

PY 2013 Ohio Consolidated Plan Annual Performance Report

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Community Services Division
Office of Community Development

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Introduction

The Program Year 2013 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 Solutions Grant (ESG) Program and the Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) Program. The report period is Program Year 2013, which began on July 1, 2013 and ended June 30, 2014.

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 the Office of Community Development’s (OCD) 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 OCD’s programs combine state resources with federal funds. Those programs that only involve state resources usually complement other programs that involve federal funds. OCD 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 OCD programs, along with the respective funding source or sources.

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

- PY 2013 Program Summary (Table 1)
- Program Summaries
- Beneficiary Tables and the Analysis and Evaluation of Beneficiaries
- Other Actions
- 2013 Performance Measures and Indicators

Copies of the PY 2013 Annual Performance Report (APR) may be obtained from OCD upon request, please call (614) 466-2285 or stop by the OCD office, which is located at 77 South High Street, 26th floor, Columbus, Ohio 43215. The PY 2013 APR is also posted on the web at http://development.ohio.gov/cs/cs_ocp.htm.

Table 1: PY 2013 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 ⁽²⁾
Community Housing Improvement Program	\$ 23,636,500	34.0%	\$ 23,636,500	34.0%	\$ 10,452,924	\$ 13,183,576			*
Housing Development Assistance Program ⁽²⁾	\$ 3,700,000	5.3%	\$ 3,700,000	5.3%		\$ 3,700,000			*
CHDO Competitive Operating Grant Program	\$ 510,595	0.7%	\$ 510,595	0.7%		\$ 510,595			
Affordable Housing Subtotal	\$ 27,847,095	40.1%	\$ 27,847,095	40.1%	\$ 10,452,924	\$ 17,394,171	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Homeless Crisis Response Grant Program ⁽³⁾	\$ 4,299,400	6.2%	\$ 4,299,400	6.2%			\$ 4,299,400		*
Supportive Housing Grant Program	\$ -	0.0%	\$ -	0.0%					*
Housing Assistance Grant Program	\$ -	0.0%	\$ -	0.0%					*
Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS	\$ 1,207,278	1.7%	\$ 1,207,278	1.7%				\$ 1,207,278	
Homelessness & Supportive Housing Subtotal	\$ 5,506,678	7.9%	\$ 5,506,678	7.9%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,299,400	\$ 1,207,278	\$ -
Community Development Program ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 20,928,500	30.1%	\$ 20,928,500	30.1%	\$ 20,928,500				
Economic Dev. & Public Infrastructure Program ⁽⁵⁾	\$ 11,458,500	16.5%	\$ 11,458,500	16.5%	\$ 11,458,500				
Microenterprise Business Development Program	\$ -	0.0%	\$ -	0.0%	\$ -				*
Community & Economic Development Subtotal	\$ 32,387,000	46.6%	\$ 32,387,000	46.6%	\$ 32,387,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Discretionary Grant Program	\$ 565,600	0.8%	\$ 565,600	0.8%	\$ 420,000	\$ -	\$ 145,600		*
New Horizons Fair Housing Assistance Program	\$ -	0.0%	\$ -	0.0%					
Training and Technical Assistance Funds	\$ 294,100	0.4%	\$ 294,100	0.4%	\$ 294,100				*
Community Development Finance Fund	\$ -	0.0%	\$ -	0.0%					*
Resident Services Coordinator Program	\$ -	0.0%	\$ -	0.0%					*
Grantee Administration Pass-through ⁽⁶⁾	\$ 1,399,700	2.0%	\$ 1,399,700	2.0%	\$ -	\$ 1,225,000	\$ 174,700	\$ -	*
Office Administration	\$ 1,508,075	2.2%	\$ 1,508,075	2.2%	\$ 944,284	\$ 500,816	\$ 62,975	\$ -	*
Totals =	\$ 69,508,248	100%	\$ 69,508,248	100%	\$ 44,498,308	\$ 19,119,987	\$ 4,682,675	\$ 1,207,278	\$ -

(1) The "Consolidated Plan Total" column includes the CDBG, HOME, ESG and HOPWA funds awarded to the State of Ohio.

(2) OHTF allocations are contingent upon approval by the OHTF Advisory Committee and the Director of the Development Services Agency. Further, OHTF grant awards are contingent upon Controlling Board approval. OHFA administers the HDAP and ODA will administer the Resident Services Coordinator Program. Therefore, in addition to program funds, OHFA will receive HOME and OHTF administrative dollars and ODA will receive OHTF administrative dollars.

(3) The Homeless Crisis Response Grant Program includes the OHTF funding set asides required by ORC Section 174.02 and unrestricted OHTF dollars.

(4) The Community Development Program includes the funding allocation for the Formula Allocation and three competitive set asides; Neighborhood Revitalization Grants, Downtown Revitalization Grants, and Critical Infrastructure grants (Approximately 40% of the Community Development Program will be allocated for these competitive awards).

(5) The Economic Development and Public Infrastructure Program includes Small Business Loans, Off-Site Infrastructure, and Residential Water & Sewer projects that were previously funded in separate programs.

(6) Approximately 60% of the HOME and 80% of the ESG administration allocation will be awarded to grant recipients.

Program Summaries

The following section provides information on HUD funds that were distributed during 2013. 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:

- Affordable Housing Programs
- Homelessness and Supportive Housing
- Community and Economic Development

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 OCD or on-line as indicated in the Introduction.

Funds were also distributed through the Community Housing Development Operating Grant Program, New Horizons, 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, nearly 25.6 million in funding was awarded to 66 city and county grantees in PY '13. 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 nearly \$10.4 million in CDBG funds and \$14.1 million in HOME funds and \$1 million in Ohio Housing Trust Funds. The funding awarded through the CHIP in PY '13 was about \$5 million more than originally budgeted in the PY '13 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 nearly 50 percent of all PY '13 CHIP funds. The majority of funds were used for private rehabilitation and home/building repair activities, which comprised over 73 percent of all CHIP funds. Other activities included new construction, homeownership, private rental rehab, rental assistance, homelessness prevention and housing counseling.

Table 2 (below) shows projected cost per unit data for various 2013 CHIP activities, along with a comparison of projected cost data for 2012. About 310 private units, 39 units less than last year, are projected to be rehabilitated at a cost of nearly \$12 million, for an average CHIP cost per unit of over \$38,800. This cost per unit figure is \$681 less than the 2012 amount.

Table 2: CHIP Activities and Per Unit Costs, for PY 2013 and PY 2012

Activity Type	FY 2013			FY 2012		
	Units	CHIP Funds	CHIP Cost Per Unit	Units	CHIP Funds	CHIP Cost Per Unit
Private Rehabilitation	310	\$12,028,700	\$38,802.26	349	\$13,779,800	\$39,483.67
Home/Building Repair	701	\$6,890,000	\$9,828.82	629	\$6,225,500	\$9,897.46
Private Rental Rehab.	24	\$608,500	\$25,354.17	17	\$504,500	\$29,676.47
New Construction	27	\$621,000	\$23,000.00	26	\$556,000	\$21,384.62
Homeownership	33	\$1,293,900	\$39,209.09	45	\$1,658,000	\$36,844.44

The total number of home/building repair units increased by nearly 72 units to 701 owner units at a cost of \$6.8 million in CHIP funds. The cost per unit of \$9,828 for home building/repair remained relatively the same as in previous years. Unlike rehabilitation, which brings a housing unit up to local codes and OCD 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 24 rental units are to be rehabilitated at a cost of about \$608,500 CHIP funds, which is not only an increase in total unit production but the cost per unit was nearly \$4,300 less than the previous year. There are 13 less units rehabilitated than the previous year at a cost per unit of about \$2,657 less than last year, which is nearly 14 percent less. The 33 homeownership projected activities were 12 less than the previous Program Year.

Table 3: PY 2013 CHIP Grantees

No.	Grantee	CDBG Funds	HOME Funds	OHTF Funds	Total	Total Beneficiaries
1	Allen County	\$126,000	\$224,000	\$50,000	\$400,000	68,525
2	Ashland	\$167,000	\$233,000		\$400,000	10,036
3	Ashland County	\$184,240	\$215,760		\$400,000	29,277
4	Ashtabula	\$130,500	\$269,500		\$400,000	1,965
5	Ashtabula County	\$90,400	\$259,600	\$50,000	\$400,000	10,548
6	Athens	\$150,400	\$249,600		\$400,000	23,888
7	Bellefontaine	\$316,000	\$84,000		\$400,000	13,112
8	Belpre	\$165,000	\$235,000		\$400,000	3,554
9	Bryan	\$400,000			\$400,000	8,392
10	Cambridge	\$103,000	\$172,000	\$125,000	\$400,000	109
11	Campbell	\$150,000	\$250,000		\$400,000	9,513
12	Champaign County	\$151,000	\$249,000		\$400,000	39,846
13	Clark County	\$47,300	\$227,700	\$125,000	\$400,000	59,794
14	Clermont County	\$262,800	\$137,200		\$400,000	123
15	Clinton County	\$150,000	\$250,000		\$400,000	41,995
16	Columbiana County	\$90,000	\$310,000		\$400,000	107,707
17	Conneaut	\$141,000	\$259,000		\$400,000	12,546
18	Cortland	\$304,000			\$304,000	7,138
19	Coshocton County	\$298,000	\$102,000		\$400,000	37,006
20	Crawford County	\$169,000	\$231,000		\$400,000	22,520
21	Defiance	\$144,000	\$256,000		\$400,000	16,524
22	Elyria		\$250,000		\$250,000	15
23	Erie County	\$175,000	\$225,000		\$400,000	31,122
24	Fairborn		\$400,000		\$400,000	28
25	Fremont	\$132,000	\$218,000	\$50,000	\$400,000	16,337
26	Gallia County	\$159,300	\$119,700	\$121,000	\$400,000	31,017
27	Geneva	\$138,000	\$262,000		\$400,000	3,500
28	Greene County	\$139,500	\$220,000		\$359,500	162,899
29	Guernsey County	\$58,000	\$217,000	\$125,000	\$400,000	104
30	Harrison County	\$350,000		\$50,000	\$400,000	156
31	Highland County	\$190,000	\$210,000		\$400,000	36,517
32	Hillsboro	\$151,000	\$249,000		\$400,000	6,636
33	Huron County	\$136,000	\$264,000		\$400,000	11,045

(Continued on next page)

Table 3: PY 2013 CHIP Grantees (continued from previous page)

No.	Grantee	CDBG Funds	HOME Funds	OHTF Funds	Total	Total Beneficiaries
34	Jackson	\$143,000	\$257,000		\$400,000	801
35	Logan	\$103,000	\$247,000	\$50,000	\$400,000	7,208
36	Logan County	\$328,000	\$22,000	\$50,000	\$400,000	45,741
37	Lucas County	\$179,000	\$221,000		\$400,000	131,855
38	Mahoning County	\$183,300	\$216,700		\$400,000	154,400
39	Marietta		\$400,000		\$400,000	28
40	Marion	\$124,500	\$181,500	\$94,000	\$400,000	187
41	Mercer County	\$165,000	\$235,000		\$400,000	41,016
42	Miami County	\$103,500	\$236,500	\$60,000	\$400,000	102,560
43	Monroe County	\$151,000	\$249,000		\$400,000	7,178
44	Noble County	\$210,000	\$140,000	\$50,000	\$400,000	128
45	North Ridgeville	\$142,000	\$258,000		\$400,000	5,762
46	Norwalk	\$152,000	\$248,000		\$400,000	16,297
47	Ottawa County	\$151,000	\$249,000		\$400,000	34,076
48	Perry County	\$150,400	\$249,600		\$400,000	36,356
49	Pike County	\$145,000	\$255,000		\$400,000	27,746
50	Portage County	\$130,000	\$264,000		\$394,000	112,063
51	Preble County	\$180,000	\$220,000		\$400,000	42,460
52	Putnam County	\$168,000	\$232,000		\$400,000	34,375
53	Sandusky		\$250,000		\$250,000	23
54	Sandusky County	\$175,000	\$225,000		\$400,000	48,356
55	Seneca County	\$178,000	\$222,000		\$400,000	44,729
56	Shelby County	\$265,000	\$135,000		\$400,000	48,021
57	Sidney	\$110,000	\$290,000		\$400,000	8,859
58	Steubenville		\$250,000		\$250,000	17
59	Streetsboro	\$114,000	\$280,000		\$394,000	12,367
60	Struthers	\$128,200	\$271,800		\$400,000	11,817
61	Trumbull County	\$250,000			\$250,000	132,463
62	Uhrichsville	\$89,000	\$311,000		\$400,000	5,455
63	Union County	\$396,000	\$4,000		\$400,000	52,851
64	Upper Sandusky	\$151,000	\$249,000		\$400,000	3,233
65	Urbana	\$151,000	\$249,000		\$400,000	11,819
66	Wyandot County	\$169,000	\$231,000		\$400,000	11,864
Totals=		\$10,453,340	\$14,198,160	\$1,000,000	\$25,651,500	2,015,605

Table 4: PY 2013 CHIP Funds Awarded by Activity

Activities	CDBG Funds	Pct. of Total CDBG Funds	HOME Funds	Pct. of Total HOME Funds	OHTF Funds	Pct. of Total OHTF Funds	Grand Total	Pct. of Total Funds
Tenant Based Rental Assist.	\$0	0.0%	\$734,000	5.2%	\$0	0.0%	\$734,000	2.9%
Private Rehabilitation	\$1,880,940	18.0%	\$10,147,760	71.5%	\$0	0.0%	\$12,028,700	46.9%
Home/Building Repair	\$5,890,000	56.3%	\$0	0.0%	\$1,000,000	100.0%	\$6,890,000	26.9%
Private Rental Rehab.	\$222,000	2.1%	\$386,500	2.7%	\$0	0.0%	\$608,500	2.4%
Fair Housing Program	\$86,300	0.8%	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$86,300	0.3%
New Construction	\$0	0.0%	\$621,000	4.4%	\$0	0.0%	\$621,000	2.4%
Homelessness Prevention	\$442,000	4.2%	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$442,000	1.7%
Hsng Dev./Info/Counseling	\$64,000	0.6%	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$64,000	0.2%
Homeownership	\$0	0.0%	\$1,293,900	9.1%	\$0	0.0%	\$1,293,900	5.0%
General Administration	\$1,868,100	17.9%	\$1,015,000	7.1%	\$0	0.0%	\$2,883,100	11.2%
Grand Total	\$10,453,340	100.0%	\$14,198,160	100.0%	\$1,000,000	100.0%	\$25,651,500	100.0%

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Table 5: PY 2013 CHIP Activities and Projected Outcomes

Activities	Households Assisted-Down-payment Asst.	Water/Septic Tanks/Sludge Pits Inst.	Households Assisted	Units Rehabbed - Owner	Units Repair ed - Owner	Units Rehabbed - Rental	Units Constructed-Owner	FH CHIP Program Outcomes	Units Acquired, Rehabbed	Units Constructed - Rental	Standard Fair Housing Program	Hslds Asst. with Counseling /Education	Households Assisted Financial/Home Preservation Education
Tenant Based Rental Assistance			149										
Private Rehabilitation				310									
Home/Building Repair		8			701								
Private Rental Rehab.						24							
Fair Housing Program								60			1		
New Construction							26			1			
Homelessness Prevention			234										
Hsng Dev./Info/Counseling												66	54
Homeownership	5								28				
Totals=	5	8	383	310	701	24	26	60	28	1	1	66	54

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 6 shows that 4 projects received a total of \$3,704,000 in HOME funds in PY '13.

The projects listed in Table 6 are estimated to result in the acquisition or rehabilitation of 183 total units, which is 56 less than in PY 2012. The total cost per unit had remained relatively the same as in PY 2012. 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 6, all of the PY '13 HDAP projects received an allocation of Housing Credits from the Ohio Housing Finance Agency. All four of the 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 percent of their annual HOME allocation to projects owned, developed or sponsored by CHDOs. In PY 2013, the 4 projects owned by CHDOs received a total of 22 percent of Ohio's PY 2013 HOME allocation of \$16,608,516.

Table 6: PY '13 HDAP Funding Summary

No.	Grantee	Project	Type of Project		Project Funding			Projected Outcomes			
			Tax Credit	CHDO	HOME Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds	Bene-ficiaries	Units Rehabb-ed - Rental	Units Con-structed - Rental	Total Units
1	Cleveland Housing Network	Emerald Alliance VIII	Yes	Yes	\$501,000	\$10,783,031	\$11,284,031	185		66	66
2	Detroit-Shoreway Comm Dev	Commons at Garden Lake	Yes	Yes	\$501,000	\$7,011,847	\$7,512,847	84	30		30
3	Hc Re Group Llc	Templin-Bradley Co Lofts	Yes	Yes	\$2,101,000	\$100,000	\$2,201,000	34		12	12
4	National Church Residence	Hoover Cottages II	Yes	Yes	\$601,000	\$11,376,608	\$11,977,608	210		75	75
Totals =			4	4	\$3,704,000	\$29,271,486	\$32,975,486	513	30	153	183

Table 7: PY '13 HDAP Activities by Funding Source and Proposed Activity

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Activity	HOME Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds
Acquisition	\$0	\$325,001	\$325,001
Interim/Emerg. Rent Asst.	\$0	\$1,272,321	\$1,272,321
Private Rental Rehab.	\$450,000	\$4,749,266	\$5,199,266
Site Preparation	\$196,984	\$1,596,031	\$1,793,015
Professional Fees	\$554,680	\$5,844,467	\$6,399,147
Project Reserves	\$0	\$644,274	\$644,274
New Construction	\$2,498,336	\$14,840,126	\$17,338,462
General Administration	\$4,000	\$0	\$4,000
Total Funds =	\$3,704,000	\$29,271,486	\$32,975,486

Table 7 gives a detailed breakdown of the activities funded through the PY '13 HDAP projects. The table shows that HOME funds went directly for construction or rehabilitation of housing. Other funds committed for projects amounted to over \$28 million, which is a leveraging ratio of nearly 7:1 (i.e., over \$7 in other funds to each dollar of HOME funds).

Table 8: Cost per Unit for PY '13 HDAP Projects

	Units Rehabbed - Rental	Units Acquired, Rehabbed	Total
Housing Units	30	153	183
HOME Funds	501,000	3,203,000	3,704,000
HOME Cost/Unit	16,700	20,935	20,240
Total Funds	7,512,847	25,462,639	32,975,486
Total Cost/Unit	250,428	166,422	180,194

Table 8 shows the breakdown of the total project funds committed by activity type along with the number of units and the cost per unit. Over \$25 million of total funds, of which \$3.2 million were HOME funds, were committed for the acquisition rehab of 153 units. As reflected in Table 8, the cost for the acquisition and rehab of units is \$166,422 per unit. Nearly \$7.5 million, of which just over \$500,000 were HOME funds, were committed for the rehabilitation of 30 rental units.

Homeless Crisis Response Grant Program

The goal of the Homeless Crisis Response Grant Program (HCRP) is to prevent individuals and families from entering homelessness and, where homelessness does occur, to provide for emergency shelter operations and to rapidly move persons from emergency shelter into permanent housing as quickly as possible. Funding is provided to eligible non-profit organizations, units of local government, public housing authorities and consortia of any eligible applicants for emergency shelter, homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing assistance that meet the housing needs of homeless individuals and families as well as low-income persons facing imminent homelessness. Table 9 shows the distribution of Federal Emergency Solutions Grant Funds and Ohio Housing Trust Funds broken down by the type of activity that was budgeted in the application for assistance.

