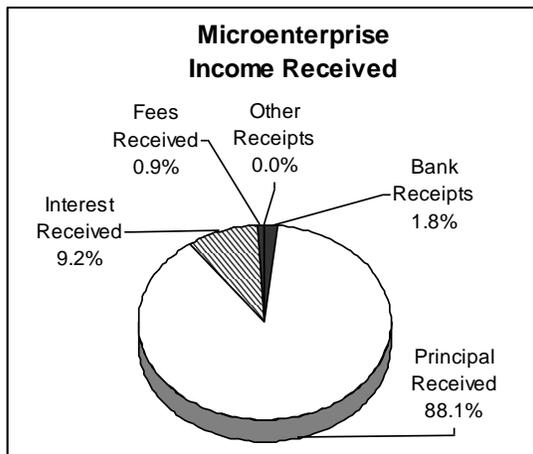
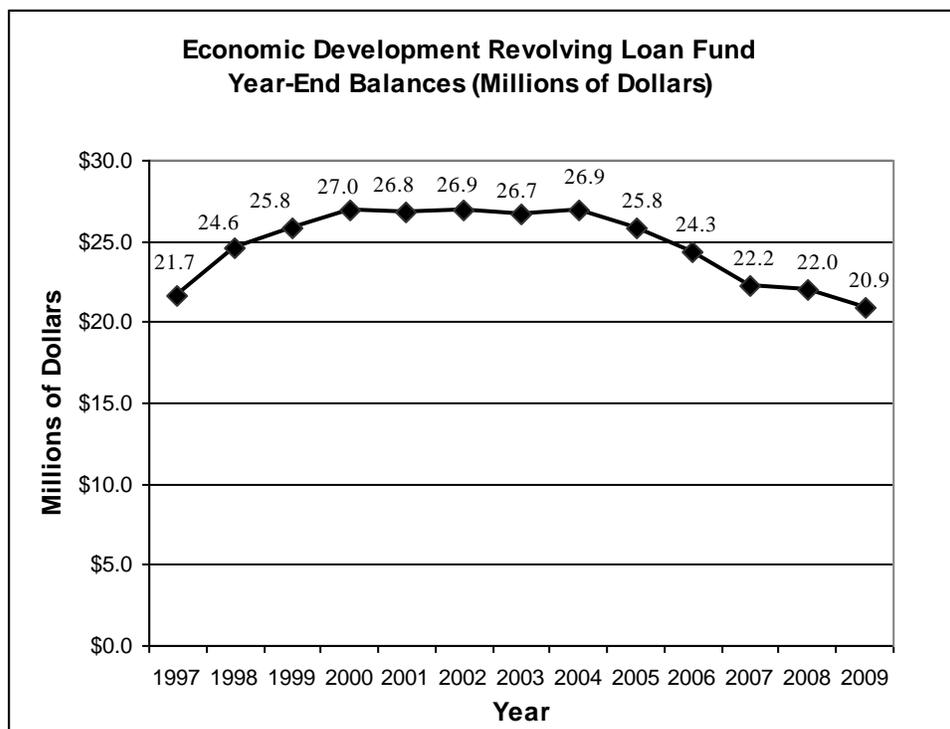


Table 41, which shows the RLF loan activity during 2009, indicates that 47 RLF loans were closed during the year, totaling over \$4.8 million. The loans are projected to create or retain 411 jobs, of which 263.5 will be for people from low- or moderate-income households. Three (3) loans were made through OHCP's Economic Development Program and ten loans were made from local microenterprise program RLFs.

Table 3: 2009 ED/RLF Loan Activity

Loan Type	Total Funds Loaned	No. Loans
Economic Development Grant	\$1,044,000	3
RLF Loans	\$4,802,992	47
Microenterprise Loans	\$127,100	10
Grand Total	\$5,974,092	60

Figure 11: ED/RLF Year End Balances 1997-2009



Beneficiary Tables, Analysis of Beneficiaries and Evaluation

The following section contains information on the beneficiaries that is from the final performance reports submitted to OHCP during the 2009 program year. Note that this information is submitted for any and all grants that are reported to OHCP regardless of the year in which funding was provided, which may include some grants that were made a few years ago. Thus, the beneficiary information cannot be compared to the beneficiaries that are projected to result from the grants made during 2009, which was reported in the previous section. In fact, nearly all of the funded programs and activities will involve environmental review, bidding and procurement, and probably some construction, all of which entails a considerable amount of time. Consequently, few of the grants awarded during this year will be complete by the end of the year and reported to OHCP.

Both Economic Development and Community Development information (Tables 44 and 45) is limited to that which is required by HUD. More information is provided in the on the impact of these programs is provided in OHCP's Performance Measures, discussed in Section 21 of the "Other Actions".

Following the Beneficiary Tables is an analysis of the beneficiaries, the most detailed of which is the analysis of housing beneficiaries, because housing grantees are required to report much more housing benefit data to OHCP than are other activities. An evaluation follows the analysis, which attempts to draw some conclusions from the analysis, which will be one factor in guiding programs and policies in subsequent years.

Beneficiary Table 42 - Households Assisted with CDBG/HOME Housing Assistance

Income Category	Renters						Owners				
	Type of Households						Existing Homeowners		Home-buyer Assist.	New Construction	Total Owner
	Single/ Non Elderly	Elderly	Related/ Single Parent	Related/ Two Parent	Other	Total Renter	Rehabilitation	Repair			
0 - 30% Of Median Income	45	23	19	4	5	96	73	104	14	9	200
31 - 50% Of Median Income	19	33	13	8	1	74	104	153	60	13	330
51 - 80% Of Median Income	4	1	2	3	3	13	146	146	114	21	427
Total	68	57	34	15	9	183	323	403	188	43	957

Note: The activity of homebuyer assistance includes acquisition only and acquisition/rehabilitation .

Income Category	Homeless (1)		No. of Special Needs Hseholds (1)	Total LMI Hshlds. Assisted	Total Sec. 215 (2)
	Type of Hsehold				
	Individual	Family			
0 - 30% Of Median Income	*	*	*	296	296
31 - 50% Of Median Income	*	*	*	404	404
51 - 80% Of Median Income	*	*	*	440	440
Total	*	*	*	1,140	1,140

Note: Not all of the reports received from the grantees contained complete data for each beneficiary household

(1) The Special Needs and Homeless persons and families are reported in the renter and owner categories.

(2) Section 215 refers to the number of units that are considered affordable housing.

* Information not available for these categories

Race/Ethnic Composition of Head of Household	No. of Households	Pct. of Total
White	1,050	92.1%
Black	67	5.9%
American Indian./ Alaskan Native	5	0.4%
Asian	0	0.0%
Asian/White	0	0.0%
Native Haw./Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0%
American Indian / Alsa. Nat. & White	0	0.0%
Bik. African Amer & White	9	0.8%
Am. Ind./Alsa. Nat. & Blk Afr. Amer.	2	0.2%
Other Multi-Racial	7	0.6%
Total =	1,140	100.0%

Beneficiary Table 43 - Persons Assisted with CDBG/HOME Housing Assistance

Income Category	Persons In Renter Households						Persons in Owner Households				
	Type of Households						Existing Homeowners		Home-buyer Assist.	New Construction	Total Owner
	Single/ Non Elderly	Elderly	Related/ Single Parent	Related/ Two Parent	Other	Total Renter	Rehabilitation	Repair			
0 - 30% Of Median Income	54	24	54	21	14	167	167	220	25	32	444
31 - 50% Of Median Income	20	38	42	35	3	138	253	340	146	45	784
51 - 80% Of Median Income	7	2	5	13	11	38	471	448	273	75	1267
Total	81	64	101	69	28	343	891	1008	444	152	2495

Note: The activity of homebuyer assistance includes acquisition only and acquisition/rehabilitation .

Income Category	Homeless (1)		No. of Special Needs Persons (1)	Total Persons in LMI Hshlds.	Total Persons in Sec. 215 (2)
	Type of Hsehold				
	Individual	Family			
0 - 30% Of Median Income	*	*	*	611	611
31 - 50% Of Median Income	*	*	*	922	922
51 - 80% Of Median Income	*	*	*	1,305	1,305
Total	*	*	*	2,838	2,838

Note: Not all of the reports received from the grantees indicated the percent of the area median income of each renter or owner.

(1) The Special Needs and Homeless persons and families are reported in the renter and owner categories.

* Information not available for these categories

(2) Section 215 refers to units that are considered affordable housing.

Race/Ethnic Composition of Head of Household	No. of Persons	Pct. of Total
White	2,635	92.8%
Black	126	4.4%
American Indian./ Alaskan Native	11	0.4%
Asian	0	0.0%
Asian/White	0	0.0%
Native Haw./Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0%
American Indian / Alsa. Nat. & White	0	0.0%
Blk. African Amer & White	33	1.2%
Am. Ind./Alsa. Nat. & Blk Afr. Amer.	7	0.2%
Other Multi-Racial	26	0.9%
Total =	2,838	100.0%

Beneficiary Table 44 Persons Assisted with CDBG Community Development Assistance

Income Category	Total LMI Beneficiaries	Pct of Total LMI	Pct of Total
0 - 30% Of Median Income	193,675	18.3%	11.84%
31 - 50% Of Median Income	242,868	23.0%	14.85%
51 - 80% Of Median Income	619,136	58.6%	37.85%
Total Low- and Moderate-Income	1,055,679	100.0%	64.54%
Total Non-LMI Beneficiaries	580,022		35.46%
Total Beneficiaries	1,635,701		100.00%

	Racial Category	Number	Pct. Of Total	No. of Hispanic	Pct. Of Total
a	White	1,560,834	95.42%	10,056	51.59%
b	Black African American	40,126	2.45%	478	2.45%
c	American Indian. Alaska Native	6,965	0.43%	20	0.10%
d	Asian	2,986	0.18%	112	0.57%
e	Native Hawaiian Other Pacific Is.	125	0.01%	4	0.02%
f	American Indian. Alaska Native & White	63	0.00%	1	0.01%
g	Black African American & White	61	0.00%	0	0.00%
h	American Indian. Alaska Nat. & Black.Afr. Amer.	1,389	0.08%	3	0.02%
i	Asian & White	13	0.00%	1	0.01%
j	Other Multi-Racial	23,139	1.41%	8,817	45.23%
Totals For Race / Ethnicity =		1,635,701	100.00%	19,492	100.00%

	Number	Pct. Of Total
k	Female-Headed Households	61,215 3.74%
l	Disabled Persons	275,382 16.84%

**Beneficiary Table 45
Persons Assisted with CDBG Economic Development Assistance**

Income Category	Total LMI Beneficiaries	Pct of Total LMI	Pct of Total
0 - 30% Of Median Income	99	23.0%	10.1%
31 - 50% Of Median Income	130	30.2%	13.3%
51 - 80% Of Median Income	201	46.7%	20.5%
Total Low- and Moderate-Income	430	100.0%	43.9%
Total Non-LMI Beneficiaries	549		56.1%
Total Beneficiaries	979		100.0%

	Racial Category	Number	Pct. Of Total	No. of Hispanic	Pct. Of Total
a	White	924	94.38%	12	85.71%
b	Black African American	26	2.66%	0	0.00%
c	American Indian. Alaska Native	15	1.53%	0	0.00%
d	Asian	1	0.10%	0	0.00%
e	Native Hawaiian Other Pacific Is.	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
f	American Indian. Alaska Native & White	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
g	Black African American & White	1	0.10%	0	0.00%
h	American Indian. Alaska Nat. & Black.Afr. Amer.	4	0.41%	0	0.00%
i	Asian & White	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
j	Other Multi-Racial	8	0.82%	2	14.29%
	Totals For Race / Ethnicity =	979	100.00%	14	100.00%

	Number	Pct. Of Total
k	Female-Headed Households	43 4.39%
l	Disabled Persons	38 3.88%

Analysis of Housing Beneficiaries Reported in FY 2009

Background

The HUD regulations governing the preparation of the Consolidated Plan require an analysis and evaluation of housing programs to assess their effectiveness with respect to the stated needs, strategies and priorities as established in the FY 2005-2009 Consolidated Plan Strategy. This section analyzes the beneficiaries of the housing programs with respect to the programs goals, objectives and target populations. A brief analysis is also made of the beneficiaries for non-housing programs, but this data is quite minimal presently, so not much analysis can be performed. The specific household needs being addressed are stated in Table 2A, which is one of the tables required as part of the Consolidated Plan. HUD-assisted housing programs are required to list in this table the numbers of households with unmet needs by category, along with 5-year goals and priorities (though the latter is optional for states).

The source of information on housing needs is the Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data, which was provided by HUD and is based on the 2000 Census data. The CHAS data for Ohio is shown on Tables 33 and 34 of the 2005-2009 Consolidated Plan Strategy. The needs information in Table 2A was provided by HUD and is derived from the 2000 Census data. The number of households in need, listed in Table 2A were those identified as having a "housing problem". The "housing problem" needs indicator was developed by HUD, and is based on Census information. This indicator is actually an amalgam of several factors, including affordability, overcrowding and lack of complete plumbing or kitchen facilities. At best, this is a general indicator of housing need.

Although Census data does include information on housing cost, there is little data on housing quality. In fact, there are proportionately fewer units today in Ohio lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities or experiencing overcrowding than in the past. One of the most significant housing quality problems facing Ohio is the aging of the housing stock, exacerbated by the loss of these units through abandonment, demolition, fire or other causes. Many of Ohio's older housing units have obsolete mechanical systems and layouts. In addition, many older housing units are owned by lower-income households who lack the resources to upgrade them or perform the necessary maintenance. Many owners of older rental units with lower-income tenants, particularly those in lower-income areas, cannot generate the cash flow needed for significant upgrades or renovations. Consequently, with respect to both owner and renter housing, roofs, furnaces, water heaters, electrical systems and other systems and fixtures need to be replaced or repaired to keep these units viable. Unfortunately, no Census information is available on any of these types of needs, which, based on the observations of housing program personnel, is substantial.

