



Department of
Development

Office of Community Services

Community Services Block Grant Federal Fiscal Year 2012 **State Plan**

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**Department of
Development**

Office of Community Services

Report on the Federal Fiscal Year 2011 CSBG Program

REPORT ON THE FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2011 COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM (CSBG)

The Community Services Block Grant remains one of the major efforts of the War On Poverty succeeding several federally-administered programs. Beginning in FY 1982, Congress delegated the responsibility for program administration to the states. The mission of the block grant, like its predecessors, is to provide flexible dollars for communities to implement locally determined service programs that lessen the causes and conditions of poverty.

Since the 1960's, community action agencies (CAAs) and migrant service organizations have been the recipients of these funds. According to federal law, these private, nonprofit organizations are the only eligible providers of CSBG services and have mandated board structures. Nationally, there are over nine hundred CAAs.

The State of Ohio administers the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) through the Ohio Department of Development (ODOD), Community Development Division (CDD), Office of Community Services (OCS). During FY 2011, the state continued its efforts to refine the

administration of the CSBG program through partnerships with the community services network and through maintenance of key administrative initiatives. A sample of the initiatives include the Ohio Community Energy Assistance Network (OCEAN) Community Service Programs (CSP) outcome framework and the technical assistance grants.

Of the total grant award (\$25,406,495), Ohio used five percent (5%) for administration. Largely, these administrative funds supported salary costs of OCS staff who performed grant management activities such as policy development, program coordination, on-site monitoring, and training and technical assistance.

During the twenty-nine years since the inception of the CSBG, the federal allocation has generally increased. Ohio's share has increased by approximately one hundred eighty percent (180%) with the the largest allocation being that in FY 2009.

Exhibit I below illustrates the history of the State's CSBG allocation.

**CSBG Allocation
1982 - 2011**

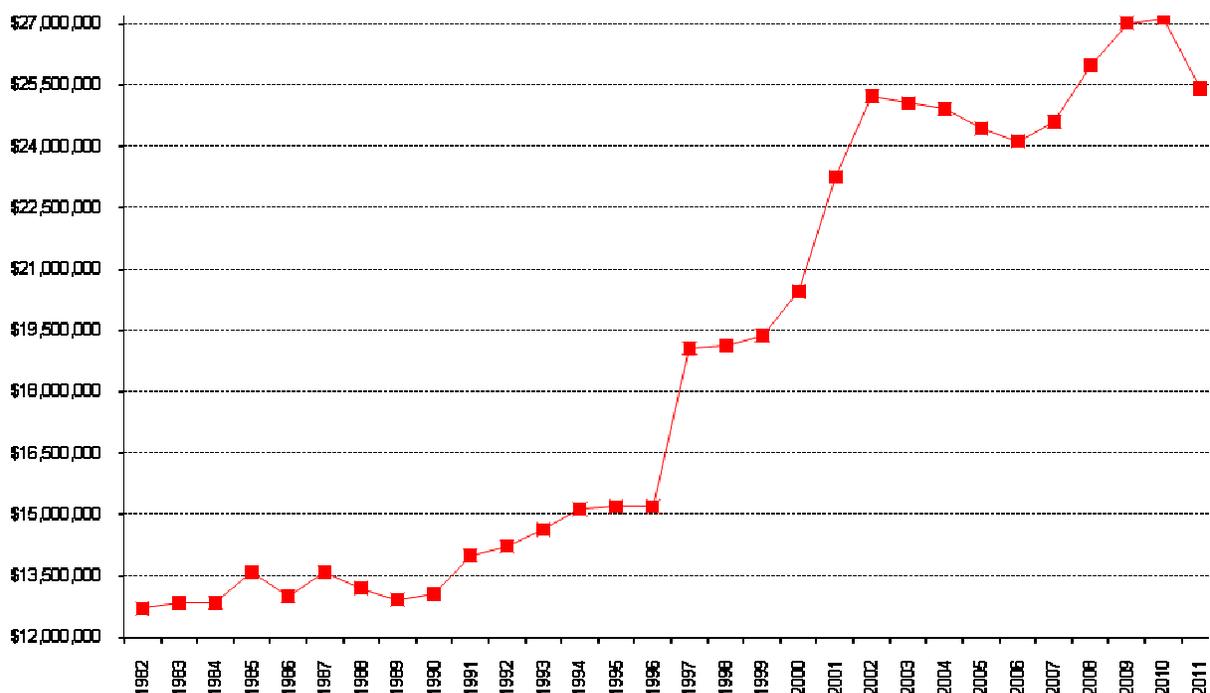


Exhibit I

In Ohio, fifty (50) CAAs were recipients of CSBG funds. All of the eighty-eight (88) counties were included in CAA service areas. Please see Map Key on page 9 and Service Area Map on page 10.

The CSBG program year (PY) is based on the calendar year. The information contained in this report was compiled from the last complete grant cycle, i.e., PY 2010. Any discrepancies noted pertaining to allocation amounts and the expenditures are due to the difference between the time frames of the federal fiscal year and the program year.

I. Funding:

Ohio CAAs administered \$466,203,740 in total resources aimed at alleviating the problems of poverty in Ohio's communities. Exhibit II, below, illustrates the PY 2010 funding base. Nationally, Ohio ranks fifth in the amount of resources developed by its community action network. This is a significant accomplishment, since several other states receive much larger shares of traditional formula grants.

Ohio CAAs continue to increase their total agency resources. For example Ohio CAAs in 2010 administered \$124,624,957 Home Weatherization and \$30,066,466 Community Service program ARRA Stimulus funds. These HWAP/ARRA and CSBG/ARRA funds as well as

other local governments ARRA allocations were administered by the CAA network.

Programs that showed decreases in the level of funding include energy assistance and employment services, while housing and food assistance programs have gained.

CSBG funds were approximately five percent (5%) of all CAA resources. These funds are often used by CAAs to leverage other program dollars and to support administrative costs of programs that would otherwise be untenable. The flexibility of the CSBG program provides a far more important resource to community action agencies than relative grant size would reflect. The PY 2010 leveraging ratio was about \$17 for every CSBG dollar expended.

Exhibits II, III, and IV describe CAA funding and other sources of funding. Exhibit II shows the percentage of all funding by type, and federal funding by source. The two grants passed through to CAAs from OCS, CSBG and Emergency Home Energy Assistance Program (E-HEAP), comprise about twenty-three point five percent (23.5%) of all federal funds. Exhibit III, on page 7, contrasts the amount of total funding for CAA service areas. Exhibit IV describes types of funding as reported by each grantee. Both Exhibits III and IV can be compared with the Service Area Map, if the identification of a specific agency is desired.

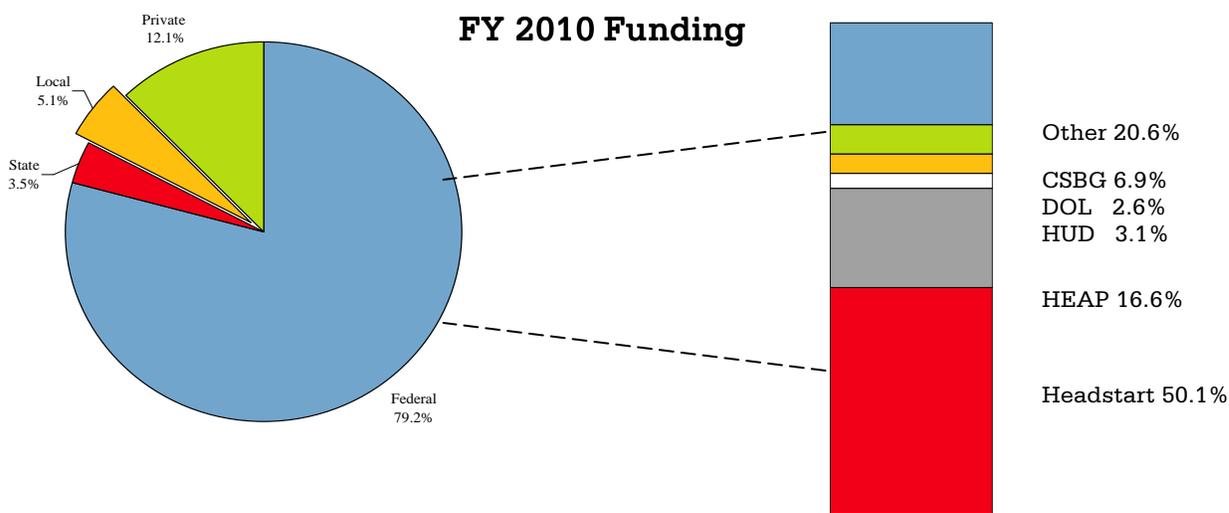
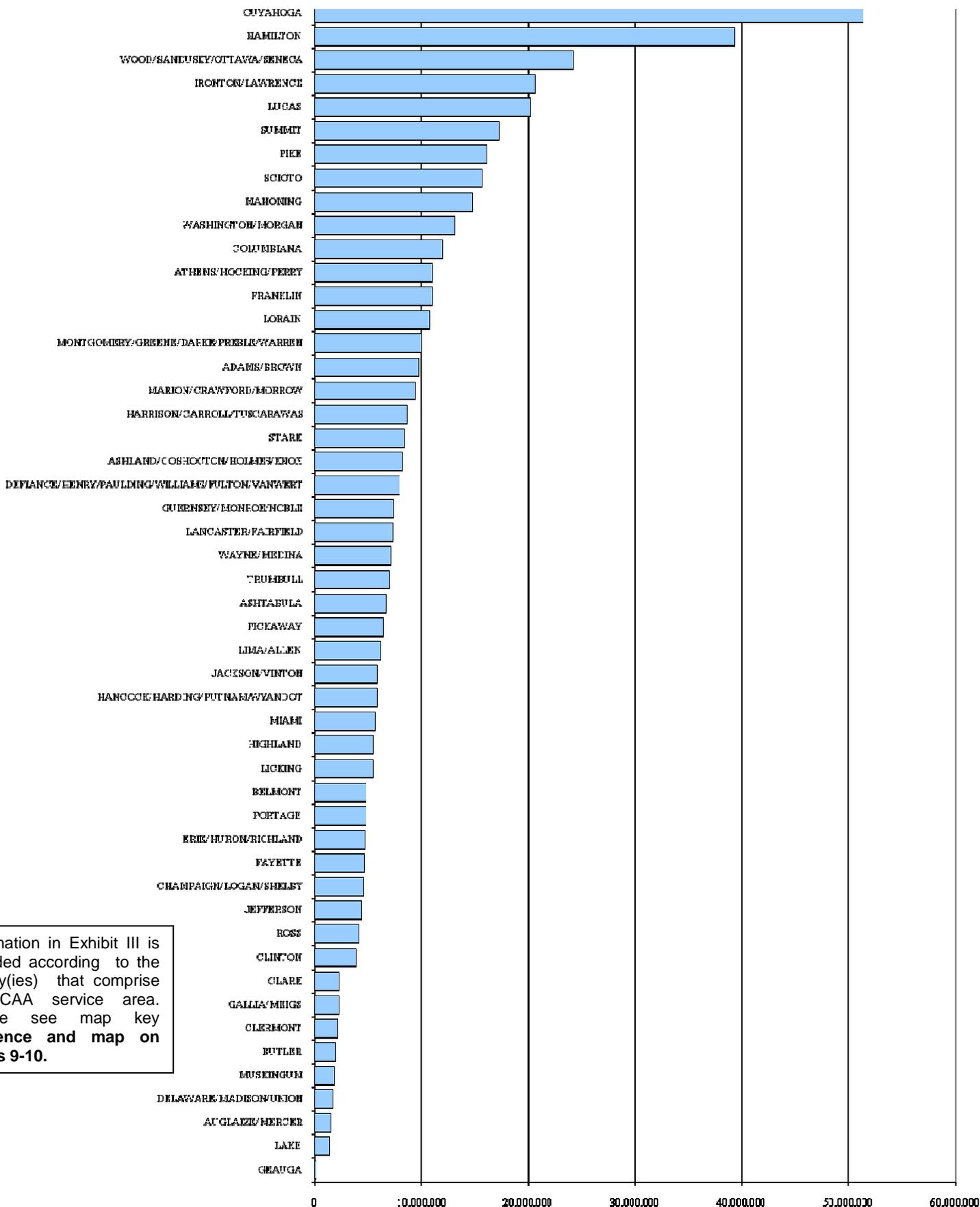


Exhibit II

Community Action Agencies PY 2010 Total Agency Funds

Exhibit III



Information in Exhibit III is provided according to the county(ies) that comprise the CAA service area. Please see map key reference and map on pages 9-10.

