

PY 2014 Ohio Consolidated Plan Annual Performance Report

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Introduction

The Program Year (PY) 2014 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 PY 2014, which began on July 1, 2014 and ended June 30, 2015.

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. Since readers may be interested in which funding sources are involved in a particular program, when more than a single funding source is involved, each 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 the Ohio Development Services Agency’s (ODSA) programs combine state resources with federal funds. Those programs that only involve state resources usually complement other programs that involve federal funds. ODSA 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 ODSA program, along with the respective funding source or sources.

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

- PY 2014 Program Summary (Table 1)
- Program Summaries
- Beneficiary Tables and the Analysis and Evaluation of Beneficiaries
- Other Actions
- 2014 Performance Measures and Indicators

Copies of the PY 2014 Annual Performance Report (APR) may be obtained from ODSA upon request. Please call (614) 466-2285 or stop by the ODSA office located at 77 South High Street, 26th floor, Columbus, Ohio 43215. The PY 2014 APR is also posted on the Ohio Development Services Agency’s website at http://development.ohio.gov/cs/cs_ocp.htm.

Table 1: PY 2014 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	Federal	Federal	Federal	State
					CDBG	HOME	ESG	HOPWA	OHTF ⁽²⁾
Community Housing Impact and Preservation Program	\$ 27,675,000	21.9%	\$ 25,675,000	36.8%	\$ 10,450,366	\$ 15,224,634			\$ 2,000,000
Housing Development Assistance Program ⁽²⁾	\$ 20,211,807	16.0%	\$ 4,710,000	6.7%		\$ 4,710,000			\$ 15,501,807
CHDO Competitive Operating Grant Program	\$ 150,000	0.1%	\$ 150,000	0.2%		\$ 150,000			
Affordable Housing Subtotal	\$ 48,036,807	38.0%	\$ 30,535,000	43.8%	\$ 10,450,366	\$ 20,084,634	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 17,501,807
Homeless Crisis Response Grant Program ⁽³⁾	\$ 15,676,200	12.4%	\$ 4,474,100	6.4%			\$ 4,474,100		\$ 11,202,100
Supportive Housing Grant Program	\$ 11,000,000	8.7%	\$ -	0.0%					\$ 11,000,000
Housing Assistance Grant Program	\$ 5,331,500	4.2%	\$ -	0.0%					\$ 5,331,500
Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS	\$ 1,265,233	1.0%	\$ 1,265,233	1.8%				\$ 1,265,233	
Homelessness & Supportive Housing Subtotal	\$ 33,272,933	26.3%	\$ 5,739,333	8.2%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,474,100	\$ 1,265,233	\$ 27,533,600
Community Development Program ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 21,940,100	17.4%	\$ 21,940,100	31.4%	\$ 21,940,100				
Economic Dev. & Public Infrastructure Program ⁽⁵⁾	\$ 7,927,600	6.3%	\$ 7,927,600	11.4%	\$ 7,927,600				
Microenterprise Business Development Program	\$ 635,000	0.5%	\$ -	0.0%	\$ -				\$ 635,000
Community & Economic Development Subtotal	\$ 30,502,700	24.2%	\$ 29,867,700	42.8%	\$ 29,867,700	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 635,000
Target of Opportunity Grant Program	\$ 6,086,700	4.8%	\$ 211,900	0.3%	\$ 160,000	\$ -	\$ 51,900		\$ 5,874,800
New Horizons Fair Housing Assistance Program	\$ -	0.0%	\$ -	0.0%					
Training and Technical Assistance Funds	\$ 460,100	0.4%	\$ 295,100	0.4%	\$ 295,100				\$ 165,000
Community Development Finance Fund	\$ 1,850,000	1.5%	\$ -	0.0%					\$ 1,850,000
Resident Services Coordinator Program	\$ 300,000	0.2%	\$ -	0.0%					\$ 300,000
Administration ⁽⁶⁾	\$ 5,786,432	4.6%	\$ 3,136,432	4.5%	\$ 936,537	\$ 1,803,077	\$ 396,818	\$ -	\$ 2,650,000
Totals =	\$ 126,295,672	100%	\$ 69,785,465	100%	\$ 41,709,703	\$ 21,887,711	\$ 4,922,818	\$ 1,265,233	\$ 56,510,207

(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, ODA will administer the Resident Services Coordinator Program, and Ohio CDC will administer the Microenterprise Business Development 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 PY 2014. Each summary indicates the community or organization awarded funds, award amount, grantees' geographic locations, the projected number of beneficiaries that will be assisted, and the types of activities that are proposed to be implemented, along with a outcome projection and costs for each activity. This information was obtained from grant applications and may vary from actual results, though historically most activities are implemented as proposed. Where appropriate, comparisons are made to previous years to provide a context for the presented data.

The program summaries are organized based on their grouping in Table 1:

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

A brief explanation is provided for each program. Though not defined as 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 ODSA or on the Ohio Development Services Agency's website.

Funds were also distributed through the Community Housing Development Operating Grant Program and Training and Technical Assistance Grants. Information on these activities is contained in the "Other Actions" section. Also, these two programs are designed to build grantee capacity and are not intended to directly benefit communities or residents.

Community Housing Impact and Preservation (CHIP) Program

The CHIP program provides funding through an efficient, flexible, and impactful approach, while partnering with Ohio communities to preserve and improve the affordable housing stock for low- and moderate-income Ohioans and strengthen neighborhoods through community collaboration.

As indicated in Table 3, ODSA awarded nearly \$27.6 million in funding to 40 grantees in PY 2014. Map 1 shows the location of the CHIP grantees along with the 39 partnering jurisdictions. These partnerships nearly cover the entire state. Three funding sources were distributed through the CHIP Program, including nearly \$10.4 million in CDBG funds, \$15.2 million in HOME funds and \$2 million in Ohio Housing Trust Fund dollars. The funding awarded through the CHIP Program in PY 2014 was close to \$5 million more than originally budgeted in the PY 2014 Consolidated Plan Annual Action Plan due to unexpended or recaptured funds from other projects.

Table 4 shows the specific distribution of CHIP funds among activities, and outcomes are shown in Table 5. As in previous years, large amount of funds were committed to private (owner-occupied) housing rehabilitation, accounting for nearly 50 percent of all PY 2014 CHIP funds. The majority of funds were used for private rehabilitation and home/building repair activities, which comprised more than 73 percent of all CHIP funds. Other activities included new construction, homeownership, private rental rehabilitation and rental assistance. Table 2 (below) shows projected cost per unit data for various 2014 CHIP activities, along with a comparison of projected cost data for 2014. About 362 private units, totaling nearly \$14 million, for an average CHIP cost per unit of over \$38,800, are projected to be rehabilitated. From PY 2013 to PY 2014, 52 units more are projected to be rehabilitated; however, the cost per unit in PY 2014 about the same as PY 2013.

Table 2: CHIP Activities and Per Unit Costs, for PY 2014 and PY 2013

Activity Type	PY 2014			PY 2013		
	Units	CHIP Funds	CHIP Cost Per Unit	Units	CHIP Funds	CHIP Cost Per Unit
Private Rehabilitation	362	\$14,070,700	\$38,869.34	310	\$12,028,700	\$38,802.26
Home/Building Repair	713	\$7,022,000	\$9,848.53	701	\$6,890,000	\$9,828.82
Private Rental Rehab.	17	\$492,700	\$28,982.35	24	\$608,500	\$25,354.17
New Construction	25	\$546,000	\$21,840.00	27	\$621,000	\$23,000.00
Homeownership	17	\$627,500	\$36,911.76	33	\$1,293,900	\$39,209.09

The total number of home/building repair units increased by only 12 units to 713 owner, accounting for nearly \$7 million in CHIP funds. The \$9,848 cost per unit for home building/repair remained relatively the same as in previous years. Unlike rehabilitation, which brings a housing unit up to local codes and ODSA 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 ranges, which make per unit costs difficult to project.

A total of 17 rental units are to be rehabilitated at a cost of about \$492,700 in CHIP funds, which represents a decrease in total unit production along with an increase in cost per unit from PY 2013. There are only two less units of new construction that took place in PY 2014 with the total cost per new unit decreasing by \$1,160. There were 16 less homeownership units funded than in PY 2013.

Table 3: PY 2014 CHIP Grantees

No.	Grantee	CDBG Funds	HOME Funds	OHTF Funds	Total	Total Beneficiaries
1	Athens County	\$280,000	\$620,000	\$100,000	\$1,000,000	387
2	Auglaize County	\$332,952	\$67,048		\$400,000	92
3	Belmont County	\$249,000	\$626,000	\$100,000	\$975,000	315
4	Brown County	\$168,000	\$232,000		\$400,000	142
5	Clinton County	\$206,000	\$369,000		\$575,000	178
6	Columbiana County	\$192,000	\$633,000	\$100,000	\$925,000	327
7	Crawford County	\$167,000	\$483,000	\$100,000	\$750,000	288
8	Darke County	\$588,000	\$212,000		\$800,000	162
9	Defiance County	\$560,000	\$440,000	\$100,000	\$1,100,000	357
10	Erie County	\$428,700	\$146,300		\$575,000	276
11	Fairfield County	\$272,000	\$78,000	\$50,000	\$400,000	153
12	Girard	\$103,500	\$346,500	\$100,000	\$550,000	324
13	Greene County	\$211,500	\$413,500		\$625,000	182
14	Hancock County	\$289,000	\$111,000		\$400,000	138
15	Hardin County	\$349,800	\$350,200	\$100,000	\$800,000	348
16	Henry County	\$273,000	\$877,000	\$100,000	\$1,250,000	405
17	Holmes County	\$148,000	\$252,000		\$400,000	98
18	Jackson County	\$580,295	\$294,705	\$100,000	\$975,000	516
19	Lancaster		\$250,000		\$250,000	38
20	Lorain County	\$333,000	\$717,000	\$100,000	\$1,150,000	681
21	Medina	\$305,500	\$794,500	\$100,000	\$1,200,000	681
22	Morgan County	\$148,000	\$252,000		\$400,000	88
23	Morrow County	\$168,000	\$232,000		\$400,000	140
24	Mount Vernon	\$252,000	\$448,000	\$150,000	\$850,000	348
25	Muskingum County	\$222,000	\$528,000	\$100,000	\$850,000	306
26	New Philadelphia	\$99,000	\$476,000		\$575,000	158
27	Newark		\$250,000		\$250,000	16
28	Port Clinton	\$212,000	\$363,000		\$575,000	206
29	Portage County	\$571,645	\$503,355		\$1,075,000	260
30	Ross County	\$222,000	\$528,000	\$100,000	\$850,000	300
31	Scioto County	\$168,000	\$232,000		\$400,000	94
32	Seneca County	\$255,000	\$620,000	\$100,000	\$975,000	396
33	Shelby	\$126,000	\$174,000		\$300,000	76
34	Toronto	\$104,500	\$370,500	\$100,000	\$575,000	234
35	Tuscarawas County	\$201,000	\$499,000	\$100,000	\$800,000	291
36	Vinton County	\$315,774	\$84,226		\$400,000	96
37	Washington County	\$188,200	\$436,800		\$625,000	146
38	Williams County	\$450,000	\$175,000		\$625,000	152
39	Wood County	\$206,000	\$494,000	\$100,000	\$800,000	273
40	Wooster	\$504,000	\$246,000	\$100,000	\$850,000	333
Totals=		\$10,450,366	\$15,224,634	\$2,000,000	\$27,675,000	10,001

Map 1: PY 2014 CHIP Grantees and Partnering Jurisdictions



Table 4: PY 2014 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 Assistance	\$0	0.0%	\$1,071,500	7.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$1,071,500	3.9%
Private Rehabilitation	\$2,438,766	23.3%	\$11,631,934	76.4%	\$0	0.0%	\$14,070,700	50.8%
Home/Building Repair	\$5,097,000	48.8%	\$0	0.0%	\$1,925,000	100.0%	\$7,022,000	25.4%
Private Rental Rehab.	\$0	0.0%	\$417,700	2.7%	\$75,000	0.0%	\$492,700	1.8%
Fair Housing Program	\$83,600	0.8%	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$83,600	0.3%
New Construction	\$0	0.0%	\$546,000	3.6%	\$0	0.0%	\$546,000	2.0%
Homeownership	\$0	0.0%	\$627,500	4.1%	\$0	0.0%	\$627,500	2.3%
Repair Assistance	\$556,700	5.3%	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$556,700	2.0%
General Administration	\$2,274,300	21.8%	\$930,000	6.1%	\$0	0.0%	\$3,204,300	11.6%
Grand Total	\$10,450,366	100.0%	\$15,224,634	100.0%	\$2,000,000	100.0%	\$27,675,000	100.0%

↳ **Table 5: PY 2014 CHIP Activities and Projected Outcomes**

Activities	Water/Septic Tanks/Sludge Pits Inst.	House-holds Assisted	Units Rehabbed - Owner	Units Repaired - Owner	Units Rehabbed - Rental	Units Constructed - Owner	Units Repaired - Rental	Units Acquired, Rehabbed	Standard Fair Housing Program
Tenant Based Rental Assistance		197							
Private Rehabilitation			362						
Home/Building Repair	15			698					
Private Rental Rehab.					17				
Fair Housing Program									44
New Construction						25			
Homeownership								17	
Repair Assistance							86		
Totals =	15	197	362	698	17	25	86	17	44

Housing Development Assistance Program (HDAP)

The Ohio Housing Financing Agency's (OHFA) Housing Development Assistant Program (HDAP) provides gap financing for eligible affordable housing developments to preserve and increase the supply of quality affordable housing supply for very-low income persons and households in Ohio.

Housing Development Assistance Program funds come from two sources – HOME Investment Partnership Funds (HOME) and the Ohio Housing Trust Fund (OHTF).

Developers apply to OHFA to receive gap financing assistance for housing development through the following programs:

1. **Housing Credit Gap Financing (HCGF):** Private for-profit developers, non-profit organizations and public housing authorities seeking competitive tax credits in the current Housing Tax Credit (HTC) program year may apply for HCGF funds concurrently with the HTC application. This program, administered by OHFA, receives its funding through the State of Ohio HOME Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDO) set-aside.
2. **Multifamily Bond Gap Financing:** The Bond Gap Financing program provides financing assistance to developments utilizing multifamily bonds and non-competitive housing tax credits to acquire, rehabilitate and construct quality affordable housing serving low- and-moderate income households. The OHTF provides the funding for this program.
3. **Housing Development Gap Financing:** Private non-profit developers can use this program to assist in financing non tax-credit developments. The OHTF is the funding source for this program.

Guidelines and application information for all of the HDAP programs are available on OHFA's website at ohiohome.org.

This report focuses only on the HOME-funded HDAP programs. Table 6 shows that four developments received a nearly \$4.3 million in HOME funds in PY 2014.

The projects listed in Table 6 will result in rehabilitating and constructing 139 total units, which is 44 less than in PY 2013. While the average HOME dollar amount per unit in these developments increased by \$16,700 from PY 2013 (PY 2013, the cost per unit measured by the total development costs decreased by \$180,194 from PY 2013). All of the PY 2014 HDAP projects received an allocation of Housing Credits from OHFA in addition to the HDAP (HOME) gap financing. All four of the funded developments are owned by non-profit organizations that were state-certified as CHDOs, non-profit community housing development organizations that meet HUD-defined criteria and OHFA's CHDO guidelines. HUD requires that HOME Participating Jurisdictions allocate at least 15 percent of their annual HOME funds to projects owned, developed or sponsored by CHDOs. In PY 2014, the four projects that received assistance through the CHDO set-aside received 24 percent of Ohio's entire \$18,031,377 PY 2014 HOME allocation.