In addition, the HUD housing needs data is for the entire state, but the HUD-assisted programs and projects administered through OHCP and OHFA cover mainly the non-CDBG entitlement and non-HOME Participating Jurisdiction areas. So the stated figures on "needs" are not exactly consistent with the areas served by the HUD-funded state programs.

One other issue is that there is very little housing needs data on non-homeless persons with special needs. HUD did publish a CHAS table that had data on persons with

mobility and self care limitations. However that table only reports households that have a “housing problem”, which, as noted above is an amalgam of several needs indicators, including affordability, overcrowding and lack of complete plumbing or kitchen facilities. But this figure does not account for important needs for this population, such as housing accessibility, nor for needs of other special populations. To further complicate the issue, until recently, HUD had discontinued its requirement of reporting beneficiaries with special needs persons, although some data will be gathered for these populations in the upcoming years.

With the limitations of the needs information in mind, the following analysis examines the extent to which OHCP’s housing programs serve the housing needs of the populations categories listed in Table 2A, (renters, owners and special needs populations).

Note that the analysis in this section is different from the discussion of OHCP housing programs in two important ways. First, the previous section concerned funds awarded in FY ’09 and discussed proposed activities, projected outcomes and beneficiaries, many of which will not be completed for a year or more. This section does not involve projected outcomes, but instead focuses on persons and households that actually benefited from programs, projects and activities reported to OHCP during FY ’09. This is particularly important for housing activities, because, although activities, funding amounts and even client selection criteria are known at the time funds are awarded, the specific beneficiaries are unknown until the project or program is completed, which may be two or more years after the grant award date. The analysis in this section provides the opportunity to examine who is actually receiving benefits from OHCP’s housing programs (i.e., elderly persons, large families, special needs clients, etc.). Through this type of analysis we can determine how effectively these housing programs are reaching the target populations that were established as priorities in the 5-Year Needs Assessment and Strategy statement. Also, we can assess whether these needs may have changed and perhaps whether the programs.

This analysis is only for assistance provided through the CHIP or Housing Development Assistance Program (HDAP) for permanent or transitional housing assistance. It does not include rental assistance, housing counseling, etc. The homeless persons and families may have been assisted with permanent or transitional housing assistance (rather than being provided temporary emergency shelter), but the data on the status of the households prior to becoming renters is not reported. Also, the reader should be advised that the analysis of beneficiaries is dependent upon the accuracy of the information submitted to OHCP. Records that contained small omissions (e.g., missing the age or ethnicity of the head of household) were reported, but this accounts for small discrepancies among some of the data tables.

Table 2A: PRIORITY HOUSING NEEDS (households)		Priority Need Level High, Medium, Low		Unmet Need	Goals	
Renter	Small Related	0-30%	H	83,039	946	
		31-50%	H	50,868	1,634	
		51-80%	M	21,508	1,627	
	Large Related	0-30%	H	18,828	432	
		31-50%	H	12,720	1,159	
		51-80%	M	8,704	1,919	
	Elderly	0-30%	H	47,315	881	
		31-50%	H	33,286	1,018	
		51-80%	H	15,427	129	
	All Other	0-30%	H	88,169	705	
		31-50%	H	52,735	849	
		51-80%	M	26,486	460	
	Owner		0-30%	H	130,361	1,502
			31-50%	H	119,905	3,445
			51-80%	M	163,736	1,975
Special Needs		0-80%	H	Unknown	778	
Total Goals					19,562	
Total 215 Goals					19,562	
Total 215 Renter Goals					11,760	
Total 215 Owner Goals					7,024	

Overview of Housing Beneficiaries

Housing beneficiary data submitted to OHCP at the end of FY 2009, which is summarized in Tables 42 and 43, indicated that about 1,140 households and 2,838 persons were reported to have benefited from projects supported wholly or partly with HUD assistance. As indicated in Figure 12, about 61% of the beneficiaries were below 50% of the area median income, with 26% below 30% of the area median income. The largest group of households in the 0-50% median income category were homeowners (434), most of whom were assisted with home repair (257), followed by housing rehabilitation (177).

Figure 12: FY '09 Housing Beneficiaries by Income Group

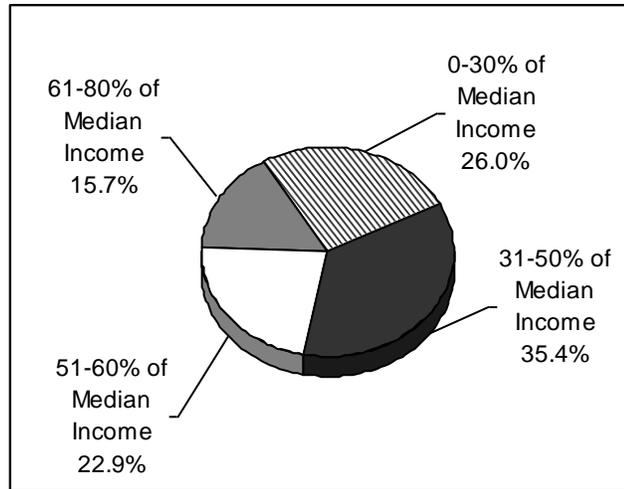


Table 46 shows that the largest category of beneficiaries were elderly households (24.6%), the vast majority of whom (61.4%) were under 50% of the area median income. Beneficiaries were about equally divided among the three categories of related single parent, related two-parent and single non-elderly households. About 63% of the related single-parent households and single non-elderly households were below 50% of median income, while only 40.3% of related two-parent households were below 50% of median income, probably because, in many cases both spouses held jobs, which resulted in a higher household income for two-parent households.

Table 46: Assisted Households by Household Type and Income Category

Income Range	Total	Pct. Of Total	Single / Non Elderly	Elderly (62 yrs. +)	Related / Single Parent	Related / Two Parent	Other
0-30% of Median Income	296	26.0%	99	80	64	30	23
31-50% of Median Income	404	35.4%	83	142	78	75	26
51-60% of Median Income	261	22.9%	47	34	56	99	25
61-80% of Median Income	179	15.7%	39	25	47	56	12
Totals=	1,140	100.0%	268	281	245	260	86
Pct. Of Total=	100.0%		23.5%	24.6%	21.5%	22.8%	7.5%

Table 47 shows beneficiaries broken down by race, with about 92.1% white, 5.9% black and the remainder among other categories. This breakdown of beneficiaries by race is generally reflective of the populations within the state that are served by the state Consolidated Plan programs, most of which are outside of the larger metropolitan areas communities which generally have a small proportion of non-white households.

Table 48 shows that, of the total households assisted, 957 (84%) were owners and 183 (16%) were renters. Table 48, also shows, however, that the average cost per renter household was over \$63,000, while the average cost per unit for owner households was \$18,007. As noted in the

Table 47: Assisted Households by Race

Race or Ethnicity	Number of Households	Pct. Of Total
White	1,050	92.1%
Black	67	5.9%
American Indian./ Alaskan Native	5	0.4%
Blk. African Amer & White	9	0.8%
Am. Ind./Alsa. Nat. & Blk Afr. Amer.	2	0.2%
Other Multi-Racial	7	0.6%
Total =	1,140	100.0%

previous section, these figures are somewhat misleading in that they do not account for households receiving only rental assistance. Also, the figures only report on HUD-assisted units in rental projects rather than all of the affordable units that the project created, and the table counts homebuyer assistance as “owner households” when it is very likely that most of these households were renters prior to qualifying for HUD assistance and were not “existing owner households.”

Table 48: Amount of HUD Funds Expended for Benefiting Households by Tenure

Tenure	HUD Assistance	Households	Cost per Household
Owner	\$17,233,080	957	\$18,007
Renter	\$11,678,639	183	\$63,818
Totals =	\$28,911,719	1,140	\$25,361

Low-Income Renter Households (0-80% of Median Income)

OHCP received reports that indicated 183 renter households containing 343 persons benefited from projects receiving HUD assistance. Figure 13 shows that the vast majority of households (92.9%) had incomes below 50% of the area median income, and over 52.5% had incomes below 30% of the area median.

Figure 13: Renter Households Assisted by Median Income Category

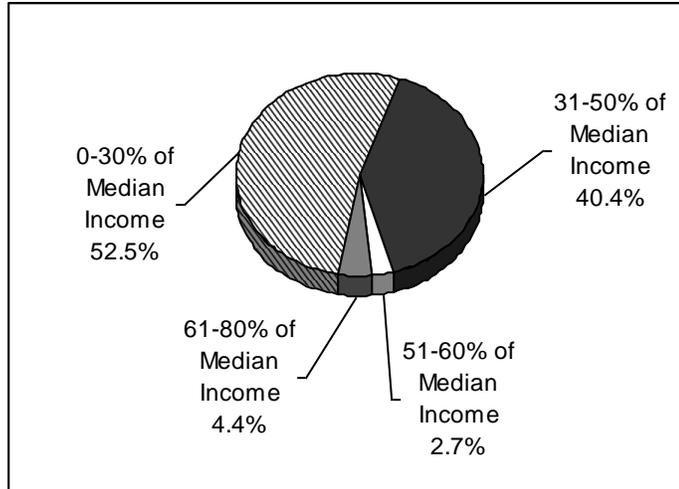


Table 49 shows the FY '09 renter beneficiaries by race of the head of the household. Most of the beneficiaries are white (82.5%), 14.8% of the beneficiaries are black, with several households in other racial categories. These figures reflect a similar

percentage of minority households to the 14.5% minority percentage indicated on the HUD CHAS data tables for the entire state.

Table 49: Renter Beneficiaries by Race

Race or Ethnicity	Number of Households	Pct. Of Total
White	151	82.5%
Black	27	14.8%
American Indian./ Alaskan Native	3	1.6%
Blk. African Amer & White	2	1.1%
Total =	183	100.0%

As noted previously, HUD requires the state of Ohio to establish five-year goals as part of the Consolidated Plan Strategy. That table includes all of the activities that would benefit renters, including homebuyer assistance and rental assistance. However the beneficiaries that are considered in this section are those assisted with newly constructed or rehabilitated permanent rental housing units. Therefore, the data from Table 2A was adjusted to include only these activities, and that data appears on the following page for a single year. Note that the total number of households benefiting is not completely reflective of what was funded in 2009, but of households that benefited in 2009 and includes projects from various grants awarded from 2000 through 2007, but these households were reported to OHCP in 2009 and these figures will be compared with the stated goals. The stated goals in the Consolidated Plan Strategy included all of the units that would be produced by the project, and only a portion of these (the assisted units) are reported, which is a figure less than this total, although usually all of the units in a project are affordable to and occupied by lower income households. Therefore the most useful figures to examine are from the data in Tables A-2 and B-2, which are the percentages of beneficiaries assisted based on the corresponding figures in Tables A-1 and B-1.

Also, HUD established new reporting categories which differ somewhat from the categories used to set goals set in 2005. With these limitations in mind, the data in the tables A-1 and B-1 indicate that the renter beneficiaries reported in 2009 are substantially different from the projected goals. The largest segment accounting for this difference is between the small and large family goals that was projected at 51%, compared to the 2 parent related and 1 parent related household, which accounted for only 26.8% of households in 2009. The single non-elderly households and other households reported in 2009 accounted for over 42% of all beneficiaries, compared to the goal of "other households", which was projected to be 20.5%. The single non-elderly households which were 37.2% of the total reported beneficiaries in 2009, which is a decrease of about 5% over the 2008 figure of 43%. The projected goal for elderly households of 28.3% was fairly close to the actual percentage of 31.1% of all households beneficiaries reported in 2009. The breakdown of beneficiaries by income shows that the reported beneficiaries in the 0-50% of median income range was 92.9% of the total, which is close to the goal of 93.4%. The data reported for renter households in the 0-30% of median income category was 52.5% of the total beneficiaries, nearly double the goal of 33%.

Table A-1: Single-Year Renter Beneficiary Goals by Household Type and Income Categories

Income Range	Small (2-4 Person) Related	Large (+4 Person) Related	Elderly (1-2 Person)	Other	Totals	Percent of Total
0-30% of Median Income	101	43	87	58	290	33.3%
31-50% of Median Income	183	78	157	105	523	60.1%
51-80% of Median Income	27	12	3	16	57	6.6%
Totals =	312	133	246	178	870	100.0%
Percent of Total =	35.8%	15.3%	28.3%	20.5%	100.0%	

Table B-1: Actual 2009 Renter Beneficiaries by HUD Households and Income Categories

Income Range	Total	Pct. Of Total	Single / Non Elderly	Elderly (62 yrs. +)	Related / Single Parent	Related / Two Parent	Other
0-30% of Median Income	96	52.5%	45	23	19	4	5
31-50% of Median Income	74	40.4%	19	33	13	8	1
51-60% of Median Income	5	2.7%	1		2	2	
61-80% of Median Income	8	4.4%	3	1		1	3
Grand Total	183	100.0%	68	57	34	15	9
Pct. Of Total=			37.2%	31.1%	18.6%	8.2%	4.9%

Table A-2: Five Year Beneficiary Goals by Percent of Total Units

Income Range	Total	Small Related	Large Related	Elderly	Other
0-30% of Median Income	33.3%	11.7%	5.0%	10.0%	6.7%
31-50% of Median Income	60.1%	21.0%	9.0%	18.0%	12.0%
51-80% of Median Income	6.6%	3.1%	1.3%	0.3%	1.8%
Totals =	100.0%	35.8%	15.3%	28.3%	20.5%

Table B-2: Actual Beneficiaries by Percent of Total Units Reported During 2009

Income Range	Total	Pct. Of Total	Non Elderly	Elderly (62 yrs. +)	Single Parent	Related / Two Parent	Other
0-30% of Median Income	96	52.5%	66.2%	33.8%	27.9%	5.9%	7.4%
31-50% of Median Income	74	40.4%	27.9%	48.5%	19.1%	11.8%	1.5%
51-80% of Median Income	13	7.1%	5.9%	1.5%	2.9%	4.4%	4.4%
Grand Total	183	100.0%	37.2%	31.1%	18.6%	8.2%	4.9%

A breakdown of renter households by bedroom size and number of persons residing in the household is shown in Table 45. Of the 183 assisted renter households reported in 2009, the largest percentage of people were housed in two-bedrooms (47%), followed by one bedroom (28.4%) units and only about 16% of households were housed in three bedroom units. The number of one-bedroom households decreased from 2008 by 52 units whereas the two-bedroom decreased from 2008 by 26 units. Only about 19.6% of renter beneficiary households consisted of households of three or more persons.