Table 9: PY 2013 HCRP 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
Rapid Rehousing	\$756,800	16.9%	\$7,382,500	48.7%	\$8,139,300	41.5%	8,604
Shelter Operations	\$2,797,800	62.5%	\$4,860,000	32.1%	\$7,657,800	39.0%	36,268
Homelessness Prevention	\$655,400	14.6%	\$1,811,700	12.0%	\$2,467,100	12.6%	4,079
Data Collection and Evaluation	\$89,400	2.0%	\$503,300	3.3%	\$592,700	3.0%	0
General Administration	\$174,700	3.9%	\$595,200	3.9%	\$769,900	3.9%	0
Totals =	\$4,474,100	100.0%	\$15,152,700	100.0%	\$19,626,800	100.0%	48,951

In addition to the competitive HCRP awards, 6 ESG discretionary grant awards totaling \$145,600 were made to various agencies, as shown in Table 10 below. The priority of the PY 2013 ESG Discretionary Program is to provide funds for critical activities at existing OCD-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 OCD 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 10: Emergency Solutions (ES) Discretionary Grant Awards for PY 2013

No.	Grantee	Federal (HUD) ESG Funds	Project	Other Funds	Beneficiaries	Activity
1	E.D.E.N. Inc.	\$14,500	Winton on Lorain	\$0	40	Home/Building Repair
2	Fam Viol Prev Ctr -Greene	\$15,600	Transitional Housing	\$0	60	Homeless Facilities
3	Famicos Foundation	\$25,000	1850 Superior	\$0	44	Home/Building Repair
4	Gr Warren-Youngstown Urbn	\$16,400	Christy House	\$0	722	Homeless Facilities
5	Interfaith Hos Net Sprng.	\$34,100	Norm's Place	\$0	138	Homeless Facilities
6	Neighborhood Alliance	\$40,000	Haven House	\$10,000	990	Homeless Facilities
Totals =		\$145,600		\$10,000	\$1,994	

Table 11 summarizes the PY 2013 HCRP awards that were made to 53 local organizations that operate emergency shelters or homelessness prevention/rapid re-housing programs to assist over 51,925 homeless individuals and families. Of the 53 local organizations that were funded in PY 2013, 10 local organizations received Federal Emergency Solutions Grant funds totaling over \$4.4 million. 49 organizations received Ohio Housing Trust Fund dollars totaling over \$15.1 million.

Table 11: 2013 Homeless Crisis Response 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		\$51,700	Shelter Operations	\$48,000	\$30,500	114
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$1,500	\$600	0
				General Administration	\$2,200	\$1,300	0
2	Akron		\$484,000	Homelessness Prevention	\$207,000	\$332,000	400
				Rapid Rehousing	\$252,000	\$150,200	400
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$13,000	\$15,800	0
				General Administration	\$12,000	\$51,700	0
3	American Red Cross	\$511,500		Shelter Operations	\$333,300	\$602,900	408
				Shelter Operations	\$154,000	\$215,400	450
				General Administration	\$16,700	\$164,200	0
				General Administration	\$7,500	\$84,600	0
4	American Rescue Workers		\$74,000	Shelter Operations	\$48,600	\$22,000	200
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$21,700	\$9,267	0
				General Administration	\$3,700	\$1,760	0
5	Ashtabula Homeless Sheltr		\$32,400	Shelter Operations	\$28,400	\$34,800	157
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$2,400	\$16,800	0
				General Administration	\$1,600	\$3,200	0
6	Beach House, Inc.		\$177,500	Shelter Operations	\$169,000	\$0	450
				General Administration	\$8,500	\$0	0
7	Caa Of Columbiana County		\$140,000	Shelter Operations	\$130,000	\$96,000	120
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$3,000	\$0	0
				General Administration	\$7,000	\$0	0
8	Cac Of Fayette County	\$175,000		Shelter Operations	\$151,900	\$82,900	300
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$14,500	\$0	0
				General Administration	\$8,600	\$5,000	0
		\$650,000		Homelessness Prevention	\$198,500	\$0	96
				Rapid Rehousing	\$288,300	\$0	210
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$124,200	\$0	0
9	Cac Of Pike County, Inc.	\$290,000		General Administration	\$39,000	\$0	0
				Homelessness Prevention	\$122,600	\$0	350
				Rapid Rehousing	\$149,900	\$0	400
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$100	\$0	0
10	Cao Del-Mad-Union Cnty		\$50,000	General Administration	\$17,400	\$0	0
				Shelter Operations	\$41,500	\$64,600	144
11	Capc Of Wash,Morg Cnts Oh		\$450,000	Data Collection and Evaluation	\$8,500	\$53,900	0
				Homelessness Prevention	\$296,700	\$0	240
				Rapid Rehousing	\$112,300	\$0	65
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$14,000	\$0	0
12	Caring Kitchen Inc.		\$108,400	General Administration	\$27,000	\$0	0
				Shelter Operations	\$89,600	\$0	265
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$13,800	\$0	0
13	Cath. Char. Of Toledo		\$113,400	General Administration	\$5,000	\$0	0
				Shelter Operations	\$113,400	\$391,140	450
14	Center For Respite Care		\$40,000	General Administration	\$0	\$37,655	0
				Shelter Operations	\$38,000	\$1,143,200	110
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$0	\$111,600	0
				General Administration	\$2,000	\$231,200	0

Table 11: 2013 Homeless Crisis Response Grant Program Grantees (continued)

No.	Grantee	Federal (HUD) ESG Funds	State Housing Trust Funds	Specific Location / Purpose	Activity Amount	Other Funds	Beneficiaries
15	Clermont Cnty Comm Serv		\$239,600	Shelter Operations	\$205,500	\$86,500	700
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$24,400	\$68,040	0
				General Administration	\$9,700	\$15,000	0
16	Coleman Professional Serv		\$860,000	Homelessness Prevention	\$184,200	\$0	161
				Rapid Rehousing	\$605,900	\$0	152
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$15,100	\$0	0
				General Administration	\$54,800	\$0	0
17	Columbiana Cnty Mhc		\$88,000	Shelter Operations	\$88,000	\$44,000	160
18	Community Housing, Inc.		\$689,000	Homelessness Prevention	\$93,300	\$0	204
				Rapid Rehousing	\$528,600	\$0	450
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$25,800	\$0	0
				General Administration	\$41,300	\$0	0
19	Community Shelter Board		\$1,430,000	Rapid Rehousing	\$1,368,300	\$0	3,305
				General Administration	\$61,700	\$0	0
20	Cuyahoga Cnty		\$1,675,000	Rapid Rehousing	\$1,675,000	\$1,455,600	1,000
21	Faith Mission Inc.	\$631,200		Shelter Operations	\$589,800	\$3,797,500	6,068
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$16,300	\$88,000	0
				General Administration	\$25,100	\$662,400	0
22	Family & Comm. Services		\$153,400	Shelter Operations	\$141,700	\$0	440
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$4,500	\$0	0
				General Administration	\$7,200	\$0	0
23	Family Abuse Shl Miami Co	\$297,600		Shelter Operations	\$272,900	\$0	800
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$11,100	\$0	0
				General Administration	\$13,600	\$0	0
24	Family Promise Of Del Co		\$56,000	Shelter Operations	\$53,200	\$145,500	412
				General Administration	\$2,800	\$81,000	0
25	Findlay Hope Hse F-T HI		\$730,000	Homelessness Prevention	\$191,000	\$25,000	251
				Rapid Rehousing	\$486,200	\$70,200	438
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$9,000	\$26,800	0
				General Administration	\$43,800	\$28,200	0
26	Highland Cty Homelss Shlt		\$130,600	Shelter Operations	\$101,500	\$76,000	320
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$25,000	\$0	0
				General Administration	\$4,100	\$0	0
27	Int Svcs Appalachian Oh		\$395,000	Homelessness Prevention	\$104,300	\$0	54
				Rapid Rehousing	\$243,400	\$0	126
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$23,600	\$0	0
				General Administration	\$23,700	\$0	0
28	Liberty Center Conn Inc.		\$60,000	Shelter Operations	\$57,000	\$112,200	90
				General Administration	\$3,000	\$0	0
29	Liberty Ctr Sandusky Cnty		\$173,200	Shelter Operations	\$162,100	\$86,600	360
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$5,500	\$0	0
				General Administration	\$5,600	\$0	0
30	Lima, Allen Coun Comm Afrs	\$450,000		Homelessness Prevention	\$196,300	\$117,500	294
				Rapid Rehousing	\$223,700	\$29,400	216
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$14,200	\$5,700	0
				General Administration	\$15,800	\$77,000	0

Table 11: 2013 Homeless Crisis Response Grant Program Grantees (continued)

No.	Grantee	Federal (HUD) ESG Funds	State Housing Trust Funds	Specific Location / Purpose	Activity Amount	Other Funds	Beneficiaries
31	Lima'S Samaritan House	\$303,000		Shelter Operations	\$298,000	\$117,200	545
				General Administration	\$5,000	\$149,300	0
32	Lutheran Soc Srvs Ctrl Oh		\$81,200	Shelter Operations	\$34,800	\$0	340
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$42,300	\$0	0
				General Administration	\$4,100	\$0	0
33	Marion Shelter Pgm., Inc.		\$262,900	Shelter Operations	\$246,400	\$123,200	1,075
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$4,000	\$2,000	0
				General Administration	\$12,500	\$6,250	0
34	Maryhaven		\$238,000	Shelter Operations	\$238,000	\$256,010	2,300
35	Mhs For Homeless Persons		\$350,000	Shelter Operations	\$350,000	\$3,044,900	1,850
36	Montgomery Cnty		\$759,000	Homelessness Prevention	\$101,200	\$0	1,040
				Rapid Rehousing	\$612,300	\$0	510
				General Administration	\$45,500	\$0	0
37	Neighborhood Alliance	\$377,400		Shelter Operations	\$331,000	\$440,200	940
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$27,600	\$1,500	0
				General Administration	\$18,800	\$17,500	0
38	New Housing Ohio Inc		\$183,700	Shelter Operations	\$182,200	\$71,100	125
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$0	\$3,000	0
				General Administration	\$1,500	\$27,500	0
39	Northwestern Ohio Cac		\$695,700	Homelessness Prevention	\$99,400	\$104,000	68
				Rapid Rehousing	\$397,500	\$47,200	90
				Shelter Operations	\$143,900	\$525,700	325
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$19,500	\$186,600	0
				General Administration	\$35,400	\$964,100	0
40	Salvation Army-Belmont		\$127,100	Shelter Operations	\$111,000	\$183,400	550
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$10,000	\$4,200	0
				General Administration	\$6,100	\$0	0
41	Salvation Army-Columbus		\$576,500	Homelessness Prevention	\$86,900	\$78,000	210
				Rapid Rehousing	\$455,000	\$217,100	705
				General Administration	\$34,600	\$28,800	0
42	Salvation Army-Zanesville		\$178,000	Shelter Operations	\$155,500	\$0	227
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$15,400	\$0	0
				General Administration	\$7,100	\$0	0
43	Scioto Christian Min. Inc		\$71,000	Shelter Operations	\$67,500	\$31,000	222
				General Administration	\$3,500	\$22,000	0
44	Serenity House		\$27,100	Shelter Operations	\$25,900	\$0	120
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$200	\$0	0
				General Administration	\$1,000	\$0	0
45	Serve City		\$299,500	Shelter Operations	\$277,200	\$519,300	517
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$8,300	\$0	0
				General Administration	\$14,000	\$15,200	0
46	St. Vincent Hotel, Inc.	\$666,900		Shelter Operations	\$333,500	\$2,560,400	3,100
				Shelter Operations	\$333,400	\$2,602,500	4,300
47	Toledo Comm Service Ctr		\$316,800	Shelter Operations	\$269,800	\$192,300	619
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$30,500	\$17,100	0
				General Administration	\$16,500	\$97,800	0

Table 11: 2013 Homeless Crisis Response Grant Program Grantees (continued)

No.	Grantee	Federal (HUD) ESG Funds	State Housing Trust Funds	Specific Location / Purpose	Activity Amount	Other Funds	Beneficiaries
48	Urban Mission Ministries		\$270,700	Shelter Operations	\$260,100	\$165,600	215
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$2,000	\$0	0
				General Administration	\$8,600	\$13,200	0
49	Voa Of Greater Ohio		\$412,200	Shelter Operations	\$167,300	\$88,900	664
				Shelter Operations	\$244,900	\$220,000	910
50	W.S.O.S. Cac, Inc.		\$660,000	Homelessness Prevention	\$249,200	\$0	200
				Rapid Rehousing	\$357,700	\$0	250
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$26,100	\$0	0
				General Administration	\$27,000	\$0	0
51	Warren Metro. Hsg. Auth.	\$771,500		Homelessness Prevention	\$336,500	\$44,900	511
				Rapid Rehousing	\$383,200	\$19,400	287
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$5,600	\$0	0
				General Administration	\$46,200	\$0	0
52	Ywca Of Canton		\$349,200	Shelter Operations	\$339,200	\$0	835
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$10,000	\$0	0
53	Ywca Of Columbus		\$242,900	Shelter Operations	\$230,800	\$3,518,500	3,971
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$0	\$77,800	0
				General Administration	\$12,100	\$860,100	0
Totals =		\$4,474,100	\$15,152,700			\$28,717,122	48,951

Supportive Housing Program

The goal of the Supportive Housing Grant Program (SHP) is to provide opportunity for stable, long-term housing for people who are homeless according to federal definition through transitional housing and permanent supportive housing operations. Table 12 shows the distribution of Ohio Housing Trust Funds broken down by the type of activity that was budgeted in the application for assistance.

Table 12: PY 2013 SHP Funding by Activity Type and Source of Funds

Activity	State Homeless Funds (OHTF)	Other Funds	Total Funds	Beneficiaries
Rental/Housing Assistance	\$419,100	\$1,073,681	\$1,492,781	538
Operating Expenses	\$4,266,500	\$10,106,437	\$14,372,937	4,323
Supportive Serv.w/Housing	\$1,699,500	\$8,009,589	\$9,709,089	104
Data Collection and Evaluation	\$55,400	\$47,456	\$102,856	0
General Administration	\$259,500	\$943,421	\$1,202,921	0
Totals =	\$6,700,000	\$20,180,584	\$26,880,584	4,965

Table 13 summarizes the PY 2013 SHP awards that were made to 37 local organizations that operate transitional housing and permanent supportive housing programs to assist over 4,965 homeless individuals and families. A total of 37 organizations received Ohio Housing Trust Fund dollars totaling over \$6.7 million, with approximately \$20.1 million in other funds committed to the projects.

Table 13: PY 2013 Supportive Housing Grant Program Grantees

No.	Grantee Agency	OHTF Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds	Beneficiaries
1	American Red Cross	\$220,400	\$797,787	\$1,018,187	241
2	Aurora Project, Inc.	\$59,800	\$29,944	\$89,744	14
3	Battered Womens Shelter	\$118,000	\$59,400	\$177,400	150
4	Beatitude House	\$613,700	\$789,433	\$1,403,133	336
5	Cac Of Fayette County	\$173,300	\$561,500	\$734,800	133
6	Cap Comm Lancas-Fair Area	\$107,500	\$186,244	\$293,744	177
7	Cath. Char. Of Toledo	\$38,000	\$85,620	\$123,620	25
8	Clermont Counseling Ctr.	\$243,800	\$133,150	\$376,950	50
9	Cleveland Housing Network	\$92,000	\$85,033	\$177,033	155
10	Columbiana Cnty Mhc	\$224,000	\$115,493	\$339,493	26
11	Eve Incorporated	\$50,000	\$0	\$50,000	50
12	Extended Housing, Inc.	\$200,000	\$100,000	\$300,000	128
13	Fam Viol Prev Ctr -Greene	\$25,000	\$19,928	\$44,928	36
14	Family & Comm. Services	\$248,600	\$1,305,600	\$1,554,200	235

Table 13: PY 2013 Supportive Housing Grant Program Grantees (continued)

No.	Grantee Agency	OHTF Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds	Beneficiaries
15	Findlay Hope Hse F-T HI	\$80,000	\$146,375	\$226,375	82
16	Harbor House-300 Beds Inc	\$91,200	\$262,215	\$353,415	60
17	Humility Of Mary Hdc	\$135,300	\$438,059	\$573,359	84
18	Joseph'S Home	\$50,300	\$43,000	\$93,300	80
19	Liberty Center Conn Inc.	\$65,700	\$110,800	\$176,500	24
20	Licking Co. Coal. For Hsg	\$174,500	\$715,896	\$890,396	300
21	Meridian Services, Inc.	\$34,000	\$66,984	\$100,984	10
22	Mhs For Homeless Persons	\$480,000	\$2,810,667	\$3,290,667	360
23	Neighborhood Properties	\$302,500	\$514,262	\$816,762	240
24	Ottawa Co. Trans. Housing	\$75,400	\$33,676	\$109,076	30
25	Over The Rhine Housing	\$250,000	\$1,061,142	\$1,311,142	128
26	Pers & Family Counseling	\$32,300	\$427,062	\$459,362	34
27	St. Vincent Hotel, Inc.	\$628,700	\$2,145,742	\$2,774,442	266
28	The Main Place	\$10,000	\$5,775	\$15,775	8
29	Transitional Housing, Inc	\$299,100	\$760,338	\$1,059,438	66
30	University Settlement	\$80,000	\$80,100	\$160,100	32
31	Voa Of Greater Ohio	\$190,100	\$1,525,564	\$1,715,664	376
32	Ymca Of Grtr. Cleveland	\$183,800	\$2,782,406	\$2,966,206	560
33	Ywca Of Canton	\$296,800	\$375,600	\$672,400	86
34	Ywca Of Cincinnati	\$278,600	\$146,727	\$425,327	156
35	Ywca Of Columbus	\$208,000	\$848,700	\$1,056,700	85
36	Ywca Of Elyria	\$159,900	\$520,000	\$679,900	52
37	Ywca Of Van Wert County	\$179,700	\$90,362	\$270,062	90
	Totals =	\$6,700,000	\$20,180,584	\$26,880,584	4,965

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 50 percent of Area Median Income (AMI) for emergency home repair/modifications and 65 percent AMI for homebuyer counseling/down payment assistance.

In PY '13, the Housing Assistance Grant Program distributed \$5,680,000 in OHTF funds to 26 different organizations (see Table 14) that will provide activities benefiting 4,065 persons. Grantees obtained commitments for over \$4.5 million in additional funding sources to support these activities.

All 26 grantees have committed to home/building repair activities that are projected to result in a total of 1,889 owner units repaired.

Table 14: PY '13 Housing Assistance Grant Program Recipients

No.	Grantee Agency	Location	OHTF Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds	Number of Beneficiaries
1	Abcd, Inc.	Summit	\$150,000	\$568,000	\$718,000	800
2	Area Agency On Aging 10B	Portage, Stark, Summit, Counties	\$266,000	\$150,000	\$416,000	91
3	Area Off On Aging - Nw Oh	NW Ohio	\$180,000	\$90,000	\$270,000	47
4	Ashtabula Cnty Chdo, Inc.	Ashtabula & Geauga Counties	\$160,000	\$80,000	\$240,000	63
5	Buckeye Hills-Hocking Val	Multi	\$500,000	\$349,413	\$849,413	135
6	C.O.A.D., Inc.	Multi-county	\$432,000	\$320,000	\$752,000	224
7	Caa Of Columbiana County	Columbiana County	\$130,000	\$70,000	\$200,000	60
8	Cac Of Portage County	Portage	\$50,000	\$33,500	\$83,500	50
9	Cao Del-Mad-Union Cnty	Multi-county	\$200,000	\$282,000	\$482,000	170
10	Capc Of Wash,Morg Cnts Oh	Washington, Morgan	\$87,500	\$43,750	\$131,250	38
11	Columbus Housing Partners	Franklin	\$40,000	\$268,000	\$308,000	50
12	Comm. Action Wayne-Medina	Wayne, Medina Counties	\$242,000	\$150,000	\$392,000	170
13	Community Hsng Solutions	Cuyahoga County	\$500,000	\$315,000	\$815,000	200
14	East Akron Ndc	Summit	\$50,000	\$60,000	\$110,000	150
15	Famicos Foundation	Cuyahoga County	\$179,200	\$108,395	\$287,595	143
16	Jackson-Vinton C.A. Inc.	Jackson, Vinton	\$87,500	\$43,750	\$131,250	20
17	Leads Caa	Licking	\$175,000	\$195,140	\$370,140	114
18	Morpc	Franklin	\$100,000	\$50,000	\$150,000	90
19	Nbhd Hsg Part Springfield	Clark	\$130,000	\$192,135	\$322,135	99
20	Nhs Of Toledo, Inc.	Lucas County	\$282,000	\$150,000	\$432,000	130
21	Northwestern Ohio Cac	Multi-county	\$200,000	\$165,000	\$365,000	75
22	People Working Coop. Inc.	Multi County	\$600,000	\$300,000	\$900,000	586
23	Pickaway County Cao, Inc.	Pickaway	\$87,500	\$54,500	\$142,000	85
24	Rebld Together Cntrl Ohio	Franklin	\$501,100	\$282,000	\$783,100	296
25	W.S.O.S. Cac, Inc.	Wood, Ottawa, Seneca, Counties	\$271,000	\$179,400	\$450,400	139
26	Western Reserve Cdc	Lake County, CDBG	\$79,200	\$39,600	\$118,800	40
Totals =			\$5,680,000	\$4,539,583	\$10,219,583	4,065

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.