Table 6: PY 2014 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 Rehabbed - Rental	Units Con-structed - Rental	Total Units
1	Detroit Shoreway Community Development	Historic Shoreway Apts	Yes	Yes	\$507,929	\$1,106,792	\$1,614,721	22	21		21
2	Frontier Community Services	Cross Creek Meadows II	Yes	Yes	\$1,500,000	\$5,570,770	\$7,070,770	112		40	40
3	Frontier Community Services	Kingston Mound Manor III	Yes	Yes	\$1,500,000	\$6,902,902	\$8,402,902	134		48	48
4	Neighborhood Development Services, Inc.	Blossom Hill Elderly Hsg	Yes	Yes	\$800,000	\$3,248,146	\$4,048,146	84	30		30
Totals =			4	4	\$4,307,929	\$16,828,610	\$21,136,539	353	51	88	139

Table 7: PY 2014 HDAP Activities by Funding Source and Proposed Activity

6

Activity	HOME Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds
Acquisition	\$0	\$1,483,031	\$1,483,031
Private Rental Rehab.	\$1,272,929	\$1,440,715	\$2,713,644
Site Preparation	\$0	\$2,027,637	\$2,027,637
Professional Fees	\$35,000	\$3,497,762	\$3,532,762
Other Costs	\$0	\$1,075,168	\$1,075,168
Project Reserves	\$0	\$394,629	\$394,629
New Construction	\$3,000,000	\$6,909,668	\$9,909,668
Operating Expenses/CHDO	\$150,000	\$0	\$150,000
Housing Dev.-Owner Units	\$42,071	\$0	\$42,071
General Administration	\$210,000	\$950,000	\$1,160,000
Total Funds =	\$4,710,000	\$17,778,610	\$22,488,610

Table 7 gives a detailed breakdown of the activities funded through PY 2014 HDAP projects. The table shows that HOME funds went directly for housing construction or rehabilitation of. Other funds committed for projects amounted to more than \$21 million, which is a leveraging ratio of nearly 4:1 (i.e., nearly \$4 in other funds to \$1 of HOME funds).

Table 8: Cost per Unit for PY 2014 HDAP Developments

	Units Rehabbed - Rental	Units Constructed - Rental	Total
Housing Units	51	88	139
HOME Funds	\$1,307,929	\$3,000,000	\$4,307,929
HOME Cost/Unit	\$25,646	\$34,091	\$30,992
Total Funds	\$5,662,867	\$15,473,672	\$21,136,539
Total Cost/Unit	\$111,037	\$175,837	\$152,061

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. Total funding of nearly \$21 million, \$4.3 million in HOME funds, were committed to rehabilitate and construct 126 rental units. As reflected in Table 8, the per-unit cost for rehabilitation is \$149,023. Nearly \$15.5 million, of which \$3 million were HOME funds, was committed to construct 88 rental units.

Homeless Crisis Response Grant Program

The Homeless Crisis Response Grant Program (HCRP) assists grantees in preventing individuals and families from entering homelessness and, where homelessness does occur, provides funding for emergency shelter operations and to rapidly move persons from emergency shelter into permanent housing as quickly as possible. ODSA awards funds 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 all applications for assistance.

Table 9: PY 2014 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	\$924,995	18.3%	\$3,864,295	34.5%	\$4,789,290	29.4%	3,000
Shelter Operations	\$3,032,300	59.8%	\$4,494,649	40.1%	\$7,526,949	46.3%	31,702
Homelessness Prevention	\$798,287	15.8%	\$1,748,135	15.6%	\$2,546,422	15.7%	2,947
Data Collection and Evaluation	\$128,318	2.5%	\$589,283	5.3%	\$717,601	4.4%	0
General Administration	\$182,700	3.6%	\$505,738	4.5%	\$688,438	4.2%	0
Totals =	\$5,066,600	100.0%	\$11,202,100	100.0%	\$16,268,700	100.0%	37,649

Table 10 summarizes the PY 2014 HCRP awards ODSA made to 52 local organizations that operate emergency shelters or homelessness prevention/rapid re-housing programs to assist 37,649 homeless individuals and families. Of the 52 local organizations that received funding in PY 2014, a total of 11 local organizations received Federal Emergency Solutions Grant funds totaling more than \$5 million and 42 organizations received Ohio Housing Trust Fund dollars totaling more than \$11.2 million.

Table 10: PY 2014 Homeless Crisis Response Grant Program Grantees

No.	Grantee	Federal (HUD) ESG Funds	State Housing Trust Funds	Activity	Activity Amount	Other Funds	Beneficiaries
1	Access, Inc.		\$263,800	General Administration	\$315,000	\$315,000	0
				Shelter Operations	\$1,359,500	\$1,359,500	960
2	Adams County Shelter		\$148,000	General Administration	\$7,400	\$4,500	0
				Shelter Operations	\$136,900	\$83,250	300
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$3,700	\$2,250	0
3	Alliance For Child & Fam		\$132,400	General Administration	\$7,400	\$4,500	0
				Shelter Operations	\$136,900	\$83,250	300
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$3,700	\$2,250	0
4	Ashtabula Homeless Sheltr		\$159,000	General Administration	\$7,950	\$7,350	0
				Shelter Operations	\$116,070	\$107,310	300
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$34,980	\$32,340	0
5	Bethany House Services	\$671,700		Shelter Operations	\$659,700	\$380,928	2,600
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$12,000	\$7,604	0

Table 10: PY 2014 Homeless Crisis Response Grant Program Grantees (continued)

No.	Grantee	Federal (HUD) ESG Funds	State Housing Trust Funds	Activity	Activity Amount	Other Funds	Beneficiaries
6	Caa Of Columbiana County	\$677,000		General Administration	\$30,600	\$0	0
				Rapid Rehousing	\$379,500	\$0	165
				Homelessness Prevention	\$247,900	\$0	140
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$19,000	\$0	0
7	Cac Of Pike County, Inc.	\$310,000		General Administration	\$14,500	\$0	0
				Rapid Rehousing	\$133,975	\$0	130
				Homelessness Prevention	\$161,525	\$0	164
8	Cap Comm Lancas-Fair Area		\$594,100	General Administration	\$28,324	\$2,000	0
				Rapid Rehousing	\$218,298	\$0	182
				Shelter Operations	\$77,881	\$166,164	180
				Homelessness Prevention	\$217,914	\$0	282
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$51,683	\$10,000	0
9	Cap Of Grtr Dayton Area		\$43,100	General Administration	\$3,000	\$1,200	0
				Shelter Operations	\$30,300	\$22,500	190
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$9,800	\$0	0
10	Cath Char Reg Agency		\$234,000	General Administration	\$11,700	\$7,200	0
				Rapid Rehousing	\$155,610	\$118,840	178
				Homelessness Prevention	\$66,690	\$31,019	131
11	Clinton Cnty Ser Homeless		\$199,500	General Administration	\$10,000	\$5,000	0
				Shelter Operations	\$185,500	\$97,500	450
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$4,000	\$2,000	0
12	Coleman Professional Serv		\$650,000	General Administration	\$32,500	\$0	0
				Rapid Rehousing	\$402,551	\$39,130	181
				Homelessness Prevention	\$202,421	\$38,923	122
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$12,528	\$2,450	0
13	Community Srvs Stark Cnty		\$157,400	General Administration	\$0	\$33,024	0
				Shelter Operations	\$155,536	\$130,636	420
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$1,864	\$1,864	0
14	Daybreak		\$277,200	General Administration	\$12,000	\$70,470	0
				Shelter Operations	\$265,200	\$2,066,442	160
15	Ecumenical Shelter Netwrk		\$192,200	Shelter Operations	\$187,200	\$122,740	800
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$5,000	\$10,000	0
16	Erie Huron Richland Cac	\$28,200		General Administration	\$1,200	\$600	0
				Shelter Operations	\$24,200	\$23,520	51
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$2,800	\$0	0
17	Family Promise Of Del Co		\$22,000	Shelter Operations	\$22,000	\$29,312	412
18	Family Promise Of Lima		\$66,500	General Administration	\$0	\$0	0
				Shelter Operations	\$61,450	\$0	65
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$5,050	\$534,058	0
19	Family Promise Of Lorain		\$21,000	Shelter Operations	\$21,000	\$88,800	30
20	Friends Of Homeless - Tuscarawas		\$217,200	General Administration	\$10,500	\$5,191	0
				Shelter Operations	\$193,700	\$115,267	375
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$13,000	\$6,376	0
21	G.M.N. Tri-Cnty Cac, Inc.		\$209,500	General Administration	\$10,000	\$0	0
				Rapid Rehousing	\$149,500	\$0	150
				Homelessness Prevention	\$40,000	\$0	210
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$10,000	\$0	0

Table 10: PY 2014 Homeless Crisis Response Grant Program Grantees (continued)

	Grantee	Federal (HUD) ESG Funds	State Housing Trust Funds	Activity	Activity Amount	Other Funds	Beneficiaries
22	Gr Warren-Youngstown Urbn		\$190,500	General Administration	\$9,500	\$42,800	0
				Shelter Operations	\$176,000	\$160,200	700
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$5,000	\$5,000	0
23	Harmony House Homelss Srv		\$330,000	General Administration	\$16,500	\$7,139	0
				Shelter Operations	\$290,200	\$162,676	1,000
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$23,300	\$10,000	0
24	Hope House Rescue Mission		\$297,000	General Administration	\$15,000	\$15,000	0
				Shelter Operations	\$267,000	\$1,139,232	900
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$15,000	\$15,000	0
25	Int Svcs Appalachian Oh		\$790,000	General Administration	\$39,500	\$0	0
				Rapid Rehousing	\$422,060	\$0	144
				Homelessness Prevention	\$281,360	\$0	216
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$47,080	\$0	0
26	Interfaith Hos Net Sprng.		\$676,600	General Administration	\$29,500	\$4,400	0
				Rapid Rehousing	\$215,000	\$0	168
				Shelter Operations	\$226,900	\$113,675	1,300
				Homelessness Prevention	\$149,000	\$0	112
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$56,200	\$12,850	0
27	Kno-Ho-Co-Ashland Cac	\$253,900		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
28	Liberty Center Conn Inc.	\$880,000	\$120,000	General Administration	\$49,684	\$23,954	0
				Rapid Rehousing	\$411,520	\$105,817	303
				Shelter Operations	\$101,150	\$197,350	160
				Homelessness Prevention	\$388,862	\$78,590	420
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$48,784	\$14,550	0
29	Lighthouse Youth Services	\$400,000		Shelter Operations	\$400,000	\$200,000	2,180
30	Lutheran Metro Ministry	\$350,000		General Administration	\$17,500	\$17,500	0
				Shelter Operations	\$332,500	\$388,910	6,500
31	Lutheran Soc Svcs Ctrl Oh		\$170,500	General Administration	\$8,525	\$22,987	0
				Shelter Operations	\$66,252	\$308,951	600
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$95,723	\$17,132	0
32	Mercy Franciscan-St Raph.		\$62,100	Shelter Operations	\$56,000	\$42,697	90
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$6,100	\$1,656	0
33	Ohio District 5 Aaa, Inc.		\$397,000	General Administration	\$19,800	\$0	0
				Rapid Rehousing	\$190,200	\$0	210
				Homelessness Prevention	\$169,200	\$0	164
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$17,800	\$0	0
34	Pike Co. Outreach Council		\$91,300	General Administration	\$4,300	\$1,433	0
				Shelter Operations	\$79,000	\$26,333	230
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$8,000	\$2,667	0
35	Salvation		\$286,100	General Administration	\$14,300	\$0	0
				Shelter Operations	\$245,600	\$212,100	400
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$26,200	\$0	0
36	Salvation Army-Akron		\$43,400	General Administration	\$2,170	\$0	0
				Shelter Operations	\$38,605	\$0	120
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$2,625	\$92,186	0

Table 10: PY 2014 Homeless Crisis Response Grant Program Grantees (continued)

	Grantee	Federal (HUD) ESG Funds	State Housing Trust Funds	Activity	Activity Amount	Other Funds	Beneficiaries
37	Salvation Army-Cleveland	\$375,000		General Administration	\$14,800	\$1,711,095	0
				Shelter Operations	\$360,200	\$0	1,000
38	Salvation Army-Columbus		\$900,000	General Administration	\$54,000	\$34,700	0
				Rapid Rehousing	\$700,600	\$112,500	570
				Homelessness Prevention	\$145,400	\$99,500	270
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$0	\$0	0
39	Salvation Army-Newark		\$288,000	General Administration	\$5,600	\$0	0
				Shelter Operations	\$256,900	\$144,000	1,195
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$25,500	\$0	0
40	Salvation Army-Wooster		\$220,000	General Administration	\$11,000	\$12,000	0
				Shelter Operations	\$201,800	\$204,400	560
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$7,200	\$3,600	0
41	Scioto Christian Min. Inc		\$156,200	General Administration	\$8,800	\$44,400	0
				Shelter Operations	\$147,400	\$74,000	445
42	Serenity House		\$55,000	General Administration	\$2,921	\$3,650	0
				Shelter Operations	\$51,495	\$23,558	70
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$584	\$292	0
43	Shelter Care Inc.		\$200,000	Shelter Operations	\$200,000	\$187,160	270
44	Shelterhouse Vol. Group	\$530,000		General Administration	\$26,500	\$0	0
				Shelter Operations	\$473,500	\$1,449,260	1,980
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$30,000	\$0	0
45	Southeast, Inc.	\$330,000		General Administration	\$16,500	\$0	0
				Shelter Operations	\$313,500	\$959,314	2,687
46	St. Paul'S Community Ctr	\$260,800		General Administration	\$5,100	\$285,375	0
				Shelter Operations	\$244,800	\$176,950	600
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$10,900	\$20,000	0
47	Stark Cnty		\$256,000	General Administration	\$12,800	\$0	0
				Rapid Rehousing	\$110,200	\$0	26
				Homelessness Prevention	\$107,400	\$0	120
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$25,600	\$0	0
48	Strategies To End Hmlns		\$861,000	General Administration	\$40,999	\$27,563	0
				Rapid Rehousing	\$819,301	\$203,175	208
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$700	\$6,330	0
49	Toledo Lucas Co Homeless		\$293,500	General Administration	\$14,675	\$9,500	0
				Rapid Rehousing	\$183,575	\$80,938	107
				Homelessness Prevention	\$43,750	\$6,609	58
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$51,500	\$55,826	0
50	Voa Of Greater Ohio		\$120,000	General Administration	\$4,000	\$2,000	0
				Shelter Operations	\$115,000	\$70,500	410
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$1,000	\$500	0
51	Warren Metro. Hsg. Auth.		\$661,000	General Administration	\$33,000	\$0	0
				Rapid Rehousing	\$297,400	\$0	278
				Homelessness Prevention	\$325,000	\$0	538
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$5,600	\$31,000	0
52	Ymca Of Central Ohio		\$150,000	General Administration	\$0	\$19,152	0
				Shelter Operations	\$150,000	\$198,922	512
				Data Collection and Evaluation	\$0	\$42,084	0
Totals =		\$5,066,600	\$11,202,100		\$18,072,300	\$18,788,296	42,557

Supportive Housing Program

The Supportive Housing Grant Program (SHP) provides opportunity for stable, long-term housing for people who are homeless according to federal definition through transitional housing and permanent supportive housing operations. Table 11 shows the distribution of Ohio Housing Trust Funds broken down by the type of activity that was budgeted in the applications for assistance.

Table 11: PY 2014 SHP Funding by Activity Type and Source of Funds

Activity	Ohio Housing Trust Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds
Rental/Housing Assistance	\$766,080	\$996,552	\$1,762,632
Operating Expenses	\$7,737,245	\$28,288,142	\$36,025,387
Supportive Serv.w/Housing	\$1,970,179	\$4,319,380	\$6,289,559
Data Collection and Evaluation	\$44,922	\$319,000	\$363,922
General Administration	\$481,574	\$596,744	\$1,078,318
Totals =	\$11,000,000	\$34,519,818	\$45,519,818

Table 12 summarizes the PY 2014 SHP awards ODSA made to 48 local organizations that operate transitional housing and permanent supportive housing programs to assist more than 6,170 homeless individuals and families. A total of 48 organizations received Ohio Housing Trust Fund dollars totaling over \$11 million, with approximately \$34.5 million in other funds committed to the projects.