Table 50: Renter Beneficiaries by Bedroom Size and Persons in Household

Number of Bedrooms in Unit	Number of Persons in Household						Total Units	Total Pct.
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Zero Bedroom	9						9	4.9%
One-Bedroom	50	1	1				52	28.4%
Two-Bedroom	47	26	9	3	1		86	47.0%
Three-Bedroom	2	1	10	10	6	1	30	16.4%
Four-Bedroom			1	3	1	1	6	3.3%
Totals =	108	28	21	16	8	2	183	100.0%
Pct. Of Total =	59.0%	15.3%	11.5%	8.7%	4.4%	1.1%	100.0%	

Further analysis revealed that 31.1% of the one and two-person households were elderly. Of the 108 one-person households, 58 (53.7%) were housed in units with one bedroom, with 50 (46.2%) housed in two-bedroom units. Most of the two-person households (96.4%) were housed in units that were one or two bedrooms. One two-person household (3.6%) was housed in units of 3 or more bedrooms. For households of five or more persons, all households were housed in 3 or 4 bedroom units with the exception of one 5-person household that was housed in a two-bedroom unit. It would appear from the data in Table 50 that all households of 2 persons or less have units that are large enough (or larger) to accommodate the occupants when compared to the family size, and, except for a few issues noted above, that most larger families are also adequately housed to avoid over crowding.

Table 51: Cost per Renter Household by Activity Type

As shown in Table 51, although nearly twice as many units were rehabilitated as those newly constructed, the overall cost per household (or unit) for new construction was over twice the cost of rehabilitation.

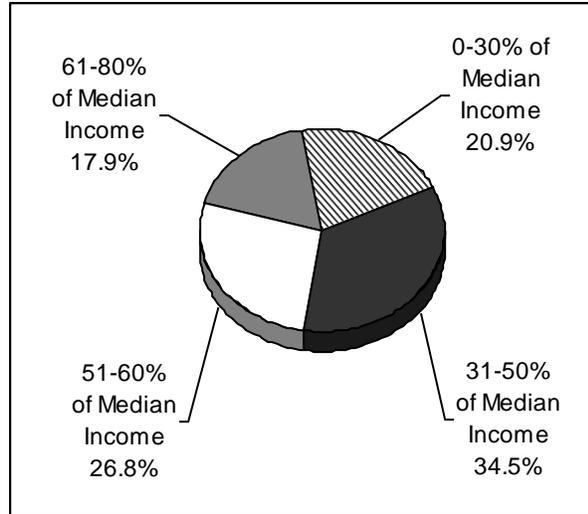
Activity Type	Total Assistance	Total Households	Cost Per Household
New Construction	\$6,100,000	55	\$110,909
Rehabilitation	\$5,578,639	128	\$43,583
Grand Total	\$11,678,639	183	\$63,818

Low- and Moderate-Income Owner Households (0-80% of Median Income)

Owner households that were assisted in FY '09 are represented in Figure 14 by income category, which shows that nearly 55.4% of the owner beneficiaries were below 50% of the area median income.

Owner-occupants who benefited from housing assistance are summarized in Table 52 by income group and household type. The largest category of assisted owner households was the elderly, who accounted for 20.9% of total households. Over 59% of elderly households were below 50% of the area median income, which accounted for 22.2% of all assisted owner households, which is similar to last year.

Figure 14: Owner Beneficiaries by Median Income Category



Single-parent and two-parent households combined for a total is 456 households, which represents 47.6% of all assisted owner households reported in 2009. About 25.6% of parent households (245) were related two-parent households, with single-parent households accounting for 22% (211). The single parent households group had a total of 110 households below 50% of median income at over 52%. The “Single Non-Elderly” households accounted for 20.9% of the total owner households.

Table 52: FY '09 Owner Beneficiaries by Income Group and Household Type

Income Range	Total	Pct. Of Total	Single/ Non Elderly	Elderly (62 yrs. +)	Related/ Single Parent	Related/ Two Parent	Other
0-30% of Median Income	200	20.9%	54	57	45	26	18
31-50% of Median Income	330	34.5%	64	109	65	67	25
51-60% of Median Income	256	26.8%	46	34	54	97	25
61-80% of Median Income	171	17.9%	36	24	47	55	9
Totals=	957	100%	200	224	211	245	77
Pct. Of Total =		100%	20.9%	23.4%	22.0%	25.6%	8.0%

Table 53 shows the homeowner households that were assisted based on the race of the head of the household. The beneficiaries were predominately non-minority households (93.9%), with the percentage of minority households assisted at 6.1%

Table 54 shows that the vast majority (42%) of owner households were assisted with home repair, followed by housing rehabilitation (33.7%), acquisition (19.6%) and new construction at (4%). Table 54 also shows owner households by the cost of the activity. The data shows that the majority of resources expended on owner households went for housing rehabilitation assistance (51%), followed by acquisition and acquisition/rehab (28.2%), repair (13.4%), and new construction (6.5%) respectively. As noted in this table, acquisition, which is homebuyer assistance, sometimes involves rehabilitation or repair, because the unit must meet the CHIP program's Residential Rehabilitation Standards, local housing codes and lead-based paint requirements before being transferred to the new owner.

Table 54 also shows owner household beneficiary data by cost per household by activity type. Acquisition/Rehab and Rehabilitation were the costliest activities with respect to funds expended per household at \$27,457 and \$27,596 respectively, followed by New Construction and Acquisition//New Construction. Home Repair had the lowest cost per unit at \$5,766.

Table 53: Owner Beneficiaries by Race of Household Head

Other Multi-Racial Ethnicity	Number of Households	Pct. Of Total
White	899	93.9%
Black	40	4.2%
American Indian./ Alaskan Native	2	0.2%
Blk. African Amer & White	7	0.7%
Am. Ind./Alsa. Nat. & Blk Afr. Amer.	2	0.2%
Other Multi-Racial	7	0.7%
Total =	957	100%

Table 54: Owner Households by Activity Type and Cost

Activity Type	Total Assistance	Total Households	Cost Per Household
Acq./New Construct.	\$60,000	3	\$20,000
Acquisition Only	\$106,899	14	\$7,636
Acquisition/Rehab	\$4,695,094	171	\$27,457
New Construction	\$1,133,704	43	\$26,365
Rehab Only	\$8,913,644	323	\$27,596
Repair Only	\$2,323,739	403	\$5,766
Grand Total =	\$17,233,080	957	\$18,007

Housing Rehabilitation

During FY '09, 323 owner households were reported receiving rehabilitation assistance, as shown by the data in Table 55, which is 360 less than in 2008. Over 54.8% of households had incomes below 50% of the area median income. Table 55 also shows that most owner households that received assistance were related/parent households (52.6%), followed by elderly households (21.4%). Nearly 71% of the assisted elderly households had incomes below 50% of the area median income, which is larger than any other group.

Table 55: Housing Rehabilitation Beneficiaries by Income and Household Type

Income Range	Total	Pct. Of Total	Single/ Non Elderly	Elderly (62 yrs. +)	Related/ Single Parent	Related/ Two Parent	Other
0-30% of Median Income	73	22.6%	22	17	22	6	6
31-50% of Median Income	104	32.2%	22	32	21	21	8
51-60% of Median Income	85	26.3%	8	10	19	41	7
61-80% of Median Income	61	18.9%	8	10	14	25	4
Totals=	323	100%	60	69	76	93	25
Pct. Of Total=			18.6%	21.4%	23.5%	28.8%	7.7%

Two parent households were the largest segment of parent households, accounting for over 28.8% of the total households, followed by related households with single parents at nearly 23.5%. Nearly 58% of the single-parent households were at or below 50% of median income.

The households that received rehabilitation assistance are shown in Table 56 according to the number of bedrooms in the unit, which is also an indicator of unit size. The vast majority of assisted households (58.8%) resided in three-bedroom units, with the second largest group residing in two-bedroom households accounting for 21.7% of total households.

Table 56: Households Assisted with Rehabilitation by Bedrooms in Unit

Number of Bedrooms in Unit	Number of Persons in Household								Total Units	Pct. Of Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
One-Bedroom	6	1	1						8	2.5%
Two-Bedroom	31	20	12	5	2				70	21.7%
Three-Bedroom	36	49	43	32	19	8	3		190	58.8%
Four-Bedroom	10	9	7	10	3	5	1	1	46	14.2%
Five-Bedroom (or more)	1	2		1	2	1	2		9	2.8%
Totals =	84	81	63	48	26	14	6	1	323	100%
Pct. Of Total =	26.0%	25.1%	19.5%	14.9%	8.0%	4.3%	1.9%	0.3%	100.0%	

Home Repair

The households that received home repair assistance are shown in Table 57, by household type and according to income category. A total of 403 households benefited from repair assistance, with nearly 64% of assisted households having incomes below 50% of the area median income, which is the largest percentage for any of the owner activities. Not surprisingly, the majority of households that received home repair assistance were elderly, comprising 35.2% of the total households. The percent of households below 50% of the area median income was also greatest for elderly households, just over 76.7%.

Table 57: Households Assisted with Home Repair by Household Type

Income Range	Total	Pct. of Total	Single/ Non Elderly	Elderly (62 yrs. +)	Related/ Single Parent	Related/ Two Parent	Other
0-30% of Median Income	104	25.8%	24	39	16	15	10
31-50% of Median Income	153	38.0%	19	70	26	26	12
51-60% of Median Income	77	19.1%	11	21	13	27	5
61-80% of Median Income	69	17.1%	12	12	17	23	5
Totals=	403	100%	66	142	72	91	32
Pct. Of Total=			16.4%	35.2%	17.9%	22.6%	7.9%

Acquisition /Homebuyer Assistance

Owner acquisition or homebuyer assistance projects can be performed in several ways. A project can involve the acquisition of land with units then constructed on them and sold to homebuyers.

Alternatively, a household can be provided down payment assistance to acquire existing housing that is either on the market or can be newly constructed. Also, rehabilitation assistance can be provided in conjunction with the acquisition, so that the unit meets basic code and program standards. Table 58 shows the breakdown of these various types of acquisition activities, along with the total cost of the activity, the number of households assisted and the cost per household.

Table 58: Homebuyer Assistance by Income Category and Household Type

Income Range	Total	Pct. of Total	Single / Non Elderly	Elderly (62 yrs. +)	Related / Single Parent	Related / Two Parent	Other
0-30% of Median Income	14	7.4%	7	1	5	1	
31-50% of Median Income	60	31.9%	22	6	14	14	4
51-60% of Median Income	79	42.0%	25	2	20	19	13
61-80% of Median Income	35	18.6%	14	1	14	6	
Totals =	188	100%	68	10	53	40	17
Pct. Of Total =	100%		36.2%	5.3%	28.2%	21.3%	9.0%

Table 58 also shows the number of households that were given homebuyer assistance by income group and household type. Most households were related/parent households (49.4%), with most being related single-parent households (28.2%), which is larger than any other individual household category except for the single non-elderly (36.2%). 39.3% of households had incomes that were in the 51-80% median income range, as

qualifying for private mortgage financing requires that households have higher incomes than for other activities.

Table 59 shows homebuyer households by race which generally reflects the minority populations within the area served by homebuyer assistance projects, and, specifically, the area served by the Community Housing Improvement Program, which is outside of the major metropolitan areas.

Table 59: Homebuyer Households by Race

Race or Ethnicity	Number of Households	Pct. Of Total
White	181	96.3%
Black	6	3.2%
Other Multi-Racial	1	0.5%
Total =	188	100.0%

Table 60 shows homebuyer activities by cost, which averaged around \$25,862 per households assisted, the vast majority of which received homebuyer assistance with housing rehabilitation at an average cost per household of \$27,457.

Table 60: Homebuyer Acquisition Activities by Total Cost and Cost per Household

Activity Type	Total Assistance	Total Households	Cost Per Household
Acq./New Construct.	\$60,000	3	\$20,000
Acquisition Only	\$106,899	14	\$7,636
Acquisition/Rehab	\$4,695,094	171	\$27,457
Grand Total =	\$4,861,993	188	\$25,862

Table 61 shows the relative distribution of households that received homebuyer assistance by the size of unit (number of bedrooms). Most of the households acquired units that were three-bedroom units (68.1%), followed by two-bedroom units (21.3%) and four-bedroom units (9%).

Table 61: Homebuyer Beneficiary Households by Person in Household and Unit Size

Number of Bedrooms in Unit	Number of Persons in Household							Total Units	Pct. Of Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
One-Bedroom	3							3	1.6%
Two-Bedroom	13	17	8	2				40	21.3%
Three-Bedroom	40	36	27	18	5	2		128	68.1%
Four-Bedroom	4	1	4	1	5	1	1	17	9.0%
Grand Total	60	54	39	21	10	3	1	188	
Pct. Of Total =	31.9%	28.7%	20.7%	11.2%	5.3%	1.6%	0.5%	100.0%	

Over 81% of the assisted households were 3 persons or less, with nearly 61% of the assisted households at 2 persons or less, with more than half of which were two-person households. Several four-person households acquired two-bedroom units and two households with five or more persons acquired units of three bedrooms or less. Overcrowding may be an issue in these units.

Table 61 also shows the number of persons per household provided acquisition/homebuyer assistance. One of the difficulties in analyzing this information is that this need is not reflected in the CHAS needs data for owner households because these persons are likely to be renters, or at least not owners, prior to receiving homebuyer assistance. Thus, it is more rational to look at the renter needs data instead.

This data does indicate that small (2-4 person) renter households have a significant housing need and particularly a rent burden in all income ranges, and more than large related households when comparing the data in the 50-80% income range, both in numbers and percent. However, large related households appear to have a proportionally greater “non-cost burden need”, which is likely associated with overcrowding. Table 61 does show that the majority of homebuyer households (153 or 81%) are 1-3 person households.