Table 15: PY 2012 HOPWA Program Grantee Summary and Agency Information

No.	Grantee	Targeted Area	HOPWA Grant Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds	Total Beneficiaries
1	AIDS Resource Center Ohio	Montgomery, Athens/ Multi	\$947,700	\$1,016,000	\$1,963,700	3,979
2	Community Aids Network	Summit/ Multi Counties	\$207,978	\$227,900	\$435,878	420
3	Compass Family	Mahoning/ Multi Counties	\$51,600	\$284,500	\$336,100	337
Totals =			\$1,207,278	\$1,528,400	\$2,735,678	4,736

In PY 2013, 3 organizations received a total of over \$1.2 million in funding through the HOPWA Program, which are shown in the Program summary Table 15. For each dollar of HOPWA funds awarded, over \$1.2 in other funds was committed to these 3 programs.

Specific information on the funded HOPWA activities is shown on Table 16, along with the projected number of beneficiaries assisted. Table 16 shows that over 4,700 beneficiaries are projected to receive assistance through activities provided by local programs funded by the HOPWA program.

Table 16: PY 2013 HOPWA Program Funding By Activity

Activities	HOPWA Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds	Total Beneficiaries
Interim/Emerg. Rent Asst.	\$404,887	\$451	\$405,338	1,005
Rental/Housing Assistance	\$60,800	\$40	\$60,840	14
Operating Expenses/CHDO	\$115,600	\$188,757	\$304,357	36
Hsng Dev./Info/Counseling	\$11,372	\$10,617	\$21,989	70
Supportive Serv.w/Housing	\$186,500	\$213,141	\$399,641	865
Supportive Ser.wo/Housing	\$396,613	\$886,687	\$1,283,300	2,746
General Administration	\$31,506	\$114,647	\$146,153	0
Totals =	\$1,207,278	\$1,414,340	\$2,621,618	4,736

Community Development Program Grants

The goal of the Community Development Program (CDP) 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 LMI Benefit or Elimination of Slum and Blight.

There were 78 counties and 26 small cities (certified as cities by the Secretary of State as of January 1, 2010) that were provided with a CDP funding allocation based on the number of low- and moderate-income persons residing in the eligible community. The other CDP funds were awarded through competitive set-asides. Eligible Allocation 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 CDP grantee can select among those eligible activities.

Figure 1: PY '13 CDP Grantees by percent of Total Formula Funds

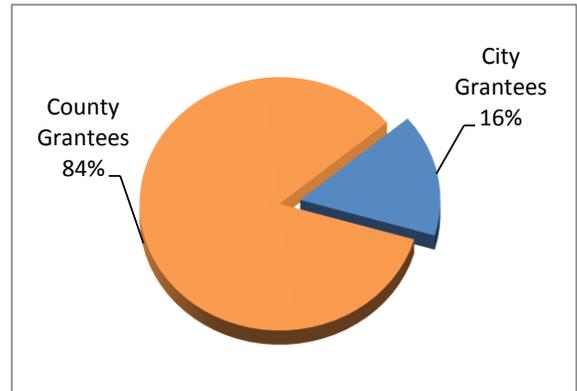


Table 17: CDP Activities by General Category and CDBG Funds Budgeted

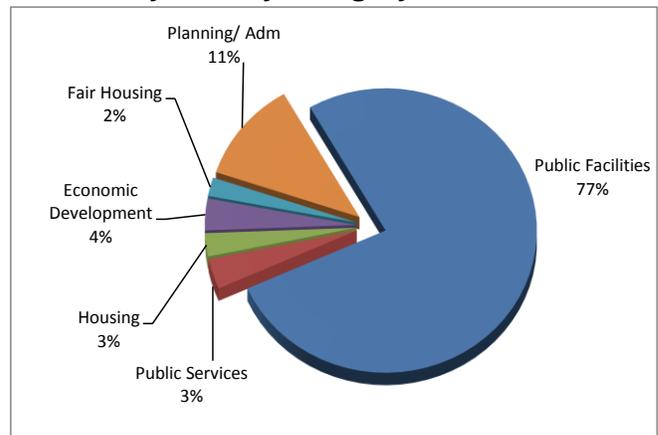
Activity Category	CDBG Funds
Public Facilities	\$16,040,800
Public Services	\$720,600
Housing	\$552,900
Economic Development	\$754,600
Fair Housing	\$442,250
Planning/Adm	\$2,417,350
Total Funds	\$20,928,500

Table 17 gives a breakdown of the amount of funds that were committed to activity categories, with public facilities being the largest at over \$16 million.

More than 545,771 persons are expected to benefit as a result of activities funded through the CDP grants. As shown in Figure 1, about 16 percent of the funds were awarded to direct city grantees and 84 percent to counties.

Figure 2 shows how CDP grantee communities distributed their allocation among various activities. As in previous years, the vast majority of funds were budgeted for public improvements. About 76.6 percent of all PY '13 CDP funds were committed to public facilities projects, followed by planning/administration (11 percent), economic development (3.6 percent), public services (3.4 percent), housing (2.6 percent), and fair housing (2.1 percent). These percentages all compare closely to the uses of PY '12 CDP grant funds with the exception of economic development activities, which experienced nearly a 3 percent increase.

Figure 2: Activities Funded by PY '13 CDP Grants by Activity Category



Tables 18 and 19 show the PY '13 CDP grants that were made to cities and counties, along with other funds committed to implement funded activities and the number of total persons benefiting from those activities. The PY '13 CDP grants directly awarded \$20,928,500 in CDBG funds to 104 grantees, of which 26 were cities and 78 were counties (see Tables 18 and 19 below). Over \$25 million in other funds were committed that resulted in over a 1:1 ratio of other funds to CDBG funds.

Table 18: PY '13 CDP Grantees, Counties

No.	Grantee	CDBG Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds	Beneficiaries	LMI Beneficiaries
1	Adams County	\$97,000	\$1,228,060	\$1,325,060	1,171	651
2	Allen County	\$153,000	\$20,400	\$173,400	235	158
3	Ashland County	\$75,000	\$3,390,600	\$3,465,600	357	197
4	Ashtabula County	\$859,000	\$2,010,648	\$2,869,648	43,991	42,439
5	Athens County	\$135,000	\$4,275	\$139,275	8,046	5,165
6	Auglaize County	\$402,000	\$1,391,553	\$1,793,553	1,619	958
7	Belmont County	\$190,000	\$11,200	\$201,200	12,028	6,721
8	Brown County	\$115,000	\$158,000	\$273,000	275	268
9	Carroll County	\$80,000	\$6,226	\$86,226	3,060	1,651
10	Champaign County	\$100,000	\$3,000	\$103,000	1,380	1,002
11	Clark County	\$177,000	\$24,200	\$201,200	969	571
12	Clermont County	\$502,500	\$15,000	\$517,500	3,691	2,204
13	Clinton County	\$103,000	\$0	\$103,000	1,450	803
14	Columbiana County	\$625,000	\$1,805,184	\$2,430,184	7,798	4,540
15	Coshocton County	\$706,000	\$570,700	\$1,276,700	2,558	2,206
16	Crawford County	\$128,000	\$98,614	\$226,614	2,753	1,662
17	Darke County	\$730,000	\$2,456,400	\$3,186,400	8,201	5,246
18	Defiance County	\$75,000	\$64,625	\$139,625	4,747	2,227
19	Erie County	\$121,000	\$12,400	\$133,400	8,581	8,581
20	Fairfield County	\$162,000	\$14,500	\$176,500	3,822	2,289
21	Fayette County	\$76,000	\$3,768	\$79,768	581	384
22	Fulton County	\$105,000	\$132,000	\$237,000	1,085	713
23	Gallia County	\$287,300	\$104,755	\$392,055	1,637	1,061
24	Geauga County	\$163,000	\$31,886	\$194,886	11,100	11,100
25	Greene County	\$139,000	\$50,800	\$189,800	1,854	1,213
26	Guernsey County	\$142,000	\$7,000	\$149,000	11,742	7,078
27	Hancock County	\$75,000	\$0	\$75,000	1,178	796
28	Hardin County	\$388,000	\$1,934,900	\$2,322,900	1,825	1,045
29	Harrison County	\$75,000	\$12,660	\$87,660	1,548	925
30	Henry County	\$75,000	\$380,800	\$455,800	5,205	4,853
31	Highland County	\$118,000	\$9,539	\$127,539	2,224	1,373
32	Hocking County	\$82,000	\$27,403	\$109,403	2,824	2,824
33	Holmes County	\$118,000	\$0	\$118,000	4,544	4,223
34	Huron County	\$98,000	\$31,600	\$129,600	267	150
35	Jackson County	\$577,500	\$326,400	\$903,900	2,060	1,207
36	Jefferson County	\$168,000	\$0	\$168,000	1,062	700
37	Knox County	\$383,000	\$134,327	\$517,327	2,131	1,180
38	Lawrence County	\$178,000	\$3,900	\$181,900	79,638	37,953
39	Licking County	\$232,000	\$45,800	\$277,800	3,549	1,935
40	Logan County	\$334,000	\$20,000	\$354,000	4,033	2,487
41	Lorain County	\$290,000	\$449,971	\$739,971	7,442	6,660

(Continued on next page)

Table 18: PY '13 CDP Grantees, Counties

No.	Grantee	CDBG Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds	Benefi- ciaries	LMI Benefi- ciaries
42	Lucas County	\$526,000	\$369,321	\$895,321	6,571	4,668
43	Madison County	\$408,000	\$21,700	\$429,700	11,025	6,455
44	Mahoning County	\$385,000	\$129,000	\$514,000	12,468	6,187
45	Marion County	\$75,000	\$0	\$75,000	755	424
46	Medina County	\$185,000	\$30,500	\$215,500	38,462	36,489
47	Meigs County	\$86,000	\$0	\$86,000	26,947	14,692
48	Mercer County	\$400,000	\$155,400	\$555,400	2,083	1,270
49	Miami County	\$718,000	\$754,800	\$1,472,800	6,197	3,628
50	Monroe County	\$75,000	\$3,000	\$78,000	1,010	596
51	Morgan County	\$75,000	\$700	\$75,700	2,927	1,717
52	Morrow County	\$79,000	\$0	\$79,000	209	132
53	Muskingum County	\$140,000	\$23,725	\$163,725	917	494
54	Noble County	\$75,000	\$1,750	\$76,750	5,488	5,184
55	Ottawa County	\$102,000	\$9,700	\$111,700	159	159
56	Paulding County	\$75,000	\$34,900	\$109,900	4,375	2,428
57	Perry County	\$108,000	\$5,399	\$113,399	8,023	5,920
58	Pickaway County	\$140,000	\$38,200	\$178,200	3,733	2,184
59	Pike County	\$96,000	\$0	\$96,000	510	348
60	Portage County	\$303,000	\$140,125	\$443,125	25,966	13,910
61	Preble County	\$404,000	\$561,280	\$965,280	1,434	938
62	Putnam County	\$87,000	\$47,300	\$134,300	216	138
63	Richland County	\$169,000	\$1,250,788	\$1,419,788	106,609	106,609
64	Ross County	\$125,000	\$225,053	\$350,053	876	541
65	Sandusky County	\$110,000	\$31,403	\$141,403	6,226	6,226
66	Scioto County	\$193,000	\$20,042	\$213,042	12,262	7,422
67	Seneca County	\$114,000	\$77,058	\$191,058	2,903	2,304
68	Shelby County	\$75,000	\$8,600	\$83,600	134	134
69	Trumbull County	\$654,000	\$229,564	\$883,564	4,525	3,291
70	Tuscarawas County	\$206,000	\$64,793	\$270,793	143	104
71	Union County	\$75,000	\$39,200	\$114,200	317	252
72	Van Wert County	\$375,000	\$205,000	\$580,000	583	373
73	Vinton County	\$375,000	\$116,800	\$491,800	2,372	1,347
74	Washington County	\$119,000	\$81,898	\$200,898	8,938	4,153
75	Wayne County	\$221,000	\$7,100	\$228,100	3,559	3,162
76	Williams County	\$97,000	\$17,056	\$114,056	5,341	4,584
77	Wood County	\$491,000	\$1,297,800	\$1,788,800	2,473	1,235
78	Wyandot County	\$75,000	\$16,220	\$91,220	1,018	590
Totals =		\$17,655,300	\$23,008,269	\$40,663,569	582,015	429,686

Table 19: PY '13 CDP Grantees, Cities

No.	Grantee	CDBG Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds	Beneficiaries	LMI Beneficiaries
1	Ashland	\$75,000	\$446,700	\$521,700	13,250	12,948
2	Ashtabula	\$678,200	\$294,000	\$972,200	20,525	13,019
3	Athens	\$75,000	\$5,610	\$80,610	2	2
4	Bellefontaine	\$98,000	\$184,000	\$282,000	482	313
5	Chillicothe	\$75,000	\$0	\$75,000	60	41
6	Defiance	\$375,000	\$48,200	\$423,200	15,782	6,254
7	Delaware	\$75,000	\$29,000	\$104,000	494	284
8	Findlay	\$109,000	\$466,100	\$575,100	443	258
9	Fremont	\$75,000	\$91,800	\$166,800	340	246
10	Marion	\$105,000	\$0	\$105,000	33,769	16,095
11	Marysville	\$75,000	\$0	\$75,000	1,054	599
12	Medina	\$75,000	\$0	\$75,000	2,996	2,660
13	Mount Vernon	\$375,000	\$92,600	\$467,600	1,589	900
14	New Philadelphia	\$75,000	\$17,800	\$92,800	2,816	1,696
15	Niles	\$75,000	\$15,500	\$90,500	114	69
16	Norwalk	\$75,000	\$80,000	\$155,000	39	20
17	Oregon	\$75,000	\$13,400	\$88,400	750	392
18	Piqua	\$75,000	\$11,600	\$86,600	2,386	1,411
19	Portsmouth	\$82,000	\$0	\$82,000	20,902	12,599
20	Sidney	\$75,000	\$10,500	\$85,500	2,919	1,527
21	Tiffin	\$75,000	\$197,500	\$272,500	16,982	7,285
22	Troy	\$75,000	\$0	\$75,000	21,602	9,126
23	Wadsworth	\$75,000	\$0	\$75,000	149	149
24	Wooster	\$75,000	\$720,500	\$795,500	2,477	2,323
25	Xenia	\$78,000	\$0	\$78,000	23,634	11,462
26	Zanesville	\$98,000	\$21,800	\$119,800	25,266	14,405
Totals =		\$3,273,200	\$2,746,610	\$6,019,810	210,822	116,085

Table 20 on the next page provides a further breakdown of the amount of funds committed by specific activities.

As reflected in Figure 3 on the following page, within the public facilities category, the largest portion of CDP funds committed to Street Improvements, followed by Flood and Drainage Facilities, Water and Sewer Facility Improvements, Sidewalks, Fire Protection Facilities, Parks and Recreation, Neighborhood Facilities/Community Centers, Private Rehabilitation and Public Services, with a number of activities receiving funding.

Table 20: Activities Funded with PY '13 CDP funds.

Activity	CDBG Funds	Percent	Other Funds	Total Funds	Beneficiaries
Senior Centers	\$211,800	1.0%	\$41,453	\$253,253	19,800
Parks & Rec. Facilities	\$802,700	3.8%	\$757,353	\$1,560,053	87,546
Neighb. Fac./Community Ctr	\$773,300	3.7%	\$169,052	\$942,352	62,015
Fire Protect.Fac. & Equip	\$947,300	4.5%	\$191,316	\$1,138,616	33,730
Parking Facilities	\$556,300	2.7%	\$236,014	\$792,314	48,504
Public Utilities	\$25,000	0.1%	\$0	\$25,000	1,370
Street Improvements	\$7,058,000	33.7%	\$5,196,824	\$12,254,824	159,813
Sidewalk Improvements	\$1,151,800	5.5%	\$937,786	\$2,089,586	39,709
Water & Sewer Facilities	\$36,000	0.2%	\$31,800	\$67,800	4,785
Flood & Drainage Fac.	\$1,516,200	7.2%	\$808,025	\$2,324,225	23,125
Clearance Activities	\$380,700	1.8%	\$199,600	\$580,300	151,622
Public Rehabilitation	\$377,200	1.8%	\$81,493	\$458,693	33,285
Private Rehabilitation	\$754,600	3.6%	\$247,190	\$1,001,790	95,972
Home/Building Repair	\$100,700	0.5%	\$10,000	\$110,700	129
Code Enforcement	\$28,300	0.1%	\$0	\$28,300	1,619
Public Services	\$720,600	3.4%	\$4,320,742	\$5,041,342	190,380
Fair Housing Program	\$442,250	2.1%	\$57,200	\$499,450	5,954,627
Planning	\$12,000	0.1%	\$13,000	\$25,000	2,034
Water Fac. Improvements	\$1,160,900	5.5%	\$6,191,422	\$7,352,322	16,172
Sewer Fac. Improvements	\$1,467,500	7.0%	\$6,245,609	\$7,713,109	15,944
General Administration	\$2,405,350	11.5%	\$19,000	\$2,424,350	0
Totals =	\$20,928,500	100%	\$25,754,879	\$46,683,380	6,942,181

*Fair Housing activities beneficiaries are reported as area-wide beneficiaries.

Table 21 provides a listing of the 27 public service activities supported all or in part with CDP funding. Public services activities also accounted for over \$4 million in other funds, which is over a 5:1 ratio of other funds to CDBG funds.