Table 12: PY 2014 Supportive Housing Grant Program Grantees

No.	Grantee Agency	OHTF Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds	Beneficiaries
1	AIDS Task	\$178,500	\$89,250	\$267,750	85
2	Alliance For Child & Fam	\$525,000	\$445,770	\$970,770	204
3	Amethyst Inc.	\$102,000	\$740,000	\$842,000	150
4	Aurora Project Inc.	\$246,800	\$136,200	\$383,000	0
5	Behavioral Healthcare Par	\$25,000	\$12,500	\$37,500	0
6	CAP Of Grtr Dayton Area	\$180,000	\$148,801	\$328,801	130
7	Caracole Inc.	\$180,000	\$1,237,384	\$1,417,384	154
8	Cath. Char. Of Toledo	\$78,300	\$95,365	\$173,665	95
9	Cogswell Hall Inc.	\$49,700	\$176,176	\$225,876	17
10	Coleman Professional Serv	\$161,000	\$80,500	\$241,500	89
11	Columbiana Cnty MHC	\$118,000	\$59,000	\$177,000	10
12	Community Housing Network	\$450,000	\$3,652,812	\$4,102,812	313
13	Community Housing Inc.	\$111,000	\$165,938	\$276,938	62
14	Concerned Citizens Ag Vio	\$46,300	\$23,200	\$69,500	28
15	Counseling Center Inc	\$58,000	\$69,294	\$127,294	84
16	Daybreak	\$570,000	\$2,520,578	\$3,090,578	256
17	Domestic Violence Center	\$106,000	\$58,300	\$164,300	104
18	E.D.E.N. Inc.	\$2,267,100	\$7,138,908	\$9,406,008	580

Table 12: PY 2014 Supportive Housing Grant Program Grantees (continued)

No.	Grantee Agency	OHTF Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds	Beneficiaries
19	Eve Incorporated	\$100,000	\$50,000	\$150,000	0
20	F.O.C.U.S.	\$156,200	\$976,610	\$1,132,810	108
21	Fam Viol Prev Ctr -Greene	\$165,000	\$86,105	\$251,105	160
22	Famicos Foundation	\$161,000	\$275,000	\$436,000	37
23	Family & Comm. Services	\$585,000	\$2,826,240	\$3,411,240	745
24	Family Promise Grtr Cleveland	\$270,000	\$135,000	\$405,000	420
25	Geauga MHRS	\$22,000	\$11,000	\$33,000	14
26	H.M. Life Opportunities	\$200,000	\$581,412	\$781,412	234
27	Homefull	\$419,000	\$2,164,701	\$2,583,701	161
28	Housing Solutions Greene	\$93,800	\$66,522	\$160,322	90
29	Humility Of Mary Hsg Prog	\$154,000	\$290,830	\$444,830	20
30	ICAN Inc.	\$246,000	\$123,000	\$369,000	150
31	Interfaith Hos Net Sprng.	\$141,300	\$70,650	\$211,950	80
32	Jefferson Behav Hlth Syst	\$270,300	\$387,373	\$657,673	15
33	Legacy III Inc.	\$92,300	\$154,876	\$247,176	0
34	Lighthouse Youth Services	\$81,600	\$70,884	\$152,484	0
35	National Church Residence	\$450,000	\$2,741,904	\$3,191,904	345
36	New Housing Ohio Inc	\$70,700	\$92,950	\$163,650	55
37	Ohioquidestone	\$64,600	\$32,300	\$96,900	42
38	Project Woman Inc.	\$54,300	\$150,200	\$204,500	37
39	Salvation Army-Cleveland	\$400,000	\$826,556	\$1,226,556	300
40	Shelterhouse Vol. Group	\$179,900	\$201,544	\$381,444	0
41	Sojourners Care Network	\$95,500	\$47,750	\$143,250	0
42	Southeast Inc.	\$175,000	\$1,289,636	\$1,464,636	144
43	Tender Mercies Inc.	\$275,000	\$2,101,228	\$2,376,228	247
44	VOA Of Greater Ohio	\$75,200	\$61,200	\$136,400	64
45	Woodland Centers Inc	\$82,100	\$41,050	\$123,150	0
46	YMCA Of Central Ohio	\$179,500	\$1,479,676	\$1,659,176	284
47	YWCA	\$179,500	\$126,900	\$306,400	35
48	YWCA Of Youngstown	\$108,500	\$206,745	\$315,245	22
	Totals =	\$11,000,000	\$34,519,818	\$45,519,818	6,170

Housing Assistance Grant Program

The Housing Assistance Grant Program promotes affordable housing opportunities, expands housing services and improves 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 2014, the Housing Assistance Grant Program distributed approximately \$5.3 million in OHTF funds to 20 organizations (see Table 13) that will provide activities benefiting 4,065 persons. Grantees obtained commitments for more than \$3.5 million in additional funding sources to support these activities. A total of 2,588 owner units are projected to benefit from home/building repair activities.

Table 13: PY 2014 Housing Assistance Grant Program Recipients

No.	Grantee Agency	Activities	OHTF Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds	Number of Beneficiaries
1	Ability Center	Home/Building Repair	\$200,000	\$100,000	\$300,000	205
2	Area Agency On Aging - 9	Home/Building Repair	\$160,000	\$104,000	\$264,000	108
3	Area Agency On Aging 11	Home/Building Repair	\$208,600	\$263,672	\$472,272	786
4	Area Agency On Aging 7	Home/Building Repair	\$315,000	\$157,500	\$472,500	167
5	Burten, Bell, Carr Dev.	Home/Building Repair	\$75,000	\$92,000	\$167,000	113
6	CAC of Fayette County	Home/Building Repair	\$48,000	\$24,000	\$72,000	68
		Hsng Dev./Info/Counseling	\$126,000	\$0	\$126,000	540
		Downpayment Assistance	\$5,000	\$75,000	\$80,000	22
7	CAC Of Portage County	Home/Building Repair	\$210,000	\$175,909	\$385,909	324
8	CAO Del-Mad-Union Cnty	Home/Building Repair	\$375,000	\$439,088	\$814,088	540
9	CAP Comm Lancas-Fair Area	Home/Building Repair	\$175,600	\$100,550	\$276,150	135
10	Catholic Charities Housing Opp.	Hsng Dev./Info/Counseling	\$24,000	\$0	\$24,000	324
		Downpayment Assistance	\$74,000	\$54,400	\$128,400	81
11	Clermont Senior Serv, Inc	Home/Building Repair	\$125,000	\$140,000	\$265,000	122
12	Cleveland Housing Network	Downpayment Assistance	\$150,000	\$75,000	\$225,000	203
13	Community Hsng Solutions	Home/Building Repair	\$500,000	\$332,921	\$832,921	540
14	Econ & Comm Dev Institute	Home/Building Repair	\$300,000	\$170,000	\$470,000	405
15	Erie Huron Richland Cac	Home/Building Repair	\$140,000	\$100,000	\$240,000	113
16	Gallia-Meigs CAA, Inc	Home/Building Repair	\$90,000	\$45,000	\$135,000	54
17	Hocking,Athens,Perry Cac	Home/Building Repair	\$175,000	\$87,500	\$262,500	95
18	Interfaith Home Maint.Ser	Home/Building Repair	\$500,000	\$300,000	\$800,000	1620
19	Ohio District 5 AAA, Inc.	Home/Building Repair	\$800,000	\$400,000	\$1,200,000	972
20	People Working Coop. Inc.	Home/Building Repair	\$555,300	\$300,000	\$855,300	621
Totals =			\$5,331,500	\$3,536,540	\$8,868,040	8,158

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 14: PY 2014 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	\$947,366	\$1,016,287	\$1,963,653	3,724
2	Community Aids Network	Summit/ Multi Counties	\$252,867	\$222,120	\$474,987	454
3	Compass Family	Mahoning/ Multi Counties	\$65,000	\$302,666	\$367,666	500
Totals =			\$1,265,233	\$1,541,073	\$2,806,306	4,678

In PY 2014, three organizations received a total of nearly \$1.2 million in funding through the HOPWA Program (see Table 14). For every \$1 of HOPWA funds awarded, \$1.2 in other funds was committed to these three programs.

Table 15 shows specific information on the funded HOPWA activities along with the projected number of beneficiaries assisted. The table also shows approximately 4,700 beneficiaries are projected to receive assistance through activities provided by local programs funded by the HOPWA program.

Table 15: PY 2014 HOPWA Program Funding By Activity

Activities	HOPWA Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds	Total Beneficiaries
Interim/Emerg. Rent Asst.	\$579,765	\$2,180	\$581,945	901
Rental/Housing Assistance	\$77,342	\$0	\$77,342	15
Home. Prev.Implementation	\$25,000	\$15,000	\$40,000	54
Operating Expenses/CHDO	\$122,056	\$220,095	\$342,151	39
Hsng Dev./Info/Counseling	\$15,300	\$14,501	\$29,801	200
Supportive Serv.w/Housing	\$106,776	\$224,729	\$331,505	872
Supportive Ser.wo/Housing	\$302,292	\$933,733	\$1,236,025	2,597
General Administration	\$36,702	\$130,835	\$167,537	0
Totals =	\$1,265,233	\$1,541,073	\$2,806,306	4,678

Community Development Program Grants

The Community Development Program (CDP) Grants provides 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.

Seventy nine counties and 25 small cities (certified as cities by the Secretary of State as of January 1, 2010) received a CDP funding allocation based on the number of low- and moderate-income persons residing in the 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.

Table 16: CDP Activities by General Category and CDBG Funds Budgeted

Activity Category	CDBG Funds
Public Facilities	\$16,954,400
Public Services	\$393,400
Housing	\$449,600
Economic Development	\$1,135,000
Fair Housing	\$445,600
Planning/Adm	\$2,562,100
Total Funds	\$21,940,100

Table 16 provides a breakdown of the amount of funds committed to activity categories, with public facilities being the largest at nearly \$17 million. More than 1.2 million persons are expected to benefit from activities funded with CDP grants. As shown in Figure 1, about 17 percent of the funds were awarded to direct city grantees and 83 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. There were slightly more than 77.2 percent of all PY 2014 CDP funds committed to public facilities projects, followed by planning/administration (11.6 percent), economic development (5 percent), public services (1.7 percent), housing (2 percent), and fair housing (2 percent). These percentages all compare closely to PY 2013 CDP grant uses.

Table 17 and 18 show the PY 2014 CDP grants awarded to cities and counties, along with other funds committed to implement funded activities and the number of total persons benefiting from those activities. ODSA awarded \$21,940,100 in CDBG funds through the PY 2014 CD Program to 104 grantees. Of that number, 25 were cities and 79 were counties (see Tables 2 and 3 below). More than \$43 million in other funds were committed that resulted in a nearly 2:1 ratio of other funds to CDBG funds.

Figure 1: PY 2014 CDP Grantees by Percent of Total Formula Funds

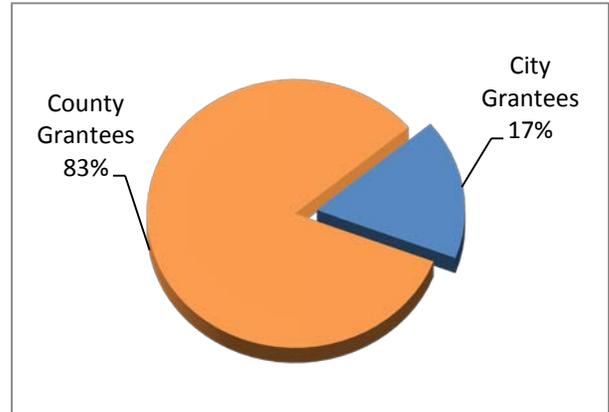


Figure 2: Activities Funded by PY 2014 CDP Grants by Activity Category

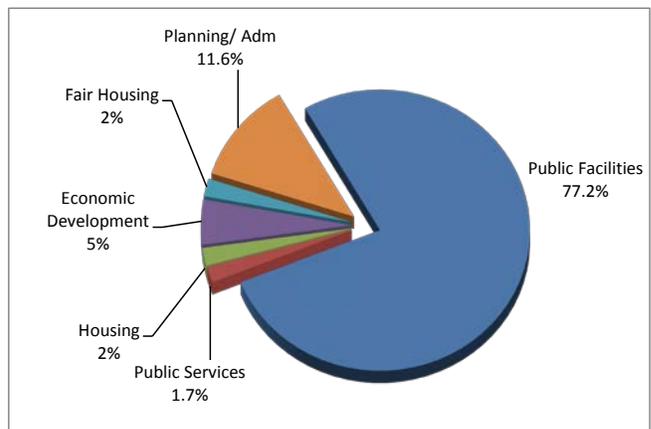


Table 17: PY 2014 CDP Grantees, Counties

No.	Grantee	CDBG Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds	Beneficiaries	LMI Beneficiaries
1	Adams County	\$92,000	\$94,355	\$186,355	7,729	4,205
2	Allen County	\$145,000	\$1,672,400	\$1,817,400	878	489
3	Ashland County	\$75,000	\$926	\$75,926	419	246
4	Ashtabula County	\$246,000	\$1,187,148	\$1,433,148	68,577	55,234
5	Athens County	\$128,000	\$0	\$128,000	4,167	2,562
6	Auglaize County	\$97,000	\$47,052	\$144,052	2,913	1,580
7	Belmont County	\$371,700	\$11,790	\$383,490	5,805	3,577
8	Brown County	\$109,000	\$90,964	\$199,964	1,688	930
9	Carroll County	\$76,000	\$16,150	\$92,150	2,544	1,429
10	Champaign County	\$95,000	\$0	\$95,000	665	535
11	Clark County	\$168,000	\$44,632	\$212,632	5,401	2,830
12	Clermont County	\$642,300	\$4,000	\$646,300	4,276	2,677
13	Clinton County	\$398,000	\$213,655	\$611,655	12,321	5,821
14	Columbiana County	\$309,000	\$62,625	\$371,625	6,616	3,832
15	Coshocton County	\$401,000	\$59,000	\$460,000	16,367	15,342
16	Crawford County	\$122,000	\$16,117	\$138,117	37,256	17,017
17	Darke County	\$424,000	\$91,038	\$515,038	2,081	1,240
18	Defiance County	\$75,000	\$193,675	\$268,675	1,688	834
19	Delaware County	\$193,000	\$0	\$193,000	1,588	945
20	Erie County	\$115,000	\$43,300	\$158,300	2,482	1,612
21	Fairfield County	\$454,000	\$332,000	\$786,000	49,509	48,049
22	Fayette County	\$75,000	\$1,000	\$76,000	3,108	2,997
23	Fulton County	\$400,000	\$465,000	\$865,000	22,629	9,608
24	Gallia County	\$267,400	\$78,031	\$345,431	7,190	3,839
25	Geauga County	\$155,000	\$30,788	\$185,788	255	230
26	Greene County	\$132,000	\$61,122	\$193,122	4,515	4,214
27	Guernsey County	\$435,000	\$3,556,021	\$3,991,021	15,458	9,769
28	Hancock County	\$375,000	\$48,353	\$423,353	1,664	1,168
29	Hardin County	\$83,000	\$14,000	\$97,000	1,761	1,066
30	Harrison County	\$75,000	\$1,000	\$76,000	1,060	671
31	Henry County	\$75,000	\$28,300	\$103,300	3,030	1,531
32	Highland County	\$112,000	\$30,948	\$142,948	1,204	820
33	Hocking County	\$78,000	\$18,037	\$96,037	5,810	5,436
34	Holmes County	\$112,000	\$7,000	\$119,000	990	699
35	Huron County	\$93,000	\$156,580	\$249,580	5,141	5,013
36	Jackson County	\$197,100	\$68,000	\$265,100	18,189	17,885
37	Jefferson County	\$159,000	\$34,000	\$193,000	625	364
38	Knox County	\$379,000	\$532,000	\$911,000	4,128	2,392
39	Lawrence County	\$169,000	\$0	\$169,000	62,657	26,986
40	Licking County	\$220,000	\$32,400	\$252,400	5,133	3,228
41	Logan County	\$411,000	\$30,000	\$441,000	14,520	6,816
42	Lorain County	\$276,000	\$24,370	\$300,370	597	411

(Continued on next page)

Table 17: PY 2014 CDP Grantees, Counties

No.	Grantee	CDBG Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds	Benefi- ciaries	LMI Benefi- ciaries
43	Lucas County	\$215,000	\$512,749	\$727,749	17,871	7,253
44	Madison County	\$103,000	\$0	\$103,000	1,455	1,081
45	Mahoning County	\$366,000	\$140,000	\$506,000	49,651	17,670
46	Marion County	\$375,000	\$3,000	\$378,000	1,501	1,171
47	Medina County	\$176,000	\$1,591,102	\$1,767,102	12,736	12,577
48	Meigs County	\$382,000	\$1,909,800	\$2,291,800	13,006	7,893
49	Mercer County	\$95,000	\$22,400	\$117,400	8,237	6,301
50	Miami County	\$112,000	\$61,200	\$173,200	6,900	4,378
51	Monroe County	\$375,000	\$578,200	\$953,200	5,144	2,916
52	Morgan County	\$675,000	\$1,009,610	\$1,684,610	9,347	6,061
53	Morrow County	\$375,000	\$193,889	\$568,889	1,900	1,349
54	Muskingum County	\$133,000	\$82,999	\$215,999	383	231
55	Noble County	\$340,800	\$265,800	\$606,600	497	275
56	Ottawa County	\$397,000	\$3,887,001	\$4,284,001	13,686	6,686
57	Paulding County	\$75,000	\$8,500	\$83,500	683	458
58	Perry County	\$102,000	\$102,930	\$204,930	5,347	3,252
59	Pickaway County	\$133,000	\$34,000	\$167,000	11,649	11,194
60	Pike County	\$91,000	\$39,352	\$130,352	27,213	13,947
61	Portage County	\$587,000	\$491,206	\$1,078,206	17,595	8,646
62	Preble County	\$399,000	\$143,046	\$542,046	8,662	6,632
63	Putnam County	\$83,000	\$46,600	\$129,600	34,267	12,740
64	Richland County	\$161,000	\$1,865,412	\$2,026,412	33,399	33,399
65	Ross County	\$419,000	\$624,124	\$1,043,124	70,281	28,677
66	Sandusky County	\$104,000	\$93,018	\$197,018	54,055	54,055
67	Scioto County	\$183,000	\$91,650	\$274,650	6,247	4,550
68	Seneca County	\$108,000	\$149,993	\$257,993	5,720	5,720
69	Shelby County	\$75,000	\$75,770	\$150,770	442	296
70	Trumbull County	\$587,200	\$162,800	\$750,000	3,925	2,161
71	Tuscarawas County	\$495,000	\$543,566	\$1,038,566	4,250	2,402
72	Union County	\$75,000	\$0	\$75,000	38,725	13,329
73	Van Wert County	\$375,000	\$1,525,060	\$1,900,060	22,352	10,465
74	Vinton County	\$75,000	\$65,600	\$140,600	12,666	6,710
75	Washington County	\$113,000	\$0	\$113,000	795	652
76	Wayne County	\$210,000	\$28,900	\$238,900	1,948	1,476
77	Williams County	\$392,000	\$720,500	\$1,112,500	9,373	5,988
78	Wood County	\$181,000	\$375,200		6,524	3,420
79	Wyandot County	\$75,000	\$59,390	\$134,390	102	101
	Totals =	\$18,232,500	\$26,902,144	\$44,578,444	933,168	582,241