New Construction

The new construction activity is usually undertaken in cases where the housing unit cannot be rehabilitated cost-effectively and is replaced with a new unit. A total of just over \$1.1 million assistance was provided through this activity, which is an average of about \$26,365 per household. As shown in Table 62, about 51% of the 43 households that benefited had incomes below 50% of the area median income. Over 72% were related households, of which 48% were related two-parent households. Table 62 provides information on the size of the households, cross-tabulated by the size of the unit. The majority of households (74.4%) were assisted with three-bedroom units, and 18.6% with four-bedroom units. Two households that were assisted with three bedroom units consisted of only one person.

Table 62: Households Benefiting from New Construction during 2009 by Income Category and Household Type

Income Range	Total	Pct. Of Total	Single / Non Elderly	Elderly (62 yrs. +)	Related / Single Parent	Related / Two Parent	Other
0-30% of Median Income	9	20.9%	1		2	4	2
31-50% of Median Income	13	30.2%	1	1	4	6	1
51-60% of Median Income	15	34.9%	2	1	2	10	
61-80% of Median Income	6	14.0%	2	1	2	1	
Totals=	43	100.0%	6	3	10	21	3
Pct. Of Total=	100.0%		14.0%	7.0%	23.3%	48.8%	7.0%

Table 63: Households Benefiting from New Construction in 2009 by Unit Size and Household Size

Number of Bedrooms in Unit	Number of Persons in Household							Total Units	Pct. Of Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Two-Bedroom	1	1						2	4.7%
Three-Bedroom	2	6	10	9	3	2		32	74.4%
Four Bedroom		1	2	1	2	1	1	8	18.6%
Five-Bedroom							1	1	2.3%
Totals =	3	8	12	10	5	3	2	43	100.0%
Pct. Of Total =	7.0%	18.6%	27.9%	23.3%	11.6%	7.0%	4.7%	100.0%	

Evaluation Analysis of Housing Beneficiaries

The households that were reported as assisted in 2009 are generally consistent with the overall goals and priorities set in the Consolidated Plan Strategy and the stated goals for the programs involved, as described in the 2009 Consolidated Plan (Action Plan). As shown in Table 42, a total of 1,140 low- and moderate-income households benefitted from housing assistance. The vast majority of households (61.4%) had incomes below 50% of the area median income, and over 25% had incomes below 30% of the area median. This proportion of renters was less than the proportion of renters expected to benefit in this income group, which the Consolidated Plan Strategy set at 66%. The types of households that benefitted did vary from the goals in two areas. The “related households” benefitting were reported at 44%, which was lower than the expected goals of 51%, but was an increase of 20% from FY 2008. Also, the number of “other” household beneficiaries was 7.5%, much lower than the stated goal of 20.5%. The single, non-elderly household category comprised 23.5% of the total number of households benefitting, which is a decrease from 2008. The report data indicated a large number of single households with household sizes of 2 or more persons, which would suggest single people living with roommates.

The owner beneficiaries were also basically consistent with the Consolidated Plan Strategy and program goals, which called for 72% of beneficiaries to be below 50% of the median income, whereas the actual figure was 55.4% in 2009.

Household types that benefited were rational for the activities and programs, with the possible exception of homebuyer assistance where, once again this year, a large proportion of beneficiaries were single households. Additionally, there is some question about some larger families purchasing homes three or fewer bedrooms which could result in overcrowding. However, HUD does not require the state to establish goals for owner households by household type or size, so these issues are not inconsistent with the stated goals in the Consolidated Plan Strategy. Nonetheless, OHCP will continue to examine these issues and discuss them with local housing program administrators during its planning meetings.

Evaluation Analysis of Non-Housing Beneficiaries

Tables 44 and 45 contain information on Community Development and Economic Development Activities. HUD does not require the state to obtain any other data on these beneficiaries other than what is reported in these tables, so not much analysis can be done of the beneficiaries. The beneficiary report data for community development activities indicate that 64.5% of the beneficiaries were low- or moderate-income, and, for economic development activities, 43.9% were low- and moderate income. Refer to the OHCP performance measures for these programs, which provide a more detailed assessment of the impact of community and economic development programs.

Conclusions Based on Self-Evaluation and Beneficiary Analysis

The State’s FY 2009 Annual Performance Report did not contain any information that indicated a need to change our programs for FY 2011. All 2009 funds were awarded to communities and organizations pursuant to the 2009 plan and the Analysis of Beneficiaries indicated that funds were benefitting the appropriate household types and income classifications.

Other Actions

The Other Actions section provides information on activities that generally do not involve the distribution of funds to directly benefit communities and residents, but serve to support the implementation of programs. This includes reporting on training and technical assistance activities to improve the capacity of grantees to implement programs, and actions taken to leverage additional funds and coordinate with other federal and state programs.

1. Actions Taken To Address the Needs of the Homeless

Ohio has developed a continuum of care for homeless persons that covers the non-urban areas of the state. The process involves state government, statewide housing and homeless advocates, homeless and formerly homeless persons, non-governmental funders and local service providers. The process is focused on achieving the following goals:

- Improving community strategies through collaboration of housing and human service providers at the state and local levels;
- Increasing the organizational capacity of local providers of housing and services for homeless persons; and
- Securing public- and private-sector resources for Continuum of Care programs.

Ohio Interagency Council on Homelessness and Housing

Within state government a number of agencies are involved with aspects of the statewide Continuum of Care and the coordination of policies and programs addressing the needs of Ohio's homeless population. The Ohio Interagency Council on Homelessness and Housing (Interagency Council) is a statewide partnership designed to provide a coordinated effort for state, federal, and local response to the challenge of ending homelessness with emphasis on ending chronic homelessness. The Interagency Council has several policy teams that focus on specific issues affecting homeless persons including chronic homelessness, homeless families and discharge planning. Below is a list of the state agencies involved in the Interagency Council:

- Ohio Department of Development (ODOD)
- Ohio Department of Mental Health (ODMH)
- Ohio Department of Human Services (ODHS)
- Ohio Department of Education (ODE)
- Ohio Department of Aging (ODA)
- Ohio Department of Health (ODH)
- Ohio Department of Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services (ODADAS)
- Ohio Department of Developmental Disabilities
- Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (ODRC)
- Ohio Department of Youth Services (ODYS)
- Ohio Department of Department of Developmental Disabilities
- Ohio Housing Finance Agency (OHFA)

- Governor's Office of Veterans Affairs
- Governor's Office of Faith Based and Community Initiatives

The ODOD has developed a participatory planning process to facilitate the development and implementation of the state's continuum of care system. The following statewide advisory groups were convened to provide input and policy guidance to the Department on programs and issues relative to the Continuum of Care strategy:

- Ohio Consolidated Plan Advisory Committee
- Ohio Supportive Housing Advisory Group
- Housing Development Assistance Program Advisory Group
- Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS Program Advisory Group
- Ohio Housing Trust Fund Advisory Committee
- ODADAS Housing Advisory Council
- Mental Health Housing Committee
- State Housing Partnerships
- COHHIO Board of Trustees
- Continuum of Care Advisory Committee

Ohio's Continuum of Care

Ohio's Continuum of Care system is community based. The state's role is to provide resources and technical assistance to local communities, and facilitate the development of local Continuum of Care. This is evident in the state's requirement that local communities receiving state grant funds demonstrate collaboration and coordination among the various components of the local continuum of care. The community's role is to determine needs, coordinate local service delivery, identify gaps in the continuum and develop strategies for addressing those gaps. Ohio's Continuum of Care includes programs and services funded at the state and local level to address each component of the continuum: outreach, assessment, homelessness prevention, emergency shelter, transitional housing and permanent supportive housing.

Outreach, Assessment and Homeless Prevention

Many communities throughout the state are developing coordinated systems for outreach to homeless individuals and families. Churches, law enforcement, hospitals and human services agencies usually serve as the initial contact point from which people are referred to homeless providers. In some communities centralized intake and referral systems are supported through local United Way funding. Furthermore, every county has at least one mental health center that provides assessment on a referral or walk-in basis. The following programs sponsored by state agencies are helping to fill the gap for outreach, assessment and homeless prevention services.

Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH), administered by ODMH provides nearly \$1 million per year to provide outreach to mentally ill homeless persons. PATH funds outreach workers to identify homeless persons with mental illness in places such as soup kitchens, shelters and bus terminals. Over time, the workers establish rapport with the individual and link the person with a system of care and services, including housing.

The Ohio Housing Trust Fund Request for Proposals (OHTF RFP) program provides funding for homeless prevention programs and activities. This includes: emergency rental, mortgage and utility assistance. The Emergency Food and Shelter Program funds (funded through FEMA at \$358,000 a year) are distributed on a formula basis to all of Ohio's 88 counties. These flexible funds are used by a comprehensive network of non-profit organizations to meet the immediate needs of homeless and low-income people, including food, clothing, transportation and simple medical problems. However, the primary uses for these funds are to provide emergency rent payments and access to shelter (i.e. hotel/motel vouchers or direct payments to shelters).

Emergency Shelter

ODOD provides grants to eligible nonprofit organizations and units of local government to maintain, operate and staff emergency shelters for the homeless and to provide essential services to the homeless through Combined Emergency Shelter Grant/Supportive Housing for the Homeless (Combined ESG/SHH) Program. In addition, Ohio supports the operation of domestic violence shelters by collecting and distributing a marriage license tax and other fees. ODHS administers federal HHS funds for domestic violence shelters for a total of \$3.4 million per year.

Transitional Housing

ODOD provides transitional through the Combined ESG/SHH program and the OHTF RFP program. Transitional housing programs provide longer term housing (six months to two years) along with services such as child care, case management and housing search and placement services to help homeless families and individuals acquire the skills and resources needed to obtain and maintain permanent housing.

Permanent Housing

ODOD provides funding for permanent supportive housing through the Combined ESG/SHH program. This includes long-term housing targeted at chronically homeless persons with mental illness, chemical dependency, AIDS/HIV related diseases, or serious permanent physical disabilities. These programs are designed to maximize the ability of handicapped homeless individuals and families to live as independently as possible within the permanent housing environment. In addition, permanent housing with supportive services for persons with mental illness or other disabilities is provided through HUD's Section 811 program, and through two programs of the Ohio Department of Mental Health: the Community Capital program and the Housing Assistance Payment (HAP) program. The ODMH Community Capital program funds up to 75% of the development cost for permanent housing which is integrated into communities and linked to supportive services. In addition, ODMH administers the \$6.3 million state-funded HAP program to provide temporary monthly operating subsidies for persons in rental housing who are awaiting Section 8 rental assistance.

Ohio has built an effective system for developing affordable housing for low-income households through the use of federal CDBG and HOME funds, Ohio Housing Tax Credits, bank financing and state resources. The competitive selection processes for the ODOD-administered resources ensure that projects serving lower income households will receive priority. An estimated 10% of the 3,000 rental units produced each year through this system will serve homeless and formerly homeless households.

Persons with serious mental illnesses

Persons with mental illness, who comprise about 13% of the homeless population, have access to services through local mental health agencies which are located in every county and are governed by Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Mental Health Services boards. These services include assessment, crisis intervention and counseling. As noted, some communities also have special PATH outreach program, and/or a Housing Assistance Payment program.

Persons with AIDS

The Ohio Department of Development provides funding for homeless and low-income persons with AIDS through the Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) Program. The HOPWA Program provides emergency rental and utility assistance payments, permanent supportive housing, and permanent housing referrals to address the housing needs of persons with AIDS. The Ohio Department of Health administers funds made available by the Ryan White Act and focuses its efforts on prevention, treatment services and case management.

Persons with alcohol and/or drug addiction

Persons with alcohol and/or drug addiction are served through agencies governed by local Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Mental Health Services boards. Outpatient services are available statewide, but there is a significant lack of residential treatment. The OHTF Request for Proposal (RFP) Program provides funding for transitional housing programs for chemically dependent individuals. Currently, thirteen non-profit organizations receive RFP grants to assist this population.

Veterans

Veterans are served through a number of programs that provide outreach and homeless services statewide, including a Veterans Service Commission in every county, several VA hospitals and Vietnam Veterans of America. These programs help homeless veterans sign up for public assistance, health care and other services.

Families with children

Families with children are the fastest growing segment of the homeless population. Coordination among several agencies human services, child welfare, employment and health care is essential. A number of communities have adopted a family development model. This model helps the family set goals and provides support to achieve them. In many areas of the state, the community action agency coordinates services for low-income families including outreach and emergency services for those that are homeless or at risk for homelessness.

2. Lead-Based Paint

During the 2009 program year, Ohio continued to devote resources to provide the 1-day Renovator's and Remodeler's Training Program (see Section 11). This program was open at nominal cost to contractors and workers throughout the state. The goal of this activity is to encourage as many contractors as possible to become trained to work lead safely, which will build the workforce needed in order to continue to maintain the state's affordable housing stock.

Another technical assistance effort was the continued implementation of the On-Site Technical Assistance Program, through which trainers from the Corporation for Ohio Appalachian Development (COAD) would visit local communities to assess the appropriateness and effectiveness of their lead hazard control activities, particularly with respect to lead-safe renovation. This gave lead-safe renovation trainers the opportunity to advise local housing staff with implementing in the field the hazard control techniques that were taught in the classroom, and to review policies and procedures to assure programs were in compliance with federal and state regulations.

Additionally, OHCP updated its rehabilitation Standards within its Housing Handbook to include a chapter on lead-based paint compliance. This chapter addresses a number of frequently asked questions and provides a set of uniform standards that complement the regulations.

Local housing programs continued to move forward with training local contractors and staff to deal with lead-based paint. Regulatory compliance has significantly increased the cost of housing rehabilitation while decreasing overall production compared to several years ago. Some communities continue to budget significant amounts of funding for home repair, rental assistance or new construction as an alternative to housing rehabilitation. Nevertheless, much of Ohio's housing stock was built before 1950 and the need to preserve this housing stock through rehabilitation will continue to be a priority.