Figure 3: Public Facilities Funding by Specific Type of Activity

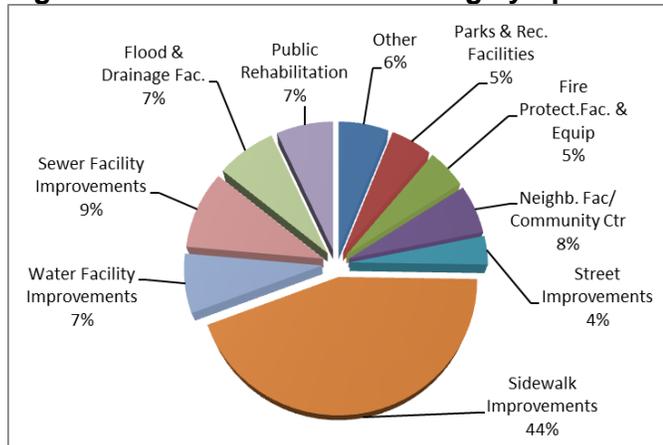


Table 21: PY '13 Public Services Activities Funded by CDP Grants

No.	Grantee	Project/Location	CDBG Amount	Other Funds	Beneficiaries
1	Adams County	Countywide	\$10,000	\$54,060	40
Funds will be used to assist with the county's meals on wheels program serving 40 low-income senior citizens.					
2	Ashland	City-wide	\$11,800	\$446,700	12,465
Provision of elderly and disabled transit services.					
3	Ashtabula County	Ashtabula County	\$42,700	\$1,181,323	40,002
Funds will be used to expand the Ashtabula County Transportation System to provide additional assistance to elderly and disabled residents.					
4	Brown County	Homemaker Services	\$60,000	\$70,000	114
Brown County will provide funding to the County Senior Citizens Council for homemaking services for 114 elderly clients.					
5	Brown County	Meals on Wheels	\$8,100	\$67,400	120
Brown County will provide funding to ABCEOI for operation of the Meals on Wheels program, which will serve 120 elderly/disabled clients.					
6	Clermont County	Countywide	\$8,000	\$0	25
Funds will be used to provide addiction counseling & life skills training to 25 women through the Community Alternative Sentencing Center.					
7	Erie County	Volunteers of America	\$10,500	\$0	356
Funds will provide shelter and counseling to 356 homeless individuals at the Erie County Volunteers of America shelter.					
8	Fremont	Community Work Program	\$38,600	\$58,600	148
Funds will be used to operate the Community Work Program, a public service provided by and for non-violent criminal offenders.					
9	Henry County	County-wide	\$11,000	\$18,300	4,326
Funds will be used to purchase 1 new Hot Shot meal delivery vehicle for the Meals-on-Wheels program.					
10	Lorain County	County-Wide	\$7,500	\$437,671	550
550 senior citizens will receive home delivered meals.					
11	Lucas County	Area Office on Aging	\$70,000	\$0	1,814
61,401 meals will be served at senior centers or home delivered to 1,814 LMI persons within the county.					
12	Madison County	County Health Partners	\$153,600	\$0	652
Funds will be used by Madison County Health Partners to provide healthcare and pharmacy services to low income residents.					
13	Medina	City-wide	\$84,200	\$0	1,377
The City of Medina will provide subsidized transportation to 1,377 elderly and disabled residents.					
14	Medina County	County-Wide	\$0	\$0	34,070
The County will subsidize 3,407 trips for elderly and handicapped persons.					
15	Ottawa County	60-Plus Nursing Program	\$21,000	\$9,700	150
Funds will be used to provide approximately 1,140 health assessments to senior citizens aged 60 and older.					
16	Richland County	County-Wide	\$24,900	\$1,239,288	90,000
Richland County will support transit services for elderly and disabled passengers.					
17	Sandusky County	Community Work Program	\$25,100	\$11,200	148
Funds will be used to operate the Community Work Program, a public service provided by and for non-violent criminal offenders.					
18	Scioto County	Countywide	\$15,000	\$0	400
Funds will be used to continue the holistic health and wellness program for seniors at Shawnee State University.					
19	Trumbull County	Trumbull County	\$20,600	\$0	150
Funds will be used to assist approximately 150 income-eligible households with free legal advice to prevent foreclosure of their homes.					
20	Wadsworth	Medina Co. Public Transit	\$83,700	\$0	133
Funds will be used to subsidize ridership fees for elderly and/or disabled residents of the City of Wadsworth.					
21	Wayne County	County-Wide	\$19,900	\$6,000	1,340
The County will provide transit services to 1,340 LMI qualified individuals.					
22	Wooster	City-wide	\$40,000	\$720,500	2,000
Wooster will grant funds for the purchase of dental and medical supplies for LMI clients at the Viola Startzman Free Clinic.					

The following page lists all of the program activities and proposed outcomes that are included as part of the CDP grant agreements.

Table 22: PY '13 CDP Activities and Proposed Outcomes

Activities	Square Feet of Structure	Items of Equip. Installed/ Repaired	Buildings Rehabbed	Items of Equipment Purchased	Fire Hydrants Installed	Square Feet of Pavement/ Land-scaping	Linear Feet	Bridges Replaced/ Repaired	Traffic Control/ St. Signs Installed	Tap-Ins Installed	Culverts/ Catch Basins Installed
Senior Centers			1	3		15,262	500				
Parks & Rec. Facilities		16	3	10		4,200	400				
Neighb. Fac./Community Ctr		1	19								
Fire Protect.Fac. & Equip	2,000	28		172	36						
Parking Facilities						34,200					
Public Utilities											
Street Improvements		281				56,693	190,181	27	119		6
Sidewalk Improvements							32,723				
Water & Sewer Facilities							470				6
Flood & Drainage Fac.							15,275				80
Public Rehabilitation			8								
Private Rehabilitation			72								
Water Fac. Improvements		402		2	9		28,203				
Sewer Fac. Improvements		12					27,582			10	21
Grant Total=	2,000	740	103	187	45	110,355	295,333	27	119	10	113

Activities	House-holds Assisted	Handicapped Ramps Installed	Elevators/ Doors Installed	Curbscuts Installed	Units Repaired - Owner	Manholes Installed	Linear Feet of Fencing	Ln. Ft. of Walkway	Parking Spaces	Trees, Benches, Lights, etc.	Facility Constructed/ Rehabbed
Senior Centers			1								1
Parks & Rec. Facilities							216	790	25		
Neighb. Fac./Community Ctr			4								1
Parking Facilities									164		
Street Improvements								500		4	
Sidewalk Improvements			3		96			1,600			
Public Rehabilitation			3	6	1						
Private Rehabilitation					5						
Home/Building Repair	100				10						
Public Services	4,806										
Water Fac. Improvements	51										1
Sewer Fac. Improvements	6				22	12					1
Grand Total=	4,963	6	11	97	37	12	216	2,890	189	4	4

Activities	Structures Demolished	Athletic Flds Installed/ Repair	Restroom Facilities Installed	Utility Poles/Lines Relocated	Buildings Repaired	Park Improvements	Standard FH Program	Linear Feet of Curbs	Units Assisted or Inspected	Vehicles Purchased
Parks & Rec. Facilities	1	7	2			9				
Neighb. Fac./Community Ctr					3					
Public Utilities				6						
Street Improvements								870		
Sidewalk Improvements								3,938		
Home/Building Repair					3					
Fair Housing Program							104			
Code Enforcement									300	
Public Services										1
Clearance Activities	27									
Grand Total=	28	7	2	6	6	9	104	4,808	300	1

Residential Public Infrastructure Grant Program

The primary goal of the Residential Public Infrastructure Grant 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 Residential Public Infrastructure Grant Program awarded more than \$8.7 million in CDBG funds in 2013. In PY '13 the grant award could not exceed \$600,000. The maximum award for public infrastructure improvements was \$500,000 with an additional \$100,000 that can be awarded for "on-site improvements," which is intended to cover the cost of 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 percent. The Residential Public Infrastructure Grant Program only funds projects that provide water and/or sanitary sewer service to primarily residential users (at least 60 percent of total users).

As Table 23 indicates, over \$52 million in other funds were committed to the projects, resulting in a 6:1 ratio of other funds to CDBG funds. Sources of other funds included local funds and bond financing, CDBG Community Development Program 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 24, the grant funds were all used to fund water and sewer facilities costs. As Table 24 shows, the water and sanitary sewer projects will result in construction of nearly 56,800 feet (over 10 miles) of water line and 158,832 feet (over 30 miles) of sanitary sewer lines.

Table 23: PY '13 Residential Public Infrastructure Grant Program Activities by Source of Funds

Activities	CDBG Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds
Acquisition	\$0	\$442,800	\$442,800
Professional Fees	\$0	\$7,995,743	\$7,995,743
Other Costs	\$0	\$234,500	\$234,500
Project Reserves	\$0	\$797,330	\$797,330
Non-capital Equipment	\$0	\$80,000	\$80,000
Water Fac. Improvements	\$1,255,600	\$2,574,491	\$3,830,091
Sewer Fac. Improvements	\$7,232,400	\$39,890,252	\$47,122,652
General Administration	\$216,400	\$0	\$216,400
Totals =	\$8,704,400	\$52,015,116	\$60,719,516

Table 24: PY '13 Residential Public Infrastructure Grant Program Activities and Outcomes

Activity Category	Acres of Land	Parcels	Items of Equip. Installed/R epaired	Linear Feet	Tap-Ins Installed	Facility Constructed/ Rehabbed	Permanent Easements/Ri ght-of-Way
Acquisition	8.7	2					368
Non-capital Equipment			10				
Water Fac. Improvements				56,800	35	1	
Sewer Fac. Improvements			28	158,832	587	5	
Totals =	8.7	2	38	215,632	622	6	368

The 18 projects funded in PY '13 are summarized on Table 25. These projects will benefit nearly 17,000 people, of which nearly 60 percent are low-or moderate-income. Included in that figure are 1,090 persons that will benefit from housing assistance that will cover the costs of the installation of service lines for households that are low- or moderate-income.

Table 25: PY '13 Residential Public Infrastructure Grant Program Grantees

No.	Grantee	Location	CDBG Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds	Total Beneficiaries	LMI Beneficiaries
1	Ada Village	WWTP	\$500,000	\$10,428,700	\$10,928,700	5,582	2,947
2	Adams County	Franklin, Meigs Twps	\$507,600	\$507,700	\$1,015,300	125	98
3	Ashland County	Polk Village	\$600,000	\$2,984,100	\$3,584,100	457	297
4	Auglaize County	Buckland Village	\$600,000	\$2,279,012	\$2,879,012	355	231
5	Caldwell Village	Village-Wide	\$500,000	\$3,029,111	\$3,529,111	3,024	1,660
6	Christiansburg Village	Village-Wide	\$600,000	\$3,779,400	\$4,379,400	753	548
7	Coolville Village	Village-wide	\$600,000	\$5,272,335	\$5,872,335	728	599
8	Cumberland Village	Village-Wide	\$600,000	\$3,699,900	\$4,299,900	482	339
9	Geauga County	Thompson Township	\$600,000	\$3,146,500	\$3,746,500	150	118
10	Harrisville Village	Village-Wide	\$600,000	\$2,427,700	\$3,027,700	359	242
11	Lewisburg Village	Village-Wide	\$400,000	\$1,300,000	\$1,700,000	1,798	1,095
12	Malta Village	Village-Wide	\$500,000	\$1,003,000	\$1,503,000	696	455
13	Middle Point Village	Water Treatment Plant	\$280,000	\$1,125,000	\$1,405,000	593	363
14	Mt Victory Village	Village-Wide	\$500,000	\$1,663,783	\$2,163,783	600	368
15	New Athens Village	Village-Wide	\$600,000	\$4,332,400	\$4,932,400	492	356
16	Pike County	North Gate Area	\$224,400	\$400,000	\$624,400	51	37
17	West Farmington Village	Village-Wide	\$414,400	\$4,530,000	\$4,944,400	619	421
18	Williams County	Pulaski Township	\$78,000	\$106,475	\$184,475	101	101
Totals =			\$8,704,400	\$52,015,116	\$60,719,516	16,965	10,277

CDBG Economic Development Program

The principal goal of the Economic Development Loan and Infrastructure 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 Loan and Infrastructure Program activity. The State may provide applicants additional Economic Development Program funds, up to \$50,000, to provide training for low- and moderate-income individuals whose positions were created or retained by the recipient business.

Table 26: PY 2013 CDBG Economic Development Loan and Infrastructure Program

Grantee	Project Name	CDBG Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds	Loan or Grant	Total Jobs	LMI Jobs	LMI Pct.	CDBG Cost Per Job
Champaign County	Robert Rothschild Farm	\$127,200	\$684,775	\$811,975	Grant	16	9	56.3%	\$7,950
Defiance County	Hillandale Farms Ohio	\$500,000	\$40,901,156	\$41,401,156	Grant	65	46	70.8%	\$7,692
Fulton County	Fulton County Processing	\$125,000	\$19,314,240	\$19,439,240	Grant	14	8	57.1%	\$8,929
Ironton	9th Street Gateway	\$500,000	\$9,842,512	\$10,342,512	Grant	60	32	53.3%	\$8,333
Medina County	PJM Enterprises LTD	\$133,700	\$479,000	\$612,700	Loan	12	9	75.0%	\$11,142
Mercer County	Perham Egg Ohio, LLC	\$300,000	\$2,330,573	\$2,630,573	Loan	40	21	52.5%	\$7,500
Mercer County	Maria Stein Grain Co.	\$400,000	\$3,575,000	\$3,975,000	Loan	22	13	59.1%	\$18,182
Wooster	Daisy Brand, LLC	\$500,000	\$121,827,600	\$122,327,600	Grant	89	47	52.8%	\$5,618
Wyandot County	T. R. Plastics, LLC	\$168,200	\$3,017,913	\$3,186,113	Grant	25	18	72.0%	\$6,728
Totals =		\$2,754,100	\$201,972,769	\$204,726,869		343	203	59.2%	\$8,029

During PY '13 OCD's Economic Development Loan and Infrastructure Program awarded approximately \$2.7 million in CDBG funds to 9 economic development projects, which are summarized on Table 26.

The locations of the Economic Development Loan and Infrastructure Program projects will be shown on a map for submittal to HUD. The projects are displayed relative to distressed areas within the state, which is one of the rating criteria of the Economic Development Program. Three of the 9 projects (33 percent), were located in counties that were identified as distressed by the ODSA Office of Policy Research and Strategic Planning.

More than \$201 million in other funds were committed to the PY '13 projects, which translates into about a 73:1 leveraging ratio (non-CDBG to CDBG funds). As reflected in Figure 4, the predominate source of non-CDBG funds came from private funds, i.e. cash equity (62 percent), followed by private lender funds (34 percent) and other public funds (3 percent).

The PY '13 Economic Development Loan and Infrastructure Program projects have committed to create or retain 325 jobs, of which 203 (about 59 percent) will be made available to low and moderate income (LMI) persons. As shown in Table 26, the CDBG cost per job varied among projects, but the CDBG cost per job averages about \$8,029 for all 2013 projects. The total CDBG cost per job remained relatively the same from the previous year.

Table 27 shows the various uses of PY '13 CDBG Economic Development Loan and Infrastructure Program funds by activity type. The majority of funds awarded for off-site improvements. The majority of non-CDBG funds were used for machinery and capital equipment, and new construction, which accounted for over 82 percent of other funds.

Figure 4: Fund Sources for PY '13 Economic Development Loan and Infrastructure Program Projects

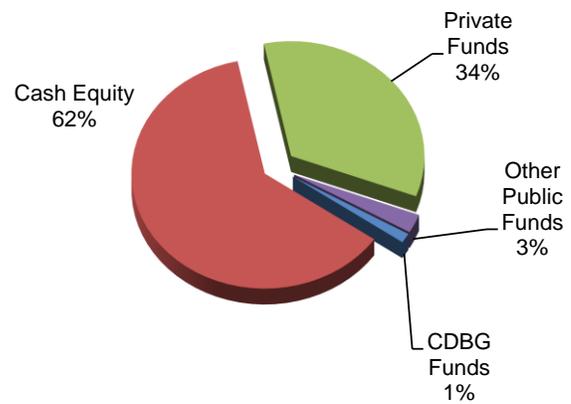


Table 27: PY 2013 Economic Development Loan and Infrastructure Program Projects by Activity Type and Source of Funds

Activities	CDBG Funds	Pct. of CDBG	Other Funds	Pct. of Other	Total Funds	Pct. of Total
Acquisition	\$428,700	15.6%	\$4,335,513	2.1%	\$4,764,213	2.3%
Street Improvements	\$50,000	1.8%	\$380,000	0.2%	\$430,000	0.2%
Private Rehabilitation	\$0	0.0%	\$5,107,480	2.5%	\$5,107,480	2.5%
Site Preparation	\$0	0.0%	\$12,318,075	6.1%	\$12,318,075	6.0%
Off-Site Improvements	\$1,839,200	66.8%	\$3,404,752	1.7%	\$5,243,952	2.6%
Machine/Cap. Equipment	\$400,000	14.5%	\$88,143,695	43.6%	\$88,543,695	43.2%
Professional Fees	\$0	0.0%	\$8,147,957	4.0%	\$8,147,957	4.0%
Other Costs	\$0	0.0%	\$137,000	0.1%	\$137,000	0.1%
Non-capital Equipment	\$0	0.0%	\$228,218	0.1%	\$228,218	0.1%
Working Capital	\$0	0.0%	\$752,098	0.4%	\$752,098	0.4%
New Construction	\$0	0.0%	\$79,007,981	39.1%	\$79,007,981	38.6%
General Administration	\$36,200	1.3%	\$10,000	0.0%	\$46,200	0.0%
Grand Total =	\$2,754,100	100.0%	\$201,972,769	100.0%	\$204,726,869	100.0%

Communities often request CDBG Economic Development Loan and Infrastructure Program grants provide 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.

Table 28 shows the projected outcomes for all of the funds, public and private, that were committed to PY 2013 Economic Development Loan and Infrastructure Program projects. In all, over 800,000 square feet of structure will be acquired, privately rehabbed, or newly constructed; over 35,000 linear feet of street improvements and off-site improvements will be constructed; and, 1,183 items of capital equipment will be purchased.

The PY 2013 CDBG Economic Development Loan and Infrastructure Program assisted 7 manufacturing businesses for over \$2.1 million (77 percent) along with 2 retail businesses for over \$630,000 (23 percent).

Table 28: PY 2013 CDBG Economic Development Loan and Infrastructure Program Projects by Activity and Proposed Outcomes

Row Labels	Acres of Land	Square Feet of Structure	Buildings Rehabbed	Items of Equipment Purchased	Linear Feet
Acquisition	103	126,159			
Street Improvements					5,280
Private Rehabilitation		53,904	1		
Site Preparation	2				
Off-Site Improvements					30,439
Machine/Cap. Equipment				1,183	
Non-capital Equipment				7	
New Construction		618,054	1		
Totals	105	798,117	2	1,190	35,719

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 2013, but these are discussed in the program summary for the supportive housing and homeless programs).

A total of two (2) discretionary grant awards were made during the year with CDBG funds for Category A. No Imminent Threat Grants (Category B) were awarded in 2013.

Table 29: PY 2013 Discretionary Grant Awards (Category A of the Consolidated Plan)

No.	Grantee	Location	Grant Amount	Other Funds	Total Funds	Beneficiaries	Percent LMI	Nat Objective
1	Mahoning County	ISLE Sanitary Sewer	\$250,000	\$349,040	\$599,040	105	100%	LMI Benefit
2	Montpelier Village	Central Business District	\$170,000	\$178,000	\$348,000	4,072	49.83%	Blight Elimination
Totals =			\$420,000	\$527,040	\$947,040	4,177		

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 2013 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 \$675,000.

Table 30: Ohio Housing Trust Fund 2013 Discretionary Grant Awards

No.	Grantee	Grant Purpose	Grant Amount	Other Funds	Total Funds	Beneficiaries
1	COHHIO	YEP/Tenant Outreach	\$145,000	\$1,220,000	\$1,365,000	60
2	COHHIO	Technical Assistance	\$200,000	\$165,000	\$365,000	430
3	Habitat For Humanity	Habitat of Ohio	\$200,000	\$578,760	\$778,760	6,750
4	Ohio CDC Association	VISTA	\$130,000	\$175,600	\$305,600	2,050
Totals =			\$675,000	\$2,139,360	\$2,814,360	9,290

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 31 below shows the program income received during 2013 and the total balances at the end of the year. The year end balances not only reflect income received during 2013, but also reflect the varying amounts of funds were expended on the same type of program or activity that generated the income. Economic revolving loan funds, continue to be the largest source of program income, and are discussed in detail in the following section.

Table 31: Local Program Income Reported to OCD during 2013 and Year End Balances

Type of Program Income	Federal Program Income Source	Beginning Balance on 1/1/2013	Total Expenditures	Program Income Received in 2013	Program Income Balance as of 12/31/2013
Housing Program Income	CDBG	\$1,482,183	\$358,624	\$255,387	\$1,378,946
	HOME	\$4,822,868	\$841,527	\$1,069,531	\$5,050,872
Economic Development Program Income	CDBG	\$19,301,023	\$6,072,002	\$8,116,631	\$21,345,652
Total =		\$25,606,075	\$7,272,154	\$9,441,548	\$27,775,470

CDBG Economic Development Revolving Loan Fund

When local communities receive funding for an Economic Development project that involves loaning funds to a business, OCD 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 112 local CDBG Economic Development Revolving Loan Funds (RLFs) is shown in Table 32 for Program Year 2013. The source of the information is from reports submitted to OCD by the communities with RLFs. Of the 112 local revolving loan funds, 21 (18.7 percent) made at least one loan from the RLF during the year, while the remaining 81.3 percent did not report any loan activity. Loans and expenses totaled just over \$6 million in PY '13, while receipts totaled about \$8.1 million. Other expenses, which totaled about \$2.6 million, can include using these funds for other eligible CDBG activities, such as public infrastructure or housing projects, upon approval from OCD.