Table 18: PY 2014 CDP Grantees, Cities

No.	Grantee	CDBG Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds	Beneficiaries	LMI Beneficiaries
1	Ashland	\$75,000	\$651,493	\$726,493	13,362	13,145
2	Ashtabula	\$85,000	\$0	\$85,000	1,816	1,467
3	Athens	\$375,000	\$114,000	\$489,000	2,022	1,633
4	Chillicothe	\$75,000	\$0	\$75,000	957	654
5	Defiance	\$375,000	\$122,800	\$497,800	707	441
6	Delaware	\$75,000	\$10,190	\$85,190	1,423	914
7	Findlay	\$104,000	\$160,000	\$264,000	885	501
8	Fremont	\$75,000	\$193,143	\$268,143	1,142	822
9	Marion	\$100,000	\$0	\$100,000	45,765	22,633
10	Marysville	\$75,000	\$11,037	\$86,037	2,346	1,274
11	Medina	\$675,000	\$1,488,750	\$2,163,750	26,910	10,152
12	Mount Vernon	\$375,000	\$13,680,000	\$14,055,000	42,240	20,740
13	New Philadelphia	\$323,600	\$79,905	\$403,505	34,482	18,275
14	Niles	\$75,000	\$9,800	\$84,800	20,605	8,143
15	Norwalk	\$75,000	\$172,163	\$247,163	51	26
16	Oregon	\$75,000	\$19,700	\$94,700	110	58
17	Piqua	\$75,000	\$1,854	\$76,854	1,267	716
18	Portsmouth	\$77,000	\$298,400	\$375,400	20,648	12,317
19	Sidney	\$75,000	\$0	\$75,000	59	59
20	Tiffin	\$75,000	\$0	\$75,000	16,982	7,278
21	Troy	\$75,000	\$0	\$75,000	21,547	9,063
22	Wadsworth	\$75,000	\$0	\$75,000	17	17
23	Wooster	\$75,000	\$0	\$75,000	2,512	2,416
24	Xenia	\$75,000	\$0	\$75,000	613	452
25	Zanesville	\$93,000	\$10,500	\$103,500	50,148	28,564
Totals =		\$3,707,600	\$17,023,735	\$20,731,335	308,616	161,759

Table 19 provides a further breakdown of the funding amounts committed by specific activities.

As reflected in Figure 3, within the public facilities category, grantees committed the largest portion of CDP funds 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 19: Activities Funded with PY 2014 CDP funds.

Activity	CDBG Funds	Percent	Other Funds	Total Funds	Beneficiaries
Senior Centers	\$165,000	0.8%	\$26,705	\$191,705	17,470
Parks & Rec. Facilities	\$909,700	4.1%	\$2,328,184	\$3,237,884	42,489
Neighb. Fac/Community Ctr	\$500,250	2.3%	\$36,168	\$536,418	60,375
Fire Protect.Fac. & Equip	\$856,100	3.9%	\$443,122	\$1,299,222	67,402
Parking Facilities	\$387,800	1.8%	\$329,780	\$717,580	45,211
Street Improvements	\$6,521,300	29.7%	\$13,826,661	\$20,347,961	131,688
Sidewalk Improvements	\$1,842,000	8.4%	\$711,882	\$2,553,882	110,351
Flood & Drainage Fac.	\$1,612,900	7.4%	\$1,278,608	\$2,891,508	48,286
Clearance Activities	\$737,700	3.4%	\$84,800	\$822,500	316,704
Rental/Housing Assistance	\$20,000	0.1%	\$0	\$20,000	35
Public Rehabilitation	\$644,875	2.9%	\$652,751	\$1,297,626	39,280
Private Rehabilitation	\$1,135,000	5.2%	\$15,740,000	\$16,875,000	83,864
Home/Building Repair	\$255,600	1.2%	\$5,376	\$260,976	120
Historic Preservation	\$45,500	0.2%	\$11,000	\$56,500	67,889
Public Services	\$393,400	1.8%	\$5,829,065	\$6,222,465	139,892
Fair Housing Program	\$445,600	2.0%	\$3,000	\$448,600	0
Planning	\$12,500	0.1%	\$15,000	\$27,500	0
Homeless Facilities	\$121,500	0.6%	\$11,225	\$132,725	37,333
Water Fac. Improvements	\$1,464,975	6.7%	\$1,245,565	\$2,710,540	21,356
Sewer Fac. Improvements	\$1,318,800	6.0%	\$1,275,094	\$2,593,894	12,039
General Administration	\$2,549,600	11.6%	\$71,893	\$2,621,493	0
Totals =	\$21,940,100	100%	\$43,925,879	\$65,865,980	1,241,784

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

Table 20 provides a list of the 19 public service activities supported all or in part with CDP funding. Public services activities also accounted for more than \$5.8 million in other funds, which is nearly a 14:1 ratio of other funds to CDBG funds. Although the total number of public service grants awarded was down from 22 funded activities in PY 2013, there was a significant increase in other funds committed to these types of projects.

Figure 3: Public Facilities Funding by Specific Type of Activity

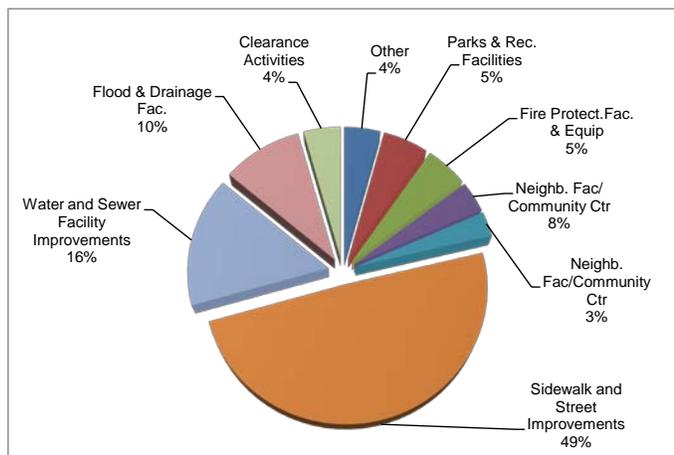


Table 20: PY 2014 Public Services Activities Funded by CDP Grants

No.	Grantee	Project/Location	CDBG Amount	Other Funds	Beneficiaries
1	Adams County	Adams County Senior Meals	\$10,000	\$57,712	120
2	Ashland	Ashland Public Transit	\$11,200	\$651,493	12,500
3	Ashtabula County	ACTS	\$36,900	\$1,055,740	40,000
4	Brown County	Public Service-Meals on Wheels	\$16,300	\$66,263	60
5	Crawford County	Council on Aging	\$11,300	\$0	20
6	Delaware County	Delaware Co STEP Bus Pass	\$27,000	\$0	45
7	Erie County	VOA Homeless Shelter Operation	\$17,200	\$0	433
8	Fairfield County	Lancaster Public Transit	\$32,100	\$128,400	45,600
9	Fremont	Community Work Program	\$11,200	\$94,943	152
10	Lorain County	Public Service - Meals on Wheels	\$40,000	\$0	5
11	Lucas County	Area Office on Aging	\$32,200	\$262,990	1,820
12	Medina	Public Transit Subsidy	\$11,300	\$33,750	483
13	Medina County	Medina County Transit Service	\$26,400	\$1,476,621	2,249
14	Ottawa County	Ottawa County - Public Service	\$14,500	\$10,500	155
15	Richland County	Richland County Transit	\$24,100	\$1,831,010	33,316
16	Sandusky County	Community Work Program	\$15,600	\$90,543	152
17	Scioto County	SSU Golden Bears	\$27,400	\$63,100	323
18	Wayne County	CAWM Public Service Trans.	\$18,000	\$6,000	200
19	Wooster	Viola Startzman Free Clinic	\$10,700	\$0	2,259
Totals =			\$393,400	\$5,829,065	139,892

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

Table 21: PY 2014 CDP Activities and Proposed Outcomes

Activities	Athletic Flds/ Crts Installed/ Repair	Items of Equip. Installed/ Repaired	Buildings Rehabbed	Vehicles Purchased	Items of Equipment Purchased	Fire Hydrants Installed	Square Feet of Pavement/ Landscaping	Linear Feet	Bridges Replaced/ Repaired	Traffic Control/St. Signs Installed	Culverts/ Catch Basins Installed
Senior Centers			4				65				
Parks & Rec. Facilities	4	46									
Neighb. Fac./Community Ctr			18								
Fire Protect.Fac. & Equip				4	235	31					
Parking Facilities							57,276				
Street Improvements								257,291	6	142	56
Sidewalk Improvements								38,082			1
Flood & Drainage Fac.								20,781			197
Public Rehabilitation			10								
Historic Preservation			1								
Homeless Facilities			3								
Water Fac. Improvements		554				24		25,950			
Sewer Fac. Improvements		15						7,205			
Grand Total=	4	615	36	4	235	55	57,341	349,309	6	142	254

Table 22: PY 2014 CDP Activities and Proposed Outcomes

Activities	Tap-Ins Installed	Wells Drilled	Structures Demolished	Households Assisted	Handi-capped Ramps Installed	Restroom Facilities Installed	Elevators/ Doors Installed	Curbcuts Installed	Units Repaired - Owner	FH Training Program	Manholes Installed
Parks & Rec. Facilities						5					
Neighb. Fac/Community Ctr					2						
Sidewalk Improvements								233			
Flood & Drainage Fac.											19
Clearance Activities			48								
Rental/Housing Assistance				30							
Public Rehabilitation					1	5	1				
Home/Building Repair									55		
Public Services				433							
Fair Housing Program										1	
Water Fac. Improvements		1									
Sewer Fac. Improvements	9										
Grand Total=	9	1	48	463	3	10	1	233	55	1	19

Activities	Water Valves Installed	FH Analysis	Ln. Ft. of Walkway	Facades Improved	Parking Spaces	Trees, Benches, Str Lights and Planters	Slips/Slides/ Retain Walls Repaired	Facility Constructed /Rehabbed	General Park Improvements	Standard Fair Housing Program	Linear Feet of Curbs
Senior Centers					4						
Parks & Rec. Facilities			9,526						22		
Parking Facilities					197						
Street Improvements						163	4				18,482
Sidewalk Improvements											11,405
Flood & Drainage Fac.								1			
Private Rehabilitation				143							
Fair Housing Program		1								102	
Water Fac. Improvements	5										
Sewer Fac. Improvements	7							1			
Grand Total=	12	1	9,526	143	201	163	4	2	22	102	29,887

Residential Public Infrastructure Grant Program

The Residential Public Infrastructure Grant Program helps to create a safe and sanitary living environment for Ohio citizens, by providing safe and reliable drinking water and proper sanitary waste disposal. The Residential Public Infrastructure Grant Program awarded more than \$7 million in CDBG funds in PY 2014, with a maximum award of \$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”. The additional funding 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, more than \$33 million in other funds were committed to the projects, resulting in a nearly 5:1 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. The water and sanitary sewer projects will result in constructing nearly 85,961 feet (more than 16 miles) of water line and 110,748 feet (more than 20 miles) of sanitary sewer lines.

Table 23: PY 2014 Residential Public Infrastructure Grant Program Activities by Source of Funds

Activities	CDBG Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds
Acquisition	\$0	\$444,900	\$444,900
Clearance Activities	\$0	\$30,000	\$30,000
Professional Fees	\$0	\$4,962,853	\$4,962,853
Water Fac. Improvements	\$1,969,200	\$4,622,025	\$6,591,225
Sewer Fac. Improvements	\$4,841,100	\$22,963,843	\$27,804,943
General Administration	\$205,800	\$3,500	\$209,300
Totals =	\$7,016,100	\$33,027,121	\$40,043,221

Table 24: PY 2014 Residential Public Infrastructure Grant Program Activities and Outcomes

Activity Category	Acres of Land	Parcels	Items of Equip. Installed/ Repaired	Linear Feet	Tap-Ins Installed	Water/ Septic Tanks/ Sludge Pits Inst.	Structures Demolished	Facility Constructed/ Rehabbed	Permanent Easements/ Right-of-Way
Acquisition	48.0	2							59
Non-capital Equipment							2		
Water Fac. Improvements			588	85,961		1		1	
Sewer Fac. Improvements			43	110,748	165			7	
Totals =	48.0	2	631	196,709	165	1	2	8	59

The 18 projects funded in PY 2014 are summarized on Table 25. These projects will benefit nearly 19,000 people, of which nearly 58 percent are low-or moderate-income. Included in that figure are 334 persons that will benefit from housing assistance that will cover the costs of installing service lines for households that are low- or moderate-income.

Table 25: PY 2014 Residential Public Infrastructure Grant Program Grantees

No.	Grantee	Location	CDBG Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds	Total Beneficiaries	LMI Beneficiaries
1	Attica Village	WWTP	\$500,000	\$2,617,031	\$3,117,031	955	516
2	Bloomdale Village	Village-Wide	\$495,000	\$1,995,500	\$2,490,500	854	511
3	Columbiana County	Kensington	\$600,000	\$1,989,700	\$2,589,700	305	224
4	Deshler Village	WWTP	\$500,000	\$1,859,300	\$2,359,300	1,831	1,096
5	Erie County	Bay View Village	\$600,000	\$6,768,900	\$7,368,900	545	348
6	Geneva-On-The-Lake Village	WWTP	\$500,000	\$6,650,257	\$7,150,257	1,545	980
7	Jackson	WWTP	\$495,000	\$4,705,000	\$5,200,000	5,365	2,809
8	Junction City Village	Village-Wide	\$133,300	\$733,325	\$866,625	818	609
9	Leetonia Village	Water Storage Facility	\$66,300	\$66,400	\$132,700	2,043	1,089
10	Meigs County	Tuppers Plains Sewer Dist.	\$305,000	\$305,000	\$610,000	480	274
11	Mercer County	East Jefferson Township	\$480,000	\$730,000	\$1,210,000	510	264
12	Montpelier Village	Area Four	\$550,000	\$1,199,608	\$1,749,608	307	235
13	Morgan County	Bishopville Water Dist.	\$145,400	\$645,100	\$790,500	1,140	588
14	Somerset Village	Village-Wide	\$390,000	\$564,900	\$954,900	1,549	1,005
15	Trimble Village	Village-Wide	\$500,000	\$1,359,000	\$1,859,000	466	254
16	Trumbull County	Howland Township	\$137,200	\$137,200	\$274,400	24	20
17	Wintersville Village	Gumps Lane	\$220,000	\$302,000	\$522,000	84	55
18	Wood County	Liberty Twp	\$398,900	\$398,900	\$797,800	119	81
Totals =			\$7,016,100	\$33,027,121	\$40,043,221	18,940	10,957

CDBG Economic Development Program

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 expanding and retaining 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 submitting a funding application to the state for a specific economic development project.