As noted in the Community Housing Improvement Program summary, grants to local communities were made through the CHIP in 2009 that will result in the rehabilitation of 419 owner and renter units. An additional 125 rental units were rehabilitated through the Housing Development Assistance Program. The HUD regulations require that housing built before 1978 be made lead safe during the rehabilitation process, unless specifically exempted by the regulations.

3. Affirmative Marketing & Fair Housing

All State recipients certify its program will be conducted and administered in conformity with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 USC 2000d et seq.) and the Fair Housing Act (42 USC 3601-20), and that it will affirmatively further fair housing.

Affirmative Marketing

State recipients and subrecipients receiving CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA funds are required to adopt policies and procedures that inform the public, potential tenants, and property owners of its Affirmative Marketing Policy. At a minimum, the Affirmative

Marketing Policy of a state recipient must commit to including the Equal Housing Opportunity logotype in press releases and solicitations for participation in the federal programs. The state recipients are also required to have a policy for referrals of questions and complaints to an agency or organization that can provide advice on federal housing laws.

At least once annually, state recipients will conduct a public outreach effort that will make information available to the public on rental units that have received assistance. Minimally, this information will include the address of the units, the type of units, and the address and phone number of the owner.

At a minimum, the Affirmative Marketing Policy will require that owners of projects containing five or more units receiving HOME assistance will comply with the following requirements:

1. Subsequent to receiving HOME assistance and throughout the period of affordability, the owner shall annually provide information on HOME-assisted units to an agency that serves LMI persons.
2. If any units are publicly advertised during the period of affordability, the Equal Opportunity Housing Logo must accompany the advertisement.
3. The owner must display the Equal Housing Opportunity logo and fair housing poster in an area accessible to the public (e.g., the rental office).
4. The owner will maintain information on the race, sex, and ethnicity of tenants to demonstrate the results of the owner's affirmative marketing efforts.
5. The owner will, for the period of affordability, maintain information demonstrating compliance with sections 1, 2 and 4 above, and will make such information available to the state recipient, subrecipient or the state of Ohio upon request. Each recipient or subrecipient shall maintain records indicating compliance with the above policies, including:
 - Records documenting the recipient's or subrecipient's annual outreach efforts to Affirmatively Market HOME-assisted units. The state (or state recipients in the case of decentralized programs) will conduct an annual evaluation of the effectiveness of these efforts. Minimally, this evaluation shall include a discussion with the organizations or agencies identified in section 1 above as to the number of referrals made on the basis of the information provided by the owners of HOME-assisted units. The evaluation may also include a review of the information maintained pursuant to section 4 above to review the characteristics of the tenant population for specific projects.
 - Monitoring records (to be maintained by the recipient or subrecipient) of owners of HOME-assisted units that indicate the extent to which the owner has complied with the requirements of sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 above, and remedies to resolve instances of non-compliance.

Compliance with these requirements is determined during on-site or desk monitoring reviews.

OHCP's civil rights specialist provides technical assistance to Ohio Housing Finance Agency (OHFA) staff during the review process of the Housing Development Assistance Program (HDAP) applications. OHCP also provides technical assistance and when OHFA staff conducts monitoring of HDAP grants. The civil rights specialist also provides technical assistance to OHCP recipients and their affiliates regarding civil rights issues. Recipients of state trust funds are also required to comply with the same requirements.

The civil rights specialist assists the HDAP housing development specialists review annual reporting forms, which evaluate the recipients' affirmative marketing strategies. The reporting process requires recipients to specifically discuss and document their compliance with the minimum requirements of OHCP's affirmative marketing policy. If the recipient does not comply, OHCP may request, after the grantee is given sufficient time to comply, require HOME, CDBG, ESG, HOPWA and/or state trust funds be returned. OHCP may also place any current and/or future grants funds to non-compliant grantee on hold status until compliance is obtained.

Fair Housing

The requires all Community Development and Community Housing Improvement Program recipients to annually conduct a Fair Housing Program which meets the state's minimum requirements.

The minimum requirements are:

(1) Units of local government receiving State CDBG or HOME funds for the first time must conduct, or be covered by, an analysis to determine the impediments to fair housing choice within their respective communities. The analysis must cover impediments based on race, color, creed, sex, national origin, age, disability, and familial status. Based upon the conclusions of this analysis, recipients must identify and develop proposed actions to affirmatively further fair housing at the local level. Additionally, the proposed actions must meet the State's minimum fair housing program requirements [See item (3) below].

The analysis and proposed actions must be submitted to the State for review and approval within three months of grant award. (The delay in conducting a fair housing analysis; however, cannot be used as justification for delaying actions to affirmatively further fair housing. The Fair Housing Act, as amended, is applicable in its own terms because the HCDA expressly makes the Fair Housing Act applicable to the CDBG and HOME programs.)

Proposed fair housing actions and the analysis are presented in the application. If the unit of local government is covered by a current analysis and actions being undertaken as a requirement of the Formula Allocation Program or another current approved State CDBG or HOME program, a certification of coverage, and identification of the current program identifying the administering local unit of government and agency of the on-going program must be submitted in the application. However, OHCP may require additional actions if the unit of local government is not receiving adequate coverage and/or it is participating in housing programs.

Local units of government must carry out and clearly document that they have carried out the appropriate official actions, relating to housing and community development, to remedy or mitigate those conditions limiting fair housing choice.

(2) Units of local government previously receiving State CDBG or HOME funds are expected to continue to update their analysis to determine the impediments to fair housing choice within their respective communities. The analysis must cover impediments based on race, color, creed, sex, national origin, age, disability, and familial status. Based upon the conclusions of this analysis, recipients must identify and develop proposed actions to affirmatively further fair housing at the local level.

Additionally, the proposed actions must meet the State's minimum fair housing program requirements [See item (3) below.] The proposed actions must be submitted to the State for review and approval with the Formula Allocation Program or another approved current State CDBG program. In the latter case, a certification of coverage, an identification of the current program identifying the administering local unit of government and agency of the on-going program must be submitted in the application. However, OHCP may require additional actions if the unit of local government is not receiving adequate coverage and/or it is participating in housing programs.

Local units of government must carry out and clearly document that they have carried out the appropriate official actions, relating to housing and community development, to remedy or mitigate those conditions limiting fair housing choice.

(3) The State's minimum fair housing program requirements are:

(a) Conduct or update an analysis of impediments to fair housing choice. In cases where a unit of local government is not specifically covered by the Formula analysis, an analysis must be conducted within three months of approval of its application for CDBG or HOME funds.

(b) Appoint a local fair housing coordinator, who is an employee of the unit of local government, who will generally be accessible Monday through Friday. A consultant or local agency may be substituted if reasonable access to the provider can be assured and upon written approval of OHCP. The name, agency, address, and phone number must be reported to OHCP and approved.

(c) Establish and implement a process to receive fair housing complaints and forward the complaint to the Ohio Civil Rights Commission, which is charged with investigation and enforcement. Records must describe the type of referral, copies of Housing Discrimination Complaint records (HUD-903 or equivalent), date of the referral, and any follow-up action.

(d) Conduct training to provide education material and activities to:

(i) Residents of areas in which CDBG or HOME activities are being undertaken; or to special populations affected by the activities;

(ii) Three civic groups or schools; and

(iii) If undertaking homebuyer education, training must contain a fair housing component.

Provide an agenda, minutes, a description of the audience, and any follow-up to occur for each session.

(e) Develop and distribute fair housing information and materials (posters, brochures, or materials) to 10 area agencies, organizations, or public events (county fair, post office, employment services office, etc.). The telephone number (including a telephone number for use by the hearing impaired) of the local fair housing coordinator must be revealed in this information or materials. A list of the places of distribution, dates of distribution, and estimated quantities of material distributed must be maintained.

If a unit of local government is undertaking residential rehabilitation or new construction, tenant based rental assistance or down payment assistance, fair housing information must be provided to each applicant and/or recipient of assistance.

(f) If a unit of local government has a fair housing resolution or ordinance, the resolution or ordinance must include coverage for all protected groups. State review and approval of fair housing programs are required.

(4) Other fair housing actions may be required if:

(a) The analysis of the impediments to fair housing reveals that other actions would be necessary to assure nondiscrimination in public and private housing transactions.

(b) The unit of local government is participating in a rental rehabilitation program. An affirmative marketing plan may be required. Local units of government participating in rehabilitation of HOME- or CDBG-assisted housing containing five or more housing units are required to adopt affirmative marketing procedures and requirements and provide owners with affirmative marketing and tenant landlord information or training.

(5) Other activities units of local governments may undertake to affirmatively further fair housing are:

(a) Adopt a local fair housing ordinance or resolution.

(b) Provide housing discrimination/investigation service (testing).

(c) Review publishers of advertisements (newspaper ad, radio ad) for discriminatory advertisements. Provide publishers, real estate firms, banks, savings and loan associations with fair housing advertising guidelines.

(d) Sponsor community awareness events, such as poster, speech, and writing contests.

(e) Develop lists of both public and private housing accessible to persons with disabilities.

(f) Review local zoning laws and procedures to determine whether they contribute to, detract from, fair housing choice.

4. Address obstacles to meeting undeserved needs

The state of Ohio will continue to undertake a number of actions during FY 2009 to meet underserved needs in the state. To ensure that statewide programs are responsive to local needs, ODOD will continue to support the creation of homeless advisory groups made up of representatives from nonprofit homeless organizations and advocacy groups from across the state. These advisory groups provide a forum for assessing the design and implementation of ODOD programs. These groups are also instrumental in identifying underserved areas in the state.

Many areas of the state lack sufficient capacity to provide a continuum of care approach to homelessness in their community. The state of Ohio will continue to work with the Coalition on Homelessness and Housing in Ohio (COHHIO) to develop that capacity. Specifically, local non-profits and communities will be provided technical assistance for the development of a local continuum of care approach to homelessness. This includes assistance in assessing local needs and improving local coordination.

ODOD will also provide technical assistance to local non-profits to increase the range of services available in underserved areas of the state. This will consist of helping nonprofit agencies develop programs that will provide services to underserved areas of the state. In addition, ODOD will continue to evaluate and fund projects based partly on the extent to which there are unmet needs in the local community.

5. Eliminate barriers to affordable housing

As HUD itself noted in the March 13, 2006 regulations revising the Consolidated Plan requirements, states have less control over barrier removal than do entitlement jurisdictions and cited comments by a group representing state community development agencies that it was difficult for states to meet goals for affordable housing barrier removal because states have very minimal control over the major barriers identified by HUD (zoning, local fees, etc). Zoning and land use decision-making are an inherently local process, subject to a range of influences including market forces and citizen input.

This is certainly true in Ohio, which has a long tradition of local “home-rule” self-governance. In recognition of this reality, OHCP instead has required each of its local Formula Allocation grantees (which cover the entire non-entitlement area of the state) to conduct a local Analysis of Impediments and devise a strategy and a schedule to address them. These analyses are required to include an assessment of local regulations and policies that may create barriers to creating or accessing affordable housing. OHCP requires communities to submit their Impediments Analysis for review. During this year and subsequent years, communities will be offered assistance to rectify any deficiencies that OHCP staff identified in these local Analyses of Impediments.

6. Ensure compliance with program and compliance planning requirement

The Office of Housing and Community Partnerships (OHCP) conducts monitoring visits at least once prior to close out of a grant. Also, both OHCP and OHFA staff provide technical assistance to CHIP and HDAP grantees, either via telephone, meetings at the state offices, or, if warranted, via site visits. Most post award on-site technical assistance is provided to CHIP grantees, whose programs sometimes involve activities

that are new to the local program or involve new local staff. HDAP grants are for projects, rather than programs, and are typically implemented by agencies which have considerable housing development experience. Thus, there is not a significant need for on-site post award technical assistance in most HDAP projects. The Field Services Section also meets with Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Formula Allocation grantees prior to application submittal to ensure eligibility and national objective compliance. Generally, staff conducts a minimum of 30 monitoring/technical assistance visits during the program year (July 1 – June 30). Also, on a calendar year basis the ODOT Audit Office conducts financial audits of selected grant recipients. OHCP provides the Audit Office with a selected list determined by each section supervisor based on size of grant and complexity of the program. The Audit Office adds a number of recipients based on random selection of receipts and grant disbursements.

Monitoring Procedures

The purpose of a monitoring visit is to examine some selected activities to determine that:

1. Activities meet OHCP, State and/or HUD requirements.
2. Projects are being managed timely and responsibly.
3. Activities are being implemented in conformance with the application and grant agreement.

The visit is not intended to be a comprehensive in-depth audit of all activities and programs undertaken by the grantee, nor do staff resources permit such an approach.

Site visits are selected based on empirical evidence reviewed by management and community development/housing specialists regarding the expertise of grantees, program complexity, or number of grants operated by a particular recipient. The staff will monitor certain programmatic areas based on previous findings in that specific area or if the particular programmatic function has not been monitored in the past few years.

If the initial review by an OHCP staff member uncovers specific problem areas, a program specialist (financial, procurement, acquisition/relocation, etc.) will be sent to do a detailed review of a particular program area.

At the conclusion of a monitoring visit, the staff person must conduct an exit conference with the grantee to review the results of the visit and describe any deficiencies found during the monitoring visit. Within 30 days following a monitoring visit, a monitoring report is prepared by staff, and reviewed by the section supervisor. All monitoring tools and work papers must be placed in the Central File. Grantees have 30 days in which to respond to the monitoring report, and a response is required if either a “finding” or an “advisory concern” is made in the report.

A computerized monitoring tracking system enables OHCP staff to quickly determine problem areas and/or grantees in need of monitoring as well as tracking to ensure that all grants are indeed monitored prior to close out.

7. Reduce the number of persons living below the poverty level

In Ohio and throughout the nation, the effort to reform the welfare system is undoubtedly the most significant action taken in many years to attempt to break the cycle of poverty. In Ohio, welfare reform, known as Ohio Works First (OWF), was initiated by H.B. 408. The new objectives for OWF is to seek to transition clients to self-sufficiency by placing a strong emphasis on obtaining and retaining paid employment. In addition to its many implications for OWF participants in terms of an emphasis on self-sufficiency through employment, new eligibility criteria and time limits, HB 408 contains many provisions that significantly change the way the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (ODJFS) and county agencies, particularly County Departments of Human Services, conduct business.