Table 32: 2013 Local CDBG Economic Development Revolving Loan Fund Summary

No.	Community	Balance (Jan. 2013)	Bank Receipts	Principal Received	Interest Received	Fees Received	Other Receipts	Total Income	Admin. Expenses	Other Expenses	Funds Loaned	Total Loans & Expenses	Ending Balance (Dec. 2013)
1	Adams County	\$24,539	\$56	\$2,685	\$815	\$0	\$0	\$3,556	\$711	\$0	\$0	\$711	\$27,384
2	Allen County	\$400,404	\$342	\$102,448	\$25,252	\$2,201	\$273,494	\$403,738	\$10,049	\$0	\$0	\$10,049	\$794,093
3	Ashland	\$9,719	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,719	\$0	\$9,719	\$0
4	Ashland County	\$33,857	\$11	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$11	\$0	\$33,868	\$0	\$33,868	\$0
5	Ashtabula	\$160,453	\$0	\$5,138	\$1,405	\$45	\$68,526	\$75,113	\$0	\$155,316	\$0	\$155,316	\$80,250
6	Ashtabula County	\$511,266	\$49	\$96,104	\$40,050	\$0	\$0	\$136,203	\$11,074	\$4,771	\$120,000	\$135,845	\$511,624
7	Athens	\$143,031	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$143,031
8	Athens County	\$224,276	\$189	\$41,430	\$7,652	\$0	\$0	\$49,271	\$9,816	\$8,800	\$0	\$18,616	\$254,930
9	Auglaize County	\$323,009	\$0	\$309,253	\$23,219	\$0	\$0	\$332,472	\$50,000	\$80,000	\$150,000	\$280,000	\$375,482
10	Bellefontaine	\$4,382	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$42	\$0	\$42	\$4,339
11	Bellevue	\$782,579	\$245	\$32,240	\$5,666	\$0	\$305,000	\$343,151	\$1,370	\$15,944	\$0	\$17,314	\$1,108,416
12	Belmont County	\$518,312	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$518,312
13	Brunswick	\$55,876	\$27	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$27	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$55,903
14	Bryan	\$361,433	\$309	\$313,281	\$36,399	\$1,407	\$0	\$351,395	\$21,667	\$225,000	\$200,000	\$446,667	\$266,161
15	Cambridge	\$20,374	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20,374
16	Campbell	\$1	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1	\$0	\$1	\$0
17	Carroll County	\$33,496	\$26	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,232	\$1,258	\$0	\$17,209	\$0	\$17,209	\$17,545
18	Celina	\$87,432	\$22	\$1,964	\$1,006	\$0	\$0	\$2,992	\$0	\$52,666	\$0	\$52,666	\$37,757
19	Chillicothe	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
20	Clermont County	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
21	Columbiana County	\$63,147	\$0	\$24,327	\$3,294	\$0	\$10	\$27,632	\$2,305	\$6,000	\$0	\$8,305	\$82,474
22	Conneaut	\$223,008	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$223,008
23	Crawford County	\$23,122	\$0	\$2,712	\$993	\$0	\$0	\$3,705	\$0	\$11,078	\$0	\$11,078	\$15,749
24	Crestline	\$17,505	\$1,026	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,026	\$0	\$13,486	\$0	\$13,486	\$5,045
25	Darke County	\$43,270	\$667	\$25,758	\$4,096	\$0	\$0	\$30,521	\$7,554	\$5,000	\$0	\$12,554	\$61,237
26	Defiance	\$230,376	\$911	\$352,471	\$55,596	\$125	\$0	\$409,102	\$8,485	\$0	\$190,000	\$198,485	\$440,993
27	Defiance County	\$183,803	\$108	\$54,540	\$7,866	\$2,195	\$0	\$64,709	\$9,430	\$0	\$0	\$9,430	\$239,082
28	Delaware	\$1,152,075	\$867	\$110,341	\$17,474	\$0	\$0	\$128,682	\$27,577	\$155,039	\$0	\$182,616	\$1,098,141
29	Delaware County	\$278,536	\$0	\$7,151	\$416	\$0	\$13,500	\$21,068	\$1,102	\$0	\$73,782	\$74,884	\$224,720

Table 32: 2013 Local CDBG Economic Development Revolving Loan Fund Summary—continued

No.	Community	Balance (Jan. 2013)	Bank Receipts	Principal Received	Interest Received	Fees Received	Other Receipts	Total Income	Admin. Expenses	Other Expenses	Funds Loaned	Total Loans & Expenses	Ending Balance (Dec. 2013)
30	Dover	\$347,085	\$0	\$40,262	\$3,377	\$0	\$0	\$43,639	\$0	\$27,672	\$0	\$27,672	\$363,052
31	East Liverpool	\$66,296	\$45	\$3,852	\$1,498	\$0	\$971	\$6,366	\$0	\$10	\$0	\$10	\$72,652
32	Edgerton Village	\$162,438	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$162,438
33	Erie County	\$168,511	\$982	\$49,714	\$2,552	\$0	\$200	\$53,448	\$3,927	\$0	\$55,158	\$59,085	\$162,874
34	Fairfield County	\$83,505	\$448	\$17,116	\$5,011	\$15	\$0	\$22,589	\$2,544	\$0	\$0	\$2,544	\$103,550
35	Findlay	\$151,565	\$58	\$103,249	\$21,611	\$0	\$0	\$124,918	\$28,078	\$0	\$0	\$28,078	\$248,405
36	Fostoria	\$188,700	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$188,700
37	Fremont	\$128,079	\$122	\$13,822	\$7,491	\$25	\$0	\$21,460	\$61	\$79,453	\$7,655	\$87,169	\$62,370
38	Fulton County	\$360,864	\$512	\$64,741	\$3,409	\$0	\$0	\$68,661	\$1,825	\$0	\$0	\$1,825	\$427,700
39	Galion	\$580,946	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$379,654	\$379,654	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$960,600
40	Gallia County	\$60,713	\$252	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$252	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$60,965
41	Geauga County	\$641,949	\$389	\$702,862	\$84,938	\$2,655	\$0	\$790,844	\$50,000	\$3,735	\$505,000	\$558,735	\$874,058
42	Geneva	\$115,107	\$100	\$28,780	\$669	\$0	\$0	\$29,549	\$350	\$64	\$0	\$414	\$144,242
43	Girard	\$138,227	\$28	\$10,293	\$896	\$0	\$0	\$11,217	\$552	\$10,034	\$50,000	\$60,586	\$88,858
44	Greene County	\$23,397	\$165	\$3,027	\$1,438	\$354	\$457	\$5,441	\$548	\$0	\$0	\$548	\$28,290
45	Greenville	\$380	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$380
46	Hancock County	\$163,618	\$152	\$64,184	\$11,244	\$10,839	\$0	\$86,420	\$24,324	\$0	\$120,000	\$144,324	\$105,714
47	Hardin County	\$100,384	\$585	\$20,243	\$6,798	\$0	\$0	\$27,625	\$5,471	\$0	\$0	\$5,471	\$122,538
48	Henry County	\$290,652	\$537	\$208,197	\$46,268	\$0	\$0	\$255,001	\$25,342	\$0	\$300,000	\$325,342	\$220,312
49	Hillsboro	\$131,955	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$131,955
50	Huron County	\$279,477	\$136	\$6,060	\$91	\$0	\$6,226	\$12,513	\$100	\$30,759	\$0	\$30,859	\$261,131
51	Ironton	\$126,459	\$132	\$76,961	\$14,577	\$3	\$0	\$91,673	\$25,915	\$4,764	\$25,591	\$56,270	\$161,862
52	Jackson County	\$251,622	\$1,343	\$39,185	\$11,017	\$0	\$39,116	\$90,661	\$9,727	\$0	\$0	\$9,727	\$332,556
53	Jefferson County	\$27,225	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$27,225
54	Kenton	\$67,440	\$488	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$488	\$0	\$30,953	\$0	\$30,953	\$36,975
55	Knox County	\$67,382	\$48	\$14,437	\$2,167	\$0	\$0	\$16,652	\$3,034	\$11	\$70,000	\$73,045	\$10,989
56	Lawrence County	\$16,040	\$347	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$347	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$16,387
57	Licking County	\$23,713	\$0	\$33,627	\$1,459	\$20	\$0	\$35,107	\$0	\$13,318	\$0	\$13,318	\$45,502
58	Logan	\$5,988	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,988
59	Lorain County	\$388,326	\$257	\$52,246	\$5,192	\$45	\$16	\$57,755	\$2,901	\$383	\$0	\$3,283	\$442,798

Table 32: 2013 Local CDBG Economic Development Revolving Loan Fund Summary—continued

No.	Community	Balance (Jan. 2013)	Bank Receipts	Principal Received	Interest Received	Fees Received	Other Receipts	Total Income	Admin. Expenses	Other Expenses	Funds Loaned	Total Loans & Expenses	Ending Balance (Dec. 2013)
60	Lucas County	\$93,265	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$93,265
61	Mahoning County	\$2,897	\$1	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1	\$9	\$0	\$0	\$9	\$2,889
62	Marion	\$41,765	\$34	\$4,128	\$263	\$0	\$0	\$4,425	\$880	\$23,725	\$4,455	\$29,060	\$17,129
63	Marion County	\$123,698	\$39	\$16,851	\$755	\$0	\$0	\$17,645	\$1,358	\$56,344	\$0	\$57,702	\$83,641
64	Maumee	\$285,107	\$0	\$19,780	\$1,097	\$0	\$0	\$20,877	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$305,984
65	Medina County	\$43,349	\$0	\$8,676	\$2,742	\$0	\$0	\$11,418	\$0	\$5,379	\$0	\$5,379	\$49,388
66	Meigs County	\$721	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$721
67	Mercer County	\$238,973	\$633	\$263,289	\$86,190	\$0	\$12,656	\$362,768	\$30,076	\$40,098	\$65,000	\$135,174	\$466,567
68	Monroe County	\$64,537	\$8	\$14,345	\$969	\$0	\$0	\$15,322	\$3,693	\$0	\$0	\$3,693	\$76,165
69	Morgan County	\$63,435	\$1,589	\$64,552	\$30,493	\$713	\$0	\$97,346	\$9,834	\$18,677	\$0	\$28,512	\$132,270
70	Morrow County	\$147,383	\$0	\$6,280	\$985	\$0	\$0	\$7,266	\$1,709	\$0	\$0	\$1,709	\$152,939
71	New London Vlg.	\$141,546	\$194	\$1,920	\$1,580	\$0	\$40,522	\$44,217	\$3,718	\$21,856	\$0	\$25,574	\$160,189
72	Niles	\$339,777	\$53	\$5,847	\$6,443	\$0	\$0	\$12,343	\$2,932	\$83,517	\$84,000	\$170,449	\$181,671
73	Norwalk	\$236,742	\$84	\$8,685	\$1,143	\$90	\$9,594	\$19,595	\$1,819	\$9,202	\$60,200	\$71,221	\$185,116
74	Oberlin	\$184,890	\$223	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$223	\$0	\$52,000	\$0	\$52,000	\$133,114
75	Oregon	\$74,754	\$28	\$12,189	\$4,515	\$0	\$0	\$16,732	\$1,097	\$26,326	\$0	\$27,424	\$64,062
76	Ottawa County	\$552,725	\$2,321	\$20,664	\$6,202	\$0	\$0	\$29,187	\$8,003	\$0	\$121,700	\$129,703	\$452,209
77	Paulding County	\$94,358	\$91	\$56,770	\$7,903	\$60	\$86,196	\$151,020	\$8,892	\$226	\$0	\$9,118	\$236,260
78	Perrysburg	\$535,472	\$358	\$70,672	\$4,235	\$0	\$0	\$75,265	\$7,506	\$0	\$0	\$7,506	\$603,231
79	Pike County	\$53,345	\$0	\$78,645	\$19,584	\$0	\$0	\$98,229	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$151,574
80	Portage County	\$197,199	\$966	\$230,065	\$44,742	\$890	\$0	\$276,664	\$12,542	\$13,148	\$140,000	\$165,690	\$308,173
81	Portsmouth	\$353,849	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$353,849
82	Putnam County	\$98,777	\$49	\$114,353	\$9,297	\$2,250	\$4,500	\$130,449	\$25,192	\$52,937	\$0	\$78,130	\$151,096
83	Ravenna	\$197,650	\$0	\$358,821	\$42,174	\$513	\$0	\$401,509	\$6,076	\$56,003	\$19,253	\$81,332	\$517,827
84	Richland County	\$91,336	\$0	\$2,295	\$510	\$0	\$0	\$2,805	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$94,141
85	Ross County	\$28,415	\$6	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$53,000	\$53,006	\$0	\$78,487	\$0	\$78,487	\$2,934
86	Salem	\$9,534	\$1	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,535
87	Sandusky County	\$81,237	\$1,285	\$27,004	\$2,208	\$0	\$0	\$30,497	\$200	\$36,600	\$0	\$36,800	\$74,934
88	Scioto County	\$130,444	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$130,444
89	Seneca County	\$134,686	\$111	\$6,800	\$501	\$0	\$3,117	\$10,529	\$113	\$0	\$0	\$113	\$145,102

Table 32: 2013 Local CDBG Economic Development Revolving Loan Fund Summary—continued

No.	Community	Balance (Jan. 2013)	Bank Receipts	Principal Received	Interest Received	Fees Received	Other Receipts	Total Income	Admin. Expenses	Other Expenses	Funds Loaned	Total Loans & Expenses	Ending Balance (Dec. 2013)
90	Sidney	\$54,718	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$54,718
91	St. Marys	\$691,176	\$470	\$97,501	\$14,377	\$0	\$0	\$112,348	\$92	\$12,968	\$205,700	\$218,760	\$584,764
92	Streetsboro	\$118,615	\$118	\$20,369	\$11,122	\$0	\$0	\$31,609	\$0	\$222	\$24,244	\$24,466	\$125,757
93	Struthers	\$52,323	\$29	\$120,528	\$990	\$12	\$16,317	\$137,876	\$1,277	\$15	\$0	\$1,292	\$188,906
94	Tiffin	\$48,682	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$48,682
95	Toronto	\$27,861	\$8	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8	\$0	\$27,869	\$0	\$27,869	\$0
96	Troy	\$611,760	\$0	\$116,585	\$14,819	\$794	\$0	\$132,197	\$26,228	\$650,000	\$0	\$676,228	\$67,729
97	Trumbull County	\$206,981	\$695	\$82,440	\$30,619	\$0	\$0	\$113,754	\$0	\$160,685	\$0	\$160,685	\$160,050
98	Tuscarawas County	\$1,799	\$1	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1	\$0	\$1,600	\$0	\$1,600	\$199
99	Upper Sandusky	\$30,514	\$0	\$17,270	\$10,545	\$0	\$15,770	\$43,586	\$3,322	\$0	\$0	\$3,322	\$70,778
100	Van Wert	\$116,461	\$0	\$114,229	\$15,574	\$731	\$0	\$130,535	\$14,857	\$0	\$38,000	\$52,857	\$194,139
101	Vinton Cnty	\$14,134	\$40	\$50,868	\$20,630	\$0	\$130	\$71,668	\$14,620	\$4,800	\$0	\$19,420	\$66,381
102	Wadsworth	\$220,257	\$113	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$113	\$678	\$11,003	\$0	\$11,681	\$208,689
103	Wapakoneta	\$538,807	\$3,487	\$28,190	\$4,416	\$0	\$18,000	\$54,093	\$0	\$15,667	\$0	\$15,667	\$577,233
104	Washington C.H.	\$41,821	\$42	\$942	\$1,208	\$0	\$0	\$2,192	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$44,013
105	Wauseon	\$261,894	\$56	\$342,891	\$9,451	\$215	\$0	\$352,613	\$5,000	\$39,350	\$200,000	\$244,350	\$370,157
106	Wayne County	\$145,731	\$51	\$25,171	\$8,662	\$0	\$0	\$33,884	\$1,756	\$75,000	\$10,000	\$86,756	\$92,859
107	Wellston	\$31,027	\$57	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$57	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$31,083
108	Williams County	\$199,719	\$58	\$282,975	\$32,148	\$520	\$0	\$315,701	\$32,491	\$84,926	\$0	\$117,417	\$398,003
109	Wood County	\$109,117	\$56	\$56,377	\$11,169	\$0	\$0	\$67,602	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$176,719
110	Wooster	\$7,995	\$36	\$3,776	\$239	\$0	\$0	\$4,051	\$0	\$4,832	\$0	\$4,832	\$7,214
111	Xenia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
112	Zanesville	\$60,447	\$217	\$3,635	\$1,642	\$0	\$0	\$5,494	\$1,897	\$0	\$0	\$1,897	\$64,044
Total Beginning Balance=		\$19,301,023	\$25,590	\$5,791,076	\$925,041	\$26,719	\$1,348,204		\$573,708	\$2,658,555	\$2,839,738		
Total Income and Receipts=		\$8,116,631					\$8,116,631						
Total Loans and Expenses=		\$6,072,002										\$6,072,002	
Available Cash Balance=		\$21,345,652											\$21,345,652

Beneficiary Tables, Analysis of Beneficiaries and Evaluation

The following section contains information based on the 2013 program year beneficiaries from the final performance reports submitted to OCD during the 2013 program year. Note that this information is submitted for any and all grants that are reported to OCD 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 2013, 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 OCD.