Eligible activities include providing 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 creating, expanding and retaining 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 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 2014 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
Darke County	JAFE Decorating, Inc.	\$135,000	\$401,000	\$536,000	Loan	10	7	70.0%	\$13,500
Henry County	MVA Enterprises, LLC	\$276,500	\$1,261,000	\$1,537,500	Loan	28	20	71.4%	\$9,875
Williams County	Reifel Ind. & ABC	\$500,000	\$5,796,400	\$6,296,400	Grant	51	31	60.8%	\$9,804
Totals =		\$911,500	\$7,458,400	\$8,369,900		89	58	65.2%	\$10,242

During PY 2014, ODSAODSA awarded nearly \$1 million in CDBG funds through the Economic Development Loan and Infrastructure Program to three economic development projects, which are summarized on Table 26. One of the three projects (33 percent), was located in a county that was identified as distressed by ODSA's Office of Policy Research and Strategic Planning.

Approximately \$7.5 million in other funds were committed to the PY 2014 projects, which translates into about an 8:1 leveraging ratio of 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 (36 percent), followed by private lender funds (32 percent) and other public funds (21 percent).

The PY 2014 Economic Development Loan and Infrastructure Program projects have committed to create or retain 89 jobs, of which 58 (about 65 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 \$10,241 for all 2014 projects. The total CDBG cost per job was slightly higher than in PY 2013.

Table 27 shows the various uses of PY 2014 CDBG Economic Development Loan and Infrastructure Program funds by activity type. The majority of funds awarded were used for off-site improvements. The majority of non-CDBG funds were used for machinery and capital equipment, and new construction, which accounted for nearly 72 percent of other funds.

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

Figure 4: Fund Sources for PY 2014 Economic Development Loan and Infrastructure Program Projects

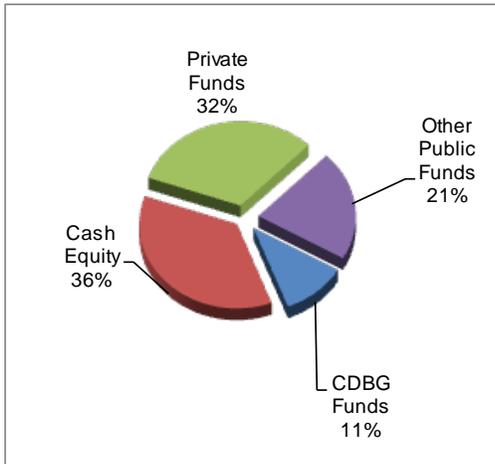


Table 27: PY 2014 Economic Development Loan and Infrastructure Program Activities Funded

Activities	CDBG Funds	Pct. of CDBG	Other Funds	Pct. of Other	Total Funds	Pct. of Total
Street Improvements	\$0	0.0%	\$633,900	8.5%	\$633,900	7.6%
Water & Sewer Facilities	\$0	0.0%	\$266,600	3.6%	\$266,600	3.2%
Flood & Drainage Fac.	\$490,000	53.8%	\$404,600	5.4%	\$894,600	10.7%
Site Preparation	\$0	0.0%	\$250,000	3.4%	\$250,000	3.0%
Off-Site Improvements	\$0	0.0%	\$295,000	4.0%	\$295,000	3.5%
Machine/Cap. Equipment	\$406,500	44.6%	\$3,191,000	42.8%	\$3,597,500	43.0%
Professional Fees	\$0	0.0%	\$204,173	2.7%	\$204,173	2.4%
New Construction	\$0	0.0%	\$2,203,127	29.5%	\$2,203,127	26.3%
General Administration	\$15,000	1.6%	\$10,000	0.1%	\$25,000	0.3%
Grand Total =	\$911,500	100.0%	\$7,458,400	100.0%	\$8,369,900	100.0%

Table 28 shows the projected outcomes for all of the funds, public and private, committed to PY 2014 Economic Development Loan and Infrastructure Program projects. In all, more than 54,000 square feet of structure will be newly constructed; more than 28,000 linear feet of street improvements and off-site improvements will be constructed; and, 42 items of capital equipment will be purchased or repaired.

Table 28: PY 2014 Economic Development Loan and Infrastructure Program Outcomes

Row Labels	Square Feet of Structure	Items of Equip. Installed/ Repaired	Items of Equipment Purchased	Linear Feet
Street Improvements				4,886
Water & Sewer Facilities				5,505
Flood & Drainage Fac.				17,441
Off-Site Improvements				1,000
Machine/Cap. Equipment		6	36	
New Construction	54,000			
Totals	54,000	6	36	28,832

The PY 2014 CDBG Economic Development Loan and Infrastructure Program assisted two manufacturing businesses for \$635,000 (70 percent) along with one retail businesses for \$276,500 (30 percent).

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 29 below shows the program income received during PY 2014 and the total balances at the end of the year. The year-end balances not only reflect income received during 2014, but also reflect the varying amounts of funds 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 29: Local Program Income Reported to ODSA during 2014 and Year End Balances

Type of Program Income	Federal Program Income Source	Beginning Balance on 1/1/2014	Total Expenditures	Program Income Received in 2014	Program Income Balance as of 12/31/2014
Housing Program Income	CDBG	\$1,378,946	\$322,216	\$250,612	\$1,307,342
	HOME	\$5,305,207	\$1,068,731	\$1,272,922	\$5,509,399
Economic Development Program Income	CDBG	\$21,345,652	\$6,792,168	\$9,096,298	\$23,649,782
Total =		\$28,029,805	\$8,183,115	\$10,619,833	\$30,466,523

CDBG Economic Development Revolving Loan Fund

When local communities receive funding for an Economic Development project that involves loaning funds to a business, ODSA through ODSA generally allows the grantees to keep the loan repayments in a revolving loan fund (RLF). These funds can then be used for other local economic development projects. Information about the 114 local CDBG Economic Development RLFs is shown in Table 30 for PY 2014. The source of the information is from reports communities with RLFs submitted to ODSA. Of the 114 local RLFs, 26 (23 percent) made at least one loan from the RLF during the year, while the remaining 77 percent did not report any loan activity. Loans and expenses totaled slightly more than \$6.7 million in PY 2014, while receipts totaled about \$9 million. Other expenses, which totaled about \$2.8 million, can other eligible CDBG activities, such as public infrastructure or housing projects, upon approval from ODSA.

Table 30: 2014 Local CDBG Economic Development Revolving Loan Fund Summary

No.	Community	Balance (Jan. 2014)	Bank Receipts	Principal Received	Interest Received	Fees Received	Other Receipts	Total Income	Admin. Expenses	Other Expenses	Funds Loaned	Total Loans & Expenses	Ending Balance (Dec. 2014)
1	Adams County	\$27,384	\$100	\$6,120	\$2,337	\$0	\$0	\$8,558	\$1,712	\$0	\$0	\$1,712	\$34,230
2	Allen County	\$794,093	\$514	\$226,947	\$50,888	\$5,035	\$1,818	\$285,202	\$19,575	\$0	\$0	\$19,575	\$1,059,720
3	Ashland	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
4	Ashland County	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
5	Ashtabula	\$80,250	\$0	\$18,201	\$2,597	\$75	\$21,245	\$42,118	\$0	\$55,002	\$0	\$55,002	\$67,366
6	Ashtabula County	\$511,624	\$26	\$36,852	\$10,848	\$0	\$0	\$47,726	\$19,047	\$2,377	\$0	\$21,424	\$537,925
7	Athens	\$143,031	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$143,031
8	Athens County	\$254,930	\$271	\$38,430	\$2,156	\$86	\$0	\$40,943	\$8,134	\$0	\$0	\$8,134	\$287,739
9	Auglaize County	\$375,482	\$0	\$140,597	\$14,648	\$32	\$0	\$155,278	\$48,944	\$0	\$125,000	\$173,944	\$356,816
10	Bellefontaine	\$4,339	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$116	\$0	\$116	\$4,224
11	Bellevue	\$1,108,416	\$108	\$33,483	\$3,856	\$0	\$138,905	\$176,351	\$1,299	\$929,902	\$0	\$931,201	\$353,567
12	Belmont County	\$518,312	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$518,312
13	Brunswick	\$55,903	\$24	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$24	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$55,927
14	Bryan	\$266,161	\$330	\$368,044	\$30,390	\$340	\$0	\$399,104	\$22,271	\$300,000	\$50,000	\$372,271	\$292,994
15	Cambridge	\$20,374	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20,374
16	Campbell	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
17	Carroll County	\$17,545	\$3	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3	\$0	\$17,546	\$0	\$17,546	\$2
18	Celina	\$37,757	\$43	\$2,116	\$854	\$0	\$18,819	\$21,832	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$59,589
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	\$82,474	\$0	\$30,293	\$2,480	\$0	\$89	\$32,861	\$21	\$28,962	\$60,000	\$88,983	\$26,352
22	Conneaut	\$223,008	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$223,008
23	Crawford County	\$15,749	\$66	\$17,360	\$2,087	\$0	\$4,706	\$24,220	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$39,968
24	Crestline	\$5,045	\$297	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$297	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,342
25	Darke County	\$61,237	\$838	\$26,436	\$3,619	\$0	\$0	\$30,892	\$3,548	\$0	\$0	\$3,548	\$88,581
26	Defiance	\$440,993	\$1,567	\$185,978	\$46,103	\$80	\$0	\$233,728	\$8,000	\$0	\$0	\$8,000	\$666,722
27	Defiance County	\$239,082	\$76	\$21,102	\$7,943	\$811	\$0	\$29,932	\$5,225	\$0	\$15,000	\$20,225	\$248,789
28	Delaware	\$1,098,141	\$891	\$112,738	\$14,114	\$0	\$0	\$127,743	\$25,370	\$203,306	\$0	\$228,677	\$997,207
29	Delaware County	\$224,720	\$0	\$4,978	\$111	\$0	\$0	\$5,089	\$0	\$0	\$34,067	\$34,067	\$195,741

Table 30: 2014 Local CDBG Economic Development Revolving Loan Fund Summary—continued

No.	Community	Balance (Jan. 2014)	Bank Receipts	Principal Received	Interest Received	Fees Received	Other Receipts	Total Income	Admin. Expenses	Other Expenses	Funds Loaned	Total Loans & Expenses	Ending Balance (Dec. 2014)
30	Dover	\$363,052	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$363,052
31	East Liverpool	\$72,652	\$19	\$4,158	\$1,242	\$0	\$0	\$5,419	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$78,070
32	Edgerton Village	\$162,438	\$0	\$618	\$513	\$0	\$0	\$1,131	\$0	\$91,163	\$0	\$91,163	\$72,405
33	Erie County	\$162,874	\$723	\$61,731	\$5,563	\$0	\$0	\$68,017	\$2,499	\$0	\$4,842	\$7,341	\$223,551
34	Fairfield County	\$103,550	\$763	\$62,200	\$4,059	\$0	\$0	\$67,023	\$1,982	\$0	\$0	\$1,982	\$168,591
35	Findlay	\$248,405	\$54	\$101,396	\$21,966	\$0	\$0	\$123,416	\$12,164	\$4,167	\$168,500	\$184,831	\$186,991
36	Fostoria	\$188,700	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$188,700
37	Fremont	\$62,370	\$39	\$19,575	\$7,519	\$100	\$3,600	\$30,833	\$4,500	\$6,900	\$36,000	\$47,400	\$45,803
38	Fulton County	\$427,700	\$0	\$100,214	\$384	\$400	\$0	\$100,997	\$24,462	\$88,240	\$156,239	\$268,942	\$259,756
39	Galion	\$960,600	\$37	\$4,284	\$2,374	\$0	\$0	\$6,694	\$0	\$40	\$0	\$40	\$967,253
40	Gallia County	\$60,965	\$122	\$0	\$123	\$0	\$0	\$245	\$0	\$0	\$2,800	\$2,800	\$58,410
41	Geauga County	\$874,058	\$262	\$477,878	\$75,759	\$1,715	\$0	\$555,614	\$45,825	\$220,000	\$425,000	\$690,825	\$738,846
42	Geneva	\$144,242	\$40	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$40	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$144,282
43	Girard	\$88,858	\$11	\$12,397	\$2,971	\$622	\$0	\$16,000	\$623	\$1,243	\$32,500	\$34,367	\$70,491
44	Greene County	\$28,290	\$192	\$3,869	\$597	\$0	\$30	\$4,688	\$1,700	\$0	\$0	\$1,700	\$31,278
45	Greenville	\$380	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$380
46	Hancock County	\$105,714	\$33	\$68,239	\$20,878	\$0	\$0	\$89,150	\$6,234	\$0	\$0	\$6,234	\$188,630
47	Hardin County	\$122,538	\$757	\$6,554	\$3,227	\$0	\$0	\$10,538	\$5,531	\$12,473	\$0	\$18,004	\$115,072
48	Henry County	\$220,312	\$608	\$209,345	\$37,393	\$10	\$0	\$247,357	\$19,723	\$26,000	\$276,500	\$322,223	\$145,446
49	Highland County	\$0	\$0	\$85,726	\$6,781	\$0	\$569,910	\$662,417	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$662,417
50	Hillsboro	\$131,955	\$0	\$539	\$243	\$0	\$0	\$782	\$0	\$988	\$0	\$988	\$131,749
51	Huron County	\$261,131	\$253	\$1,453	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,707	\$3,940	\$105,610	\$0	\$109,550	\$153,287
52	Ironton	\$161,862	\$124	\$39,885	\$12,819	\$0	\$0	\$52,828	\$9,685	\$171,243	\$0	\$180,928	\$33,763
53	Jackson County	\$332,556	\$2,091	\$74,810	\$19,424	\$0	\$45	\$96,370	\$20,025	\$0	\$0	\$20,025	\$408,901
54	Jefferson County	\$27,225	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$27,225
55	Kenton	\$36,975	\$302	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$302	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$37,277
56	Knox County	\$10,989	\$0	\$18,203	\$3,343	\$0	\$0	\$21,546	\$3,319	\$0	\$0	\$3,319	\$29,217
57	Lawrence County	\$16,387	\$128	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$128	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$16,515
58	Licking County	\$45,502	\$0	\$10,192	\$1,164	\$0	\$0	\$11,355	\$0	\$0	\$8,000	\$8,000	\$48,857
59	Logan	\$5,988	\$10	\$1,833	\$0	\$0	\$5,520	\$7,364	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$13,351

Table 30: 2014 Local CDBG Economic Development Revolving Loan Fund Summary—continued

No.	Community	Balance (Jan. 2014)	Bank Receipts	Principal Received	Interest Received	Fees Received	Other Receipts	Total Income	Admin. Expenses	Other Expenses	Funds Loaned	Total Loans & Expenses	Ending Balance (Dec. 2014)
60	Lorain County	\$442,798	\$453	\$33,674	\$4,078	\$115	\$0	\$38,320	\$0	\$5,142	\$50,000	\$55,142	\$425,976
61	Lucas County	\$93,265	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$93,265
62	Mahoning County	\$2,889	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9	\$0	\$0	\$9	\$2,881
63	Marion	\$17,129	\$78	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$352	\$430	\$0	\$0	\$1,352	\$1,352	\$16,207
64	Marion County	\$83,641	\$47	\$8,666	\$334	\$0	\$0	\$9,047	\$3,525	\$33,000	\$0	\$36,525	\$56,163
65	Maumee	\$305,984	\$0	\$25,984	\$589	\$0	\$0	\$26,573	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$332,557
66	Medina County	\$49,388	\$155	\$111,299	\$6,322	\$0	\$133,700	\$251,476	\$3,535	\$22,586	\$152,700	\$178,821	\$122,043
67	Meigs County	\$721	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$721
68	Mercer County	\$466,567	\$789	\$462,167	\$95,588	\$3,010	\$700,000	\$1,261,553	\$25,978	\$22,839	\$1,212,633	\$1,261,450	\$466,670
69	Monroe County	\$76,165	\$7	\$11,427	\$1,041	\$0	\$84	\$12,559	\$2,908	\$10,000	\$0	\$12,908	\$75,816
70	Morgan County	\$132,270	\$836	\$79,944	\$18,843	\$189	\$14,671	\$114,483	\$16,916	\$25,502	\$137,500	\$179,918	\$66,836
71	Morrow County	\$152,939	\$0	\$7,526	\$527	\$0	\$0	\$8,053	\$1,533	\$0	\$0	\$1,533	\$159,459
72	New London Village	\$160,189	\$389	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,577	\$2,966	\$0	\$0	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$138,155
73	Niles	\$181,671	\$22	\$8,037	\$1,466	\$0	\$0	\$9,525	\$670	\$5	\$0	\$675	\$190,521
74	Norwalk	\$185,116	\$85	\$15,920	\$3,119	\$760	\$0	\$19,884	\$8,875	\$0	\$20,000	\$28,875	\$176,125
75	Oberlin	\$133,114	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$133,114
76	Oregon	\$64,062	\$23	\$12,560	\$4,144	\$0	\$0	\$16,727	\$0	\$17,231	\$0	\$17,231	\$63,558
77	Ottawa County	\$452,209	\$1,684	\$25,354	\$6,108	\$0	\$31,864	\$65,010	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$517,220
78	Paulding County	\$236,260	\$88	\$30,487	\$7,683	\$0	\$0	\$38,258	\$6,009	\$35,766	\$0	\$41,774	\$232,744
79	Perrysburg	\$603,231	\$166	\$69,127	\$3,325	\$0	\$73,005	\$145,623	\$12,683	\$0	\$0	\$12,683	\$736,172
80	Pike County	\$151,574	\$0	\$129,292	\$27,652	\$0	\$0	\$156,945	\$9,491	\$0	\$0	\$9,491	\$299,027
81	Piqua	\$0	\$12	\$754	\$749	\$0	\$119,349	\$120,863	\$0	\$0	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$90,863
82	Portage County	\$308,173	\$2,535	\$90,933	\$34,119	\$1,145	\$0	\$128,733	\$36,976	\$0	\$0	\$36,976	\$399,929
83	Portsmouth	\$353,849	\$60	\$14,896	\$439	\$0	\$0	\$15,395	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$369,244
84	Putnam County	\$151,096	\$49	\$21,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$21,549	\$5,600	\$0	\$0	\$5,600	\$167,045
85	Ravenna	\$517,827	\$0	\$486,468	\$28,146	\$1,270	\$0	\$515,884	\$37,649	\$0	\$0	\$37,649	\$996,062
86	Richland County	\$94,141	\$119	\$5,923	\$918	\$0	\$4,078	\$11,038	\$0	\$0	\$88,600	\$88,600	\$16,579
87	Ross County	\$2,934	\$1	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1	\$10	\$0	\$0	\$10	\$2,925
88	Salem	\$9,535	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,535
89	Sandusky County	\$74,934	\$379	\$35,502	\$1,960	\$0	\$0	\$37,840	\$2,200	\$0	\$0	\$2,200	\$110,574