PY 2010 Agency Funding Source of Funds

Exhibit IV

Grant Number	Agency	Federal	State	Local	Private	Total
1	ADAMS/BROWN	8,338,417.00	495,456.00	829,718.00	110,659.00	\$9,774,250.00
2	LIMA/ALLEN	5,662,786.00	41,468.00	12,924.00	430,385.00	\$6,147,563.00
3	KNO-HO-CO	5,678,419.00	1,136,325.00	737,134.00	678,998.00	\$8,230,876.00
4	ASHTABULA	5,660,145.00	31,413.00	410,952.00	591,333.00	\$6,693,843.00
5	HAPCAP	8,074,948.00	167,646.00	1,691,759.00	1,029,023.00	\$10,963,376.00
6	SOURCES	1,162,684.00	0.00	319,097.00	10,276.00	\$1,492,057.00
7	BELMONT	3,827,627.00	595,015.00	77,497.00	325,885.00	\$4,826,024.00
8	BUTLER	1,736,252.00	0.00	0.00	219,576.00	\$1,955,828.00
9	HAR-CA-TUS	7,408,212.00	1,147,122.00	0.00	72,922.00	\$8,628,256.00
10	CLS	4,076,154.00	57,704.00	11,458.00	359,536.00	\$4,504,852.00
11	OIC	2,118,503.00	0.00	0.00	159,478.00	\$2,277,981.00
12	CLERMONT	1,667,055.00	0.00	0.00	481,097.00	\$2,148,152.00
13	CLINTON	2,205,634.00	163,429.00	715,616.00	760,221.00	\$3,844,900.00
14	COLUMBIANA	8,561,618.00	490,110.00	0.00	2,883,548.00	\$11,935,276.00
15	OHIO HEARTLAND	8,307,846.00	4,108.00	130,000.00	897,303.00	\$9,339,257.00
16	CEOGC (CUYAHOGA)	42,544,914.00	118,131.00	0.00	8,693,175.00	\$51,356,220.00
17	DAYTON CAP	8,304,500.00	332,421.00	57,061.00	1,325,188.00	\$10,019,170.00
18	NORTHWESTERN	6,731,656.00	796,070.00	0.00	347,786.00	\$7,875,512.00
19	DMU	1,137,405.00	194,443.00	124,703.00	158,652.00	\$1,615,203.00
20	ERIE/HURON	3,537,861.00	457,625.00	0.00	688,007.00	\$4,683,493.00
21	LANCASTER/FAIRFIELD	4,496,827.00	531,409.00	786,869.00	1,467,909.00	\$7,283,014.00
22	FAYETTE	3,435,584.00	414,944.00	51,763.00	662,950.00	\$4,565,241.00
23	IMPACT (FRANKLIN)	10,761,060.00	0.00	94,373.00	72,783.00	\$10,928,216.00
24	GALLIA/MEIGS	1,482,428.00	222,434.00	0.00	557,396.00	\$2,262,258.00
25	GEAUGA	155,301.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	\$155,301.00
26	GMN	6,005,295.00	349,875.00	415,061.00	586,525.00	\$7,356,756.00
27	C-HCCAA (HAMILTON)	30,060,324.00	0.00	8,668,984.00	600,050.00	\$39,329,358.00
28	HHWP	4,780,498.00	146,913.00	0.00	845,314.00	\$5,772,725.00
29	HIGHLAND	3,515,956.00	1,062,586.00	152,740.00	716,914.00	\$5,448,196.00
30	JACKSON/VINTON	5,007,463.00	160,554.00	56,031.00	616,993.00	\$5,841,041.00
31	JEFFERSON	3,546,874.00	503,040.00	0.00	291,575.00	\$4,341,489.00
32	LEDC (LAKE)	1,213,498.00	0.00	12,000.00	60,291.00	\$1,285,789.00
33	IRONTON/LAWRENCE	7,936,334.00	2,270,736.00	2,763,815.00	7,657,862.00	\$20,628,747.00
34	LEADS	4,217,422.00	121,129.00	141,759.00	941,097.00	\$5,421,407.00
35	LORAIN	9,377,708.00	71,778.00	186,152.00	1,065,430.00	\$10,701,068.00
36	EOPA (LUCAS)	17,818,106.00	0.00	0.00	2,370,381.00	\$20,188,487.00
37	YOUNGSTOWN	12,163,734.00	290,278.00	53,201.00	2,226,334.00	\$14,733,547.00
38	WAYNE/MEDINA	6,718,140.00	166,193.00	0.00	243,182.00	\$7,127,515.00
39	MIAMI	5,593,903.00	0.00	88,000.00	0.00	\$5,681,903.00
41	WASHINGTON/MORGAN	10,154,960.00	30,353.00	2,143,396.00	756,607.00	\$13,085,316.00
43	MUSKINGUM	1,721,365.00	107,166.00	15,585.00	24,422.00	\$1,868,538.00
44	WSOS	15,790,213.00	545,160.00	1,571,900.00	6,305,061.00	\$24,212,334.00
45	PICKAWAY	4,892,960.00	170,954.00	565,214.00	794,743.00	\$6,423,871.00
46	PIKE	10,712,494.00	1,647,924.00	715,805.00	3,028,718.00	\$16,104,941.00
47	PORTAGE	3,771,269.00	251,415.00	46,991.00	725,308.00	\$4,794,983.00
48	ROSS	4,064,653.00	0.00	16,403.00	40,565.00	\$4,121,621.00
49	SCIOTO	12,412,248.00	1,097,342.00	54,312.00	2,024,560.00	\$15,588,462.00
50	STARK	8,299,422.00	7,000.00	0.00	45,600.00	\$8,352,022.00
51	AKRON/SUMMIT	15,807,982.00	34,742.00	0.00	1,464,202.00	\$17,306,926.00
52	TRUMBULL CAP	6,607,815.00	0.00	286,527.00	86,237.00	\$6,980,579.00
		\$369,264,472.00	\$16,432,411.00	\$24,004,800.00	\$56,502,057.00	\$466,203,740.00

Please note: Ohio has 50 Community Action Agencies, there is no CAA numbered 40 or 42.

1. Adams/Brown Counties Economic Opportunities, Inc.
2. Lima/Allen Council on Community Affairs
3. Kno-Ho-Co Community Action Commission (Ashland, Coshocton, Holmes, Knox)
4. Ashtabula County Community Action Agency
5. Tri-County (Hocking-Athens-Perry) Community Action Agency
6. Sources Community Network Services (Auglaize, Mercer)
7. Community Action Commission of Belmont County
8. Supports to Encourage Low-Income Families (Butler)
9. Har-Ca-Tus Tri-County Community Action Organization (Carroll, Harrison, Tuscarawas)
10. Tri-County Community Action Commission of Champaign-Logan-Shelby Counties
11. Opportunities Industrialization Center of Clark County
12. Clermont County Community Services
13. Clinton County Community Action Program
14. Community Action Agency of Columbiana County
15. Ohio Heartland Community Action Commission (Crawford, Marion, Morrow)
16. Council for Economic Opportunities in Greater Cleveland (Cuyahoga)
17. Community Action Partnership of the Greater Dayton Area (Darke, Greene, Montgomery, Preble, Warren)
18. Northwestern Ohio CAC, Inc. (Defiance, Fulton, Henry, Paulding, Williams, Van Wert)
19. Community Action Organization of Delaware, Madison, and Union Counties, Inc.
20. Erie/Huron/Richland Counties Community Action Commission
21. Community Action Program Commission of the Lancaster/Fairfield Area
22. Community Action Commission of Fayette County
23. IMPACT Community Action Agency
24. Community Action Program Committee of Meigs and Gallia Counties, Inc.
25. Geauga Community Action, Inc.
26. G-M-N Tri-County Community Action Committee (Guernsey, Monroe, Noble)
27. Cincinnati/Hamilton County Community Action Agency
28. HHWP Community Action Commission (Hancock, Hardin, Putnam, Wyandot)
29. Highland County Community Action Organization
30. Jackson/Vinton Community Action, Inc.
31. Jefferson County Community Action Council
32. Lifeline for Empowerment and Development of Consumers, Inc. (Lake)
33. Ironton/Lawrence County Area Community Action Organization
34. Licking County Economic Action Development Study
35. Lorain County Community Action Agency
36. Economic Opportunity Planning Association of Greater-Toledo, Inc. (Lucas)
37. Mahoning Youngstown Community Action Partnership
38. Community Action Wayne/Medina
39. Miami County Community Action Council
41. Community Action Program Corporation of Washington/Morgan Counties, Ohio
43. Muskingum Economic Opportunity Action Group, Inc.
44. WSOS Community Action Commission, Inc. (Ottawa, Sandusky, Seneca, Wood)
45. Pickaway County Community Action Organization
46. Community Action Committee of Pike County
47. Community Action Council of Portage County
48. Ross County Community Action Commission, Inc.
49. Community Action Commission of Scioto County
50. Stark County Community Action Agency
51. Akron/Summit Community Action, Inc.
52. Trumbull Community Action Program

Please note: Ohio has 50 Community Action Agencies, there is no CAA numbered 40 or 42.

II. The CSBG Client:

In accordance with federal and state reporting requirements, each CAA provided a CSBG Annual Report that described program participants, services, and program outcomes. This section provides a profile of those who receive CSBG services.

Demographic characteristics were reported for 271,416 families that contained 710,886 individuals. CAAs also reported that services were provided to another 4,556 persons, but family characteristics were not obtained. Since many did not report this particular data, the number is probably larger [i.e., clients for whom services were documented but characteristics not obtained].

The database is large enough to present, with confidence, the following graphical profiles of the CSBG clientele. The profiles (Exhibits VI through XV) include ethnicity, family size, family type, income, age, education and source of income. For selected client characteristics, a comparison is provided between the CSBG clientele and Ohio's general population.

Each year, the CAAs submit examples of client success stories to supplement the CSBG Annual Report. Several stories are included in this section to highlight services provided with CSBG funds. Exhibit VI illustrates the ethnic characteristics of the CSBG client pool. The typical CSBG client is white (and resides in rural Ohio). Although African Americans are about

Christine and Alfredo were facing foreclosure in June 2009 following Alfredo being laid off from a job that he had held for more than 7 years. With a drastically reduced income, the family found that they were unable to keep up with monthly expenses – including their mortgage payment.

The family received housing counseling services through NOCAC. They were in the process of applying for a loan modification in hopes of saving their home from potential foreclosure. However, to increase their chances for approval of a loan modification the family needed to make as much effort as possible to catch up on delinquent payments.

The family continued to work with the housing counselor while Alfredo sought employment. He quickly found another job – but at a significantly smaller salary. With assistance from NOCAC the family was approved for a modification which allowed their housing costs to be affordable with their reduced income. During this transition, the family was also assisted with HEAP funding to prevent utility disconnection and received assistance with food needs through a variety of programs operated by NOCAC.

Housing Counseling, Emergency Assistance and Food assistance programs were all supported by CSBG funding.

Northwestern Ohio Community Action Commission, Inc

12.2% of Ohio's population (2000 census), they comprised about thirty percent (30%) of the CAA client pool.