Both Economic Development and Community Development information (Tables 35 and 36) is limited to that which is required by HUD. More information is provided in the on the impact of these programs is provided in OCD'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 OCD 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 33 - 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	3			5		8	93	237	6	9	345
31 - 50% Of Median Income	12	11	4	6	2	35	126	276	20	11	433
51 - 80% Of Median Income	2	1		1	1	5	177	262	34	11	484
Total	17	12	10	5	6	48	396	775	60	31	1,262

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

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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	*	*	*	353	353
31 - 50% Of Median Income	*	*	*	468	468
51 - 80% Of Median Income	*	*	*	489	489
Total	*	*	*	1,310	1,310

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	1,227	93.7%
Black	62	4.7%
American Indian./ Alaskan Native	7	0.5%
Asian	3	0.2%
Asian/White		0.0%
Native Haw./Other Pacific Islander	1	0.1%
American Indian / Alsa. Nat. & White	3	0.2%
Blk. African Amer & White	5	0.4%
Am. Ind./Alsa. Nat. & Blk Afr. Amer.		0.0%
Other Multi-Racial	2	0.2%
Total =	1,310	100.0%

Beneficiary Table 34 - 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	4			22		26	187	454	13	28	682
31 - 50% Of Median Income	13	16	11	18	6	64	317	592	53	37	999
51 - 80% Of Median Income	6	4		7	3	20	500	678	67	36	1281
Total	23	20	11	47	9	110	1004	1724	133	101	2962

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	*	*	*	708	708
31 - 50% Of Median Income	*	*	*	1,063	1,063
51 - 80% Of Median Income	*	*	*	1,301	1,301
Total	*	*	*	3,072	3,072

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	2,866	93.3%
Black	149	4.9%
American Indian./ Alaskan Native	14	0.5%
Asian	9	0.3%
Asian/White		0.0%
Native Haw./Other Pacific Islander	2	0.1%
American Indian / Alsa. Nat. & White	7	0.2%
Blk. African Amer & White	17	0.6%
Am. Ind./Alsa. Nat. & Blk Afr. Amer.		0.0%
Other Multi-Racial	8	0.3%
Total =	3,072	100.0%

Beneficiary Table 35 Persons Assisted with CDBG Community Development Assistance

Income Category	Total LMI Beneficiaries	Pct of Total LMI	Pct of Total
0 - 30% Of Median Income	108,945	10.9%	7.70%
31 - 50% Of Median Income	129,521	12.9%	9.16%
51 - 80% Of Median Income	763,402	76.2%	53.97%
Total Low- and Moderate-Income	1,001,868	100.0%	70.83%
Total Non-LMI Beneficiaries	412,672		29.17%
Total Beneficiaries	1,414,540		100.00%

	Racial Category	Number	Pct. Of Total	No. of Hispanic	Pct. Of Total
a	White	1,326,585	93.78%	10,280	63.23%
b	Black African American	59,526	4.21%	494	3.04%
c	American Indian. Alaska Native	7,488	0.53%	23	0.14%
d	Asian	2,611	0.18%	193	1.19%
e	Native Hawaiian Other Pacific Is.	239	0.02%	5	0.03%
f	American Indian. Alaska Native & White	35	0.00%	1	0.01%
g	Black African American & White	1	0.00%	1	0.01%
h	American Indian. Alaska Nat. & Black.Afr. Amer.	9	0.00%	0	0.00%
i	Asian & White	2,836	0.20%	40	0.25%
j	Other Multi-Racial	15,210	1.08%	5,222	32.12%
Totals For Race / Ethnicity =		1,414,540	100.00%	16,259	100.00%

	Number	Pct. Of Total
k Female-Headed Households	49,380	3.49%
l Disabled Persons	205,856	14.55%

Beneficiary Table 36
Persons Assisted with CDBG Economic Development Assistance

Income Category	Total LMI Beneficiaries	Pct of Total LMI	Pct of Total
0 - 30% Of Median Income	64	3.9%	2.4%
31 - 50% Of Median Income	135	8.2%	5.1%
51 - 80% Of Median Income	1,452	87.9%	54.8%
Total Low- and Moderate-Income	1,651	100.0%	62.3%
Total Non-LMI Beneficiaries	997		37.7%
Total Beneficiaries	2,648		100.0%

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	Racial Category	Number	Pct. Of Total	No. of Hispanic	Pct. Of Total
a	White	2,609	98.53%	5	100.00%
b	Black African American	21	0.79%	0	0.00%
c	American Indian. Alaska Native	1	0.04%	0	0.00%
d	Asian	2	0.08%	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	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
h	American Indian. Alaska Nat. & Black.Afr. Amer.	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
i	Asian & White	1	0.04%	0	0.00%
j	Other Multi-Racial	14	0.53%	0	0.00%
	Totals For Race / Ethnicity =	2,648	100.00%	5	100.00%

	Number	Pct. Of Total
k	Female-Headed Households	24 0.91%
l	Disabled Persons	12 0.45%

Analysis of Housing Beneficiaries Reported in PY 2013

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 PY 2010-2014 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 2010-2014 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 OCD 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 OCD'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 OCD housing programs in two important ways. First, the previous section concerned funds awarded in PY '13 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 OCD during PY '13. 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 OCD'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 OCD. 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 (Required)
State Priority Housing/Special Needs/Investment Plan Table

PART 1. PRIORITY HOUSING NEEDS		Priority Level Indicate High, Medium, Low, checkmark, Yes, No	
Renter	Small Related	0-30 percent	H
		31-50 percent	H
		51-80 percent	M
	Large Related	0-30 percent	H
		31-50 percent	H
		51-80 percent	M
	Elderly	0-30 percent	H
		31-50 percent	H
		51-80 percent	M
	All Other	0-30 percent	H
		31-50 percent	H
		51-80 percent	M
Owner	0-30 percent	H	
	31-50 percent	H	
	51-80 percent	M	
PART 2 PRIORITY SPECIAL NEEDS		Priority Level Indicate High, Medium, Low, checkmark, Yes,	
Elderly		H	
Frail Elderly		H	
Severe Mental Illness		H	
Developmentally Disabled		H	

Overview of Housing Beneficiaries

Housing beneficiary data submitted to OCD at the end of PY 2013, which is summarized in Tables 33 and 34, indicated that about 1,310 households and 3,072 persons were reported to have benefited from projects supported wholly or partly with HUD assistance. As indicated in Figure 5, about 62 percent of the beneficiaries were below 50 percent of the area median income, with 27 percent below 30 percent of the area median income. The largest group of households in the 0-50 percent median income category were homeowners (778), most of whom were assisted with home repair (513), followed by housing rehabilitation (219).

Table 37 shows that the largest category of beneficiaries were elderly households (31 percent), the vast majority of whom (66 percent) were under 50 percent 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 67 percent of the related single-parent households and single non-elderly households were below 50 percent of median income, while only 52 percent of related two-parent households were below 50 percent of median income, probably because, in many cases both spouses held jobs, which resulted in a higher household income for two-parent households.

Figure 5: PY '13 Housing Beneficiaries by Income Group

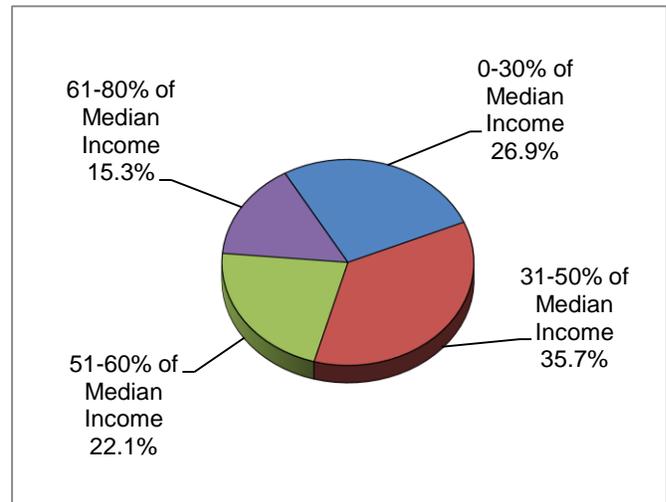


Table 37: Assisted Households by Household Type and Income Category

Income Range	Single / Non Elderly	Elderly (62 yrs. +)	Related / Single Parent	Related / Two Parent	Other
0-30% of Median Income	101	122	44	59	27
31-50% of Median Income	119	148	78	86	37
51-60% of Median Income	66	74	44	80	25
61-80% of Median Income	39	62	23	52	24
Totals=	325	406	189	277	113
Pct. Of Total=	24.8%	31.0%	14.4%	21.1%	8.6%

Table 38 shows beneficiaries broken down by race, with about 94 percent white, 4.7 percent 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 39 shows that, of the total households assisted, 1,262 (96 percent) were owners and 48 (4 percent) were renters. Table 39, also shows, however, that the average cost per renter as well as owner households was nearly \$17,000. As noted in the 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 38: Assisted Households by Race

Race or Ethnicity	Number of Households	Pct. Of Total
White	1,227	93.7%
Black	62	4.7%
American Indian./ Alaskan Native	7	0.5%
Asian	3	0.2%
Native Haw./Other Pacific Islander	1	0.1%
American Indian / Alsa. Nat. & White	3	0.2%
Blk. African Amer & White	5	0.4%
Other Multi-Racial	2	0.2%
Total =	1,310	100.0%

Table 39: Amount of HUD Funds Expended for Benefiting Households by Tenure

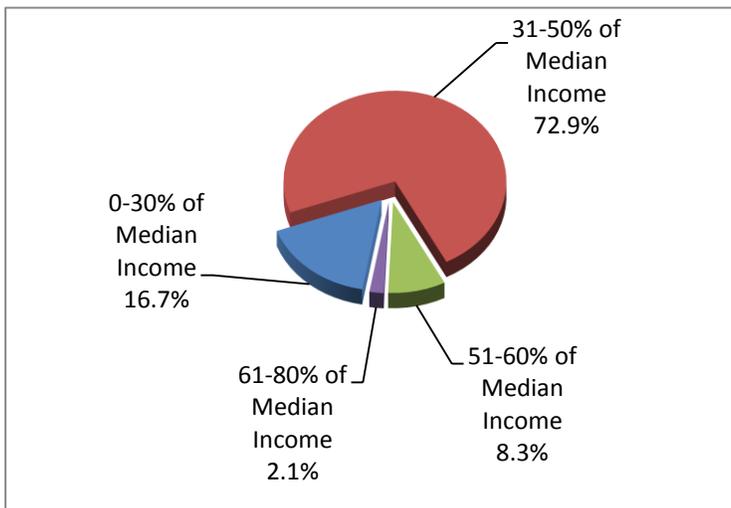
Tenure	HUD Assistance	Households Assisted	Cost per Household
Owner	\$21,805,849	1,262	\$17,279
Renter	\$812,267	48	\$16,922
Totals =	\$22,618,116	1,310	\$17,266

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

OCD received reports that indicated 48 renter households containing 110 persons benefited from projects receiving HUD assistance. Figure 6 shows that the vast majority of households (89.6 percent) had incomes below 50 percent of the area median income, and over 16 percent had incomes below 30 percent of the area median.

Table 40 shows the PY '13 renter beneficiaries by race of the head of the household. Most of the beneficiaries are white (91.7 percent) and 8.3 percent of the beneficiaries are black. These figures are lower than the minority household percentage indicated on the HUD CHAS data tables for the entire state.

Figure 6: Renter Households Assisted by Median Income Category



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 2013, but of households that benefited in 2013 and includes projects from various grants awarded from 2009 through 2013, but these households were reported to OCD in 2013 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.

Table 40: Renter Beneficiaries by Race

Race or Ethnicity	Number of Households	Pct. Of Total
White	44	91.7%
Black	4	8.3%
Total =	48	100.0%

Also, HUD established new reporting categories which differ somewhat from the categories used to set goals set in 2010. With these limitations in mind, the data in the tables A-1 and B-1 indicate that the renter beneficiaries reported in 2013 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 percent, compared to the 2 parent related and 1 parent related household, which accounted for 33 percent of households in 2013. The single non-elderly households and other households reported in 2013 accounted for over 58 percent of all beneficiaries, compared to the goal of “other households”, which was projected to be 20.5 percent. The single non-elderly households which were 35 percent of the total reported beneficiaries in 2013, which is similar to the total number reported in PY 2012.

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 2013 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	8	16.7%	3			5	
31-50% of Median Income	35	72.9%	12	11	4	6	2
51-60% of Median Income	4	8.3%	1	1		1	1
61-80% of Median Income	1	2.1%	1				
Grand Total	48	100.0%	17	12	4	12	3
Pct. Of Total=			35.4%	25.0%	8.3%	25.0%	6.3%

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 2013

Income Range	Total	Pct. Of Total	Single / Non Elderly	Elderly (62 yrs. +)	Related / Single Parent	Related / Two Parent	Other
0-30% of Median Income	8	51.9%	17.6%	0.0%	0.0%	29.4%	0.0%
31-50% of Median Income	35	36.1%	70.6%	64.7%	23.5%	35.3%	11.8%
51-80% of Median Income	5	12.0%	11.8%	5.9%	0.0%	5.9%	5.9%
Grand Total	48	100.0%	35.4%	25.0%	8.3%	25.0%	6.3%

A breakdown of renter households by bedroom size and number of persons residing in the household is shown in Table 41. Of the 48 assisted renter households reported in 2013, the largest percentage of people were housed in one-bedrooms and two-bedrooms (60.4 percent), followed by three bedrooms (22.9 percent). Only about 16.7 percent of renter beneficiary households consisted of households of three or more persons.

Further analysis revealed that of the 19 one-person households, 16 were housed in units with one bedroom, with 3 total households housed in two and three bedroom units. Most of the two-person households were housed in two bedroom units. It would appear from the data in Table 41 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 41: 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	7		
One-Bedroom	16	2					18	37.5%
Two-Bedroom	1	8	10	2	2		23	47.9%
Three-Bedroom	2		1		1	1	5	10.4%
Four-Bedroom				2			2	4.2%
Totals =	19	10	11	4	3	1	48	100.0%
Pct. Of Total =	39.6%	20.8%	22.9%	8.3%	6.3%	2.1%	100.0%	

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

Owner households that were assisted in PY '13 are represented in Figure 7 by income category, which shows that nearly 61.6 percent of the owner beneficiaries were below 50 percent of the area median income.

Owner-occupants who benefited from housing assistance are summarized in Table 42 by income group and household type. The largest category of assisted owner households was the elderly, who accounted for 31.2 percent of total households. Over 65.7 percent of elderly households were below 50 percent of the area median income, which accounted for 20 percent of all assisted owner households.

Single-parent and two-parent households combined for a total is 450 households, which represents 35.6 percent of all assisted owner households reported in 2013. About 59 percent of parent households (265) were related two-parent households, with single-parent households accounting for 41 percent (185). The single parent households group had a total of 104 households below 50 percent of median income at over 53 percent. The "Single Non-Elderly" households accounted for 21.3 percent of the total owner households.

Figure 7: Owner Beneficiaries by Income

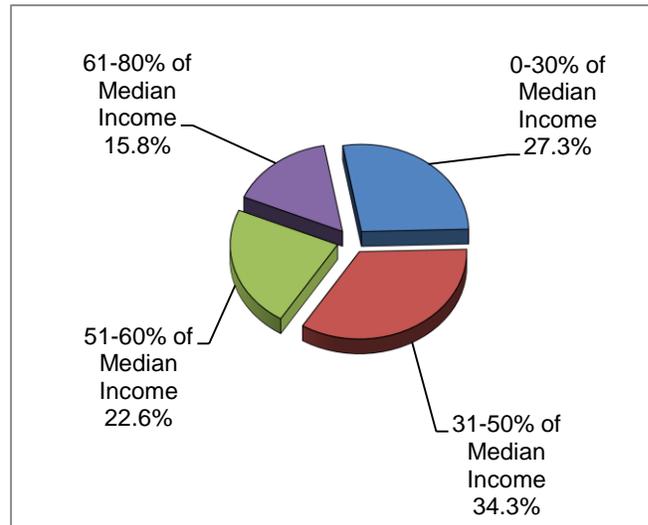


Table 42: PY '13 Owner Beneficiaries by Income Group and Household Type

Income Range	Total	Pct. Of Total	Single/ Non Elderly	Elderly (62 yrs. +)	Related/ Single Parent	Related/ Two Parent	Other
0-30% of Median Income	345	27.3%	98	122	44	54	27
31-50% of Median Income	433	34.3%	107	137	74	80	35
51-60% of Median Income	285	22.6%	65	73	44	79	24
61-80% of Median Income	199	15.8%	38	62	23	52	24
Totals=	1,262	100%	308	394	185	265	110
Pct. Of Total =		100%	24.4%	31.2%	14.7%	21.0%	8.7%

Table 43 shows the homeowner households that were assisted based on the race of the head of the household. The beneficiaries were predominately non-minority households (93.7 percent), with the percentage of minority households assisted at 6.3 percent

Table 44 shows that the vast majority (61.4 percent) of owner households were assisted with home repair, followed by housing rehabilitation (31.8 percent), acquisition/new construction (4.6 percent) and new construction at (2.4 percent). Table 44 also shows owner households by the cost of the

Table 43: Owner Beneficiaries by Race of Household Head

Other Multi-Racial Ethnicity	Number of Households	Pct. Of Total
White	1,183	93.7%
Black	58	4.6%
American Indian./ Alaskan Native	7	0.6%
Asian	3	0.2%
Native Haw./Other Pacific Islander	1	0.1%
American Indian / Alsa. Nat. & White	3	0.2%
Blk. African Amer & White	5	0.4%
Other Multi-Racial	2	0.2%
Total =	1,262	100%

activity. The data shows that the majority of resources expended on owner households went for housing rehabilitation assistance (61.4 percent), followed by repair (31 percent), acquisition/new construction (8.1 percent) and new construction (2.4 percent) 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 44 also shows owner household beneficiary data by cost per household by activity type. Rehabilitation, Acquisition and Acquisition/New Construction were the costliest activities with respect to funds expended per household at \$34,802, \$39,045 and \$30,791 respectively, followed by New Construction. Home Repair had the lowest cost per unit at \$7,066.

Table 44: Owner Households by Activity Type and Cost

Activity Type	Total Assistance	Total Households	Cost Per Household
Acquisition Only	\$78,089	2	\$39,045
Acq./New Construct.	\$1,785,934	58	\$30,791.97
New Construction	\$683,995	31	\$22,064
Rehab Only	\$13,781,565	396	\$34,802
Repair Only	\$5,476,267	775	\$7,066
Grand Total =	\$21,805,849	1,262	\$17,279

Table 45: Owner Households by Activity Type and Household Type

Activity Type	Total	Pct. Of Total	Single / Non Elderly	Elderly (62 yrs. +)	Related / Single Parent	Related / Two Parent	Other
Acquisition Only	2	0.2%	1			1	
Acq./New Construct.	58	4.6%	25	2	17	11	3
New Construction	31	2.5%	8	2	11	9	1
Rehab Only	396	31.4%	84	104	65	102	41
Repair Only	775	61.4%	190	286	92	142	65
Grand Total =	1,262	100%	308	394	185	265	110
Pct. Of Total =			24.4%	31.2%	14.7%	21.0%	8.7%

Evaluation Analysis of Housing Beneficiaries

The households that were reported as assisted in 2013 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 2013 Consolidated Plan (Action Plan). As shown in Table 33, a total of 1,468 low- and moderate-income households benefitted from housing assistance. The vast majority of households (63 percent) had incomes below 50 percent of the area median income, and over 25 percent had incomes below 30 percent 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 percent. The types of households that benefitted did vary from the goals in two areas. The "related households" benefitting were reported at 42 percent, which was lower than the expected goals of 51 percent. Also, the number of "other" household beneficiaries was 9.3 percent, lower than the stated goal of 20.5 percent. The single, non-elderly household category comprised 25 percent of the total number of households benefitting. 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 percent of beneficiaries to be below 50 percent of the median income, whereas the actual figure was 62.4 percent in 2012.

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, OCD 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 35 and 36 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 70 percent of the beneficiaries were low- or moderate-income, and, for economic development activities, 62.3 percent were low- and moderate income. Refer to the OCD 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 PY 2013 Annual Performance Report did not contain any information that indicated a need to change our programs for PY 2015. All 2013 funds were awarded to communities and organizations pursuant to the 2013 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'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

ODSA 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 Solutions 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

ODSA 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

ODSA 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 percent 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 ODSA-administered resources ensure that projects serving lower income households will receive priority. An estimated 10 percent 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 percent 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 Development Services Agency 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 2013 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, OCD 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 2012 that will result in the rehabilitation of 366 owner and renter units. An additional 62 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.

OCD'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. OCD also provides technical assistance and when OHFA staff conducts monitoring of HDAP grants. The civil rights specialist also provides technical assistance to OCD 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 OCD's affirmative marketing policy. If the recipient does not comply, OCD may request, after the grantee is given sufficient time to comply, require HOME, CDBG, ESG, HOPWA and/or state trust funds be returned. OCD may also place any current and/or future grants funds to non-compliant grantee on hold status until compliance is obtained.

Fair Housing

OCD 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, OCD 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, OCD 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 OCD. The name, agency, address, and phone number must be reported to OCD 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.