Table 30: 2014 Local CDBG Economic Development Revolving Loan Fund Summary—continued

No.	Community	Balance (Jan. 2014)	Bank Receipts	Principal Received	Interest Received	Fees Received	Other Receipts	Total Income	Admin. Expenses	Other Expenses	Funds Loaned	Total Loans & Expenses	Ending Balance (Dec. 2014)
90	Scioto County	\$130,444	\$2	\$945	\$488	\$0	\$0	\$1,435	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$131,879
91	Seneca County	\$145,102	\$92	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6	\$99	\$486	\$0	\$0	\$486	\$144,715
92	Sidney	\$54,718	\$58	\$5,276	\$831	\$0	\$0	\$6,165	\$0	\$42,705	\$0	\$42,705	\$18,178
93	St. Marys	\$584,764	\$1,145	\$436,699	\$41,590	\$0	\$0	\$479,434	\$0	\$498	\$0	\$498	\$1,063,700
94	Streetsboro	\$125,757	\$400	\$708,831	\$17,328	\$0	\$55,796	\$782,356	\$3,160	\$36,172	\$0	\$39,332	\$868,781
95	Struthers	\$188,906	\$15	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$15	\$203	\$124,000	\$0	\$124,203	\$64,718
96	Tiffin	\$48,682	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$48,682
97	Toronto	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
98	Troy	\$67,729	\$0	\$108,197	\$10,286	\$176	\$0	\$118,659	\$23,732	\$10,000	\$0	\$33,732	\$152,656
99	Trumbull County	\$160,050	\$937	\$88,351	\$27,994	\$0	\$1,414	\$118,696	\$0	\$170,668	\$0	\$170,668	\$108,078
100	Tuscarawas County	\$199	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$200
101	Upper Sandusky	\$70,778	\$0	\$63,499	\$9,686	\$0	\$0	\$73,185	\$32	\$0	\$0	\$32	\$143,931
102	Van Wert	\$194,139	\$0	\$106,241	\$14,273	\$179	\$0	\$120,693	\$12,434	\$650	\$41,000	\$54,084	\$260,747
103	Vinton County	\$66,381	\$100	\$30,418	\$17,449	\$0	\$0	\$47,967	\$8,671	\$19,900	\$0	\$28,571	\$85,778
104	Wadsworth	\$208,689	\$71	\$0	\$0	\$2,500	\$0	\$2,571	\$1,267	\$23,590	\$1,434	\$26,290	\$184,970
105	Wapakoneta	\$577,233	\$2,674	\$31,148	\$6,384	\$0	\$0	\$40,206	\$5,000	\$0	\$175,000	\$180,000	\$437,439
106	Washington C.H.	\$44,013	\$59	\$1,000	\$1,150	\$0	\$0	\$2,208	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$46,221
107	Wauseon	\$370,157	\$119	\$45,808	\$3,928	\$0	\$0	\$49,856	\$9,947	\$0	\$0	\$9,947	\$410,065
108	Wayne County	\$92,859	\$32	\$33,192	\$9,419	\$0	\$0	\$42,643	\$1,523	\$0	\$0	\$1,523	\$133,979
109	Wellston	\$31,083	\$33	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$33	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$31,116
110	Williams County	\$398,003	\$428	\$236,232	\$20,648	\$325	\$0	\$257,632	\$24,077	\$6,515	\$0	\$30,592	\$625,043
111	Wood County	\$176,719	\$43	\$29,364	\$4,509	\$0	\$38,691	\$72,607	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$249,326
112	Wooster	\$7,214	\$35	\$7,134	\$73	\$0	\$0	\$7,242	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$14,456
113	Xenia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
114	Zanesville	\$64,044	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$64,044
Total Beginning Balance=		\$21,345,652	\$25,943	\$6,254,550	\$856,556	\$18,974	\$1,940,275		\$590,455	\$2,872,047	\$3,329,667		
Total Income and Receipts=		\$9,096,298						\$9,096,298					
Total Loans and Expenses=		\$6,792,168										\$6,792,168	
Available Cash Balance=		\$23,649,782											\$23,649,782

Target of Opportunity Grants

The Target of Opportunity Grant Program provides a means to fund worthwhile "targets of opportunity" projects and activities that do not fit within existing program structures, and provides 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 Target of Opportunity Grant Program provides grant assistance through several categories:

- A: Community and Economic Development Projects
- B: Housing Projects
- C: Ohio Housing Trust Fund Target of Opportunity Grants
- D: Homeless Target of Opportunity Grants
- E: Neighborhood Stabilization

In PY 2014 there was one grant award made for both Category A and Category D. Table 31 lists both grants awards. The \$51,900 Homeless Target of Opportunity Grant awarded to the Scioto Christian Ministry will be used to replace the shelter's roof and fire escape. The program will serve 155 households consisting of 225 persons. The Community Development Block Grant awarded to the City of Tiffin, along with private financing, will be used to upgrade the HVAC system, existing electrical service panels, and replace the oldest roof sections. Funds will also be used to replace 10 windows on the west and south sides of the building. Renovations will allow approximately 17 commercial tenants to remain in the building.

Table 31: PY 2014 Target of Opportunity Grant Awards (Category A of the Consolidated Plan)

No.	Grantee	Location	Category	Grant Amount	Other Funds	Total Funds	Beneficiaries
1	Scioto Christian Min. Inc	Portsmouth	D	\$51,900	\$13,900	\$65,800	225
2	Tiffin	Laird Arcade Building	A	\$150,000	\$160,000	\$310,000	16,982
Totals =				\$201,900	\$173,900	\$375,800	17,207

The following table lists the Target of Opportunity grants made through Category C (Ohio Housing Trust Funds), which provides funding for "target of opportunity" projects and innovative proposals that will principally benefit persons with incomes at or below 50 percent of the area median income and meets the Ohio Housing Trust Fund rules and requirements. As shown in Table 32, ODSA awarded seven grants funded with Ohio Housing Trust Fund dollars, totaling \$5,874,800.

Table 32: Ohio Housing Trust Fund 2014 Target of Opportunity Grant Awards

No.	Grantee	Grant Purpose	Grant Amount	Other Funds	Total Funds	Beneficiaries
1	COHHIO	YEP/Tenant Outreach	\$145,000	\$145,000	\$290,000	1,955
2	COHHIO	Technical Assistance	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$400,000	400
3	Habitat For Humanity	HFH Home Ownership Program	\$200,000	\$1,220,000	\$1,420,000	60
4	Ohio CDC Association	Vista Program	\$130,000	\$683,895	\$813,895	1,580
5	Ohio CDC Association	Assets Ohio IDA Program	\$89,800	\$89,800	\$179,600	172
6	OHFA	Homelessness Initiative	\$5,000,000	\$21,000,000	\$26,000,000	1,500
7	Salvation Army-Columbus	Family Homeless Prevent	\$110,000	\$1,336,282	\$1,446,282	716
Totals =			\$5,874,800	\$24,674,977	\$30,549,777	6,383

Beneficiary Tables, Analysis of Beneficiaries and Evaluation

The following section contains information based on PY 2014 beneficiaries from the final performance reports submitted to ODSA during PY 2014. Note that this information is submitted for any and all grants that are reported to ODSA regardless of the year in which funding was provided, which may include some grants that were made in prior years. As a result, the beneficiary information cannot be compared to the beneficiaries that are projected to result from the grants made during PY 2014, 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, which entails a considerable amount of time. Consequently, few of the grants awarded during this year will be completed by the end of the year and reported to ODSA.

Both Economic Development and Community Development information (Tables 35 and 36) is limited to what HUD requires. More information is provided on the impact of these programs in ODSA'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 since housing grantees are required to report much more housing benefit data to ODSA than 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		Acqui- sition	New Construc- tion	Total Owner
	Single/ Non Elderly	Elderly	Related/ Single Parent	Related/ Two Parent	Other	Total Renter	Rehabil- itation	Repair			
0 - 30% Of Median Income	9	6	18	3	23	59	125	327	1	4	457
31 - 50% Of Median Income	4	3	8	3		18	213	417	18	18	666
51 - 80% Of Median Income	4		6	3	5	18	262	396	54	10	722
Total	17	9	32	9	28	95	600	1140	73	32	1,845

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				
	Indivi- dual	Family			
0 - 30% Of Median Income	*	*	*	516	516
31 - 50% Of Median Income	*	*	*	684	684
51 - 80% Of Median Income	*	*	*	740	740
Total	*	*	*	1,940	1,940

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 House- holds	Pct. of Total
White	1,774	91.4%
Black	134	6.9%
American Indian./ Alaskan Native	4	0.2%
Asian	3	0.2%
Asian/White	1	0.1%
Native Haw./Other Pacific Islander		0.0%
American Indian / Alsa. Nat. & White	2	0.1%
Blk. African Amer & White	7	0.4%
Am. Ind./Alsa. Nat. & Blk Afr. Amer.	1	0.1%
Other Multi-Racial	14	0.7%
Total =	1,940	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		Acqui- sition	New Construc- tion	Total Owner
	Single/ Non Elderly	Elderly	Related/ Single Parent	Related/ Two Parent	Other	Total Renter	Rehabil- itation	Repair			
0 - 30% Of Median Income	12	6	52	10	49	129	231	652	3	20	906
31 - 50% Of Median Income	6	4	22	12		44	485	904	56	75	1520
51 - 80% Of Median Income	9		17	12	14	52	726	991	147	38	1902
Total	27	10	91	34	63	225	1442	2547	206	133	4328

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				
	Indivi- dual	Family			
0 - 30% Of Median Income	*	*	*	1,035	1,035
31 - 50% Of Median Income	*	*	*	1,564	1,564
51 - 80% Of Median Income	*	*	*	1,954	1,954
Total	*	*	*	4,553	4,553

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	4,196	92.2%
Black	271	6.0%
American Indian./ Alaskan Native	7	0.2%
Asian	3	0.1%
Asian/White	4	0.1%
Native Haw./Other Pacific Islander		0.0%
American Indian / Alsa. Nat. & White	10	0.2%
Blk. African Amer & White	21	0.5%
Am. Ind./Alsa. Nat. & Blk Afr. Amer.	2	0.0%
Other Multi-Racial	39	0.9%
Total =	4,553	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	164,371	13.7%	10.90%
31 - 50% Of Median Income	162,338	13.6%	10.76%
51 - 80% Of Median Income	868,934	72.7%	57.60%
Total Low- and Moderate-Income	1,195,643	100.0%	79.25%
Total Non-LMI Beneficiaries	312,990		20.75%
Total Beneficiaries	1,508,633		100.00%

	Racial Category	Number	Pct. Of Total	No. of Hispanic	Pct. Of Total
a	White	1,436,776	95.24%	9,186	50.38%
b	Black African American	39,251	2.60%	455	2.50%
c	American Indian. Alaska Native	5,088	0.34%	32	0.18%
d	Asian	3,665	0.24%	388	2.13%
e	Native Hawaiian Other Pacific Is.	196	0.01%	7	0.04%
f	American Indian. Alaska Native & White	33	0.00%	0	0.00%
g	Black African American & White	13	0.00%	0	0.00%
h	American Indian. Alaska Nat. & Black.Afr. Amer.	69	0.00%	0	0.00%
i	Asian & White	1	0.00%	0	0.00%
j	Other Multi-Racial	23,541	1.56%	8,164	44.78%
Totals For Race / Ethnicity =		1,508,633	100.00%	18,232	100.00%

	Number	Pct. Of Total
k	Female-Headed Households	54,938 3.64%
l	Disabled Persons	247,901 16.43%

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	15	9.7%	8.6%
31 - 50% Of Median Income	38	24.5%	21.8%
51 - 80% Of Median Income	102	65.8%	58.6%
Total Low- and Moderate-Income	155	100.0%	89.1%
Total Non-LMI Beneficiaries	19		10.9%
Total Beneficiaries	174		100.0%

	Racial Category	Number	Pct. Of Total	No. of Hispanic	Pct. Of Total
a	White	165	94.83%	0	0.00%
b	Black African American	5	2.87%	1	50.00%
c	American Indian. Alaska Native	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
d	Asian	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
e	Native Hawaiian Other Pacific Is.	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
f	American Indian. Alaska Native & White	1	0.57%	0	0.00%
g	Black African American & White	1	0.57%	0	0.00%
h	American Indian. Alaska Nat. & Black.Afr. Amer.	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
i	Asian & White	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
j	Other Multi-Racial	2	1.15%	1	50.00%
	Totals For Race / Ethnicity =	174	100.00%	2	100.00%

	Number	Pct. Of Total
k Female-Headed Households	8	4.60%
l Disabled Persons	0	0.00%

Analysis of Housing Beneficiaries Reported in PY 2014

Background

The HUD regulations governing preparing 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 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 number of households with unmet needs by category, along with five-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 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 the 2000 Census data. 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 state’s aging 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 housing program personnel’s observations, is substantial.

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

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 ODSA's housing programs serve the housing needs of the population categories listed in Table 2A, (renters, owners and special needs populations).

Note that the analysis in this section is different from the discussion of ODSA housing programs in two important ways. First, the previous section concerned funds awarded in PY 2014 and discussed proposed activities, projected outcomes and beneficiaries, many of which will not be completed for a year or more. This section does not pertain to projected outcomes, but instead focuses on persons and households that actually benefited from programs, projects and activities reported to ODSA during PY 2014. This is particularly important for housing activities, because, although activities, funding amounts and even client selection criteria are known at the time ODSA awards funds, 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 ODSA's housing programs (i.e., elderly persons, large families, special needs clients, etc.). Through this type of analysis ODSA can determine how effectively these housing programs are reaching the target populations that established as priorities in the Five-Year Needs Assessment and Strategy statement. Also, ODSA can assess whether these needs or programs may have changed.

This analysis is only for assistance provided through the CHIP Program 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 ODSA. 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 in 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 ODSA at the end of PY 2014, which is summarized in Tables 33 and 34, indicated that about 1,940 households and 4,553 persons were reported to have benefited from projects supported wholly or partly with HUD assistance. As indicated in Figure 5, about 61 percent of the beneficiaries were below 50 percent of the area median income, with 26 percent below 30 percent of the area median income. The largest group of households in the 0-50 percent median income category were homeowners (1,123), most of whom were assisted with home repair (744), followed by housing rehabilitation (338).