Ethnicity

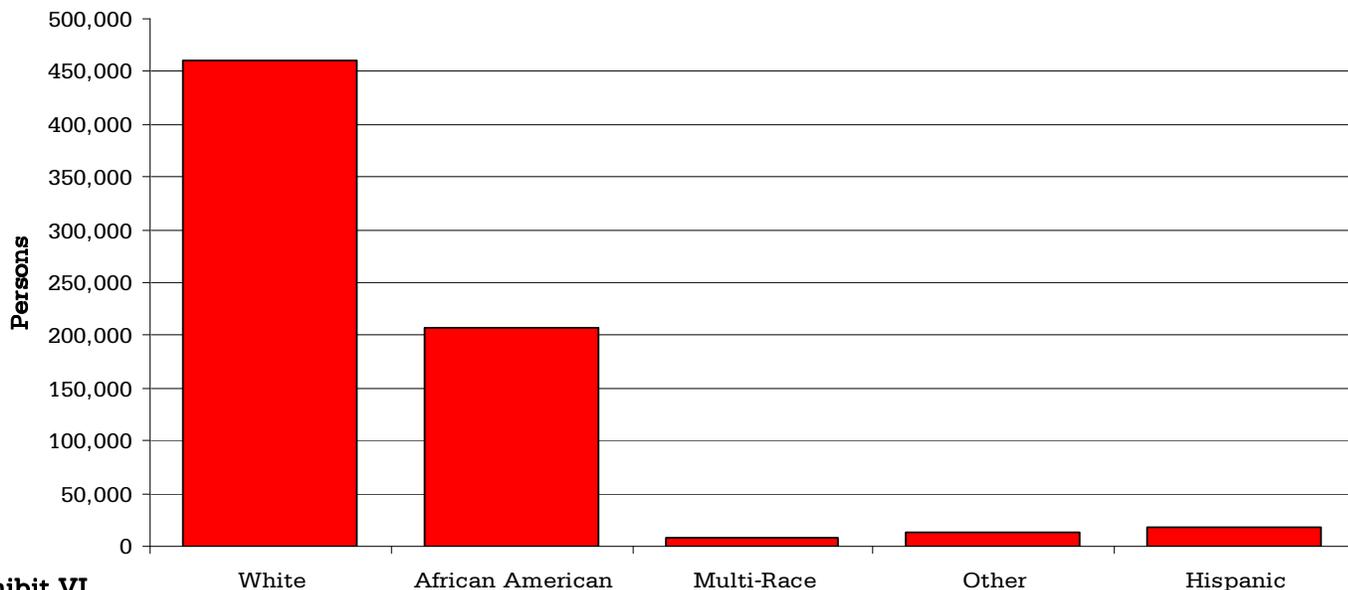


Exhibit VI

Exhibit VII describes the size of families contained in the CSBG database. The average family size was about 2.6 persons. This is less than the average family size for Ohio contained in the 2000 census (about 2.7 persons.)

Family Size

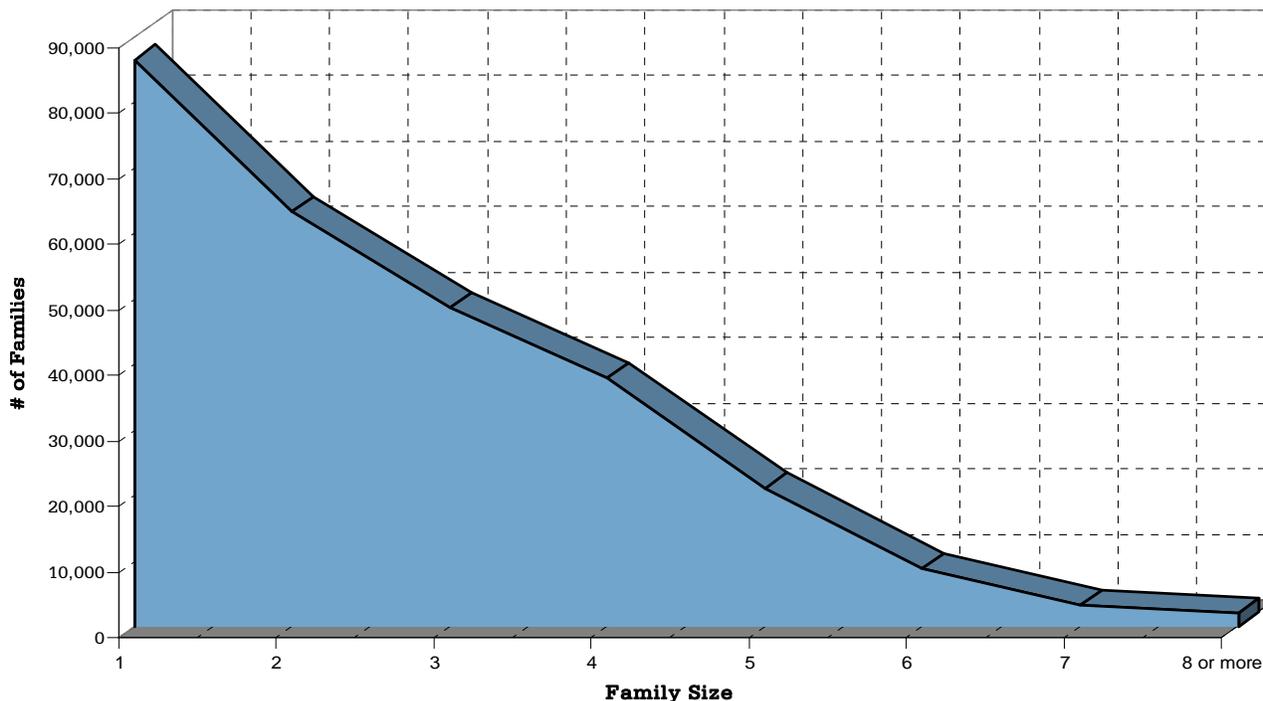


Exhibit VII

Exhibit VIII describes the types of families for the CSBG clients. Approximately, thirty-two percent (32%) of the families were headed by single females. Whereas, 7.3% of the families in Ohio's broader population have female heads of households with children under the age of eighteen.

Family Type

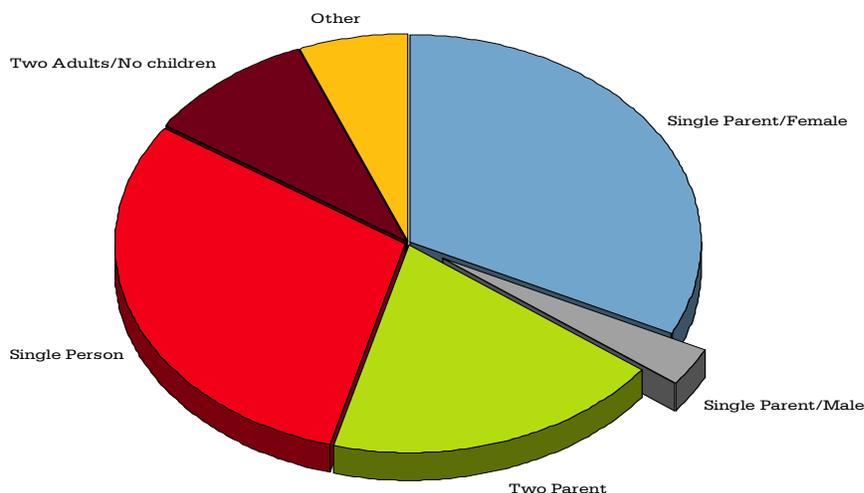


Exhibit VIII

Exhibit IX illustrates the age distribution of CSBG clients. About forty-one percent (41%) are younger than age seventeen and twelve percent (12%) are older than fifty-five years. Exhibit X contrasts the ages of CSBG clientele with Ohio's population. Large numbers of young children are served by the CSBG program.

Age

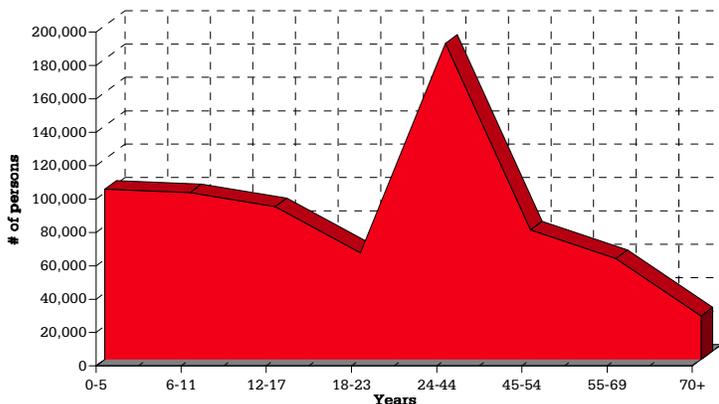


Exhibit VIII

Age Comparison to Ohio

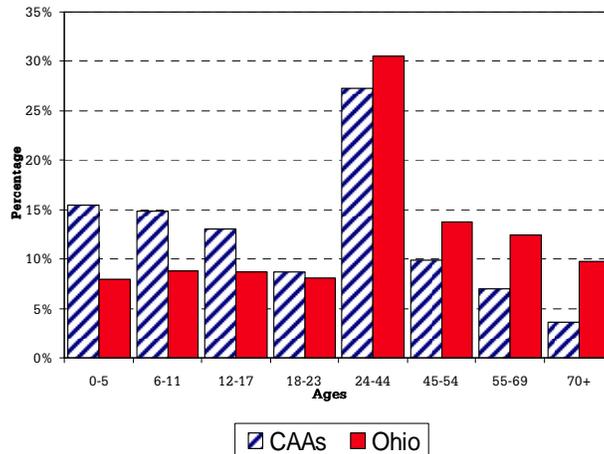


Exhibit VIII

Exhibit XI illustrates the education levels of clients in the database. School-age children below the 9th grade were excluded so that the distribution would be fairly presented. Exhibit XII contrasts CSBG clients with Ohio's general population. The clientele shows much lower levels of educational attainment for post secondary education.

Education

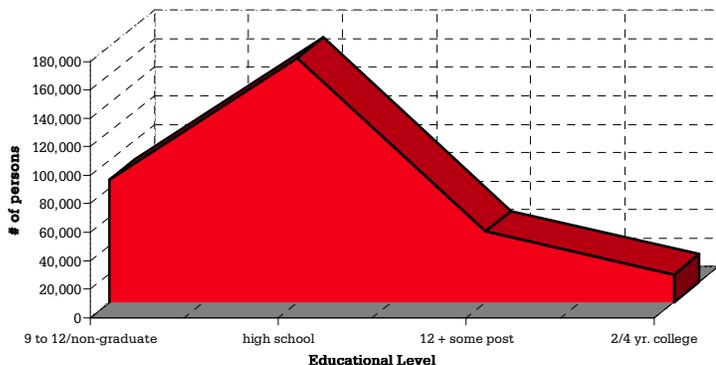


Exhibit XI

Education Comparison to Ohio

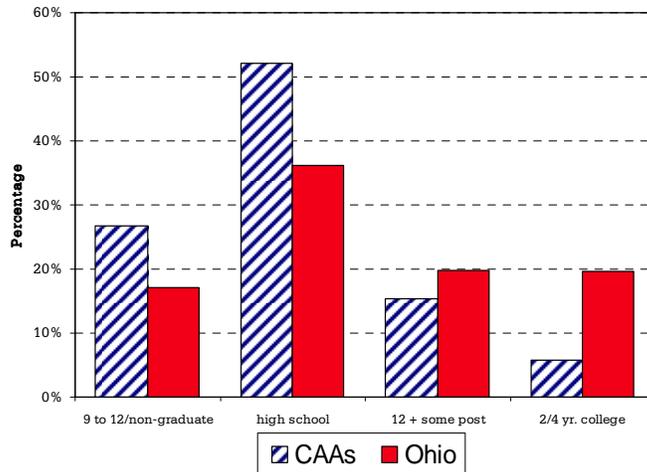


Exhibit XII

Client Success Stories

A single mother with 2 children, Mary, stayed in the LFCAA Emergency Homeless Shelter for Families many years ago. Her length of stay exceeded a typical stay but through many challenges, she refused to give up on herself. Due to Mary's perseverance, we allowed her to stay for four months while working with her on employment and benefit assistance. She had several low paying jobs but struggled to maintain steady employment due to her children being ill, unreliable child care and unreliable transportation.

When Mary moved out of the shelter, she was stable in employment and public assistance. After typical follow-up for the first few months, contact was lost with Mary. After many years, during the fall of 2010, Mary's daughter came in to volunteer in LFCAA's food pantry. She reported that Mary has a good job, has purchased a home and is doing quite well for herself!

Mary's daughter volunteering at our agency served as a good reminder that although it often takes some time, anyone can be successful with the right assistance and caring support.

**Community Action Program Commission of the
Lancaster/Fairfield Area**

Danny, one of the students in CEOGC's Customer Service and Job Readiness classes, was suffering from a painful wisdom tooth and went to the dentist. While there, Danny learned that the dentist was seeking a dental assistant.

Coincidentally, Danny had recently completed dental training with one of the local paraprofessional schools a year ago but had been unable to find a job. Danny told the dentist that he was interested in the job and did an impromptu interview.

Through mock interviews, Danny had just learned, and practiced, how to interview in CEOGC's Job Readiness class. Danny seized an opportunity to apply for an available job, applied what he had learned in class, and attained a dental assisting position before leaving the dentist's office. Danny began work the following Monday earning a living wage.

Danny concluded by sending a letter to CEOGC commending the agency's Workforce Development program by saying "Thank you providing the skills needed for obtaining a great job".