Table 46: PY 2013 Analysis of Impediments

(Updated June 2014)

ISSUE	RECOMMENDATION	TIMELINE FOR IMPLEMENTATION/OUTCOMES
<p>GRANT PROGRAMS: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (CDBG) Community Development Block Grant Funding</p>	<p>Grant Application Documents and Instructions</p> <p>The committee discussed the format of the Standard Fair Housing Program that is included in the Community Development Program application and the annual Ohio Consolidated Plan.</p> <p>All agreed that the Standard Fair Housing Program format is comprehensive and working well and recommended no changes at this time.</p> <p>The committee discussed the anticipated Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) proposed changes to the Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) requirements that may include changes to the Analysis of Impediment to Fair Housing Choice (AI).</p> <p>The committee also discussed the benefits and disadvantages of regional fair housing programs including regional analysis of impediments. OCD has encouraged consortia fair housing efforts between non-entitlement areas since 1993 with little success. HUD's Sustainable Communities Office also encourages a regional approach to community development and planning. The Northeast Ohio Sustainable Communities Consortium (NEOSCC) recently completed a 12-county regional AI that included twenty-two entitlement areas and eight non-entitlement counties. OCD staff met with NEOSCC and the non-entitlement areas to provide assistance and encourage cooperation. OCD will continue to follow progress of NEOSCC's regional efforts.</p>	<p>During this program period, Joyce Hill, Civil Rights Specialist, and Kelan Craig, Compliance Specialist, reviewed and approved the fair housing programs for 104 FY 2013 Community Development Program (CDBG) grant applications.</p> <p>To ensure continued compliance, Community Development Program grant agreements include language that reiterates the OCD fair housing requirements.</p> <p>OCD required each CDBG program grantee to submit an update to their local AI during the FY 2013 program period as a part of the fair housing program requirements. All CDBG Small Cities grantees have submitted local AIs that were approved to form. OCD maintains an inventory of community AIs in the central file and in a shared electronic file.</p> <p>The fair housing implementation period was discussed in the FY 2014 Community Development and Community Housing Impact and Preservation (CHIP) Program advisory committee meetings. OCD is considering changing the fair housing program period to a "calendar year" implementation period of January 1 through December 31.</p> <p>Fair housing requirements were included in the January 16, 2014 Community Development Program Implementation Workshop.</p> <p>OCD displayed and distributed Fair housing posters, pamphlets, and technical assistance materials at the April 14, 2014 Community Development Program Application Training.</p>

Table 46: PY 2013 Analysis of Impediments (continued)

ISSUE	RECOMMENDATION	TIMELINE FOR IMPLEMENTATION/OUTCOMES
Community Development Block Grant Funding (cont.)	The committee noted that HUD recently proposed new regulations to clarify and expand the affirmatively furthering fair housing (AFFH) obligations of HUD program participants including state and local governments	The committee agreed to meet again to discuss any changes to the fair housing requirements and the potential impact on the OCD Standard Fair Housing Program if the final rule is published before the next scheduled advisory committee meeting.
COMMUNITY HOUSING IMPACT and PRESERVATION (CHIP) PROGRAM Community Development Block Grant, HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME), and Ohio Housing Trust Fund	Grant Application Documents and Instructions The format of the fair housing requirements for the Community Housing Impact and Preservation (CHIP) Program application was discussed. The committee agreed that the format is working well and recommended no changes at this time.	Fair housing outreach to individuals and potential program participants was stressed at the CHIP Implementation training. OCD displayed and distributed Fair housing posters, pamphlets, and technical assistance materials at the April 1, 2014 CHIP Application Training. The FY 2013 Community Housing Impact and Preservation (CHIP) Program applications were reviewed by housing staff for inclusion of proposed fair housing planning that meets OCD requirements. Sixty-six CHIP grants were awarded. To ensure continued compliance, Community Housing Impact and Preservation (CHIP) Program grant agreements include language that reiterates the OCD fair housing requirements.
New Horizons Fair Housing Assistance Program	Grant Application Documents and Instructions The New Horizons Fair Housing Assistance Program application and instructions were discussed. No changes or clarifications were recommended by the committee.	The New Horizons Fair Housing Program grant application is available on the OCD website at http://development.ohio.gov/cs/cs_traintech.htm . The budget allocated by OCD for the New Horizons Fair Housing Program is \$50,000. OCD will continue to review applications and provide any technical assistance requested for the New Horizons Fair Housing Assistance Program.

ISSUE	RECOMMENDATION	TIMELINE FOR IMPLEMENTATION/OUTCOMES
FAIR HOUSING TRAINING NEEDS OR RECOMMENDATIONS	<p>The committee voiced satisfaction with the various OCD fair housing trainings held during the FY 2013 program period. The committee made the following recommendations for training and outreach for FY 2014:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The committee believes that there is a continued need for quality sharing of information. It was noted that it is extremely helpful to share information, discuss problems/local issues, etc. with other fair housing administrators and advocates. ▪ Continued training was requested regarding the development and implementation of effective fair housing programs. The committee recommended that OCD continue to make fair housing-related training and technical assistance available to grantees and fair housing coordinators. Some suggested a fair housing conference should be sponsored by OCD. The committee also recommended program-specific training continues. ▪ The committee suggested that OCD continue to provide training and education regarding housing issues faced by people with disabilities. Individuals with disabilities filed more housing complaints than any other protected group for the last several years. The committee discussed the need for training related to zoning and reasonable accommodations in the zoning process. Other discussion included potential discrimination against families with autistic children and noncompliance by condominium associations. 	<p>OCD works closely with various federal, state & local government agencies and organizations to provide training and information to grantees and housing providers throughout the state. These groups include, but are not limited to: the Department of Housing and Urban Development, Ohio Civil Rights Commission, Ohio Attorney General's Office, Ohio Council of Community Development, Ohio State Legal Services, ACTION Ohio (domestic violence) and more.</p> <p>OCD is providing a comprehensive Fair Housing training at the 2014 OCD Conference. Individual grantee training is available upon request. Whenever possible, OCD makes training and informational materials available to grantees via e-mail, OCD web site, and by direct mail to grantees. E-mail and telephone Q & A/ technical assistance are always available to grantees. OCD is also considering webinars in order to ease the financial burden on grantees in regards to travelling for training. Regional trainings are also being considered so that the OCD can best address specific issues unique to that region.</p> <p>The Supportive Housing Program & Homeless Crisis Response Program Implementation Training was held on December 9, 2013. Kelan Craig, Compliance Specialist, made a fair housing presentation with emphasis on providing services to individuals with disabilities and equal opportunity regardless of sexual orientation and gender identity.</p> <p>OCD is committed to ensuring that all groups covered by state and federal Fair Housing laws are protected. Therefore, we will make available information that specifically needs the needs of the disabled, whether the disability is physical, developmental, or mental. OCD has city planners on staff that can ensure grantees have access to trained professionals in regards to explaining to officials how the intersection of zoning and Fair Housing can work together to ensure compliance with Fair Housing Laws.</p>

Table 46: PY 2013 Analysis of Impediments (continued)

ISSUE	RECOMMENDATION	TIMELINE FOR IMPLEMENTATION/OUTCOMES
<p>Fair Housing Needs or Recommendations (cont.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The committee would like to see fair housing training provided for Ohio Continuum of Care members and partner agencies that includes a component on the HUD LGBT final rule. OCD receives many inquiries requesting clarification about the LGBT rule. This final rule states that housing assisted or insured by HUD must be made available without regard to actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status. The rule includes the prohibition of inquiries regarding sexual orientation or gender identity for the purpose of determining eligibility or otherwise making housing available and further allows inquiries related to an applicant or occupant's sex for the limited purpose of determining placement in temporary, emergency shelters with shared bedrooms or bathrooms, or for determining the number of bedrooms to which a household may be entitled. ▪ The lack of housing for individuals ages 18-25, especially youths aging out of foster care who have mental health issues, continues to be a concern. The committee felt that there is a need for training and educational materials related to housing needs and mental health issues experienced by this group. ▪ The committee noted that periodic fair housing updates, training opportunities and other information continue and be transmitted via email, OCD's web site http://development.ohio.gov/, Ohio Conference of Community Development web site http://www.occd.org/, Coalition on Homelessness and Housing in Ohio http://www.cohio.org/, etc. 	<p>In future trainings, OCD will address LGBT issues in regards to Fair Housing in order to guide grantees so that they have clarification on HUD's Final Rule.</p> <p>OCD has planners on staff that specialize in housing for those with mental health issues. While little research has been conducted regarding the architectural needs for these groups; OCD will make available all the information gathered about this issue in order to assist grantees in how to plan for these individuals.</p> <p>OCD will continue to provide periodic fair housing updates, training opportunities and other information that has been transmitted via email, OCD's web site http://development.ohio.gov/, Ohio Conference of Community Development web site http://www.occd.org/, Coalition on Homelessness and Housing in Ohio http://www.cohio.org/, etc.</p> <p>Ohio Fair Housing Contacts list was updated in September 2013. The updated list is located at http://development.ohio.gov/cs/cs_civilrights.htm</p> <p>It was noted that the Ohio Attorney General's Office Civil Rights Section will provide training around the state upon request to the public especially to housing providers with few units.</p>

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<p>GRANTEE FAIR HOUSING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE</p>	<p>Technical assistance and field visits were made available upon request to grantees and affiliates and at the recommendation of OCD staff.</p>	<p>Technical assistance and field visits will continuously be made available upon request to grantees and affiliates and at the recommendation of OCD staff.</p> <p>On January 8, 2014, Kelan Craig and Tim Allen of the OCD Training and Technical Assistance Section provided training regarding Fair Housing and Civil Rights compliance to grant administrators from Zanesville and Muskingum County.</p>
<p>GRANTEE MONITORING</p>	<p>Grantees are monitored at the request of OCD staff due to questions or concerns of program implementation, in targeted regions of the state, participants in New Horizons Fair Housing Programs and other various reasons.</p>	<p>Basic Fair Housing monitoring is a standard component of the Community Development Program monitoring conducted by OCD staff. Throughout the next year, grantees will also continue to receive specialist monitoring at the request of OCD staff to address questions or concerns regarding program implementation, targeted regions of the state, participants in New Horizons Fair Housing Programs, and other various reasons.</p>

Table 46: PY 2013 Analysis of Impediments (continued)

ISSUE	RECOMMENDATION	TIMELINE FOR IMPLEMENTATION/OUTCOMES
<p>OCD CIVIL RIGHTS SPECIALIST EDUCATION AND TRAINING</p>	<p>In order to provide effective technical assistance, OCD Compliance Specialists must be up-to-date and knowledgeable of civil rights and fair housing issues.</p>	<p>OCD Compliance Specialists will attend Ohio Civil Rights Commission Public Meetings.</p> <p>Staff will attend the 2014 Accessibility Online ADA webinar series. This series includes topics on ADA architectural compliance, ADA compliance in the workplace, and ADA compliance in public design. Staff will also take advantage of archived webinars available for public use.</p> <p>Compliance Specialists attended EEO Academy 2013 sessions and will again once the courses are offered in 2015. The topics at this academy include: ADA laws, race discrimination, implicit bias, and defending against retaliation for reporting EEO violations.</p>

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<p>PLANNING ISSUES:</p> <p>Aging population- New projections say Ohio will have sixteen (16) counties where a third or more of the population will be at least 60 years old. Older populations are common in the economically struggling Appalachian region in southern and eastern Ohio where housing stock is older and limited.</p> <p>Zoning and ADA Accommodations- Local zoning officials and individuals with disabilities' lack of understanding on the ADA Reasonable Accommodation laws</p>	<p>OCD is committed to ensuring that our elderly have housing that is safe and complies with reasonable accommodation with ADA laws in regards to senior housing. Furthermore, OCD recognizes the need for safe, decent housing.</p> <p>Develop materials to distribute to local zoning officials and individuals with disabilities' to resolve the lack of understanding on the ADA Reasonable Accommodation laws in relation to zoning. Materials are needed in order to inform these individuals on the law and rights of those in need of ADA reasonable accommodations.</p>	<p>OCD will conduct outreach to these counties and asses their needs. Information and technical assistance will be provided to these communities and OCD will continue to research and monitor this need for the sixteen counties, as well as other communities with the same need.</p> <p>The Ability Center also has created a webpage which provides additional information. To access this page, visit: www.abilitycenter.org and click on "Zoning Brochure Support" link. OCD supports this effort and will work with communities so that they may educate these individuals on the laws and rights under ADA.</p>

Table 46: PY 2013 Analysis of Impediments (continued)

ISSUE	RECOMMENDATION	TIMELINE FOR IMPLEMENTATION/OUTCOMES
<p>The impact of the oil/gas industry on populations with special considerations- The committee discussed the potential impact of the oil/gas industry growth on affordable rental housing. The challenge will be to keep senior citizens, people with disabilities and low-wage workers in safe, decent and affordable housing.</p> <p>Offender Re-entry- It is difficult for those with criminal histories, especially African American males with felony convictions, to find housing in Ohio.</p>	<p>OCD will continuously monitor the impact of the booming oil and gas industry's impact on housing concerns, particularly in regards to senior citizens, people with disabilities, and low-wage workers</p> <p>The committee talked about disparate impact studies involving ex-offenders and several successful re-entry programs. OCD will continue to research these issues and provide new information to communities, upon request.</p>	<p>OCD will conduct outreach to grantees in communities affected by this boom. If there is a demand, OCD will hold a webinar or regional training for our grantees. Information will be gathered and technical assistance will be provided, where applicable.</p> <p>OCD will encourage communities to work with local organizations/agencies in order to address housing issues related to offender re-entry. Often times, programs are already in place within communities that provide comprehensive services to ex-offenders.</p>

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<p>Amish in Ohio- A recent census of the Amish population estimates a new Amish community is founded about every 3 ½ weeks and shows that more than 60% of all existing Amish settlements have been founded since 1990. Ohio is home to the most Amish – 60,233.</p> <p>Female Domestic Violence Victims, Protection, and Potential Fair Housing Issues- HUD is developing regulations to codify protections for HUD-covered programs and to provide guidance on the statutory provisions. It should be noted that certain policies and practices that treat victims of domestic violence differently from other tenants may be considered discrimination on the basis of sex under the Fair Housing Act due to discrimination, unequal treatment, or disparate impact.</p>	<p>OCD recognizes that there are several counties with a large number of Amish. Specialized training is needed for communities that have a large Amish population to ensure that their needs are met.</p> <p>OCD will continue to monitor development on the regulations that will protect HUD-covered programs to provide this guidance on statutory provisions. OCD will continue to provide technical assistance in this area and make any information available that covers these new regulations.</p>	<p>OCD will provide targeted local technical assistance to address the unique concerns of this population. OCD will work with HUD in an attempt to provide information for this population in German, a common language in the Amish community.</p> <p>OCD will promptly provide any technical assistance requested in order to clarify HUD's new regulations. Once these new regulations are in place, OCD will add the information to any future trainings.</p>

Table 46: PY 2013 Analysis of Impediments (continued)

ISSUE	RECOMMENDATION	TIMELINE FOR IMPLEMENTATION/OUTCOMES
<p>Fair Housing Training Needs or Recommendations</p>	<p>grants awarded in 2011.</p> <p>The Fair Housing Committee voiced satisfaction with the various OCD fair housing training sessions that were held during the program period. OCD continued to partner with other state and local agencies to provide training opportunities to grantees. Continued quarterly training sessions were requested regarding the development and implementation of effective fair housing programs.</p> <p>The committee suggested the following topics for training sessions for the FY2012 program period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Introduction to Fair Housing" for new program administrators that includes development and implementation of effective fair housing programs • Special needs of victims of domestic violence and information related to the Violence Against Women Act. • Training related to issues faced by individuals with disabilities including requests for accommodations, accessible design and landlord-tenant issues for social service providers, case managers, independent living center's staff and others • Fair housing for transitional & emergency housing program administrators especially related to reasonable accommodations for individuals with disabilities and HUD LGBT rule. • Training on accessible design requirements made available to building code enforcement officials and plans examiners. • Other issues as they arise throughout the program period 	<p>OCD works closely with various federal, state & local government agencies and organizations to provide training and information to grantees and housing providers throughout the state. These groups include, but is not limited to, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, Ohio Civil Rights Commission, Ohio Attorney General's Office & Ohio Department of Commerce, Ohio Treasurer, Ohio Olmstead Taskforce, Ohio Housing Preservation Taskforce, Ohio Access Housing Work Group, Ohio Statewide Independent Living Council, Ohio Council of Community Development, Statewide MBE/WBE Taskforce, Ohio Legal Rights Association, Ohio State Legal Services, Ohio Poverty Law Center, Multiethnic Advocates for Cultural Competence, ACTION Ohio (domestic violence) and more.</p> <p>OCD recognizes that due to budget restraints, many grantees have very limited travel budgets. Whenever possible, OCD makes training and informational materials available to grantees via e-mail, webinars, OCD web site, newsletters and by direct mail to grantees. E-mail and telephone Q & A assistance are always available to grantees. Technical assistance is made available at the local level upon request.</p> <p>All of the suggested training sessions were provided by OCD or made available by another agency during the program period. OCD regularly distributes training notifications via e-mail, OCD web site, various newsletters and direct mailings to grantees.</p> <p>Training sessions made available during the FY 2011-2012 program period included: Rescue Scams and Fair Housing Conference- September 20, 2011 at Ohio Poverty Law Center. Joyce Hill made a presentation on fair housing resources. Introduction to Fair Housing and Complaint Process Conference held on October 18, 2011. Sponsored by OCD, presentations by Ohio Civil Rights Commission, Ohio Attorney General's Office, and OCD. Fair Housing and Landlord Tenant Workshop in Zanesville, Ohio on October 26, 2011. Presentations by Steve Dane and Spencer Wells. OHCP Housing Conference at Salt Fork on November 2-3, 2011.</p>
	<p>In addition, the committee indicated there is a continued need for-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "quality" sharing of information, discussion of current problems/local issues in roundtable settings; • Partnership between OCD and other agencies to provide trainings including other state agencies, independent living centers, legal aid associations, etc., and • Fair housing updates, training opportunities, and information related to fair housing via the Internet to the local fair housing contacts. • Fair housing resources including free or low cost fair housing educational materials <p>Ohio Fair Housing Contacts was updated in November 2011. The updated list is located at http://development.ohio.gov/Community/ohcp/documents/2011OhioFairHousingContactsNov2011.pdf</p>	<p>Keys to Housing Options- Ohio DD Council Conference on November 9, 2011 for individuals with disabilities. Joyce Hill made a presentation on fair housing for individuals with disabilities with emphasis on reasonable accommodations.</p> <p>Homelessness Program Implementation Training- December 14, 2011. Joyce Hill made a presentation on fair housing with emphasis on reasonable accommodations for individuals with disabilities and HUD LGBT rule.</p> <p>Community Development Program Implementation Training- January 18, 2012. Joyce Hill made a presentation on fair housing requirements including HUD LGBT rule.</p> <p>Community Housing Improvement Program training- January 24, 2012. Covered fair housing requirements.</p> <p>Downtown Program Implementation Training- February 28, 2012. Provided ADA Update: A Primer for Small Businesses- DOJ publication</p> <p>Fair Housing Basics for Local Governments- provided by HOME in Cincinnati on March 9, 2012</p> <p>Northeast Ohio Fair Housing Conference 2012, March 15-16, 2012. Joyce Hill made presentations on "Developing Successful Affirmative Fair Housing Marketing Plans" and "Housing and Homelessness Assistance Programs with Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing" requirements.</p> <p>Mansfield/Richland County Fair Housing Conference- Joyce Hill made presentation on March 28, 2012</p> <p>Fair Housing 2012: Confronting Fair Housing Challenges on April 19, 2012- quarterly conference sponsored by OCD.</p> <p>FY 2012 Community Development application training- April 18, 2012. Joyce Hill covered the fair housing requirements.</p> <p>Fair Housing and Zoning- on April 24, 2012 prior to quarterly OCCD meeting. Joyce Hill assisted in choosing topic and speaker for presentation.</p> <p>OHCP Annual Fair Housing Month Awards were presented at OCCD on April 25, 2012 to WSOS and Medina County Planning Department. Presentation was made by Ronnell Tomlinson, Ohio Civil Rights Commission on LGBT and Fair Housing. Presentation on April 26, 2012 by Scott Lissner, OSU and Ohio ADA on changes to ADA.</p>

4. Address obstacles to meeting undeserved needs

The state of Ohio will continue to undertake a number of actions during PY 2013 to meet underserved needs in the state. To ensure that statewide programs are responsive to local needs, ODSA 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 ODSA 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.

ODSA 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, ODSA 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, OCD 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. OCD 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 OCD staff identified in these local Analyses of Impediments.

6. Ensure compliance with program and compliance planning requirement

The Office of Community Development (OCD) conducts monitoring visits at least once prior to close out of a grant. Also, both OCD 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 ODSA Audit Office conducts financial audits of selected grant recipients. OCD 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 OCD, 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 OCD 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 OCD 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, Development Services Agency, Department of Human Services, Ohio Board of Regents, Ohio Rehabilitation Services Commission. ODSA 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. ODSA staff assists 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 \$22,684,447 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 Community Development'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. ODSA 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 percent of allowable training costs to an individual company.
4. The Office of Taxation 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. In PY 2013, there were no New Horizons grants awarded.