One of the cornerstones of this initiative is the consolidation of the Department of Human Services (ODHS) with the Ohio Bureau of Employment Services (OBES). A major step towards this goal was taken on December 14, 1999 when Governor Bob Taft signed House Bill 470-471. This bill merged the Ohio Department of Human Services and the Ohio Bureau of Employment Services into the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (ODJFS), creating a seamless system for providing services to people looking for jobs and employers looking for workers. The ODJFS became operational on July 1, 2000. The ODJFS also collaborated with the Departments of Development and Education as well as the Board of Regents. These agencies will work directly with business and labor on workforce development activities.

The governor also convened the State WIA Implementation Team in order to provide an orderly implementation of the WIA. The WIA Implementation Team was established due to the many programs affected by the legislation and includes representatives from the Department of Education, Department of Aging, Department of Development, Department of Human Services, Ohio Board of Regents, Ohio Rehabilitation Services Commission. ODOD has five staff members who are members of the state team. Some of the roles of the state team will include:

- Making recommendations for the design of the new workforce development system;
- Staffing specific initiatives of the State Workforce Investment Board;
- Facilitating technical assistance to local employment systems; and
- Research and information gathering.

The State WIA Implementation Team also developed several work groups to address detailed issues or problems. ODOD staff assist with several of these workgroups – Performance Measurement, Service Delivery, Local Area Designations, and State Workforce Investment Board Structure.

The Prevention, Retention, and Contingency (PRC) Program is an integral part of Ohio's welfare reform efforts. The local flexibility inherent in this new program encourages counties to develop initiatives that strive to prevent Ohio's working families from seeking public assistance as well as provide the necessary work support services to encourage the formation and maintenance of healthy families. PRC also encompasses projects funded through the PRC Development Reserve (PRCDR) fund that enabled the expansion of PRC services within communities. Descriptions of PCDR projects by

county are contained within “Reinvesting in Ohio’s Communities”, which is available through the Department of Job and Family Services Website at www.state.oh.us/odjfs/owf/prc. This report provides brief descriptions of PRCDR projects funded for the time period January 1, 2000 through June 30, 2001 and is accurate as of August 31, 2000. Actual project numbers and expenditures to date may vary due to amendments to PRCDR projects that may have occurred in counties since September 1, 2000.

The wide-ranging diversity among PRCDR projects illustrates the ingenuity and entrepreneurial spirit with which county agencies approached implementing the PRC program. These project narratives highlight creative opportunities that have been undertaken throughout the State of Ohio to address a broad range of social issues that impact an individual’s ability to achieve and maintain self-sufficiency.

Proposals have been categorized into one of the following 10 subject areas: employment and training; diversion, work support, and retention; child welfare and protection; non-custodial parents; pregnancy prevention; domestic violence; emergency, contingency, and disaster services; youth and educational support services (birth to age 18); community and economic development; and early start. Proposals have also been indexed by category. Of the 1,207 proposals funded for a total of \$299.1 million, the greatest amount of PRCDR funds were allocated to employment and training (\$88.4 million, 222 projects, 29.6 percent of the total); youth educational support services (\$61.3 million, 262 projects, 20.5 percent of the total); diversion, work support, and retention (\$44.4 million, 238 projects, 14.8 percent of the total); followed by child welfare and protection (\$43.9 million, 171 projects, 14.7 percent of the total).

Programs and Activities That Directly Support Job Training and Development

Apart from restructuring the human services and workforce development framework, assistance will be provided to local communities through the following programs to directly support local job training, job creation and business development.

1. The Community Services Block Grant Program, offered through the Office of Community Services (OCS). OCS, which has a goal of removing obstacles and solve problems that block the achievements of self-sufficiency for low-income persons, will distribute \$24,616,184 in federal funds to 52 service providers. Activities will be locally determined based on needs assessments. Services will be quantified within 10 workplans: Employment, Education, Income Management, Housing, Emergency Services, Nutrition, Linkages with Other Programs, Self-Sufficiency, and Other.
2. The Office of Housing and Community Partnership’s Economic Development and Microenterprise Business Development Programs, which provide loan, grant and technical assistance to communities to create jobs which principally benefit low- and moderate- income persons (refer to the method of distribution section for a complete description of the resources that will be committed through these two programs).
3. ODOD created the Workforce and Talent Division and transferred staff from ODJFS. The Workforce and Talent Division administers the Ohio Investment in Training Program (OITP) which assists manufacturing and manufacturing-related industries by financially supporting employee training. OITP provides grants of up to 50% of allowable training costs to an individual company.

4. The Office of Business Development administers financing programs to provide direct loans and bonds for businesses locating or expanding in Ohio that demonstrate that they will create or retain jobs in Ohio.

5. The Office of Business Development Programs administers the Business Development (412) Account, the Roadwork Development (629) Account and the Urban and Rural Initiative Grant Program (442). In addition, the Office administers the Ohio Steel Industry Advisory Council, the Ohio Agri-Industry Council and Ohio's Site Selection System.

6. The Office of Business Development administers the Ohio Job Creation Tax Credit, the Manufacturing Machinery and Equipment Investment Tax Credit and the Brownfield Site Clean-up Tax Credit. The Office also administers and assists local implementation of Ohio's property tax incentive programs which include: the Enterprise Zone Program, the Voluntary Action Program, Community Reinvestment Areas, and Tax Increment Financing.

8. New Horizons Fair Housing Assistance Program

The primary goal of the New Horizons Fair Housing Assistance Program is to provide funds to units of local government, or consortia of units of local government, to affirmatively further fair housing in addition to activities undertaken with their minimum fair housing program required as part of the submission of Community Development Program or Community Housing Improvement (CHIP) funds. Affirmative fair housing strategies are to be based on locally accessed needs and commitments, as well as to further the State's fair housing goal. No New Horizons Program grants were awarded in FY 2009.

9. Actions to Reduce the Effects of Public Policies on Housing Cost and Development

Because Ohio is a "home rule" state, generally the responsibility for the adoption and enforcement of zoning, subdivision, and housing codes rests with local political jurisdictions within the state. In light of the limited regulatory role of the state with respect to these issues, OHCP has pursued a strategy of providing education and training and technical assistance in the areas of fair housing and affirmative marketing to local program administrators and officials. These educational and informational efforts will hopefully have a positive effect on preventing regulatory barriers from occurring at the local level.

The State of Ohio is also working to reduce the number of foreclosures in the State and the resulting vacant and abandoned properties. Ohio has allocated Trust Fund dollars to local HUD approved Housing Counseling Agencies across the State to provide Foreclosure Counseling, and has also allocated Ohio Housing Trust Funds to provide rescue funds to those potentially facing foreclosure.

10. Shortfall Funds

The State of Ohio did not provide any funds in FY '09 to any jurisdiction that received less than the participation threshold amount to qualify as a HOME Participating Jurisdiction.

11. Coordination with Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program

The Ohio Housing Tax Credit (OHTC) Program, through which Ohio distributes federal Low-Income Housing Tax Credits, is administered by the Ohio Housing Finance Agency (OHFA). The Affordable Housing Funding Application (AHFA), required to be completed by HDAP applicants, permits use of a single application package for projects seeking both tax credits (and other funding) from OHFA and gap financing from the HDAP. This coordinated review addressed the layering requirements of the HOME program, which were developed in order to prevent over-subsidizing projects that involved multiple sources of federal assistance. HOME-assisted HDAP projects that used Ohio Housing Credits in 2009 are shown in the HDAP program summary.

12. Maximization of Private-Sector Participation

Whenever possible and appropriate, OHCP attempts to utilize private sector resources in conjunction with the public resources that it provides to programs and activities. As reflected in the Consolidated Plan, many programs have guidelines and review criteria that require or encourage the commitment of other funds. Some programs, such as homeless and supportive service programs, have limited ability to attract private-sector resources because the programs and the clientele they serve have little or no ability to repay debt. However, programs such as the Economic Development Program, Housing Development Assistance Program (HDAP) involve substantial private-sector resources. As shown in Table 64, during FY 2009, the Economic Development Program resulted in the commitment of over \$31 million in non-public funds in the form of owner equity or private financing, while the HDAP resulted in the commitment of over \$22 million in additional non-OHCP resources, much of which was private financing of the acquisition, rehabilitation or construction of multi-family housing. Some of the non-HOME funds for the HDAP projects may have been public funds, simply because it is not possible to record every source of funds for each project within the grant information database. However, typically public funds are minor amount compared to the private funds invested. Just these two programs leveraged over \$53 million in private funds, resulting in a leveraging ratio of nearly 5:1 (i.e., private funds relative to the FY '09 CDBG and HOME funds invested).

Table 64: Amount of Funds Leveraged in 2009 from Selected Programs

Program	CDBG/ HOME Funds	Leveraging of Non-Public Funds	Leverage Ratio
CDBG Economic Development Program	\$2,694,200	\$31,740,288	11.8
Housing Development Assistance Program	\$7,395,274	\$22,180,760	3.0
Total =	\$10,089,474	\$53,921,048	5.3

13. Community Housing Development Organizations

The goal of the Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) Grant Program is to provide limited operating support to organizations in order to continue affordable housing development. The focus of the FY 2009 CHDO Competitive Operating Grant Program is on the sustainability of CHDOs regardless of PJ status. Depending on where a CHDO is located (PJ or Non-PJ) there is a set maximum funding award, funding period, thresholds, objectives, eligible applicant criteria, and limitations on eligible activities, and special conditions for funding. Applicants must apply annually and will be awarded funding based upon their competitive score and organizational strength. There is also special consideration made for CHDOs funded prior to 2004 (prior to the commencement of the competitive funding years). These CHDO “Grandfathers” were awarded funding based on performance benchmarks and milestones for up to eight consecutive years.

Table 65: 2009 CHDO Grant Awards

No.	Applicant	Non-PJ	PJ
1	Over-the-Rhine		\$45,000
2	Cinci. Housing. Partner.		\$45,000
3	Famicos Foundation		\$45,000
4	Detroit Shoreway		\$45,000
5	Franklinton Dev. Assoc.		\$45,000
6	Homes on the Hill		\$45,000
7	Miami Valley Hsg. Opp.		\$45,000
8	Preferred Properties		\$45,000
9	LaGrange Dev. Corp.		\$45,000
10	Common Wealth		\$45,000
11	CAC of Fayette	\$45,000	
12	Clinton County CAP	\$45,000	
13	Frontier Community Svc.	\$45,000	
14	Gallia-Meigs CAA	\$45,000	
15	Ironton-Lawrence CAO	\$45,000	
16	Kno-Ho-Co	\$45,000	
17	Lancaster-Fairfield CAA	\$45,000	
18	Logan Belle Hand	\$45,000	
19	Three Rivers Hsg. Corp.	\$45,000	
20	WSOS	\$45,000	
Totals =		\$450,000	\$450,000
Grand Total =		\$900,000	

14. Interagency Coordination

During FY 2009, OHCP coordinated with many state, federal and local governmental entities to develop strategies to improve the office's housing, economic, community and training and technical assistance programs. These actions are summarized in Table 66.

Table 66: Interagency Coordination that Occurred During FY 2009

Organization/Agency	Coordination
Heritage Ohio, In. (HOI)	OHCP staff will attend the HOI meetings in order to exchange information to help facilitate the implementation of OHCP's Comprehensive Downtown Revitalization Program. HOI is a recipient of a Training and Technical Assistance grant, and works with OHCP to provide assistance to small communities interested in downtown revitalization activities.
Statewide Continuum of Care Committee	Statewide homeless policies and services will be coordinated through the committee. The committee will assist in the preparation of the state's Continuum of Care application to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
Ohio Department of Mental Health (ODMH)	Representatives from the Ohio Department of Mental Health will participate in the planning and review of the Homeless Assistance Grant Program and balance of state Continuum of Care applications. Representative also advise OHFA on provision of rental housing and necessary services for its population.
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and State Mitigation Committee	OHCP will be involved in the efforts of FEMA and the State Mitigation Committee to allocate funds to Ohio counties experiencing disaster-related events.
Small Communities Environmental Infrastructure Group (SCEIG)	OHCP representatives will discuss the financing of water and sewer projects with local and state entities. SCEIG established the Water and Wastewater Technology Committee, which will research water and wastewater treatment technologies.
National Association of Human Rights Workers (NAHRW) and Ohio Association of Human Rights Workers	OHCP will work with these associations to encourage the collection and dissemination of ideas, information and research among organizations and individuals involved in civil and human rights issues.
Ohio Fair Housing Congress	OHCP will work with the Ohio Fair Housing Congress to promote fair housing and coordinate efforts in achieving mutual goals.
Minority Business Task Force	OHCP will meet quarterly with the state task force and other state and local agencies to discuss Section 3 regulations and the utilization of MBE/WBE contractors.
Ohio Association of Community Action Agencies (OACAA)	OHCP will continue to work with OACAA and its member agencies, especially by drawing upon the expertise and knowledge of CAA staff to administer an implement programs funded through OHCP.
Ohio Access	OHCP will continue to work with the Ohio Access Task Force to implement its vision statement of developing state agencies policies to promote Ohio's seniors and people with disabilities live with dignity in settings they prefer, maximize their employment, self-care, interpersonal relationships and community participation, and government programs that honor and support the role of families and friends who provide care.