**Council for Economic Opportunities in Greater
Cleveland**

CSBG Clients and Income

The following three exhibits serve to explain CSBG client income. The eligibility increased to 200% of the federal poverty guidelines effective June 1, 2009 as a result of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. Exhibit XIII details the federal poverty guidelines for the program year being reported. Exhibits XIV and XV, on the following page, describe the guidelines and sources of client income. The 2012 CSBG poverty guideline limit will be 125% of poverty.

Exhibit XIII**2009 - 2010 Poverty Guidelines
Effective January 23, 2009**

Size of Family Unit	Guidelines at 100% of Poverty Level	Guidelines at 150% of Poverty Level	Guidelines at 200% of Poverty Level
1	13,537.50	16,245.00	21,660.00
2	18,212.50	21,855.00	29,140.00
3	22,887.50	27,465.00	36,620.00
4	27,562.50	33,075.00	44,100.00
5	32,237.50	38,685.00	51,580.00
6	36,912.50	44,295.00	59,060.00
7	41,587.50	49,905.00	66,540.00
8	46,262.50	55,515.00	74,020.00
	For Family Units With More Than Eight (8) Members Add \$4,675 For Each Additional Member	For Family Units With More Than Eight (8) Members Add \$5,610 For Each Additional Member	For Family Units With More Than Eight (8) Members Add \$7,480 For Each Additional Member

Exhibit XIV shows the income distribution of the CSBG clients. Eighty percent (75%) of the household annual income is at or below 100% of the federal poverty guideline. Exhibit XV shows the sources of income. Seventy-nine percent (79%) of the clients did not receive any form of public assistance.

Family Income

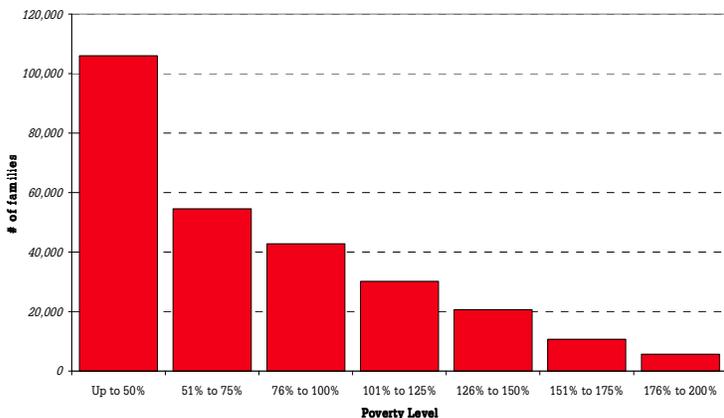


Exhibit XIV

Source of Income

Type	# of Families	Percent
No Income	17,649	5%
TANF	27,471	7%
SSI	50,119	13%
Social Security	65,324	18%
Pension	14,777	4%
Unemployment Insurance	27,518	7%
Employment + other	48,322	13%
Employment only	67,383	18%
Other	53,288	14%

Exhibit XV

A young lady, originally from Zanesville, OH, was released to a half-way house after serving time in prison. She did not have any clothing, funding, housing, or knowledge of the city of Columbus. She also did not have any family or friends to support her as she battled her criminal record, history of drug/alcohol abuse and limited education.

She is the mother of three teen-aged children and wants to re-connect with them. During her engagement with an IMPACT Family Development Specialist she secured employment and continued to participate in a 12-step program to address her drug addiction. A few months after her release from the half-way house she secured her own apartment and later was awarded full custody of her children.

Among her other accomplishments are maintaining sobriety for four (4) years, getting a library card, opening a bank account and purchasing a used car. She has renewed the lease on her apartment and provides other basic necessities for herself and her children (food, clothing, education, etc.).

IMPACT Community Action Agency

Tom is a single father of two young children with a chronic illness that requires regular monitoring and maintenance medications. Tom was laid off from his job of ten years in January and has not been able to find employment since then. With the loss of employment came a loss of health insurance. He had applied for, and received, Medicaid for his children, but did not qualify for assistance himself. Although he received unemployment, he was not able to afford his medication after shelter and food costs.

By the time he came to our agency, Tom had spent most of his small savings and had begun selling tools and personal possessions in order to make ends meet. Tom met Lifeline's income requirements for the Health Services Prescription Assistance Program. Our Health Coordinator was able to assist Tom with a voucher for his medications. This assistance is available one time a year, up to \$200. She also helped Tom fill out applications for assistance to the pharmaceutical companies where some patients can receive three months of medication for free.

With Lifeline's assistance, Tom was able to control his disease process and maintain good health. He returned to work soon after his visit and considers himself to be among the lucky few with a consistent income and healthcare.

WSOS CAC

III. Ohio's Implementation of Results-Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA)

In response to the Governmental Performance Review Act of 1993 (GPRA), the Monitoring and Assessment Task Force (MATF) was convened by the federal Office of Community Services. GPRA required that federally-funded programs must demonstrate measurable impacts. The product that resulted from the MATF effort was the Results-Oriented Management for Accountability (ROMA).

ROMA is an approach to management that builds accountability into the daily activities of employees and the daily operations of an organization. ROMA is an avenue for organizations to continually evaluate the effectiveness of their programs and plot a course for improvements in agency capacity and performance.

ROMA provides a framework for results-based planning and evaluation that is a shared responsibility of federal, state, and local partners. Since 1994, the Community Services Network has been guided by six broad anti-poverty goals established by the MATF:

- Goal 1: Low-income people become more self sufficient.
- Goal 2: The conditions in which low-income people live are improved.
- Goal 3: Low-income people own a stake in their community.
- Goal 4: Partnerships among supporters and providers of service to low-income people are achieved.(In Ohio, Goal 4 is included as part of the other five goals and therefore cannot be shown separately in this report.)
- Goal 5: Agencies increase their capacity to achieve results.
- Goal 6: Low-income people, especially vulnerable populations, achieve their potential by strengthening family and other supportive systems.

In Ohio, the Ohio Association of Community Action Agencies (OACAA) partnered with the

OCS in order to develop ROMA trainings and a consultant network to assist with the implementation of ROMA. This has allowed both organizations to grow and assist CAAs to do the best they can to serve those most in need.

ROMA has been a critical tool to describe the performance of CAA programs and allow agencies to attract additional funding for the growth of these programs.

In order to provide a framework for planning and reporting, the CSBG application divides the six national ROMA goals into eleven "Target Populations." The Target Populations represent key areas within Ohio's communities where there is a need for assistance and support. The Target Populations are comprised of "Target Areas." The Target Areas are smaller Target Population segments where CAAs can target a specific need in their community. The data for this ROMA report is organized by these Target Populations and associated Target Areas.

Exhibit XVI on the next page shows the CSBG expenditures and volunteer hours aggregated statewide and summarized in the eleven Target Populations. The Target Populations are listed for ROMA Goals 1,2,3,5 and 6. The chart indicates the amount of CSBG funds and the number of volunteer hours reported by the community action network.

The community action network provided services in target areas such as: "employment", "community improvement", "independent living", "child and family development", "emergency assistance and utility assistance."

In PY 2010, CAA's documented that \$20,970,742 of CSBG funds, and 1,264,278 volunteer hours were expended in support of these services. The value of the volunteer hours in relation to Ohio's minimum wage would be \$9,229,229 dollars.

Ohio CAAs are instructed to report on all agency programs, even those not utilizing CSBG funding. Although a few programs may have been missed, the following Exhibits can be viewed as a total service report for Ohio's community action network.

Exhibit XVII on the next page itemizes the Target Populations grouped by ROMA Goals 1, 2, 3 and 6. The primary focus for ROMA Goal #1 is related to employment and financial needs. ROMA Goal #2 deals with housing while ROMA Goal #3 focuses on volunteer efforts and low-income individuals contributing to their communities.

As noted earlier, Goal 4 is included whenever a partnership or collaboration is part of a program's ROMA workplan. The partners and their contributions are tracked as part of the ROMA process. The number of partnerships is seen in Exhibit XVIII, on page 19. The exhibit shows the type of partners Community Action actively works with to expand resources and opportunities in order to achieve family and community outcomes.

ROMA Goal #5 (Agencies increase their capacity to achieve results) is not included in Exhibit XVII since a services-based aggregation is not appropriate for this Target Area. Exhibit XIX on page 19 shows the number of human capital resources available to Community Action that increase agency capacity to achieve family and community outcomes.

ROMA Goal #6 has three parts. The first is family development, which deals with infants, children, youth and adults. The services range from health care to parenting skills. The second part is emergency services. Emergency services provides services such as utility assistance, food and medical care. The third part is independent living, which provides services for senior citizens and individual with disabilities.

Exhibit XVII shows the aggregated statewide totals for the Target Populations. The data show the number of partners working with the CAAs, the number of individuals enrolled in the programs, and the number of individuals successfully completing the programs. Within the Emergency Services Target Population, emergency energy support remains the most requested form of assistance. The CAAs reported 271,024 individuals received an emergency payment by the Emergency Home Energy Assistance Program (E-HEAP).

The State Performance Measures are incorporated into this ROMA report, pages 22-28. Below each National ROMA Goal, Ohio's 2010 Performance Measures are included (Exhibit XXIV). From the beginning of the ROMA effort, local flexibility in setting outcome measures was emphasized. The data is aggregated according to the number of CAAs using common measures.

Lastly, the Ohio ROMA report includes the CAA Best Practices awards. The Best Practices highlight innovative and effective CAA programs that achieve results for the national ROMA goals. The 2010 awards are found in this ROMA report, pages 29-31.

PY 2010 CSBG Expenditures and Volunteer Hours

ROMA Goal #	Target Population	CSBG Funds	Volunteer Hours
1	Adults needing employment supports	\$2,572,719	38,525
1	People with financial needs/problems	\$890,874	12,407
1	Under/Unemployed people	\$1,065,512	2,792
2	Community improvement & revitalization	\$599,587	6,836
2	Community quality of life & assets	\$363,371	22,467
3	Community empowerment through participation	\$467,688	34,610
5	Agencies increase their capacity to achieve results	\$2,447,438	4,616
6	Child & family development	\$3,290,571	874,466
6	Emergency services	\$8,485,142	83,871
6	Independent living	\$787,840	183,688
Totals		\$20,970,742	1,264,278

Summary of Target Populations grouped by ROMA Goal

ROMA Goal #1 - Low-income people become more self-sufficient

TARGET POPULATION	# of Partners	Projected to Achieve	Participants Enrolled	Achieve Performance	1. Projected # of Program Initiatives or Advocacy Efforts.
Adults needing employment supports	286	28,851	72,718	24,663	
People with financial needs/problems	166	12,374	14,119	9,807	2. Projected # of Community Assets,
Under/Unemployed people	72	6,208	13,442	6,494	Services or Facilities Preserved or Increased.