Table 37 shows that the largest category of beneficiaries were elderly households (32.3 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 65 percent of the related single-parent households and single non-elderly households were below 50 percent of median income, while only 49 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 2014 Housing Beneficiaries by Income Group

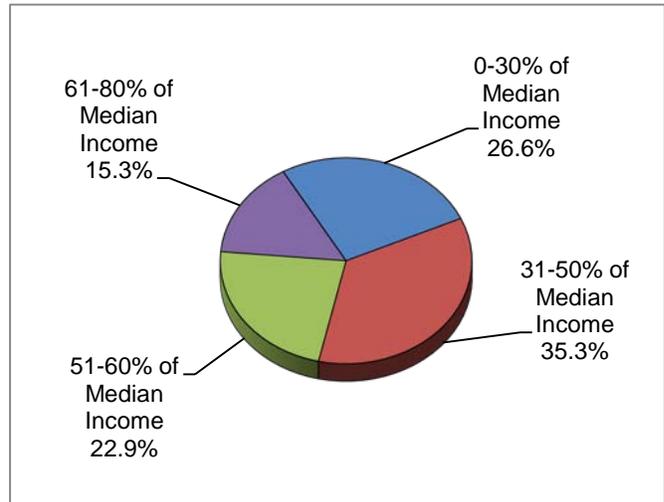


Table 37: Assisted Households by Household Type and Income Category

Income Range	Single / Non Elderly	Elderly (62 yrs. +)	Related / Single Parent	Related / Two Parent	Other
0-30% of Median Income	165	163	77	65	46
31-50% of Median Income	147	254	100	128	55
51-60% of Median Income	91	117	76	122	38
61-80% of Median Income	44	92	51	77	32
Totals=	447	626	304	392	171
Pct. Of Total=	23.0%	32.3%	15.7%	20.2%	8.8%

Table 38 shows beneficiaries broken down by race, with about 91.4 percent white, 6.9 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 and generally have a small proportion of non-white households.

Table 39 shows that, of the total households assisted, 1,940 (95 percent) were owners and 95 (5 percent) were renters. However, Table 39 shows that the average cost per renter as well as owner households was relatively different with the cost per owner households around \$18,000 and renters approximately \$61,000. 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	1,774	91.4%
Black	134	6.9%
American Indian./ Alaskan Native	4	0.2%
Asian	3	0.2%
Asian/White	1	0.1%
American Indian / Alsa. Nat. & White	2	0.1%
Blk. African Amer & White	7	0.4%
Am. Ind./Alsa. Nat. & Blk Afr. Amer.	1	0.1%
Other Multi-Racial	14	0.7%
Total =	1,940	100.0%

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

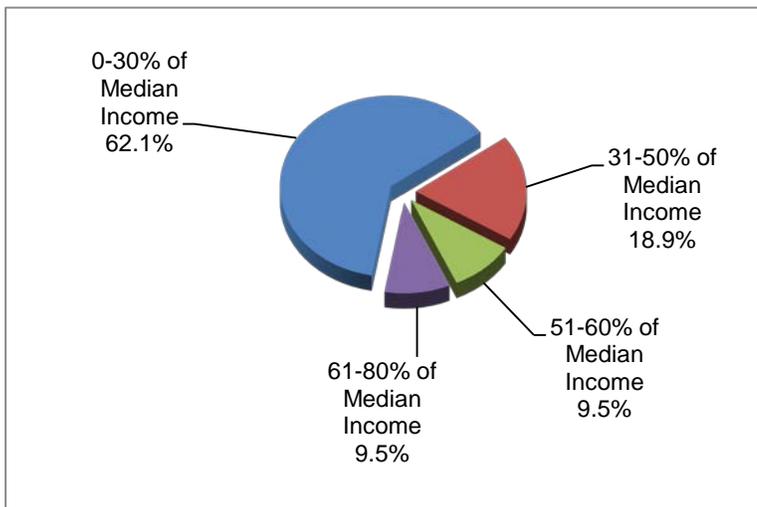
Tenure	HUD Assistance	Households Assisted	Cost per Household
Owner	\$32,652,988	1,845	\$17,698
Renter	\$5,799,402	95	\$61,046
Totals =	\$38,452,390	1,940	\$19,821

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

ODSA received reports that indicated 95 renter households containing 225 persons benefited from projects receiving HUD assistance. Figure 6 shows that the vast majority of households (88 percent) had incomes below 50 percent of the area median income, and nearly 52 percent had incomes below 30 percent of the area median.

In PY 2014, a total of 86 renter beneficiaries (90.5 percent) by the head of the household were white and nine households (9.5 percent) black. These figures are relatively similar to 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 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 PY 2014, but of households that benefited in PY 2014 and includes projects from various grants awarded from PY 2010 through PY 2014, but these households were reported to ODSA in PY 2014 and these figures will be compared with the stated goals. The stated goals in the Consolidated Plan Strategy included all of the units that would be produced by the project, and only a portion of these (the assisted units) are reported, which is a figure less than this total, although usually all of the units in a project are affordable to and occupied by lower income households. Therefore the most useful figures to examine are from the data in Tables A-2 and B-2, which are the percentages of beneficiaries assisted based on the corresponding figures in Tables A-1 and B-1.

Also, HUD established new reporting categories which differ somewhat from the categories used to set goals set in PY 2010. With these limitations in mind, the data in Tables A-1 and B-1 indicate that the renter beneficiaries reported in PY 2014 are substantially different from the projected goals. The largest segment accounting for this difference is between the small and large family goals that were projected at 56 percent, compared to the two-parent related and one-parent related household, which accounted for 43 percent of households in PY 2014. The other households reported in PY 2014 accounted for nearly 30 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 18 percent of the total reported beneficiaries in PY 2014, which is approximately half of the total number reported in PY 2013.

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 2014 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	59	51.9%	9	6	18	3	23
31-50% of Median Income	18	36.1%	4	3	8	3	
51-80% of Median Income	18	12.0%	4		6	3	5
Grand Total	95	100.0%	17	9	32	9	28
Pct. Of Total=			17.9%	9.5%	33.7%	9.5%	29.5%

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 2014

Income Range	Total	Pct. Of Total	Single / Non Elderly	Elderly (62 yrs. +)	Related / Single Parent	Related / Two Parent	Other
0-30% of Median Income	59	51.9%	52.9%	66.7%	56.3%	33.3%	82.1%
31-50% of Median Income	18	36.1%	23.5%	33.3%	25.0%	33.3%	0.0%
51-80% of Median Income	18	12.0%	23.5%	0.0%	18.8%	33.3%	17.9%
Grand Total	95	100.0%	17.9%	9.5%	33.7%	9.5%	29.5%

A breakdown of renter households by bedroom size and number of persons residing in the household is shown in Table 40. Of the 95 assisted renter households reported in PY 2014, 95 percent of people were housed in 1-3-bedroom units, with the single bedroom unit having the largest percentage of persons at nearly 40 percent. Only about 7 percent of renter beneficiary households consisted of households of more than three or more persons.

Further analysis revealed that of the 21 one-person households, 13 were housed in units with one bedroom, with 8 total households housed in units with two bedrooms. Most of the two-person households were housed in one-bedroom units. It would appear from the data in Table 40 that all households of two persons or less have units that are large enough (or larger) to accommodate the occupants when compared to family size, and, except for a few issues noted above, most larger families are also adequately housed to avoid over-crowding.

Table 40: 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		
One-Bedroom	13	21	2			36	37.9%
Two-Bedroom	8	10	5	2		25	26.3%
Three-Bedroom		10	6	8	3	27	28.4%
Four-Bedroom			1	4	1	6	6.3%
Five-Bedroom				1		1	1.1%
Totals =	21	41	14	15	4	95	100.0%
Pct. Of Total =	22.1%	43.2%	14.7%	15.8%	4.2%	100.0%	

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

Owner households that were assisted in PY 2014 are represented in Figure 7 by income category, which shows that nearly 61 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 41 by income group and household type. The largest category of assisted owner households was the elderly, who accounted for 33.4 percent of total households. More than 66 percent of elderly households were below 50 percent of the area median income, which accounted for 22 percent of all assisted owner households.

Single-parent and two-parent households combined for a total is 655 households, which represents 35 percent of all assisted owner households reported in PY 2014. About 58 percent of parent households (383) were related two-parent households, with single-parent households accounting for 41 percent (272). The single-parent households group had a total of 151 households below 50 percent of median income which accounted for more than 55 percent of the group. The “Single Non-Elderly” households accounted for 23.3 percent of the total owner households.

Figure 7: Owner Beneficiaries by Income

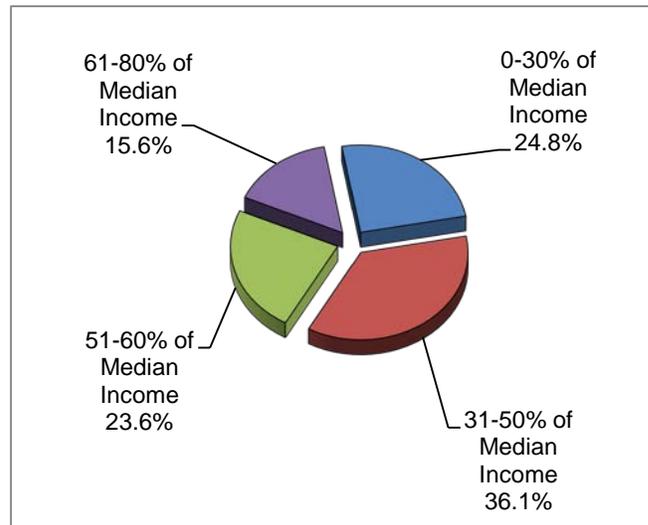


Table 41: PY 2014 Owner Beneficiaries by Income Group and Household Type

Income Range	Total	Pct. Of Total	Single/ Non Elderly	Elderly (62 yrs. +)	Related/ Single Parent	Related/ Two Parent	Other
0-30% of Median Income	457	24.8%	156	157	59	62	23
31-50% of Median Income	666	36.1%	143	251	92	125	55
51-60% of Median Income	435	23.6%	88	117	73	121	36
61-80% of Median Income	287	15.6%	43	92	48	75	29
Totals=	1,845	100%	430	617	272	383	143
Pct. Of Total =		100%	23.3%	33.4%	14.7%	20.8%	7.8%

Table 43 shows the homeowner households that were assisted based on the head of the household’s race of the. The beneficiaries were predominately non-minority households (91.5 percent), with the percentage of minority households assisted at 8.5 percent

Table 44 shows that the vast majority (61.8 percent) of owner households were assisted with home repair, followed by housing rehabilitation (32.5 percent), acquisition/rehab (3.7 percent) and new construction at (1.7 percent). Table 42 also shows owner households by the cost of the activity. The data shows that the majority of resources expended

Table 42: Owner Households by Activity Type and Cost

Activity Type	Total Assistance	Total Households	Cost Per Household
Acquisition Only	\$16,100	2	\$8,050
Acq./New Construct.	\$87,918	2	\$43,959
Acquisition/Rehab	\$2,263,516	69	\$32,805
New Construction	\$653,000	32	\$20,406
Rehab Only	\$21,105,791	600	\$35,176
Repair Only	\$8,526,663	1,140	\$7,480
Grand Total =	\$32,652,988	1,845	\$17,698

on owner households went toward housing rehabilitation assistance (64.6 percent), followed by repair (26.1 percent), acquisition/rehab (7 percent) and new construction (2 percent) respectively. As noted in this table, acquisition, which is homebuyer assistance, sometimes involves rehabilitation or repair, because the unit must meet the ODSA RRS local housing codes and lead-based paint requirements before being transferred to the new owner.

Table 42 also shows owner household beneficiary data by cost per household by activity type. Rehabilitation, Acquisition/Rehab and Acquisition/New Construction were the most expensive activities with respect to funds expended per household at \$35,176, \$32,805 and \$43,959 respectively, followed by New Construction. Home Repair had the lowest cost per unit at \$7,480.

Table 43: Owner Beneficiaries by Race of Household Head

Other Multi-Racial Ethnicity	Number of Households	Pct. Of Total
White	1,688	91.5%
Black	125	6.8%
American Indian./ Alaskan Native	4	0.2%
Asian	3	0.2%
Asian/White	1	0.1%
American Indian / Alsa. Nat. & White	2	0.1%
Blk. African Amer & White	7	0.4%
Am. Ind./Alsa. Nat. & Blk Afr. Amer.	1	0.1%
Other Multi-Racial	14	0.8%
Total =	1,845	100%

Table 44: 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	0.1%				2	
Acq./New Construct.	2	0.1%			1	1	
Acquisition/Rehab	69	3.7%	20	3	16	24	6
New Construction	32	1.7%	3	1	8	17	3
Rehab Only	600	32.5%	161	158	96	138	47
Repair Only	1,140	61.8%	246	455	151	201	87
Grand Total =	1,845	100%	430	617	272	383	143
Pct. Of Total =			23.3%	33.4%	14.7%	20.8%	7.8%

Evaluation Analysis of Housing Beneficiaries

The households that were reported as assisted in PY 2014 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 PY 2014 Consolidated Plan (Action Plan). As shown in Table 33, a total of 1,940 low- and moderate-income households benefitted from housing assistance. The vast majority of households (62 percent) had incomes below 50 percent of the area median income, and more than 26 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 43 percent, which was lower than the expected goals of 51 percent. Also, the number of “other” household beneficiaries was 29 percent, higher than the stated goal of 20.5 percent. The single, non-elderly household category comprised 18 percent of the total number of households benefitting. The report data indicated a large number of single households with household sizes of two or more persons, which would suggest single people living with roommates.

The owner beneficiaries were also 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 61 percent in PY 2014.

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 with 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, ODSA 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 additional 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 79 percent of the beneficiaries were low- or moderate-income, and, for economic development activities, 89 percent were low- and moderate income. Refer to the ODSA 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 2014 Annual Performance Report did not contain any information that indicated a need to change any programs for PY 2016. All PY 2014 funds were awarded to communities and organizations pursuant to the PY 2014 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 distributing funds to directly benefit communities and residents, but serve to support the program implementation. This includes reporting on training and technical assistance activities to improve grantees' capacity 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 state's non-urban areas. 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 between housing and human service providers at the state and local levels;
- Increasing local housing and services providers' organizational capacity 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 developing the 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 the Ohio Department of Mental Health & Addiction Services (ODMHAS) 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 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 annually) 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 operating domestic violence shelters by collecting and distributing a marriage license tax and other fees. The Ohio Department of Job and Family Services administers federal Department of Health and Human Services funds for domestic violence shelters for a total of \$3.4 million annually.

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 ODMHAS: the Community Capital program and the Housing Assistance Payment (HAP) program. The ODMHAS' 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, ODMHAS 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 by using 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 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

ODSA 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, 13 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 Veterans' Administration 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 human services, child welfare, employment and health care agencies 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 PY 2014, Ohio continued to devote resources to provide the one-day Renovator's and Remodeler's Training Program (see Section 11). This program was available 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, ODSA 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 housing rehabilitation costs 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 CHIP Program summary, ODSA awarded grants to local communities the CHIP Program in PY 2014 that will result in rehabilitating 379 owner and renter units. An additional 38 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 their programs 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 they 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.

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

Fair Housing

ODSA requires all Community Development and CHIP 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, ODSA 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, ODSA 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 ODSA. The name, agency, address, and phone number must be reported to ODSA and approved.

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

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

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

(ii) Three civic groups or schools; and

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

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

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

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

(f) If a unit of local government has a fair housing resolution or ordinance, the resolution or ordinance must include coverage for all protected groups.

State review and approval of fair housing programs are required.

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (c) Review publishers of advertisements (newspaper ad, radio ad) for discriminatory advertisements. Provide publishers, real estate firms, banks, savings and loan associations with fair housing advertising guidelines.
- (d) Sponsor community awareness events, such as poster, speech, and writing contests.
- (e) Develop lists of both public and private housing accessible to persons with disabilities.
- (f) Review local zoning laws and procedures to determine whether they contribute to, detract from, fair housing choice.

4. Address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

The state of Ohio will continue to undertake a number of actions during PY 2014 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, ODSA 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. ODSA 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 ODSA staff identified in these local Analyses of Impediments.

6. Ensure compliance with program and compliance planning requirement

ODSA conducts monitoring visits at least once prior to close out of a grant. Also, both ODSA 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 Community Development Section staff also meets with Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) 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. ODSA 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 ODSA, 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 grantees' expertise, 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 ODSA 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 ODSA 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, welfare reform, known as Ohio Works First (OWF), has been initiated by H.B. 408. The 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 (and county agencies, particularly county Departments of Human Services, conduct business.

The Ohio Department of Job and Family Services provides a seamless system for providing services to people looking for jobs and employers looking for workers. ODJFS also collaborates 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. ODJFS also administers the Prevention, Retention, and Contingency (PRC) Program, which is an integral part of Ohio's welfare reform efforts. Ohio's Prevention, Retention and Contingency (PRC) program provides work supports and other services to help low-income parents overcome immediate barriers to employment. It is funded through the federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program. Those receiving assistance from other public assistance programs – including Disability Financial Assistance and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, also may be eligible for PRC services. Benefits and services are available for certain low-income families who need short-term help during a crisis or time of need, which includes parents of children under 18, including noncustodial parents if they live in Ohio and pregnant women or teens. A list of PRC quarterly reports that includes both statewide and county level information can be found at <http://jfs.ohio.gov/ofs/DMRS/PRC/PRC1.stm>.