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, OCD 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 PY '13 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 2013 are shown in the HDAP program summary.

12. Maximization of Private-Sector Participation

Whenever possible and appropriate, OCD 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

Table 47: Amount of Funds Leveraged in 2013 from Selected Programs

Program	CDBG/ HOME Funds	Leveraging of Non-Public Funds	Leverage Ratio
CDBG Economic Development Program	\$2,754,100	\$201,972,769	73.3
Housing Development Assistance Program	\$3,704,000	\$29,271,486	7.9
Total =	\$6,458,100	\$231,244,255	35.8

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 47, during PY 2013, the

Economic Development Program resulted in the commitment of over \$201 million in non-public funds in the form of owner equity or private financing, while the HDAP resulted in the commitment of over \$29 million in additional non-OCD 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 a minor amount compared to the private funds invested. Just these two programs leveraged over \$231 million in private funds, resulting in a leveraging ratio of nearly 36:1 (i.e., private funds relative to the PY '13 CDBG and HOME funds invested).

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 PY 2013 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 CHDO's 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 48: CHDO Grant Recipients

No.	Applicant	Non-PJ	PJ
1	CAP Commission of the Lancaster-Fairfield County Area	\$35,714	
2	Gallia-Meigs Community Action Agency, Inc.	\$35,714	
3	Preferred Properties, Inc.		\$35,714
4	Burten, Bell, Carr Development, Inc.		\$35,714
5	Frontier Community Services	\$35,714	
6	East Akron Neighborhood Development Corporation		\$35,714
7	Muskingum Economic Opportunity Action Group Inc. (MEOAG Inc	\$35,714	
8	Three Rivers Housing Corporation, Inc.	\$35,714	
9	Over-the-Rhine Community Housing		\$35,714
10	ICAN, Inc.		\$35,714
11	Detroit Shoreway Community Development Organization		\$35,714
12	St. Mary Development Corporation		\$35,714
13	New Home Development Company, Inc.	\$35,714	
14	WSOS Community Action Commission, Inc.	\$50,000	
Totals =		\$264,284	\$249,998
Grand Total =		\$514,282	

14. Interagency Coordination

During PY 2013, OCD 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 49.

Table 49: Interagency Coordination that Occurred During PY 2013

Organization/Agency	Coordination
Heritage Ohio, Inc. (HOI)	OCD staff will attend the HOI meetings in order to exchange information to help facilitate the implementation of OCD's Comprehensive Downtown Revitalization Program. HOI is a recipient of a Training and Technical Assistance grant, and works with OCD to provide assistance to small communities interested in downtown revitalization activities.
Balance of State Continuum of Care Committee	Statewide homeless policies and services will be coordinated through the committee. The committee will assist in the preparation of the Ohio Balance of State 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	OCD 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)	OCD 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	OCD 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	OCD will work with the Ohio Fair Housing congress to promote fair housing and coordinate efforts in mutual goals.
Minority Business Task Force	OCD will consult 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)	OCD 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 OCD.
Ohio Access	OCD 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 49: Interagency Coordination during PY 2013 (continued from previous page)

Organization/Agency	Coordination
Ohio Conference of Community Development (OCCD)	OCD and OCCD co-sponsor conferences to benefit all Ohio communities. OCCD's State Program Committee reviews OCD programs and policies, and the State Program Training Committee coordinates training issues and activities with OCD.
Ohio Department of Health (ODH)	OCD will coordinate its lead-based paint activities with staff of the Ohio Department of Health, which will include training, housing, and policy development. OCD will also coordinate with ODH on the development and implementation of a statewide Healthy Home/Housing plan.
Community Development Finance Fund (CDFF)	OCD will coordinate efforts with the CDFF to provide both pre-development and project financing to non-profit organizations.
Ohio CDC Association	OCD 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)	OCD 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	OCD staff will serve on this task force to address uniformity issues related to acquisition and relocation procedures and policies.
Ohio Civil Rights Commission (OCRC)	OCD'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)	OCD 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)	OCD will work with providers and COHHIO 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)	OCD staff will coordinate with ODADAS to market and provide technical assistance to any OCD/ODADAS affiliated organization interested in applying for OHTF Housing Assistance Grant Program funds.
Ohio Captital Corporation for Housing (OCCH)	OCD 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)	OCD 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	OCD 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 PY '13 OCD 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 OCD's effort to continue to build and expand the capacity of people and organizations within the state, OCD distributed a total of \$294,100 in CDBG, and \$165,000 of 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 50, followed by a narrative description of the services that were provided.

Table 50: PY 2013 Training and Technical Assistance Grant Recipients

No.	Grantee	Federal Amount	State Amount	Other Funds	Total Funds
1	C.O.A.D., Inc.	\$90,000	\$0	\$0	\$90,000
2	Heritage Ohio	\$129,000	\$0	\$15,000	\$144,000
3	Ohio Conference Community Development	\$75,100	\$0	\$0	\$75,100
4	Ohio CDC Association		\$165,000	\$165,000	\$330,000
Totals =		\$294,100	\$165,000	\$180,000	\$639,100

- C.O.A.D. will conduct 19 Lead Based Paint training for OCD grantees and their current and future contractors.
- Heritage Ohio provided community building (Technical Assistance, ADA Accessibility, & Building Owner Mentoring) for non-entitlements. Heritage Ohio also provided workshops & conferences, including annual training conference, revitalization training, workshops, & webinars.
- Ohio Conference of Community Development provided 4 -6 trainings and co-sponsored OCD's Housing Conference.
- Ohio CDC Association conducted affordable housing and IDA training and technical assistance and community economic development and microenterprise training and technical assistance.

16. Minority Outreach

Table 51 (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 51 was taken from Notice of Contract Award reports received by OCD 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 OCD works cooperatively with the ODSA'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 51: HOME MBE, WBE and Program Income Report

**Annual Performance Report
HOME Program**

**U.S. Department of Housing
and Urban Development**
Office of Community Planning
and Development

OMB Approval No. 2506-0171
(exp. 8/31/2009)

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 2.5 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 conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless that collection displays a valid OMB control number.

The HOME statute imposes a significant number of data collection and reporting requirements. This includes information on assisted properties, on the owners or tenants of the properties, and on other programmatic areas. The information will be used: 1) to assist HOME participants in managing their programs; 2) to track performance of participants in meeting fund commitment and expenditure deadlines; 3) to permit HUD to determine whether each participant meets the HOME statutory income targeting and affordability requirements; and 4) to permit HUD to determine compliance with other statutory and regulatory program requirements. This data collection is authorized under Title II of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act or related authorities. Access to Federal grant funds is contingent on the reporting of certain project-specific data elements. Records of information collected will be maintained by the recipients of the assistance. Information on activities and expenditures of grant funds is public information and is generally available for disclosure. Recipients are responsible for ensuring confidentiality when public disclosure is not required.

This form is intended to collect numeric data to be aggregated nationally as a complement to data collected through the Cash and Management Information (C/M) System. Participants should enter the reporting period in the first block. The reporting period is October 1 to September 30. Instructions are included for each section if further explanation is needed.

Submit this form on or before December 31.	This report is for period (mm/dd/yyyy)		Date Submitted (mm/dd/yyyy)
Send one copy to the appropriate HUD Field Office and one copy to: HOME Program, Rm 7176, 451 7th Street, S.W., Washington D.C. 20410	Starting	Ending	9/26/2014
	07/01/2013	06/30/2014	

Part I Participant Identification

1. Participant Number M-13-SG-0100	2. Participant Name Ohio Development Services Agency, Office of Community Development		
3. Name of Person completing this report Ian Thomas		4. Phone Number (Include Area Code) 614-466-8744	
5. Address 77 S. High Street, P.O. Box 1001	6. City Columbus	7. State Ohio	8. Zip Code 43215

Part II Program Income

Enter the following program income amounts for the reporting period: in block 1, enter the balance on hand at the beginning; in block 2, enter the amount generated; in block 3, enter the amount expended; and in block 4, enter the amount for Tenant-Based rental Assistance.

1. Balance on hand at Beginning of Reporting Period	2. Amount received during Reporting Period	3. Total amount expended during Reporting Period	4. Amount expended for Tenant-Based Rental Assistance	5. Balance on hand at end of Reporting Period (1 + 2 - 3) = 5
1,355,206	553,237	1,089,980		818,463

Part III Minority Business Enterprises (MBE) and Women 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	428	0	0	3	0	425
2. Dollar Amount	49,110,107	0	0	31,205	0	49,078,902
B. Sub-Contracts						
1. Number	12	0	0	0	0	12
2. Dollar Amount	84,892	0	0	0	0	84,892
	a. Total	b. Women Business Enterprises (WBE)	c. Male			
C. Contracts						
1. Number	428	25	403			
2. Dollar Amount	49,110,107	542,007	48,568,100			
D. Sub-Contracts						
1. Number	12	2	10			
2. Dollar Amounts	84,892	17,787	67,105			

Table 51: 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 the total dollar amount of HOME funds in these rental properties assisted 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						
2. Dollar Amount						

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	Minority Business Enterprises (MBE)				
Households Displaced	a. Total		b. Alaskan Native or American Indian	c. Asian or Pacific Islander	d. Black Non-Hispanic	e. Hispanic	f. White Non-Hispanic
1. Parcels Acquired							
2. Businesses Displaced							
3. Nonprofit Organizations Displaced							
4. Households Temporarily Relocated, not Displaced							
5. Households Displaced - Number							
6. Households Displaced - Cost							

17. Section 3 Report

The Section 3 Report (Table 52 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 52: Section 3 Report CDBG – Continued

Part II: Contracts Awarded

1. Construction Contracts:

A. Total dollar amount of all contracts awarded on the project	\$ 93,340,519
B. Total dollar amount of contracts awarded to Section 3 businesses	\$ 45,697,487
C. Percentage of the total dollar amount that was awarded to Section 3 businesses	49 %
D. Total number of Section 3 businesses receiving contracts	84

2. Non-Construction Contracts:

A. Total dollar amount all non-construction contracts awarded on the project/activity	\$ 3,426,796
B. Total dollar amount of non-construction contracts awarded to Section 3 businesses	\$ 515,574
C. Percentage of the total dollar amount that was awarded to Section 3 businesses	15 %
D. Total number of Section 3 businesses receiving non-construction contracts	7

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.

Table 52: Section 3 Report HOME – Continued

Part II: Contracts Awarded

1. Construction Contracts:

A. Total dollar amount of all contracts awarded on the project	\$ 28,124,651
B. Total dollar amount of contracts awarded to Section 3 businesses	\$ 1,718,720
C. Percentage of the total dollar amount that was awarded to Section 3 businesses	6 %
D. Total number of Section 3 businesses receiving contracts	27

2. Non-Construction Contracts:

A. Total dollar amount all non-construction contracts awarded on the project/activity	\$ 595,001
B. Total dollar amount of non-construction contracts awarded to Section 3 businesses	\$ 83,000
C. Percentage of the total dollar amount that was awarded to Section 3 businesses	14 %
D. Total number of Section 3 businesses receiving non-construction contracts	1

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 53 indicates that Ohio's estimated HOME match liability was met for PY 2013. Ohio's match liability for PY '13 is projected to be \$3,561,916. This is based on the 25 percent 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 53 are based on Ohio's HOME funding commitments in 2013. However, based on past experience, OCD 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 54 provides a yearly summary of the disbursements of Ohio Housing Trust Funds, which are 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 \$14,417,878 in PY '13. HUD's required HOME match table (Table 55, next page) shows that, after adding last year's match carry-over of \$53,665,804 and deducting the 2013 match liability of \$3,561,916, this leaves a balance of \$64,521,766 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 2013 (Table 56) provides exact amounts and sources of the HOME match reported in 2013.

Table 54: 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
2010	\$12,057,179
2011	\$7,586,006
2012	\$8,469,757
2013	\$14,417,878
Total	\$179,019,626

Table 53: 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
2010**	\$29,801,542	\$25,821,388	25%	\$6,455,347
2011**	\$26,114,751	\$22,503,300	25%	\$5,625,825
2012**	\$17,635,481	\$15,171,933	25%	\$3,792,983
2013**	\$16,608,516	\$14,247,664	25%	\$3,561,916
Total Match Liability =				\$114,497,860
Total Match Contribution =				\$179,019,626
Match Excess or (Shortfall) =				\$64,521,766

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

**ADDI funds excluded per HUD guidelines

Table 56: Home Match Log for 2013

Project Number	Grantee	Grant Number	Project Name	Match Amount	Match Source	Match Type	Year Reported
039	Buckeye Comm. Hope Found.	S-N-10-7EY	Newark Townhomes	\$75,000	OHTF	Loan	2013
062	Buckeye Comm. Hope Found.	S-N-11-7EY	Monroe Manor Apartments	\$295,525	OHTF	Loan	2013
111	Buckeye Comm. Hope Found.	S-N-11-7EY	Bedford Place	\$850,000	OHTF	Loan	2013
121	Buckeye Comm. Hope Found.	S-N-11-7EY	Montpelier Gardens	\$1,000,000	OHTF	Loan	2013
063	Cap Comm Lancas-Fair Area	S-B-12-6AB	Pearl House	\$675,000	OHTF	Loan	2013
167	Cap Comm Lancas-Fair Area	S-B-13-6AB	Rutherford House	\$66,062	OHTF	Loan	2013
167	Cap Comm Lancas-Fair Area	S-N-11-6AB	Rutherford House	\$990,000	OHTF	Grant	2013
026	Columbus Housing Partners	S-N-11-7EV	Eastway Village	\$300,000	OHTF	Loan	2013
147	Comm. Support Service,Inc	S-B-12-7FZ	The Commons at Madaline	\$900,000	OHTF	Loan	2013
009	Community Housing Network	S-B-12-7DT	CHN Far North	\$649,378	OHTF	Loan	2013
010	Community Housing Network	S-B-12-7DT	CHN University District	\$268,182	OHTF	Loan	2013
015	Community Housing Network	S-N-11-7DT	CHN Central	\$750,000	OHTF	Loan	2013
016	Community Housing Network	S-N-11-7DT	CHN East	\$632,083	OHTF	Loan	2013
047	Community Housing Network	S-N-11-7DT	Inglewood Court	\$50,000	OHTF	Loan	2013
107	Dayton Metro Hsg Authrty	S-N-11-8AH	Windcliff Village Phase 2	\$59,632	OHTF	Loan	2013
136	Extended Housing, Inc.	S-N-11-7BB	McKinley Grove	\$85,000	OHTF	Loan	2013
038	Frontier Comm. Services	S-B-12-7DI	Lamplighter Senior Vlg	\$75,000	OHTF	Loan	2013
029	Gallia-Meigs Caa, Inc	S-B-12-6BJ	Healty Crossing	\$675,000	OHTF	Loan	2013
154	Gallia-Meigs Caa, Inc	S-B-12-6BJ	Gallia Meigs Affd Homes	\$106,943	OHTF	Loan	2013
126	Kingsbury Tower I Ltd	S-F-11-0DR	Kingsbury Tower Apts	\$864,090	OHTF	Loan	2013
042	Magnolia On Detroit Ltd	S-B-12-0DY	Magnolia on Detroit Apts	\$526,500	OHTF	Loan	2013
128	Neighborhood Dev Srvs	S-B-12-7EZ	Harvest Rose	\$550,000	OHTF	Loan	2013
093	Neighborhood Dev Srvs	S-N-11-7EZ	Terrill Suites	\$650,000	OHTF	Loan	2013
116	New Englewood Square	S-F-10-116	Englewood Square	\$133,500	OHTF	Loan	2013
067	Ralston Sq Apartments	S-B-12-0DX	Ralston Square Apartments	\$641,622	OHTF	Loan	2013
074	St Lukes Housing Prt	S-F-11-0DL	Saint Luke's Manor Phs II	\$21,082	OHTF	Loan	2013
133	St. Mary Development Corp	S-B-12-7OM	Hoover Cottages	\$604,951	OHTF	Loan	2013
169	The Main Place	S-N-11-7HU	The Place Next Door	\$137,925	OHTF	Grant	2013
065	Tri-County Cac C-L-S	S-B-12-6BK	Point Village Apartments	\$210,854	OHTF	Loan	2013
108	Wallick Asset Management	S-F-11-0DS	Newark Village Apartments	\$900,000	OHTF	Loan	2013
171	Ywca Of Warren	S-N-11-7UB	YWCA of Warren	\$674,549	OHTF	Grant	2013
2013 Subtotal =				\$14,417,878			

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

19. Citizens comments

The public comment period for the Draft PY 2013 Consolidated Plan Annual Performance Report took place from September 2 – September 17, 2014. There were no comments received during the public comment period.

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

The Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Program requires a 1:1 state match for every dollar of federal ESG funds expended. This matching requirement was met in PY 2013 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. 11-15 in the PY 2013 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 PY 2013 Consolidated Plan, OCD 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 below).

The performance measures are described in the HUD approved PY 2013 Ohio Consolidated Plan that was submitted to HUD via IDIS. This document can be made available by writing or visiting OCD’s offices at 77 South High Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215, or calling OCD at (614) 466-2285.

Performance Measures and Indicators for 2013

This section provides information on performance measures that were developed as part of the stand-alone PY 2013 Annual Action Plan that was submitted to HUD via IDIS. Because most of the 2013 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, OCD 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 2010-2014 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.

4a - Homeless Prevention Activities

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	2627
Children	2334
Don't Know /Refused	0
Missing Information	2
Total	4963

4b - Rapid Re-Housing Activities

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	2170
Children	1480
Don't Know /Refused	0
Missing Information	1
Total	3651

4c - Shelter Activities

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	1417
Children	641
Don't Know /Refused	0
Missing Information	0
Total	2058

4d - Street Outreach

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	0
Children	0
Don't Know /Refused	0
Missing Information	0
Total	0
Clients Contacted (DQ)	0
Clients Engaged (DQ)	0

4e - Total Persons Served

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	6034
Children	4289
Don't Know /Refused	0
Missing Information	3
Total	10326

5 - Gender

Gender	Total
Male	4658
Female	5665
Transgendered	0
Unknown	3
Total	10326

6 - Age

Age	Total
Under 18	4289
18-24	1185
Over 24	4849
Don't Know /Refused	0
Missing Information	3
Total	10326

7 - Special Populations

Special Populations Sub-populations	Total	Total Persons Served Prevention	Total Persons Served RRH	Total Persons Served in Emergency Shelters
Veterans	228	67	83	88
Victims of Domestic Violence	1056	317	465	327
Elderly	137	56	52	33
HIV/AIDS	20	8	9	3
Chronically Homeless	494	33	286	189
Persons With Disabilities	Total	Total Persons Served Prevention	Total Persons Served RRH	Total Persons Served in Emergency Shelters
Severely Mentally Ill	1056	352	530	193
Chronic Substance Abuse	297	52	169	82
Other Disability	1262	556	531	208
Total	3237	1092	1427	823

Race/Ethnicity of Total Persons Served

Race	Total	Hispanic/Latino
White	7995	402
Black or African American	1739	73
Asian	15	7
American Indian or Alaska Native	17	1
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	4	2
Asian & White	2	0
Black or African American & White	453	39
American Indian or Alaska Native & Black or African American	15	0
Other Multi-Racial	62	9
Unknown	20	10
Total	10326	544

Affordable Housing Performance Measures

Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	153
Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	54
Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	26
Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	1,011
Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	59
Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	149
Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	234
Housing for Homeless added	Household Housing Unit	0

Community Development Performance Measures

Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	697,347
Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	190,380
Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation	Business	72
Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	37
Buildings Demolished	Buildings	28
Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care	Household Housing Unit	300

Economic Development Performance Measures

Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	15,875
Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation	Business	1
Jobs created/retained	Jobs	343
Businesses assisted	Businesses Assisted	9

Table 57: Acronym Listing

CDC	Community Development Corporation
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
CSD	Community Services Division
DAP	Downpayment Assistance Program
ESG	Emergency Solutions Grant
HAMFI	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Adjusted Median Family Income
HDAP	Housing Development Assistance Program
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
OCD	Office of Community Development
ODSA	Ohio Development Services Agency
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