ROMA Goal #2 - The conditions in which low-income people live are improved

TARGET POPULATION	# of Partners	# of Projects	# of Opportunities	¹ Program Efforts	² Number of Assets
Community improvement & revitalization	128	241	204,553	22	31,056
Community quality of life & assets	183	52	5,317	36	8,059

ROMA Goal #3 - Low-income people own a stake in their community

TARGET POPULATION	# of Partners	Low-Income People Participate in Formal Organizations	Low-Income People Acquire Businesses	Low-Income People Purchase Homes	Low-Income People engage in Non-Governance Activities
Community empowerment through Participation	34	1,248	39	154	842

ROMA Goal #6 - Low-income people, especially vulnerable populations, achieve their potential by strengthening family and other support systems

TARGET POPULATION	# of Partners	Projected to Achieve	# of Participants	Achieve Performance
Child & family development	787	553,886	570,491	544,150

TARGET POPULATION	# of Partners	Food	Emergency Pymts	Shelter	Medical Care	Violence
Emergency services	401	237,223	271,024	1,273	3,676	85
		Legal	Transportation	Disaster Relief	Clothing	Furniture
	531	117,639	54	14,161	2,078	59,071

TARGET POPULATION	# of Partners	Senior Citizens	Disabilities
Independent living	140	28,982	5,192

Exhibit XVII

Exhibit XVIII shows the number of organizations, both public and private, community action actively works with to expand resources and opportunities in order to achieve family and community goals. Exhibit XIX shows the number of professionals and certified trainers working in CAAs

PY 2010 Community Action Partnerships

Non-Profit	1,151
Faith-Based	616
Local Government	605
State Government	200
Federal Government	161
For-Profit Business or Corporation	1,098
Consortiums/Collaboration	245
Housing Consortiums/Collaboration	135
School Districts	422
Institutions of post secondary education/training	162
Financial/Banking Institutions	211
Health Service Institutions	558
Statewide associations or collaborations	1
Total	5,565

Exhibit XVIII

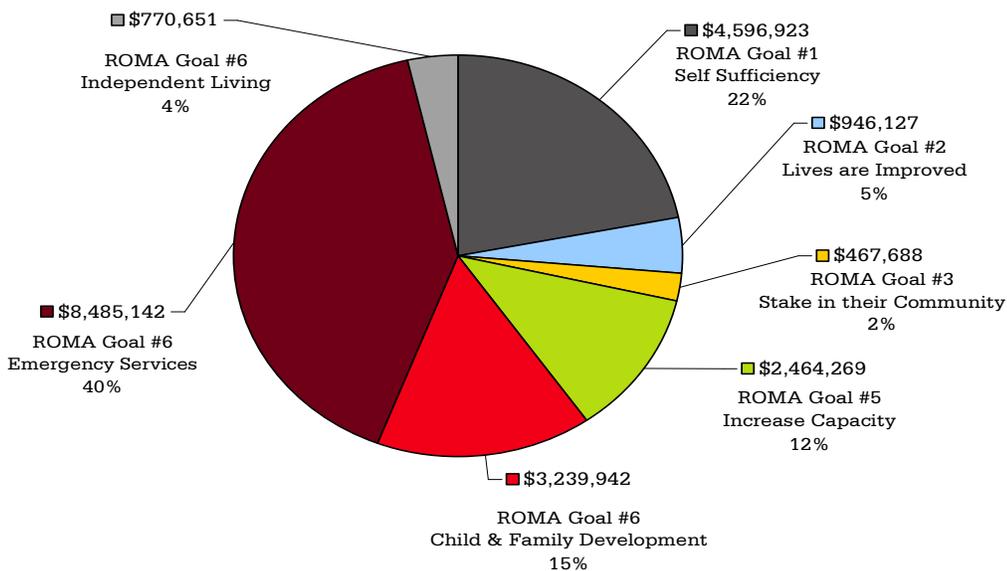
PY 2010 Agency Development Resources

Number of Certified Community Action Professionals (C-CAP)	12
Number of Nationally Certified ROMA Trainers	36
Number of Family Development Trainers	112
Number of Child Development Trainers	391
Number of Staff attending trainings	7,139
Number of Board Members attending trainings	455
Hours of Staff in trainings	147,376
Hours of Board Members in trainings	2,271

Exhibit XIX

Exhibits XX and XXI show CSBG Funds and Volunteer Hours grouped by ROMA Goal. The majority of the CSBG funds reported by the CAAs is used for ROMA Goal #6 - Emergency Services. ROMA Goal #6 - Child and Family Development, accounts for sixty-nine percent (69%) of the volunteer hours reported by CAAs.

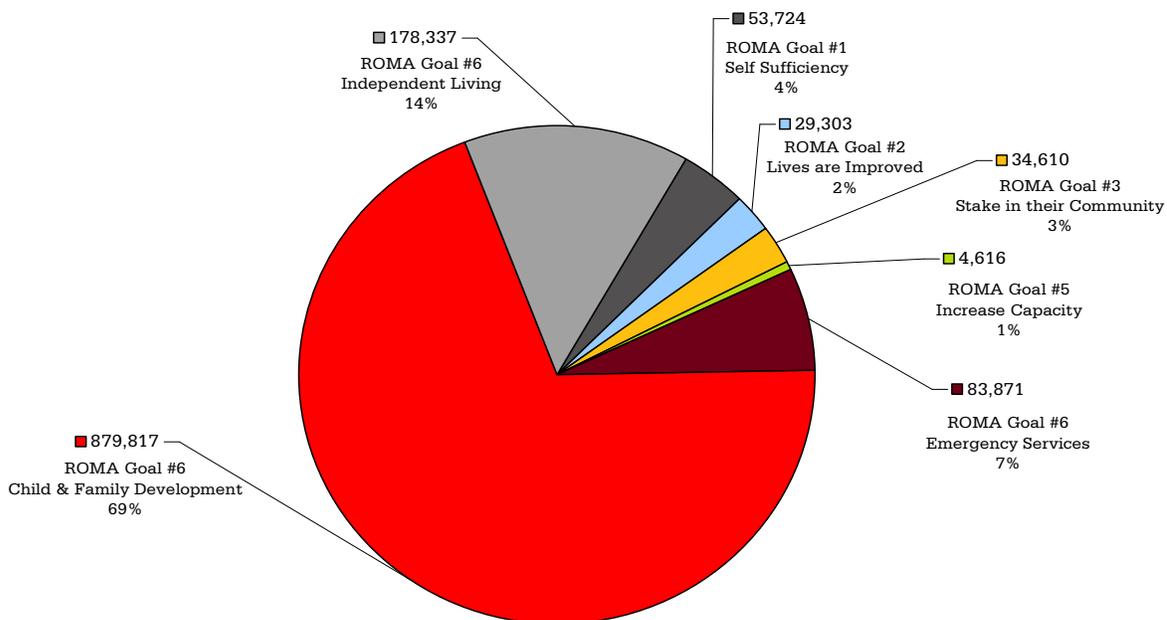
CSBG Funds by ROMA Goal



Total CSBG Funds: \$20,970,742

Exhibit XX

Volunteer Hours by ROMA Goal



Total Volunteer Hours: 1,264,278

Exhibit XXI

Exhibit XXII focuses on detailed information about the services that were provided to low-income people with CSBG resources. Exhibit XXIII demonstrates CSBG resources expended for youth and senior-based programs.

CSBG Expenditures by Service Category

	Service Category	CSBG Funds
1	Employment	\$2,007,887
2	Education	\$606,808
3	Income Management	\$1,160,612
4	Housing	\$774,147
5	Emergency Services	\$8,165,093
6	Nutrition	\$568,784
7	Linkages	\$378,242
8	Self Sufficiency	\$3,148,489
9	Health	\$882,366
10	Other	\$3,278,314

Total \$20,970,742

Please note: A large percentage of nutrition is represented under the emergency services service category.

Exhibit XXII

CSBG Expenditures by Demographic Category

	Demographic Category	CSBG Funds
1	Youth	\$831,044
2	Seniors	\$961,334

Exhibit XXIII

STATE PERFORMANCE MEASURES ROMA GOAL #1

ROMA GOAL 1: LOW-INCOME PEOPLE BECOME MORE SELF-SUFFICIENT

Exhibit XXIV

2010 ROMA GOAL #1 TOTALS

Framework Code	Target Areas	# of Agencies Reporting	Actual Enrolled	Achieve Performance	¹ Customer Benefits
1.1A	Unemployed & obtained job	15	9,992	2,560	\$5,590,126
1.1B	Employed and maintained a job for at Least 90 Days	1	348	128	\$377,194
1.1C	Employed and Obtained an Increase in Employment Income and/or Benefits	2	1,729	1,729	\$0
1.1D	Achieved "Living Wage" Employment and/or Benefits	2	368	101	\$0
1.1E	Customer maintains employment for 12 months	2	111	16	\$0
1.1F	Customer develops or increases a marketable skill	11	1,663	1,296	\$13,959
1.1G	Customer decreases their need for public assistance	4	866	664	\$140,706
1.2A	Obtained skills/competencies required for employment	16	17,246	15,785	\$216,189
1.2B	Completed ABE/GED & received a certificate or diploma	10	1,336	614	\$27,600
1.2C	Completed post-secondary education program and obtained certificate or diploma	1	17	10	\$0
1.2F	Obtained access to reliable transportation and/or driver's license	7	649	574	\$13,330
1.2H	Obtained safe and affordable housing	3	96	39	\$0
1.2J	Obtained non-emergency LIHEAP energy assistance	1	137	119	\$89,297
1.2K	Obtained non-emergency WX energy assistance	1	18	10	\$0
1.2L	Obtained other non-emergency energy assistance (State, local, private energy program.	1	63	25	\$0
1.2M	Increase knowledge of home buying/ownership	6	780	552	\$0
1.2N	Obtain assistance with & overcome multiple barriers to success	15	52,376	6,935	\$115,258
1.3A	Number and percent of participants in tax preparation programs who qualified for any type of Federal or State tax credits	23	11,159	7,983	\$1,524,075

2010 ROMA GOAL #1 TOTALS

Framework Code	Target Areas	# of Agencies Reporting	Actual Enrolled	Achieve Performance	¹ Customer Benefits
1.3C	Number and percent of participants who were enrolled in telephone lifeline and/or energy discounts with the assistance of the agency	2	1,056	907	\$8,940
1.3D	Number and percent of participants demonstrating ability to complete and maintain a budget for over 90 days	9	696	366	\$259,780
1.3E	Number and percent of participants opening an Individual Development Account (IDA) or other savings account	6	113	23	\$23,007
1.3G3	Number and percent of participants purchasing a home with accumulated savings	1	73	25	\$161,999
1.3G4	Number and percent of participants purchasing other assets with accumulated savings	1	3	2	\$5,332
1.3H	Customer receives coordination of benefits for work support and other assistance programs through the Ohio Benefit Bank. (OBB)	9	1,019	501	\$403,457

¹ Amount in \$'s received by customers as Payments, Credits, or Savings

ROMA Goal #1 Totals	149	101,914	40,964	22,052,167
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**STATE PERFORMANCE MEASURES
ROMA GOAL #2**

ROMA GOAL 2: THE CONDITIONS IN WHICH LOW-INCOME PEOPLE LIVE ARE IMPROVED

2010 ROMA Goal #2 Totals

Framework Code	Target Areas	# of Agencies Reporting	# of Projects	# of Opportunities	Program Efforts	Actual Assets
2.1A	Jobs created, or saved from reduction or elimination in the community	2	3	9	0	0
2.1C	Safe & affordable housing units created in the community	21	48	3,290	4	3,994
2.1D	Safe & affordable housing units in the community preserved or improved thru construction, rehab, or weatherization	30	120	7,010	3	760
2.1E	Accessible safe & affordable health care services/facilities created or maintained	6	24	29,793	1	6,901

2010 ROMA Goal #2 Totals

Framework Code	Target Areas	# of Agencies Reporting	# of Projects	# of Opportunities	¹ Program Efforts	² Actual Assets
2.1F	Accessible safe & affordable childcare or child development opportunities created or maintained	2	2	1,057	0	0
2.1G	Accessible before &/or after-school childcare opportunities created or maintained	1	4	4	0	0
2.1H	Accessible new, preserved, or expanded transportation is made available (public or private)	9	18	161,468	7	17,712
2.1I	Preserve or increase educational & training placement opportunities including vocational, literacy, life skills, ABE/GED, & post-secondary education	1	0	0	1	13
2.1J	Customer participates in the EPP & follows it for 6 months	7	13	795	0	0
2.1K	Utilize the energy saving techniques learned through "Consumer Education"	7	7	1113	6	1676
2.1L	Training and technical assistance to disadvantaged businesses to create jobs	1	2	14	0	0
2.2A	Increase in community assets as a result of a change in law, regulation, or policy, which results in improving quality of life	2	4	4	0	0
2.2B	Increase in the availability or preservation of community facilities	3	3	261	1	53
2.2C	Increase in the availability or preservation of community services to improve public health & safety	7	9	3004	8	6603
2.2E	Increase or preservation of neighborhood quality-of-life resources	7	17	30	1	8
2.2F	Customers receive assistance with landlord/tenant disputes	21	19	2018	17	1395

¹ Projected # of program initiatives or advocacy efforts

² Projected # of community assets, services or facilities preserved or increased

ROMA Goal #2 Totals

127	293	209,870	49	39,115
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STATE PERFORMANCE MEASURES ROMA GOAL #3

ROMA GOAL 3: LOW-INCOME PEOPLE OWN A STAKE IN THEIR COMMUNITY

2010 ROMA Goal #3 Totals

Exhibit XXIV, cont'd

Framework Code	Target Areas	# of Agencies Reporting	Low-Income People Participate in Formal Organizations	Low-Income People Acquire Businesses	Low-Income People Purchase Homes	Low-Income People engage in Non-Governance Activities
3.2A	Low-income people participate in formal community organizations, boards, or councils that provide input to decision-making or policy	16	1,124	0	0	103
3.2B	Low-income people acquire businesses due to CAA assistance	7	0	36	0	0
3.2C	Low-income people purchase their own homes due to CAA assistance	9	2	3	154	0
3.2D	Low-income people participate in non-governance activities or groups created or supported by CAA	13	122	0	0	739

ROMA Goal #3 Totals	45	1,248	39	154	842
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STATE PERFORMANCE MEASURES ROMA GOAL #6 – Child & Family Development