Table 66: Interagency Coordination During 2009 (continued from previous page)

Organization/Agency	Coordination
Ohio Conference of Community Development (OCCD)	OHCP and OCCD co-sponsor conferences to benefit all Ohio communities. OCCD's State Program Committee reviews OHCP programs and policies, and the State Program Training Committee coordinates training issues and activities with OHCP.
Ohio Department Of Health (ODH)	OHCP will coordinate its lead-based paint activities with staff of the Ohio Department of Health, which will include training, housing, and policy development. OHCP staff will continue to serve as the ODOD representative on the Lead Advisory Council, and attend the council meetings. Staff will also participate on the Environmental Workgroup meetings and work with ODH staff to explore funding to address lead hazards.
Community Development Finance Fund (CDFF)	OHCP will coordinate efforts with the CDFF to provide both pre-development and project financing to non-profit organizations.
Ohio CDC Association	OHCP will coordinate efforts with the CDC Association on the microenterprise program, non-profit housing and other related activities. OHFA works with the CDC Association on operating support for CHDOs and awards of funding through HDAP.
Coalition on Homelessness and Housing in Ohio (COHHIO)	OHCP staff will coordinate efforts with COHHIO relative to training, programs and activities relative to homelessness and housing. COHHIO will participate in preparation of state's Continuum of Care application. A representative of COHHIO also serves on the OHFA housing credit advisory committee.
Interagency Acquisition and Relocation Task Force	OHCP staff will serve on this task force to address uniformity issues related to acquisition and relocation procedures and policies.
Ohio Civil Rights Commission (OCRC)	OHCP's fair housing coordinator will work with staff of the Ohio Civil Rights Commission to address issues of mutual concern relative to civil rights and fair housing.
Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO)	OHCP staff will coordinate with OHPO staff in addressing historic preservation issues that arise relative to housing, economic and community development projects, as well as providing training on preservation issues and procedures.
Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)	OHCP will work with providers, COHHIO, and ODMH on the effective implementation of the balance of state's HMIS. The major focus will be on increasing the data quality of participants and development of a better reporting capacity.
Ohio Department of Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services (ODADAS)	OHCP staff will coordinate with ODADAS to market and provide technical assistance to any OHCP/ODADAS affiliated organization interested in applying for OHTF RFP Program funds.
Ohio Capital Corporation for Housing (OCCH)	OHCP staff will coordinate with OCCH to market and provide a series of housing development trainings throughout the state. OHFA works with OCCH in connection with the development of the housing credit program.
Corporation for Ohio Appalachian Development (COAD)	OHCP will coordinate with COAD to provide training on lead-safe housing rehabilitation procedures to reduce lead hazards existing in low-moderate income housing stock.
Interagency Council on Homelessness and Affordable Housing	OHCP will coordinate with the Interagency Council on Homelessness and Affordable Housing to develop appropriate housing strategies for homeless persons and families.

15. Actions Taken to Strengthen and Improve the Institutional Structure

During FY '09 OHCP took a number of actions to strengthen identified weakness in its institutional structure, and improve the ability of in-house staff, local communities and organizations to effectively carry out housing, economic and community development programs, projects and activities.

As part of OHCP's effort to continue to build and expand the capacity of people and organizations within the state, OHCP distributed a total of \$551,500 in CDBG, and state Ohio Housing Trust Funds to four grantees through the Training & Technical Assistance Grant Program (T&TA). The grantees will provide a variety of training and technical assistance in the areas of housing, homeless, community development and economic development. A summary of these grant awards is provided in Table 67, followed by a narrative description of the services that were provided.

Table 67: FY 2009 Training and Technical Assistance Grant Recipients

No.	Grantee	Federal Amount	State Amount	Other Funds	Total Funds
1	C.O.A.D., Inc.	\$121,000	\$0	\$0	\$121,000
2	Heritage Ohio	\$165,000	\$0	\$0	\$165,000
3	Ohio Conference Comm. Dev.	\$65,500	\$0	\$0	\$65,500
4	Ohio CDC Association	\$50,000	\$150,000	\$142,500	\$292,500
Totals =		\$401,500	\$150,000	\$142,500	\$644,000

- C.O.A.D. conducted several lead-based paint training sessions and performed up to 12 on-demand classes. As part of OHCP's strategy to continue to build local capacity to deal with lead-based paint, OHCP sponsored a number of training courses throughout the state during 2009, provided through COAD.
- Heritage Ohio implemented the Main Street Program in 25 communities throughout the state, conducted workshops and the annual conference, and conducted community visits and DARTS as requested, and implemented an Appalachian downtown strategy.
- Ohio Conference of Community Development (OCCD) provided several trainings during the year.
- Ohio CDC Association conducted several trainings and workshops that included an Economic Development, Microenterprise, conducted Rehab Lab, Advanced Affordable Housing Finance, CED workshops, Housing NDC, IDA training, as well as, helped organize the Annual Conference of the Ohio CDC Association.

16. Minority Outreach

Table 68 (on the following two pages) is the Minority Business Enterprises (MBE) and Women's Business Enterprises (WBE) table, which is an assessment of the number of contracts for HOME projects that were executed during the report period. The information in Table 68 was taken from Notice of Contract Award reports received by OHCP from local grantees. The state is committed to increasing the number of contracts awarded to women and minorities. The state requires recipients and subrecipients to publish their MBE and WBE policies at least once a year in a local print media with the widest circulation. The state also requires that the local recipient or subrecipient solicit the participation of MBE/WBE enterprises wishing to receive bids for HOME-funded projects. The state continues to increase the number of field monitoring activities to ensure that local governments and non-profits work cooperatively and justly with MBEs and WBES. The OHCP works cooperatively with the ODOD's Minority Development Financing Commission and Women's Business Resource Program to provide programs and training to improve MBEs and WBEs competitive positions and participation rates.

Table 68: HOME MBE, WBE and Program Income Report

Reporting Period: July 1, 2009 to June 30, 2010					
Part I: Grantee Identification					
1. Participant Number M-99-SG-39-0100		2. Participant Name Ohio Dept. of Dev., Office of Housing and Community Partnerships			
3. Name of Person Completing Report Ian Thomas		4. Phone Number 614-466-8744			
5. Address 77 S. High Street, P.O. Box 1001		7. City Columbus	8. Zip Code 43216-1001		
Part II: Program Income Enter the following program income amounts for the reporting period. I block 1 the balance on hand at the beginning; in block 1a the amount					
1. Balance on Hand at Beginning of Reporting Period \$1,154,718	1.a. Amount Received During Reporting Period \$91,165	1.b. Total Amount Expended During Reporting Period: \$401,697	2. Amount Expended for Tenant - Based Rental Assistance \$0		
5. Balance on Hand at End of Reporting Period \$844,186					
Part III: Minority Business Enterprises (MBE) and Women's Business Enterprises (WBE) In the table below, indicate the number and dollar value of contracts for HOME projects completed during the reporting period.					
	a. Total	Minority Business Enterprises (MBE)			f. White Non-Hispanic
		b. Alaskan Native or American Indian	c. Asian or Pacific Islander	d. Black Non-Hispanic	e. Hispanic
A. Contracts					
1. Number	1,967	9	0	17	1
2. Dollar Amount	\$84,285,001	\$145,049	\$0	\$1,927,718	\$45,643
B. Sub-Contracts					
1. Number	0	0	0	0	0
2. Dollar Amount	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	a. Total	b. Womens Business Enterprise (WBE)	c. Male		
C. Contracts					
1. Number	1,967	136	1,831		
2. Dollar Amount	\$84,285,001	\$6,420,718	\$77,864,283		
D. Sub-Contracts					
1. Number	0	0	0		
2. Dollar Amount	\$0	\$0	\$0		

Table 68: HOME MBE, WBE and Program Income Report - Continued

Part IV: Minority Owners of Rental Property						
In the table below, indicate the number of HOME assisted rental property owners and dollar value of HOME assisted rental properties during the reporting period.						
	a. Total	Minority Property Owners				f. White Non-Hispanic
		b. Alaskan Native or American Indian	c. Asian or Pacific Islander	d. Black Non-Hispanic	e. Hispanic	
1. Number	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Dollar Amount	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note that nearly all of the HOME funds provided for renter-occupied housing are distributed through the Non-Profit Housing Development Program, which are owner by non-profit organizations, for which minority status of the owner is not applicable.

Part V: Relocation and Real Property Acquisition						
Indicate the number of persons displaced, the cost of relocation payments, the number of parcels acquired, and the cost of acquisition. The data provided should reflect only displacements and acquisitions occurring during the reporting period.						
	a. Number	b. Cost				
1. Parcels Acquired	Not Applicable	Not Applicable				
2. Businesses Displaced	Not Applicable	Not Applicable				
3. Nonprofit Organizations Displaced	Not Applicable	Not Applicable				
4. Persons Temporarily Relocated, not Displaced	Not Applicable	Not Applicable				
Persons Displaced	a. Total	Minority Property Owners				f. White Non-Hispanic
		b. Alaskan Native or American Indian	c. Asian or Pacific Islander	d. Black Non-Hispanic	e. Hispanic	
5. Persons Displaced: No.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
6. Persons Displaced: Cost	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Note that the Real Property Acquisition portion of this form is not applicable to the state, according to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Columbus, Field Office.

Part VI: Affirmative Marketing Report	
For HOME - Assisted housing containing 5 or more housing units, the grantee must adopt affirmative marketing procedures and requirements. Affirmative marketing steps consists of actions to provide information and otherwise attract eligible persons from all racial, gender, and ethnic groups in the housing market area.	
1. During the reporting period, the grantee provided HOME - Assistance to housing containing 5 or more housing units	
Yes	No
X	
2. If you answered "Yes" to item 1, describe the success of the affirmative marketing actions undertaken during the reporting period and any corrective actions you plan to undertake for the next annual reporting period in a NARRATIVE below: (Also, attach a copy of affirmative marketing strategies.)	
OHCP Response: Please refer to the Other Action section of the report for a discussion of the affirmative marketing requirements.	

17. Section 3 Report

The Section 3 Report (Table 69 below) is based on provisions of the Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Act of 1968 that promotes local economic development, neighborhood economic improvement, and individual self-sufficiency. Section 3 regulations apply to the State and its recipients of housing and community development assistance in excess of \$200,000 expended for: (1) housing rehabilitation (including reduction and abatement of lead-based paint hazards); (2) housing construction; or (3) other public construction projects; and to contracts and subcontracts in excess of \$100,000 awarded in connection with the Section-3-covered activity. Section 3 applies to the State's recipients of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME), and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS funds.

Section 3 is intended to ensure that when employment or contracting opportunities are generated because a covered project or activity necessitates the employment of additional persons or the awarding of contracts for work, preference must be given to low- and very low-income persons or business concerns residing in the community where the project is located.

The Section 3 program requires covered State recipients to award contracts in excess of \$100,000 to contractors that, to the greatest extent possible, provide job training, employment, and contract opportunities for low- or very-low income residents. The contractor/subcontractor numeric goals are 30 percent of new hires, 10 percent of construction contracts, and 3 percent of non-construction contracts.

The State is required to inform units of local government to whom funds are distributed of the requirements of this part; assist local governments and their contractors in meeting the requirements and objectives; and monitor the performance of local governments with respect to the objectives and requirements. Annually, the State reports its accomplishments regarding employment and other economic opportunities provided to low- and very low-income persons and its efforts to direct its grantees.

Table 69: Section 3 Report - Continued

Part II: Contracts Awarded

1. Construction Contracts:

A. Total dollar amount of all contracts awarded on the project	\$ 100,344,254
B. Total dollar amount of contracts awarded to Section 3 businesses	\$ 28,363,647
C. Percentage of the total dollar amount that was awarded to Section 3 businesses	28.3 %
D. Total number of Section 3 businesses receiving contracts	118

2. Non-Construction Contracts:

A. Total dollar amount all non-construction contracts awarded on the project/activity	\$ NA
B. Total dollar amount of non-construction contracts awarded to Section 3 businesses	\$
C. Percentage of the total dollar amount that was awarded to Section 3 businesses	%
D. Total number of Section 3 businesses receiving non-construction contracts	

Part III: Summary

Indicate the efforts made to direct the employment and other economic opportunities generated by HUD financial assistance for housing and community development programs, to the greatest extent feasible, toward low-and very low-income persons, particularly those who are recipients of government assistance for housing. (Check all that apply.)

- Attempted to recruit low-income residents through: local advertising media, signs prominently displayed at the project site, contracts with the community organizations and public or private agencies operating within the metropolitan area (or nonmetropolitan county) in which the Section 3 covered program or project is located, or similar methods.
- Participated in a HUD program or other program which promotes the training or employment of Section 3 residents.
- Participated in a HUD program or other program which promotes the award of contracts to business concerns which meet the definition of Section 3 business concerns.
- Coordinated with Youthbuild Programs administered in the metropolitan area in which the Section 3 covered project is located.
- Other; describe below.

Grant Agreement with Grantees requires Section 3 language in all construction contracts. Provided training to grantees. Provide technical assistance information on website. Develop and distribute Section 3 Guide

Public reporting for this collection of information is estimated to average 2 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. This agency may not collect this information, and you are not required to complete this form, unless it displays a currently valid OMB number.

Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, as amended, 12 U.S.C. 1701u, mandates that the Department ensures that employment and other economic opportunities generated by its housing and community development assistance programs are directed toward low- and very-low income persons, particularly those who are recipients of government assistance housing. The regulations are found at 24 CFR Part 135. The information will be used by the Department to monitor program recipients' compliance with Section 3, to assess the results of the Department's efforts to meet the statutory objectives of Section 3, to prepare reports to Congress, and by recipients as self-monitoring tool. The data is entered into a database and will be analyzed and distributed. The collection of information involves recipients receiving Federal financial assistance for housing and community development programs covered by Section 3. The information will be collected annually to assist HUD in meeting its reporting requirements under Section 808(e)(6) of the Fair Housing Act and Section 916 of the HCDA of 1992. An assurance of confidentiality is not applicable to this form. The Privacy Act of 1974 and OMB Circular A-108 are not applicable. The reporting requirements do not contain sensitive questions. Data is cumulative; personal identifying information is not included.

18. HOME Matching Funds Requirement

Table 70 indicates that Ohio's estimated HOME match liability was met for FY 2009. Ohio's match liability for FY '09 is projected to be \$6,463,571. This is based on the 25% match rate. Note that "projected match liability" is used because HUD does not count liability as incurred until funds are actually expended by a grantee, whereas the match liability projections in Table 65 are based on Ohio's HOME funding commitments in 2008. However, based on past experience, OHCP expects that all of its HOME allocation ultimately will be expended. Covering the projected match liability now will assure that the state will meet its match obligations in future years.