In addition to the efforts listed above the State WIA Implementation Team also provides 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, ODSA, Department of Human Services, Ohio Board of Regents, Ohio Rehabilitation Services Commission. ODSA has 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 has 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.

Through programs established by ODSA and through coordination with many of the efforts listed above there are a number of systems in place to address this particular issue. Table 51 of this report provides the number of contracts awarded to Section 3 businesses reported in PY 2014 with HOME and CDBG funding, which includes contracting with businesses in low-income areas. ESG funding through the Homeless Crisis Response and Grant Program can provide financial assistance including rental assistance; rental application fees; rental arrears; security and utility deposits; utility payments; moving cost assistance; and, in certain circumstances, motel and hotel vouchers. Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services, which includes case management; outreach and engagement; housing search and placement services; legal services; and credit repair, are also eligible. HOPWA funding can provide limited case management, transportation and day care.

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 Ohio Works Incentive Program (OWIP) provides incentives to the local areas for job placement and retention of individuals into on-the-job training or unsubsidized employment. The goal of the program is to reduce dependency on the Ohio Works First program while strengthening Ohio's workforce. Ohio Works First recipients needing help finding a job should visit their nearest OhioMeansJobs Centers at <http://jfs.ohio.gov/owd/wia/wiamap.stm>.
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. 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 Impact and Preservation Program 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 2014, 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 adopting and enforcing 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, ODSA 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 is also working to reduce the number of foreclosures statewide 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 2014 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 using 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 PY 2014 are shown in the HDAP program summary.

12. Maximization of Private-Sector Participation

Whenever possible and appropriate, ODSA 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

Table 46: Amount of Funds Leveraged in PY 2014 from Selected Programs

Program	CDBG/ HOME Funds	Leveraging of Non-Public Funds	Leverage Ratio
CDBG Economic Development Program	\$911,500	\$7,458,400	8.2
Housing Development Assistance Program	\$4,307,929	\$16,828,610	3.9
Total =	\$5,219,429	\$24,287,010	4.7

programs have guidelines and review criteria that require or encourage the commitment of other funds. Some programs, such as homeless and supportive service programs, have limited ability to attract private-sector resources because the programs and the clientele they serve have little or no ability to repay debt. However, programs such as the Economic Development Program, Housing Development Assistance Program (HDAP) involve substantial private-sector resources. As shown in Table 46, during PY 2014, the Economic Development Program resulted in the commitment of nearly \$7.5 million in non-public funds in the form of owner equity or private financing, while the HDAP resulted in the commitment of nearly \$17 million in additional non-ODSA resources, much of which was private financing in acquiring, rehabilitating or constructing 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. These two programs leveraged more than \$24 million in private funds, resulting in a leveraging ratio of nearly 5:1 (private funds to PY 2014 CDBG and HOME funds invested).

13. Community Housing Development Organizations

The Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) Grant Program provides limited operating support to organizations in order to continue affordable housing development. The

Table 47: CHDO Grant Recipients

No.	Applicant	Non-PJ	PJ
1	Detroit Shoreway Community Development Organization		\$50,000
2	Frontier Community Services	\$50,000	
3	Neighborhood Development Services	\$50,000	
Totals =		\$100,000	\$50,000
Grand Total =		\$150,000	

focus of the PY 2014 CHDO Competitive Operating Grant Program is on sustaining 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. Beginning in PY 2014, the remaining funding that was not awarded to the CHDO Grant Program was reallocated to the HDAP.

14. Interagency Coordination

During PY 2014, ODSA 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 48.

Table 48: Interagency Coordination that Occurred During PY 2014

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 48: Interagency Coordination during PY 2014 (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 2014 ODSA 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 ODSA's effort to continue to build and expand the capacity of people and organizations within the state, ODSA distributed a total of \$295,100 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 housing, homeless, community development and economic development training and technical assistance. A summary of these grant awards is provided in Table 49, followed by a narrative description of the services provided.

Table 49: PY 2014 Training and Technical Assistance Grant Recipients

No.	Grantee	Federal Amount	State Amount	Other Funds	Total Funds
1	C.O.A.D., Inc.	\$80,000	\$0	\$0	\$80,000
2	Heritage Ohio	\$140,000	\$0	\$254,000	\$394,000
3	Ohio Conference Community Development	\$75,100	\$0	\$0	\$75,100
4	Ohio CDC Association		\$165,000	\$60,000	\$225,000
Totals =		\$295,100	\$165,000	\$314,000	\$774,100

- Corporation for Ohio Appalachian Development (COAD) will conduct lead inspector, abatement, and renovation & remodeling trainings for ODSA grantees and their current and future contractors.
- Heritage Ohio provided workshops & conferences, including annual training conference, revitalization training, workshops, & webinars.
- Ohio Conference of Community Development provided 4 -6 trainings and co-sponsored ODSA'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 50 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 50 was taken from Notice of Contract Award reports received by ODSA 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 WBE'S. ODSA's Office of Community Development 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 50: 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 10/01/2014	Ending 09/30/2015	9/28/2015

Part I Participant Identification

1. Participant Number M-14-SG-39-0100	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 818,463	2. Amount received during Reporting Period 820842	3. Total amount expended during Reporting Period 312848	4. Amount expended for Tenant-Based Rental Assistance	5. Balance on hand at end of Reporting Period (1 + 2 - 3) - 5 1326457
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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	359	0	0	1	3	355
2. Dollar Amount	24,776,976	0	0	22,755	88,740	24,665,481
B. Sub-Contracts						
1. Number	12	0	0	0	0	12
2. Dollar Amount	58,968	0	0	0	0	58,968
	a. Total	b. Women Business Enterprises (WBE)	c. Male			
C. Contracts						
1. Number	359	32	327			
2. Dollar Amount	24,776,976	836,150	23,940,826			
D. Sub-Contracts						
1. Number	12	0	12			
2. Dollar Amounts	58,968	0	58,968			

Table 50: 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				
1. Parcels Acquired						
2. Businesses Displaced						
3. Nonprofit Organizations Displaced						
4. Households Temporarily Relocated, not Displaced						
Households Displaced	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	
5. Households Displaced - Number						
6. Households Displaced - Cost						

17. Section 3 Report

The Section 3 Report (Table 51 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 housing and community development recipients that expend assistance in excess of \$200,000 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 51: Section 3 Report CDBG – Continued

Part II: Contracts Awarded

1. Construction Contracts:

A. Total dollar amount of all contracts awarded on the project	\$ 160,461,339
B. Total dollar amount of contracts awarded to Section 3 businesses	\$ 56,613,022
C. Percentage of the total dollar amount that was awarded to Section 3 businesses	35 %
D. Total number of Section 3 businesses receiving contracts	161

2. Non-Construction Contracts:

A. Total dollar amount all non-construction contracts awarded on the project/activity	\$ 4,118,794
B. Total dollar amount of non-construction contracts awarded to Section 3 businesses	\$ 340,091
C. Percentage of the total dollar amount that was awarded to Section 3 businesses	8 %
D. Total number of Section 3 businesses receiving non-construction contracts	14

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)(8) 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 51: Section 3 Report HOME – Continued

Part II: Contracts Awarded

1. Construction Contracts:

A. Total dollar amount of all contracts awarded on the project	\$ 38,289,097
B. Total dollar amount of contracts awarded to Section 3 businesses	\$ 5,024,449
C. Percentage of the total dollar amount that was awarded to Section 3 businesses	13 %
D. Total number of Section 3 businesses receiving contracts	56

2. Non-Construction Contracts:

A. Total dollar amount all non-construction contracts awarded on the project/activity	\$ 869,750
B. Total dollar amount of non-construction contracts awarded to Section 3 businesses	\$ 130,500
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	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 52 indicates that Ohio's estimated HOME match liability was met for PY 2014. Ohio's match liability for PY 2014 is projected to be \$4,019,560. 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 52 are based on Ohio's HOME funding commitments in PY 2014. However, based on past experience, ODSA 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 53 provides a yearly summary of Ohio Housing Trust Fund disbursements, which are used to cover the state required match. These funds are committed to HOME-eligible projects by the Ohio Housing Finance Agency. Any loan fund repayments will be committed for future HOME eligible projects. Matching funds amounted to \$13,847,247 in PY 2014. HUD's required HOME match table (Table 54) shows that, after adding last year's match carry-over of \$64,521,766 and deducting the PY 2014 \$4,019,560 match liability, this leaves a balance of \$74,349,453 that will be carried over to PY 2015. The excess match can be used to offset any potential match shortfall in future years. Ohio's HOME Match Log for PY 2014 provides exact amounts and sources of the HOME match reported in PY 2014.

Table 53: 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
2014	\$13,847,247
Total	\$192,866,873

Table 52: Ohio's HOME Program Match Liability

Year	HOME Allocation For Ohio	HOME Match Base Amount	Match Liability Percent	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
2014**	\$18,031,377	\$16,078,239	25%	\$4,019,560
		Total Match Liability =		\$118,517,420
		Total Match Contribution =		\$192,866,873
		Match Excess or (Shortfall) =		\$74,349,453

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

**ADDI funds excluded per HUD guidelines

Table 55: Home Match Log for 2014

Project Number	Grantee	Grant Number	Project Name	Match Amount	Match Source	Match Type	Year Reported
214	Adams-Brown Cntys Econ Op	S-B-12-9AA-1	Oakdale Estates	\$675,000	OHTF	Loan	2014
233	Appleseed Comm Mh Center	S-B-13-9AA-1	Appleseed Housing Project	\$426,183	OHTF	Loan	2014
234	Cao Del-Mad-Union Cnty	S-B-13-9AA-1	Faith Vlg & Marysville Md	\$621,083	OHTF	Loan	2014
215	Cap Comm Lancas-Fair Area	S-B-12-9AA-1	Pearl House	\$75,000	OHTF	Loan	2014
235	Cap Comm Lancas-Fair Area	S-B-13-9AA-1	Rutherford House	\$133,938	OHTF	Loan	2014
206	Cap Comm Lancas-Fair Area	S-N-11-9AA-1	Rutherford House	\$110,000	OHTF	Loan	2014
216	Coleman Professional Serv	S-B-12-9AA-1	Union Square	\$1,125,000	OHTF	Loan	2014
217	Comm. Support Service,Inc	S-B-12-9AA-1	The Commons at Madaline	\$100,000	OHTF	Loan	2014
218	Community Housing Network	S-B-12-9AA-1	CHN Far North	\$92,265	OHTF	Loan	2014
219	Community Housing Network	S-B-12-9AA-1	CHN University District	\$340,175	OHTF	Loan	2014
236	Community Housing Network	S-B-13-9AA-1	CHN West	\$508,235	OHTF	Loan	2014
207	Dayton Metro Hsg Authrty	S-N-11-9AA-1	Windcliff Village Phase 2	\$35,000	OHTF	Loan	2014
220	East Akron Ndc	S-B-12-9AA-1	Robinson Homes East	\$585,000	OHTF	Loan	2014
237	Episcopal Retirement Home	S-B-13-9AA-1	Walnut Ct Senior Apts	\$205,215	OHTF	Loan	2014
238	Episcopal Retirement Home	S-B-13-9AA-1	Thomaston Woods	\$900,000	OHTF	Loan	2014
221	Gallia-Meigs Caa, Inc	S-B-12-9AA-1	Heatly Crossing	\$75,000	OHTF	Loan	2014
222	Gallia-Meigs Caa, Inc	S-B-12-9AA-1	Gallia Meigs Affd Homes	\$155,600	OHTF	Loan	2014
239	Hocking,Athens,Perry Cac	S-B-13-9AA-1	Salt Creek Village Apts	\$407,853	OHTF	Loan	2014
223	Housing Solutions Greene	S-B-12-9AA-1	Columbus Place	\$450,000	OHTF	Loan	2014
240	Ican, Inc.	S-B-13-9AA-1	Stone Ridge Village	\$450,000	OHTF	Loan	2014
208	Kingsbury Tower I Ltd	S-N-11-9AA-1	Kingsbury Tower Apts	\$135,910	OHTF	Loan	2014
224	Lakewood Senior Citizens	S-B-12-9AA-1	Westerly III	\$900,000	OHTF	Loan	2014
225	Magnolia On Detroit Ltd	S-B-12-9AA-1	Magnolia on Detroit Apts	\$58,500	OHTF	Loan	2014
241	Miami Valley Housing Opp.	S-B-13-9AA-1	Briarwood	\$184,933	OHTF	Loan	2014
242	Neighborhood Properties	S-B-13-9AA-1	Neighborhood Prop. CIP	\$387,252	OHTF	Loan	2014
243	New Harrisburg Station	S-B-13-9AA-1	Harrisburg Station	\$315,000	OHTF	Loan	2014
226	New Home Dev Co, Inc	S-B-12-9AA-1	Upton Heights	\$186,506	OHTF	Loan	2014
209	New Logan Place Ltd	S-N-11-9AA-1	Logan Place	\$30,000	OHTF	Loan	2014
227	Over The Rhine Housing	S-B-12-9AA-1	1405 Republic St/Beasley	\$540,000	OHTF	Loan	2014
228	Preferred Properties Inc.	S-B-12-9AA-1	Bridge Point Sr Village	\$300,000	OHTF	Loan	2014
229	Ralston Sq Apartments	S-B-12-9AA-1	Ralston Square Apartments	\$108,378	OHTF	Loan	2014
230	St. Mary Development Corp	S-B-12-9AA-1	Hoover Cottages	\$205,049	OHTF	Loan	2014
210	St. Mary Development Corp	S-N-11-9AA-1	Lyons Place II	\$398,137	OHTF	Loan	2014
211	The Main Place	S-N-11-9AA-1	The Place Next Door	\$405,386	OHTF	Loan	2014
231	Three Rivers Housing Corp	S-B-12-9AA-1	McArthur Sr Living Apts	\$426,401	OHTF	Loan	2014
232	Vance Street Housing Inc	S-B-12-9AA-1	Vance Street Apartments	\$546,161	OHTF	Loan	2014
244	W.S.O.S. Cac, Inc.	S-B-13-9AA-1	Nickel Plate Plaza	\$399,136	OHTF	Loan	2014
245	Wallick Asset Management	S-B-13-9AA-1	Fair Park Apartments	\$315,000	OHTF	Loan	2014
212	Wallick Asset Management	S-N-11-9AA-1	Newark Village Apartments	\$100,000	OHTF	Loan	2014
246	West Liberty Homes	S-B-13-9AA-1	Green Hills Apartments	\$360,000	OHTF	Loan	2014
213	Ywca Of Warren	S-N-11-9AA-1	YWCA of Warren	\$74,951	OHTF	Loan	2014
2014 Subtotal =				\$13,847,247			

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

19. Citizens comments

The public comment period for the Draft PY 2014 Consolidated Plan Annual Performance Report took place from September 1, 2015 to – September 16, 2015. There were no comments received regarding the information presented in the Draft PY 2014 Annual Performance Report.

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 2014 by requiring ESG Program applicants to commit matching funds in their applications for funds. ODSA did not approve any application that does not contain sufficient matching funds.

21. Performance Measures

While developing the PY 2014 Consolidated Plan, ODSA 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.

The performance measures are described both in the PY 2014 Ohio Consolidated Plan, and the PY 2010-2014 Ohio Consolidated Plan Strategy, both of which are available on ODSA’s website at http://development.ohio.gov/cs/cs_ocp.htm. These documents are also available by writing or visiting ODSA’s Office of Community Development at 77 South High Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215, or calling ODSA at (614) 466-2285.

Performance Measures and Indicators for PY 2014

This section provides information on performance measures that were developed as part of the PY 2010-2014 Consolidated Plan Strategy. Because most of the PY 2014 grants are still in progress, the data for the performance indicators is based on the projected outcomes that were stated in the grant applications and grant agreements. While these outcomes may vary to some extent from the actual outcomes, historically the variation has been negligible. Therefore, ODSA 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 PY 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 has been submitted to HUD separate from this document. Also, the actual performance measures have been submitted in IDIS and will be available through HUD’s website.

Table 56: Acronym Listing

CDC	Community Development Corporation
CDFE	Community Development Finance Fund
CHAS	Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy
CHDO	Community Housing Development Organization
CHIP	Community Housing Impact and Preservation Program
CHIS	Community Housing Improvement Strategy
CSD	Community Services Division
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