ROMA GOAL 6: LOW-INCOME, ESPECIALLY VULNERABLE POPULATIONS, ACHIEVE THEIR POTENTIAL BY STRENGTHENING FAMILY AND OTHER SUPPORTIVE SYSTEMS

2010 ROMA Goal #6 Totals

Framework Code	Target Areas	# of Agencies Reporting	# of Participants	Actual to Achieve
6.3A	Children & infants obtain age appropriate immunizations, medical & dental care	12	16,295	14,953
6.3B	Child & infant health & physical development are improved as a result of adequate nutrition	17	415,637	410,620
6.3C	Children participate in pre-school activities to develop school readiness skills	27	43,542	40,409
6.3D	Children who participate in pre-school activities are developmentally ready to enter kindergarten or 1st grade	17	63,966	55,590
6.3E	Increase the number of well-child medical visits	4	1,494	1,201

2010 ROMA Goal #6 Totals

Exhibit XXIV, cont'd

Framework Code	Target Areas	# of Agencies Reporting	# of Participants	Actual to Achieve
6.3F	Secure health insurance & regular health care	2	646	646
6.3G	Youth improve physical health & development	2	1,915	1,500
6.3H	Youth improve social/emotional development	3	3,026	1,619
6.3I	Youth avoid risk-taking behavior for a defined period of time	1	400	325
6.3J	Youth have reduced involvement with criminal justice system	1	20	18
6.3K	Youth increase academic, athletic or social skills for school success by participating in before or after school programs	6	983	235
6.3L	Youth improve academic performance	4	300	26
6.3N	Youth Graduate &/or move on to the next level of education	4	200	127
6.3O	Youth Achieve multiple goals	4	1,196	1,094
6.3P	Youth Learn to recognize/reject abusive relationships	3	4,378	3,851
6.3Q	Youth Increase their literacy skills	3	50	50
6.3R	Parents & other adults learn & exhibit improved parenting skills	13	4,879	2,800
6.3S	Parents & other adults learn & exhibit improved family functioning skills	6	1,477	127
6.3T	Parents Increase their literacy skills	1	122	76
6.3U	Substance abuse counseling/program	1	680	680
6.3V	Parents Secure health insurance & regular health care	4	5,044	4,880
6.3W	Parents & other adults improve life skills by overcoming multiple barriers	22	4,748	2,849
6.3X	Youth will obtain pre-employment training and/or temporary employment	3	474	474

ROMA Goal #6 Totals

160

571,472

544,150

**STATE PERFORMANCE MEASURES
ROMA GOAL #6 – Emergency Services**

ROMA GOAL 6: LOW-INCOME, ESPECIALLY VULNERABLE POPULATIONS, ACHIEVE THEIR POTENTIAL BY STRENGTHENING FAMILY AND OTHER SUPPORTIVE SYSTEMS

2010 ROMA Goal #6 Totals

Exhibit XXIV. cont'd

Framework Code	Target Areas	# of Agencies Reporting	52
		# Seeking Assistance	# Receiving Assistance
6.2A	Food - pantries, vouchers, holiday food, food stamps, etc.	258,007	237,223
6.2B	Fuel/energy payments - HEAP, PIPP, etc.	498,579	271,024
6.2C	Temporary shelter - rent assistance, homeless programs, (landlord/tenant disputes), etc.	2,949	1,273
6.2D	Medical care - vaccinations, clinic, (prescription assistance)	4,539	3,676
6.2E	Protection from violence - battered women, & children, etc.	114	85
6.2F	Legal assistance	747	531
6.2G	Transportation - gas vouchers, agency provided, one-time repair, etc.	133,850	117,639
6.2H	Disaster relief	57	54

2010 ROMA Goal #6 Totals

Exhibit XXIV, cont'd

Framework Code	Target Areas	# of Agencies Reporting	52
6.2I	Clothing	20,028	14,161
6.2J	Furniture - includes bedding & appliances	2,781	2,078
6.2M	Miscellaneous	62,975	59,071

**STATE PERFORMANCE MEASURES
ROMA GOAL #6 – Independent Living**

ROMA GOAL 6: LOW-INCOME, ESPECIALLY VULNERABLE POPULATIONS, ACHIEVE THEIR POTENTIAL BY STRENGTHENING FAMILY AND OTHER SUPPORTIVE SYSTEMS

2010 ROMA Goal #6 Totals

Framework Code	Target Areas	# of Agencies Reporting	34
		# Receiving Assistance	
6.1A	Senior citizens - any senior specific programs	28,982	
6.1B	Individuals with disabilities - any programs involving disabled persons	5,192	

III. Ohio's Implementation of Results- Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA), cont'd

CAA Best Practices Awards

On February 18, 2011, the Ohio State University John Glenn School of Public Affairs (JGSPA) and the Ohio Association of Community Action Agencies (OACAA) awarded 11 Best Practice Awards at eight different Community Action Agencies.

JGSPA and OACAA developed the Best Practice Awards to honor innovative and effective Community Action Agency programs that measurably meet the needs of their clients, their families and their communities by helping low-income people become more self-sufficient. OACAA and JGSPA asked Ohio CAA executive directors and board chairs to nominate programs within their agencies that produced measurable results for the people and communities they serve.

The Best Practices Awards competition is the first collaborative effort between a major university and a statewide association of Community Action Agencies. This is the ninth year of the program. The Best Practices Awards serve as a showcase for innovative Community Action Agency efforts that make a measurable and life-changing difference.

The Ohio Department of Development's Office of Community Services (OCS) provided support for the OACAA/Glenn Institute Best Practice Awards through its Community Services Block Grant's Training and Technical Assistance grant.

Awards were presented by Cindy Holodnak, Associate Director of Outreach and Engagement for the JGSPA, and Phil Cole, Executive Director of the OACAA.

The winners were:

- Akron Summit Community Action's Development and Planning Department's Research and Evaluation Program.

- Cincinnati-Hamilton County Community Action Agency's Training for Advance Manufacturing Program.
- Community Action Agency of Columbiana County's Farmers and Hunters Feeding the Hungry Program.
- Community Action Wayne Medina's Develop An Array of Revenue Enthusiastically (DARE) Program.
- Community Action Partnership of the Greater Dayton Area's HOPE Café Program.
- Community Action Partnership of the Greater Dayton Area's Foreclosure Prevention Program.
- Supports to Encourage Low Income Families (Butler County) 2010 Group Workcamps/Home Repair Project.
- Supports to Encourage Low Income Families' Getting Ahead Program.
- WSOS Community Action Commission, Inc.'s Silgan Plastics Transition Center.
- WSOS Community Action Commission, Inc.'s Tornado Long-Term Recovery Project.
- WSOS Community Action Commission, Inc.'s Water Operator Skills for Life Program.

Akron Summit Community Action had a vision for its development and planning that reached beyond simply fulfilling grant and legal requirements. The Research and Evaluation process the agency implemented has improved programs, increased funding and boosted customer satisfaction.

"The leadership saw the need to really strengthen this program and they've done a wonderful job of really emphasizing the research and evaluation," Holodnak said.

“They’ve conducted it in an incredibly, comprehensive, detailed way.”

Historically, individual programs collected their own data relevant to their programs to write proposals and guide programming. ASCA Development and Planning saw the need for a centralized source of data, which both ensured the data’s reliability and strengthened collaborations across departments and with partner agencies. These practices have gone above and beyond basic requirements and seek to get an intensive, in-depth understanding of the community and of the services the agency is providing relative to community needs.

ASCA has used the centralized data to make program improvements and to develop grant proposals which resulted in new funding. ASCA President and CEO Malcolm Costa praised his staff for the diligent implementation of this program. He said it speaks to the need to remain vigilant to community conditions.

“It is our responsibility to continually assess the conditions of poverty in our communities and transform ourselves and communicate that,” Costa said.

Cincinnati-Hamilton County Community Action Agency worked to close a growing skills gap with its program, Training for Advanced Manufacturing.

“Many of the people in our community were surprised the Community Action Agency had jumped on this and was running this type of program,” said President and CEO Gwen L. Robinson-Benning.

While profitable manufacturing industries become more sophisticated and complex, the agency found the Cincinnati region was home to many workers whose skills were lagging. Using stimulus funding, the Agency used the national certified production technician training offered by the Manufacturing Skill Standards Council (MSSC). MSSC offers a nationwide, portable, computer-based system for certifying front-line production workers.

“Here is an opportunity for low-income families to get a living wage and to move into becoming taxpayers and voters,” said Steve Schumacher, program director. Based on industry-defined and federally-endorsed national standards, MSSC offers workers an opportunity to demonstrate that they have acquired the skills needed in high-growth, technology intensive jobs of the 21st century. Eighty-nine people have completed the program and 40 have obtained jobs as a result.

Community Action Agency of Columbiana County was honored for its work with Farmers and Hunters Feeding the Hungry to stock its food pantry and the Columbiana County Job and Family Services Department’s food pantry with venison.

“If you do run a food pantry, this is one of the easiest things to do,” said **Community Services Director Ruth Allison** to more than 250 Community Action colleagues from around the state as she accepted the award. “Hunters want to feed the hungry.”

Since its manufacturing economy collapsed in the 1970s, Columbiana County has consistently had unemployment and poverty levels higher than Ohio’s average. In 2010, unemployment was at 11.2 percent, 15 percent of the county’s population was receiving Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (food stamps) and 52 percent of the county’s public school children were eligible for free or reduced lunches. This high rate of poverty means the CAA and JFS food pantries are busy.

Meat is the most expensive item for the food pantries and the item most in demand by the target population. Seeking a cheaper source of protein, CAA staff found Farmers and Hunters Feeding the Hungry and began working with its small local chapter in 2005.

“This is a locally developed and innovative way to provide meat to needy families,” Allison said. “It works in Columbiana County because of the abundance of deer, the popularity of hunting and the acceptance of venison by the food pantry clients.”

CAA and JFS promoted the program to hunters through the Columbiana County Federation of Conservation Clubs. Hunters then take deer

they have killed to approved meat processors. CAA and JFS raised funds to cover processing fees of \$75 per deer. The Ohio Division of Wildlife has also provided matching funds. Meat processors have donated freezer space and the Lisbon Eagles provided new industrial-sized refrigerator and freezer for the CAA's food pantry.

In the 2009-2010 hunting season, CAA and JFS distributed 2,488 packages of venison to 1,541 families. The program has grown tremendously seeing a four-fold increase from the 2008 - 2009 hunting season. The meat is distributed in small packages, which allows clients to be flexible in how they use it. Each client receives an average of three pounds. Recipes are also included.

Community Action Wayne/Medina (CAWM) hit upon a simple yet unique solution to address the more competitive environment found in grant funding today: the DARE group, Develop an Array of Revenue Enthusiastically. "DARE grew out of the organization's recognition that they were in an increasingly competitive grant environment," Holodnak said. "They decided to form a review team that would analyze funding opportunities."

With decreasing revenues among many community entities, both competition and collaboration for those funds has increased. All grants and other funding sources are more competitive so CAWM management staff needed to be able to identify and discuss potential funding sources, increase funding and respond to the changing needs of its community. The DARE group meets twice each month to identify current community needs, review available funding and discuss potential partners.

"This is fairly simple but it is a Best Practice that agencies do not take the time to implement," Holodnak added.

The group also created an "RFP checklist" which tracks the progress of each funding application and ensures that all internal parties involved are on the same page. Additionally, the group has reached out to other agencies and entities in the community to collaborate on grant applications and programming or to pass

on information about opportunities not appropriate for the agency.

"When we find possible resources that are more appropriate for other community agencies, we forward that information and offer our assistance to them," said CAWM President/CEO Charles Chipps.

Community Action Partnership Greater Dayton Area's HOPE (Helping Others Prepare for Employment) Café offers paid training/apprenticeships in catering, food service and meal preparation to homeless adults at its commercial kitchen in Xenia.

The goal is that each apprentice can take the knowledge and experience he has gained and obtain a job in food service that will allow him to find safe affordable housing and become a productive, contributing member of the community.

"Working with homeless people in our county from several different shelters has been a bit of a task," said program manager, Gale Hutchinson. "But one of the things that I've found throughout this process is that if you meet people where they are and allow them to walk with you, that makes them much more open to learning and taking what they've learned on to help them as they travel down the road to self sufficiency."

The environment is unique, because HOPE Café operates out of a functioning restaurant. Each apprentice interacts with the community and is paid minimum wage. Stimulus funds started the program but it generates its own revenue and is on a five-year plan to become self-supporting.