Table 71 provides a yearly summary of the disbursements Ohio Housing Trust Funds, which is used to cover the state required match. These funds are committed to HOME eligible projects by the Ohio Housing Finance Agency. Repayments of any loan funds will be committed for future HOME eligible projects. Matching funds amounted to \$17,184,345 in FY '09. HUD's required HOME match table (Table 72, next page) shows that, after adding last year's match carry-over of \$30,706,242 and deducting the 2009 match liability of \$6,463,571, this leaves a balance of \$41,427,017 that will be carried over to next year. The excess match can be used to offset any potential match shortfall in future years. Ohio's HOME Match Log for 2009 (Table 73) provides exact amounts and sources of the HOME match reported in 2009.

Table 70: Ohio's HOME Program Match Liability

Year	HOME Allocation For Ohio	HOME Match Base Amount	Match Liability Percent	Projected HOME Match Liability
1993	\$15,485,000	\$13,486,500	25%	\$3,371,625
1994	\$21,112,000	\$18,550,800	25%	\$4,637,700
1995	\$24,122,000	\$21,259,800	25%	\$5,314,950
1996	\$25,101,000	\$22,140,900	25%	\$5,535,225
1997	\$24,619,000	\$21,707,100	25%	\$5,426,775
1998	\$27,190,000	\$24,021,000	25%	\$6,005,250
1999	\$29,624,000	\$26,211,600	25%	\$6,552,900
2000	\$28,866,000	\$25,439,400	25%	\$6,359,850
2001	\$32,632,000	\$28,873,800	12.5%*	\$3,609,225
2002	\$33,329,000	\$29,446,100	12.5%*	\$3,680,763
2003	\$30,343,000	\$26,883,700	25%	\$6,720,925
2004**	\$32,096,855	\$27,887,170	25%	\$6,971,792
2005**	\$30,395,738	\$26,085,848	25%	\$6,521,462
2006**	\$27,659,974	\$23,941,477	25%	\$5,985,369
2007**	\$28,207,679	\$24,429,114	25%	\$6,107,279
2008**	\$26,857,234	\$23,188,515	25%	\$5,797,129
2009**	\$29,838,091	\$25,854,282	25%	\$6,463,571
Total Match Liability =				\$95,061,789
Total Match Contribution =				\$136,488,806
Match Excess or (Shortfall) =				\$41,427,017

*Ohio's HOME match liability was reduced 50% by HUD for FY 2001-2002

**ADDI funds excluded per HUD guidelines

Table 71: Ohio's Match Contributions

Year	Match Amount
1997	\$3,311,788
1998	\$4,296,932
1999	\$9,835,547
2000	\$5,700,257
2001	\$9,554,102
2002	\$8,028,809
2003	\$11,292,974
2004	\$12,702,274
2005	\$12,197,050
2006	\$8,952,294
2007	\$18,039,968
2008	\$15,392,466
2009	\$17,184,345
Total	\$136,488,806

Table 72: HUD HOME Match Report Table

HOME Match Report		U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Office of Community Planning and Development			OMB Approval No.2501-0013(exp. 11/30/97)				
<small>Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 0.75 per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Reports Management Officer, Office of Information Policies and Systems, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, D.C.20410-3600 and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (2501-0013) Washington, D.C.20503. Do not send this completed form to either of these addresses.</small>									
					Match Contributions for				
Part I: Participant Identification					Federal Fiscal Year: 2009				
1. Participant No: (assigned by HUD): M-94-SG-39-00100		2. Name of the Participating Jurisdiction: Ohio Department of Development, Office of Housing and Community Partnerships		3. Name of Contact: (person completing this report): Ian Thomas					
5. Street Address of the Participating Jurisdiction: 77 South High Street				4. Contact's Phone No. (include area code): (614) 466-2285					
6. City: Columbus		7. State: Ohio	8. Zip Code: 43216-1001						
Part II : Fiscal Year Summary									
1. Excess match from prior federal fiscal year				\$30,706,242					
2. Match contributed during current federal fiscal year (see Part , 9.)				\$17,184,345					
3.Total Match available for current federal fiscal year (line 1+ line2)				\$47,890,587					
4. Match liability for current federal fiscal year (OHCP ESTIMATED PROJECTION)				\$6,463,571					
5. Excess match carried over to next federal fiscal year (line 3- line 4)				\$41,427,017					
Part III: Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year									
1. Project No.	or Other ID	2. Date of Contribution	3. Cash (non-federal sources)	4. Foregone taxes, Fees, Charges	5. Appraised Land/Real Property	6. Required Infrastructure	7. Site Preparation, Construction Materials, Donated Labor	8. Bond Financing	9. Total Match
See Following HOME Match Log for Part III information									

Table 73: Home Match Log for 2009

Project Number	Grantee	Grant Number	Project Name	Match Amount	Match Source	Match Type	Year Reported
175	American Red Cross	S-N-06-7JG	AMR Transitional Housing	\$147,997	OHTF	Grant	2009
132	Buckeye Comm. Hope Found.	S-N-06-7EY	Bryan Senior Housing	\$550,000	OHTF	Loan	2009
136	Buckeye Comm. Hope Found.	S-N-06-7EY	Newton Twp. Senior Housing	\$250,000	OHTF	Loan	2009
093	Cambridge Management Corp	S-N-07-7JT	Sky Meadows	\$550,000	OHTF	Loan	2009
176	Cao Of Scioto Cnty, Inc.	S-N-08-6BL	French Grant Apartments	\$295,427	OHTF	Loan	2009
132	Central City Ed Council	S-N-02-7NG	CCEDC Homes	\$113,346	OHTF	Grant	2009
932	Central City Ed Council	S-N-06-7NG	CCEDC Homes	\$17,277	OHTF	Loan	2009
170	Cincinnati Hsng Prt, Inc.	S-N-06-7PL	Lockland Revit Phase II	\$112,500	OHTF	Loan	2009
197	Cleveland Housing Network	S-N-07-7DR	Opportunity Housing	\$278,550	OHTF	Loan	2009
025	Cleveland Housing Network	S-N-08-7DR	Rainbow Place Apartments	\$750,000	OHTF	Grant	2009
022	Cleveland Housing Network	S-N-08-7DR	Cleveland Green Homes E.	\$508,000	OHTF	Loan	2009
021	Cleveland Housing Network	S-N-08-7DR	Cleveland Green Homes	\$396,000	OHTF	Loan	2009
053	Columbus Housing Partners	S-N-08-7EV	Elim Estates	\$442,000	OHTF	Loan	2009
062	Community Housing Network	S-N-08-7DT	Dogwood Glen	\$300,000	OHTF	Loan	2009
163	Covenant Apartments Inv	S-F-06-163	Covenant House Apartments	\$250,000	OHTF	Loan	2009
187	E.D.E.N. Inc.	S-N-07-7MP	Northridge Commons	\$67,300	OHTF	Grant	2009
196	East Akron Ndc	S-N-06-7ER	Arlington Homes VIII	\$3,090	OHTF	Loan	2009
055	Edgewood Vlg Dev Corp	S-N-08-7QT	Edgewood Village 4	\$492,000	OHTF	Loan	2009
189	Franklinton Dev Assoc.	S-N-06-7PN	2006 Franklinton HDAP Prj	\$79,700	OHTF	Loan	2009
137	Frontier Comm. Services	S-N-05-7DI	Cross Creek Phase I	\$126,667	OHTF	Loan	2009
116	Frontier Comm. Services	S-N-08-7DI	Logan Senior Apartments	\$550,000	OHTF	Loan	2009
180	Gallia-Meigs Caa, Inc	S-N-06-6BJ	Hsing Options Made Easier	\$42,239	OHTF	Loan	2009
192	Habitat For Humaty/Fairfl	S-N-07-7QL	Fairfield/Hocking Habitat	\$106,331	OHTF	Loan	2009
103	Hhwp Cac	S-N-07-6AV	Forest Edge	\$550,000	OHTF	Loan	2009
203	Homes On The Hill Cdc	S-N-06-7JX	Hilltop Rehab	\$3,245	OHTF	Loan	2009
106	Housing Svcs Alliances	S-N-07-7HA	Orchard Glen	\$474,000	OHTF	Loan	2009
189	Housing Svcs Alliances	S-N-07-7HA	Capitol Crossing	\$302,923	OHTF	Grant	2009
069	Inner City Catholic Inc.	S-N-08-7PM	Nazareth Towers	\$400,000	OHTF	Loan	2009
195	Ironton-Lawrence Co Cac	S-N-07-6BE	The Point Villas, Phse II	\$196,112	OHTF	Loan	2009
187	Isus	S-N-06-7AU	Wolf Creek - Broadway Prj	\$51,490	OHTF	Loan	2009
207	Isus	S-N-06-7AU	Wolf Creek-Wright Dunbar	\$99,582	OHTF	Loan	2009
064	Jennings Cntr Older Adlts	S-N-07-7QA	St. Rita Senior Housing	\$250,000	OHTF	Loan	2009
114	Leads Caa	S-N-07-6AP	Trail West Apartments	\$550,000	OHTF	Loan	2009
174	Logan-Belle H.A.N.D.	S-N-08-7DJ	Pratt & Seymour St. Proj.	\$610,664	OHTF	Grant	2009
084	Miami Cnty Comm. Action	S-N-07-6BM	Forest Park	\$550,000	OHTF	Loan	2009
178	Muskingum Arc Housing	S-N-07-7QK	Muskingum ARC Apts/Morton	\$320,782	OHTF	Grant	2009
076	National Church Residence	S-N-08-7EO	Commons at Buckingham	\$1,000,000	OHTF	Loan	2009
072	National Church Residence	S-N-08-7EO	Dublin House	\$285,825	OHTF	Loan	2009
184	New Kensington Sq Assoc.	S-F-07-184	Kensington Sq Apartments	\$250,000	OHTF	Loan	2009
164	North Hill Apartments, Inc	S-N-05-7JO	Clifton Avenue Homeowner	\$1,973	OHTF	Grant	2009
185	Ohio Multi-Cnty Dev Corp	S-N-08-7PO	Cardinal's Peak	\$197,418	OHTF	Grant	2009
175	Over The Rhine Housing	S-N-08-7FX	Odeon Perm. Supp. Hsg.	\$187,812	OHTF	Grant	2009
183	Pickaway Metro Hsg Auth	S-N-08-8AC	Williamsport Terrace Apts	\$440,882	OHTF	Grant	2009
185	Preferred Properties Inc.	S-N-07-7AH	Woodside Village	\$640,439	OHTF	Grant	2009
081	Preferred Properties Inc.	S-N-08-7AH	Wauseon Senior Village	\$1,200,000	OHTF	Loan	2009
205	Price Hill Will	S-N-06-7CV	East Price Hill Rehab Prg	\$34,164	OHTF	Loan	2009
186	Riverside Mill Developmet	S-F-07-186	Riverside Mill Homes III	\$66,900	OHTF	Loan	2009
044	Tender Mercies, Inc.	S-N-07-7PU	Harkavy Hall	\$309	OHTF	Grant	2009
187	Three Rivers Housing Corp	S-N-08-7FN	The Plains Mutual Self-HP	\$79,582	OHTF	Loan	2009
103	Uptown Consortium	S-N-08-7AG	Burnet Place	\$510,000	OHTF	Loan	2009
178	W.S.O.S. Cac, Inc.	S-N-06-6AM	Indian Trace Homeownership	\$37,000	OHTF	Loan	2009
075	Ywca Of Toledo	S-N-07-7BC	YWCA of Toledo	\$750,000	OHTF	Loan	2009
091	Ywca Of Youngstown	S-N-07-7DO	YWCA of Youngstown	\$714,819	OHTF	Loan	2009
2009 Subtotal =				\$17,184,345			

Note that previous year's match logs are available on request from OHCP.

19. Citizens comments

No citizen comments were received during the 15 day public comment period, which was held from September 2-16, 2010.

20. Sources and amount of funds used to meet the ESG match requirements

The Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG) Program requires a 1:1 state match for every dollar of federal ESG funds expended. This matching requirement was met in FY 2009 by requiring ESG Program applicants to commit matching funds in their applications for funds. No application was approved that does not contain sufficient matching funds.

Note: refer to pp. 26-29 in the FY 2009 CAPER for a full description of the sources and amount of funds used to meet the match requirements.

21. Performance Measures

During the development of the FY 2009 Consolidated Plan, OHCP developed a set of performance measures for programs covered by the Consolidated Plan. These performance measures will help indicate both the “outputs”, which are the numeric results of activities and programs, as well as “outcomes”, which indicate the impacts of programs and activities on communities and people. Each measure has one or more indicators that reflect the extent to which programs are meeting their respective goals and objectives. (see pages 3-14).

The performance measures are described both in the FY 2010 Ohio Consolidated Plan, and the FY 2010-2014 Ohio Consolidated Plan Strategy, both of which are available on OHCP’s website at <http://www.development.ohio.gov/Community/ohcp/publications.htm>. These documents are also available by writing or visiting OHCP’s offices at 77 South High Street, P.O. Box 1001, Columbus, Ohio 43216-1001, or calling OHCP at (614) 466-2285.

Table 75: Acronym Listing

CDC	Community Development Corporation
CDD	Community Development Division
CDFE	Community Development Finance Fund
CHAS	Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy
CHDO	Community Housing Development Organization
CHIP	Community Housing Improvement Program
CHIS	Community Housing Improvement Strategy
DAP	Downpayment Assistance Program
ESG	Emergency Shelter Grant
HAMFI	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Adjusted Median Family Income
HOME	HOME Investment Partnerships Program
HOPWA	Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS
HUD	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
LIHTC	Low Income Housing Tax Credit
LMI	Low- and Moderate-Income
HDAP	Housing Development Assistance Program
ODOD	Ohio Department of Development
OHCP	Office of Housing and Community Partnerships
OHFA	Ohio Housing Finance Agency
OHTC	Ohio Housing Tax Credits
OHTF	Ohio Housing Trust Fund
PATH	Projects for Assistance in Transition From Homelessness (ODMH)
PJ	Participating Jurisdiction (HOME Program)
SAFAH	Supplemental Assistance for Facilities to Assist the Homeless