"Since 2007, Dayton and the Miami Valley have had one of the highest foreclosure rates in the state," Holodnak said presenting a second award to CAP Dayton.

Housing counselors at CAP Dayton saw the foreclosure crisis coming and prepared by opening a Homeowners Foreclosure Prevention/Intervention Program, receiving the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Certification as an Approved Housing Counseling Agency in 2007 and

arranging HUD and other training for all of its housing counselors.

The program has served 1,400 low-income homeowners and has a success rate of 75 percent of curing homeowner's foreclosure crisis. The low-income homeowners are able to stay in their homes due to CAP's assistance with loan modifications which also lowered payments and made the homes more affordable. Additionally, CAP counselors have been able to convey the importance of developing and sticking with a crisis budget.

Supports to Encourage Low-income Families (SELF) successfully met the need for home repairs in its community while spurring community involvement, revitalization and collaboration. The Group Work camps project in the City of Hamilton began in October 2008 with the application process. The camp itself took place July 4 through 10, 2010 and included 100 national volunteers as well as 287 local volunteers.

"This is one of those projects that garnered tremendous goodwill and support from a broad section of the community," said Jeff Diver, SELF's Executive Director. "It's also one of those events you'll probably remember for the rest of your life."

The second and fourth wards of the city were chosen for the project because of a high number of identified code violations as well as a low-income population that also lacked the skills and physical strength to perform their own repairs. At the end of the camp week, 36 homeowners had received home repairs and improvements. More than 5,925 hours have been logged to do the repairs.

SELF will repeat the experience in Middletown July 10-16, 2011.

SELF received a second award for its work, begun in 2006, to form a Bridges Out of Poverty Coalition to seek ways in which all community social services agencies could integrate the work of Ruby Payne's Bridges Out of Poverty framework and Getting Ahead.

"The goal of the Getting Ahead program is to teach those in poverty how to break their own cycles," Diver said. "It's great to see their self-

realization of what resources they want to build on in order to escape poverty permanently."

The program is participant driven and features 15-weeks of interactive classes and a nationally-recognized course book. Since the workshops began at SELF in 2009, 54 people have joined the program in six rounds of classes. Forty have graduated and 33 are actively working with the program on the resource goals they developed during the course.

"It has a lot of promise for really, in the long-haul, helping our clients to achieve their dreams," Diver said.

In April 2010, Silgan Plastics Corporation in Port Clinton, Ottawa County, announced the closure of its plant. In response, **WSOS Community Action**, in partnership with the Ottawa County Improvement Corporation and with the assistance of the National Employment Law Project (NELP), initiated a demonstration project that focused on a Rapid Response Transition Center operated by dislocated workers in a peer-to-peer support system.

"We took the approach two-fold," said Stephanie Kowal, Ottawa County Director of Job and Family Services, which partnered with WSOS. "One, that no one agency had all the resources, so there was a lot of collaboration in the community. And the other was that we took the services to the people that needed them rather than expecting them to come to us. I think that really made a big difference."

The peer-to-peer model using former dislocated workers as peer counselors to provide information, advocacy and support. To make it easier for the employees, WSOS and its partners were able to persuade officials at Silgan to house the center in the plant. In addition to the peer counselors, other community support staff came to the site to provide services including: resume updating, Internet job search assistance, GEDs, and referrals to higher education programs.

Since June 1, 69 of the 150 potentially dislocated workers have sought services at the

transition center. Sixteen have found other jobs and a total of 897 requests for various services have been made. There is also a follow up component to the program. Counselors stay in touch with the former Silgan employees so they remain supported.

WSOS was also honored for its response to a disaster that struck the community last summer. Late in the evening of June 5, 2010, Wood and Ottawa Counties were struck by several strong tornados. Seven people were killed and a wide path of destruction was left. WSOS stepped up immediately sending its family advocate to begin assessing the needs of the more than 150 families affected by the natural disaster.

“One of the significant outcomes included the ability of WSOS to secure funding within a 24-hour period and to have the funds available within two weeks of the disaster,” Holodnak said.

A collaboration of inter-agency teams was developed in each county with WSOS a leader of the effort using its case management experience to match services with needs. The greatest demands were for housing, clothing, food, medicine and transportation. With so many needs and residents uncertainty, a centralized location was needed to organize volunteers, donations, requests, questions and all aspects of recovery.

Even before the funding was available, WSOS' family advocate was among the families daily helping to determine their needs, removing debris, assisting with applications, referrals and anything else that was necessary. As a result of these efforts, 182 households have received assistance including: housing materials, contractor services, insurance deductibles, rental assistance, medical bills, school supplies, clothing, personal care items, household supplies, food, appliance, furniture, vehicle repairs, clean up services, mold removal, storage and mental health services. Visa gift cards of \$500 each have been distributed to those on the disaster list thanks to funding from the Community Services Block

The Water Operator Training Program was established in 2008 after the Community Development Department at WSOS CAC identified that a shortage of water operators nationwide, combined with the fact that entry level water operators can earn a living wage, represented a good opportunity for low-income WSOS clients. The shortage of operators is expected to become more severe in the future because of a lack of available training and the general failure of the industry to actively recruit new workers. WSOS learned about the problem through its Ohio Rural Community Assistance Program. Rural communities are expected to be hit hard by the shortage.

To date, there have been two classes with a total of 18 participants completing and graduating from the classes. WSOS partnered with the Operator Training Committee of Ohio and used its already industry accepted curriculum. The 16-week course included 60 hours of OTCO's basic water and water distribution courses, 12 hours of Ohio Safety Administration training, eight hours of training in back flow, 14 hours of electrical training and the Red Cross CPR/AED and First Aid training.

Findlay Water Treatment Plant Supervisor Jeff Newcomer said the program enabled him to hire people he knew he'd be able to retain rather than invest in training people who were unproven.

The Ohio Association of Community Action Agencies represents the 50 Community Action Agencies around the state which serve the needs of low-income people in all of Ohio's 88 counties. Ohio's Community Action network creates jobs, builds communities and meets local needs for meals, health care and shelter. The agencies administer more than 450 million in resources aimed at alleviating the problems of poverty in Ohio's communities. They employ more than 6,000 people and provide service to nearly 800,000 Ohioans. Programs include Head Start, home heating assistance, weatherization, food pantries and emergency shelters.



**Department of
Development**

Office of Community Services

Report on the Federal Fiscal Year 2011 Community Services Block Grant Administrative Activities

REPORT ON THE FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2011 COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

Part 2 Administrative Activities

I. Training and Technical Assistance

Training and Technical Assistance (T&TA) is the core of the OCS' approach in administering the Community Services Block Grant. It underpins the partnership between the State and the local community action network. For many years, Ohio has supported its T&TA programs with the T&TA Fund. The T&TA Fund is comprised of a set-aside from the formula allocation and with returned funds (funds remitted within the two-year federal expenditure period).

Through T&TA, OCS implements new federal requirements such as Results Oriented Management for Accountability (ROMA), enhances existing management and program delivery systems, addresses management deficiencies when they occur, or supports special projects or events. One special project with continued support is the web-based Ohio Community Energy Assistance Network (OCEAN) project discussed on page 37.

All recipients of CSBG funds, or state CAA association, can apply for T&TA grants. Although there is no limit on project amounts, awards are usually small and for targeted projects. The projects can focus on individual agency needs or provide regional or statewide training programs. The T&TA grants often address improvements to agency systems such as program development, personnel management, fiscal operations, program operations, board training, strategic planning, and computing enhancements.

In FY 2011, the OCS approved a variety of CAA projects through its T&TA program. Exhibit XXV provides a table of all T&TA grants awarded during the year that transpired since the preparation of the last State Plan. Thirteen (13) awards were made.

A complete listing of the T&TA projects can be found on page 36, Exhibit XXV. 2011 T&TA funded projects have been utilized for two primary purposes.

The funds were utilized for tornado and flood emergency intervention services and to assist with three troubled community action agencies. MYCAP's board and Interim Executive Management Team was funded to assist with agency staff and program restructuring, NOCAC provided technical and program administration service to the Van Wart County commissioners. Erie Huron CAA provided planning and management services to Richland County public officials. All three of these technical intervention grants have resulted in the revitalization of these community action programs.

The tornado and food relief efforts allowed local CAAs to assist with disasters that devastated families leaving them homeless. CAAs were able to assist families clean up and obtain emergency housing assistance.

Ohio Benefit Bank Partnership:

The OCS continued the expansion of the partnership with the OBB by again encouraging CAAs to provide OBB outreach and client applications via the OBB web portal. In 2010, CAA network assisted over 7,000 households with the OBB benefits. This resulted in over \$9,846,256 that was brought to these households in the form of tax returns and supplemental nutrition assistance program funds. The average household received \$360 in food stamp benefits and over \$800 in tax returns.

The three recent rounds of the OBB/T&TA grant effort along with the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funds for benefits coordination and enrollment activities have helped cement the partnerships at the local level. The OCS provided ARRA Benefits Enrollment grants to assist with the OBB outreach and enrollment activities. OCS has also coordinated outreach and client education services with local OCS energy assistance providers. For example Gallia-Meigs and Jackson-Vinton CAAs incorporate OBB into HEAP appointments and do Quick Checks to apply for other resources.

OCATO Training Partnership:

The Ohio Community Action Training Organization (OCATO) continues its efforts to build the capacity of Ohio CAAs by conducting two statewide PY 2011 Training and Technical Assistance Program conferences that attract nearly 400 CAA staff. OCATO also conducts an annual Financial Officers and Human Resources Training Workshop that will train nearly 80 CAA staff. These trainings take place in August 2011.

The staff of OCATO and peer CAA internal consultants have also developed a financial literacy curriculum and certification program for the Ohio CAA network that will be integrated into all CAA programs. OCATO staff continues to provide strategic planning services for CAA boards and staff. Peer trainings also assist with local ROMA training sessions.

Training Academy:

Another major use of the T&TA resource is the Appalachian Leadership Academy which is implemented by the Corporation for Ohio Appalachian Development. The Appalachian Leadership Academy provides Professional

Leadership development opportunities to mid-level managers of nonprofit and public agencies through a practical, hands-on, skill building curriculum. The 12-month curriculum includes monthly interactive workshops, homework assignments, an individual project, and a mentoring program. The curriculum is comprised of five "Core Competencies" or skill areas identified as being essential for future leaders. The Core Competencies are: self-knowledge, visioning, human resource management, effective communication and effective management.

Practitioners within the community action network, as well as professionals and academicians from local agencies and universities, teach these monthly workshops.

One of the most powerful outcomes of these training programs is the establishment of networks within and among community development organizations. By August 2011, over 430 people will have completed training programs. Academy alumni are engaged through ongoing professional development activities, through an interactive website, and by the mentoring of current participants.

FY 2011 Training and Technical Assistance Program

Agency	Amount	Purpose
OCATO - two-year	\$1,286,945	Two conferences, CAA workshops, strategic planning on-site.
Erie Huron	\$50,200	Planning assistance transition of Richland County services to Erie Huron.
WSOS	\$140,000	Tornado Recovery Wood-Ottawa Counties.
Lorain	\$38,500	Create Parent holding company for Lorain and Erie Huron. CAAs - administrative efficiencies.
NOCAC	\$29,450	Tornado assistance to Fulton county.
COAD	\$75,000	ALA Leadership Training.
NOCAC	\$19,460	Interim services to Van Wert CAC for HWAP, HEAP, and CSBG.
Lima	\$8,500	Succession Planning Academy for Leadership Excellence.
MYCAP	\$331,496	Board Training Interim Executive Management Team. Agency restructuring services.
WSOS	\$25,000	Seneca Flood recovery assistance.
IMPACT	\$173,585	Breathing Association medical services via Mobile Medical Clinic.
CLS	\$25,000	Flooding Assistance to Logan County.
Scioto	\$20,541	Medical and Dental to electronic soft-ware, database conversion.

\$2,223,677

Participants in the leadership programs represent community action agencies, non-profit, local and state government agencies. Most enrollees have between 5 and 10 years' experience with their current employer. A typical class is comprised of 25% males and 75% females, with their education backgrounds ranging from a high-school diploma to a masters degree.

OCEAN Project:

The OCEAN project is a collaborative partnership between the Ohio Department of Development (Development) and the Corporation for Appalachian Development (COAD), a state organization that represents many of Ohio's CAAs. The project is governed by a board comprised of representatives of the CAAs and weatherization providers. With this project, the OCEAN team wants to maximize service delivery and minimize response time for the many Ohioans who receive multiple services from the CAAs. This will be accomplished through the creation of a web-based application for tracking client services, reporting program outcomes, and for sharing information.

Integration of web technology in the delivery of assistance programs will improve the means for OCEAN partners to do business. The central, statewide database of customers will enable Development and related CAAs to track multi-services offered to families and to identify gaps in services.

The OCEAN partners have established a relationship with the development team to assist them with implementing the project design. After consultation among the OCEAN partners, membership surveys, and on-site visits the project became a modular design based on the commonalities between the Home Energy Assistance Program (HEAP), Emergency Home Energy Assistance Program (E-HEAP), Percentage of Income Payment Plan (PIPP), Community Services Block Grant (CSBG), Results-Oriented Management for Accountability (ROMA), Universal Service Fund (USF), and Home Weatherization Assistance Program (HWAP) assistance programs. Because of the project scope, it was decided to complete the modules in phases as described below.

Client Intake and Client Tracking

A **central database** complete with data entry capabilities and reports to support capture of common information found on the combined energy assistance and community services block grant applications, as well as information necessary to support other social programs offered by the CAAs.

This module will further provide the capability to define the budgets, eligibility requirements and client tracking functions to support the various assistance programs. It will also provide the current interfaces to financial systems and utility providers. This central database will serve as the hub for the various assistance program modules that will provide program specific functions and reports to complete the OCEAN system.

Bill Payment Assistance: [HEAP; E-HEAP; and PIPP]

This module will work in conjunction with the Client Intake and Client Tracking Module to allow full functionality for the above-mentioned programs.

OCEAN Phase II:

CSBG and other Social Programs; ROMA provides the specific reports and database structures for the CSBG and related programs and ROMA assistance programs. This module will work in addition to the Client Intake and Client Tracking Module to allow full functionality for the above-mentioned programs.

Home Weatherization Assistance Program: HWAP; Electric Partnership Program (EPP); and USF provide the specific reports, functions and database structures for the HWAP, EPP and USF assistance programs. This module will work in addition to the Client Intake and Client Tracking Module to allow full functionality for the above mentioned programs.

Regulated Utility Interface: Provide the interfaces to support data collection and processing of applicants for the E-HEAP, HWAP, PIPP, and USF programs. Examples of features include collection of utility bill data regarding applicants, transfer program payments to utility companies, and to register applicants for PIPP.

I. Training and Technical Assistance, cont'd

Electronic Sources to Verify Applicant Supplied Information: Provide interfaces to other agencies that allow verification of an applicant's information. Examples of potential information verification sources include the following: Social Security, veterans benefits, unemployment benefits, child support, workers compensation, and county records.

IVR/ACD Enhancements

This module is to provide greater interconnectivity with the current Interactive Voice Recognition and Automated Call Distribution (IVR/ACD) system. The design would include using the information contained in the central database to provide users with greater capabilities for entering and verifying information.

Assistance and Support

Provide agencies with support when data and system problems occur, as well a series of "Help" functions to assist the staff of the various agencies with questions regarding the use of the web-based application.

Broadband Access

Assist with the development strategies and implement solutions that ensures broadband internet access for participating OCEAN partners.

Phase II Update

The OCS provided ARRA Benefits and Enrollment grants to 16 CAAs to support the Community Services Program (CSP) Early Adapter Program. The early adapters are CAAs that agreed to participate with testing the functionality of the OCEAN Community Service Program(CSP). The lessons learned from the early adapters will greatly impact the success and implementation of the program.

After several years of experience with the OCEAN software use for energy assistance programs the community action network is transitioning all agency programs to the OCEAN /CSP environment. This will allow agencies to set-up all community service programs in the

OCEAN software. This will also allow for management and accounting for all agencies program assistance activities. The set-up and tracking of all agency community service programs will be the essential service this software will provide. Most importantly agencies will apply for Community Services program funding via the OCEAN / CSP software. All grant management services will be conducted in the e-Grant environment.

Throughout 2011 OCS has been working to set up agency CSP programs to prototype the software. In August and September OCS will train over 250 CAA staff on the use of the new CSBG/CSP software. All CSBG grant applications, grant reviews will be completed electronically. The 2012-13 CSBG grant will be implemented and managed through the new OCEAN Community Services programs software.

II. Community Action Agencies

In 2010 and 2011, the OCS worked closely with the Van Wert, Richland and Mahoning county CAAs to address program deficiencies.

NOCAC / Van Wert County

In July 2010 NOCAC responded to a request from the Van Wert County commissioners for assistance to restructure several community service programs. Northwest Ohio CAC (NOCAC) was able to provide staff and leadership to the county to revitalize their programs. In November 2010 the local officials decided to associate with NOCAC. In January 2011 Van Wert officially joined NOCAC. Local stakeholders are pleased with the administrative and program efficiencies that have been realized from this merger.

CCEDC/Richland County

In April 2008, the OCS designated Central City Economic Development Council, Inc. (CCEDC) as the permanent CAA for Richland County. In 2009, the OCS and OCATO provided extensive staff and board training sessions to build CCEDC capacity to administer and implement OCS programs.

As a result of improper management and the lack of board governance, the OCS de-designated CCEDC as a community action agency. Erie-Huron CAC became the interim CSBG Service provider for Richland County in June, 2010. In January 2011 Erie Huron became the designated,

official CAA for Richland County. Richland public officials and local stakeholders have been very pleased with provision of community services.

MYCAP/Mahoning County

Beginning last fall, the Office of Community Services has been working more closely with the Mahoning-Youngstown Community Action Partnership (MYCAP). A program evaluation/compliance review and an audit were conducted, and the follow-up reports identified various problems with: board composition and governance issues; personnel issues/procedures and performance evaluations; and financial procedures.

OCS staff has provided ongoing training and technical assistance to the MYCAP Board and Staff and has directed them to reprogram their ARRA grant dollars to Direct Emergency Services, Youth Enrichment – Summer Programming, Training and Technical Assistance, Food Bank and Rural Support Services – Transportation.

The re-planning of the CSBG services should occur as a component of the planned board trainings and will be used as a vehicle to reacquaint the board with the mission of CSBG and community action agencies. Each MYCAP board member has provided OCS with a signed CSBG program assurance.

OCS assisted MYCAP with a training assistance grant to hire an Interim Executive Management Team. This team has worked closely with the re-energized Board to restructure agency programs and executive leadership.

Recently the ODOD removed the high risk stature for MYCAP due to the board and management improvements that have been implemented. The agency is working hard with local collaborative community service efforts.

II. State Partnerships

National Activities:

Staff from the OCS participates in national organizations that advocate for CAA-administered programs. The Office Chief serves on the board of the National Energy Directors Association.

State Activities:

Our Assistant Director serves on the Ohio Earned Income Tax Credit Task Force. The Ohio CAA network supports the work with the Ohio Benefit Bank. Ohio has 39 CAAs and partners with community-based organizations to provide access to benefits enrollment and financial resources.

IV. ARRA Implementation

The OCS major effort in 2010 was the implementation of the CSBG American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Program. When the stimulus program was announced in February 2009, the OCS staff began right away to modify the standard CSBG grantee application and to implement the \$38,976,102 in stimulus funds for the period June 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010.

OCS kicked off the program with an all-day training on May 21, 2009 for the community action agencies. Since the beginning of the program OCS has conducted three training sessions and two webinars that involved updating and educating grantees on ARRA program implementation and financial accountability.

OCS completed the review of ARRA grant applications and began on-site program evaluations in April 2010. OCS has also completed quarterly ARRA 1512 job and vendor reporting.

The Ohio Association of Community Action Agencies has also prepared monthly newsletter updates on ARRA/CSBG progress and featured local innovative ARRA projects.

Fortunately, OCS was able to fill three vacant field representative positions in December 2009 to bring the field unit to six full-time positions. These staff members have been key in implementing the new ARRA program. They have completed ARRA grant revision requests and conducted on-site monitoring.

In May 2010, the OCS sent notices to ARRA grantees that were not reaching their spending plan to advise that funds be shifted to emergency services to avoid the return of ARRA funds that will be closed out on November 16, 2010. Demand for emergency services is at an all-time high in Ohio.

All CSBG/ARRA grant documents are tracked and filed separately from Regular CSBG Funds.

V. Review of the State CSBG Program by Other Agencies

The State of Ohio Auditor conducted its most recent audit of the Ohio Department of Development (I.D. #31-6402047) for the period ending June 30, 2010, with respect to the proper expenditure of CSBG Funds. There were no issues related to the CSBG program.

In July 2007, the federal Office of Community Services conducted an evaluation of the Community Services Block Grant Program. The evaluation focused on both program and fiscal compliance with the applicable provisions of the Community Services Block Grant Act. There were no major findings shared at the exit conference.

The HHS/ARRA-CSBG Monitoring took place on July 12-15, 2010. There were no reportable issues identified. The ARRA grant was closed-out November 16, 2010 and the final ARRA report was issued December 2010.



**Department of
Development**

Office of Community Services

Fiscal Year 2012 State Plan Community Services Block Grant

STATE OF OHIO COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT STATE PLAN FOR FY 2010

Ohio requires that each CSBG grantee update its needs assessment as a part of the annual community services plan development. Likewise, the OCS provides the following poverty profile as a foundation for its State Plan.

I. Poverty in Ohio:

In May 2011, The Ohio Association of Community Action Agencies released "The State of Poverty in Ohio A Path to Recovery" that was prepared by the Community Research Partners. This report is located at www.oacaa.org.

According to the report:

"The national recession of 2007-2009 deepened the problems of an Ohio economy that had lagged behind the nation's since the mid 1990's. Statewide, more than 430,000 jobs were lost during 40 consecutive months of year-over-year unemployment (ODJFS). As predicted in the State of Poverty in Ohio report, this job loss contributed to a large increase in the poverty rate. In 2009, the Ohio poverty rate was 15.2%, the highest rate since 1994 and 16th highest among the 50 states. From 2007 to 2009 an additional 246,000 Ohioans fell below the poverty line, with a total of more than 1.7 million persons in poverty in 2009 (U.S. Census Bureau).

Due to the recent economic downturn it will be interesting to study the relationship between unemployment rates as they correlate to the recent information on poverty in Ohio. The report by The Ohio Anti-Poverty Task Force titled "Strategic Recommendations for Expanding Opportunity and Reducing Poverty in Ohio" will also serve as a guide to Ohio anti-poverty actions.

According to the 2000 Census, poverty in Ohio was at its lowest rate in twenty years (see Exhibits XXVI and XXVII).(PLEASE NOTE: 2010 Census poverty data will be released Fall of 2011) Based on the rate of 10.6%, the 2000 census estimated that 1,178,698 Ohioans live below the poverty threshold. Children remained the most vulnerable segment of the population. Of all children below the age of eighteen, fourteen percent (14%) were poor. This, too, was the lowest rate of poverty seen among Ohio's children in two decades. Of all Ohio poor, over one-third or 396,540 were children.

In April 2007, the Ohio Department of Development released "The Ohio Poverty Report". This annual publication used the 2006 American Community Survey (ACS) to update the decennial census. The following were among the findings from the report.

An estimated 1,392,000 people (12.3%) in Ohio were poor in 2005.

An estimated 304,000 families (9.7%) in Ohio were poor in 2005.

ACS data for 2004-2005 show significant increases in poverty rates since 1999 for some counties and cities; but not others; poverty rates also appear higher for some summary types of areas; notably urban and metropolitan.

Poverty rates vary with circumstances: families with children, as well as families with no one working full-time-year-round are at greater risk of poverty than families with no children and families with at least one adult working full-time-year-round.

Exhibits XXVI and XXVII describe the poverty conditions of populations in Ohio based on the findings of the 2000 Census and the ACS. Exhibit XXVI, on page 43, compares, historically, the federal poverty rate and the state rate. The Ohio poverty rate has generally been lower than the national rate. Exhibit XXVII compares the state poverty rate with the state unemployment rate for the same time period. As expected, the poverty rate in Ohio generally declines when the unemployment rate shows a similar trend.

According to the 2000 Census, the highest poverty rates for Ohio counties remained concentrated in the Appalachian region. Athens county had the highest poverty rate of 31.5%. The city of Athens was the poorest place in the state with a poverty rate of 51.9%. Of the twenty-one (21) counties with the highest poverty rates, seventeen are located in Appalachia.

Exhibit XXIV shows the poverty rate growth in Ohio between 1980 and 2009. The national poverty rate is provided for comparison.

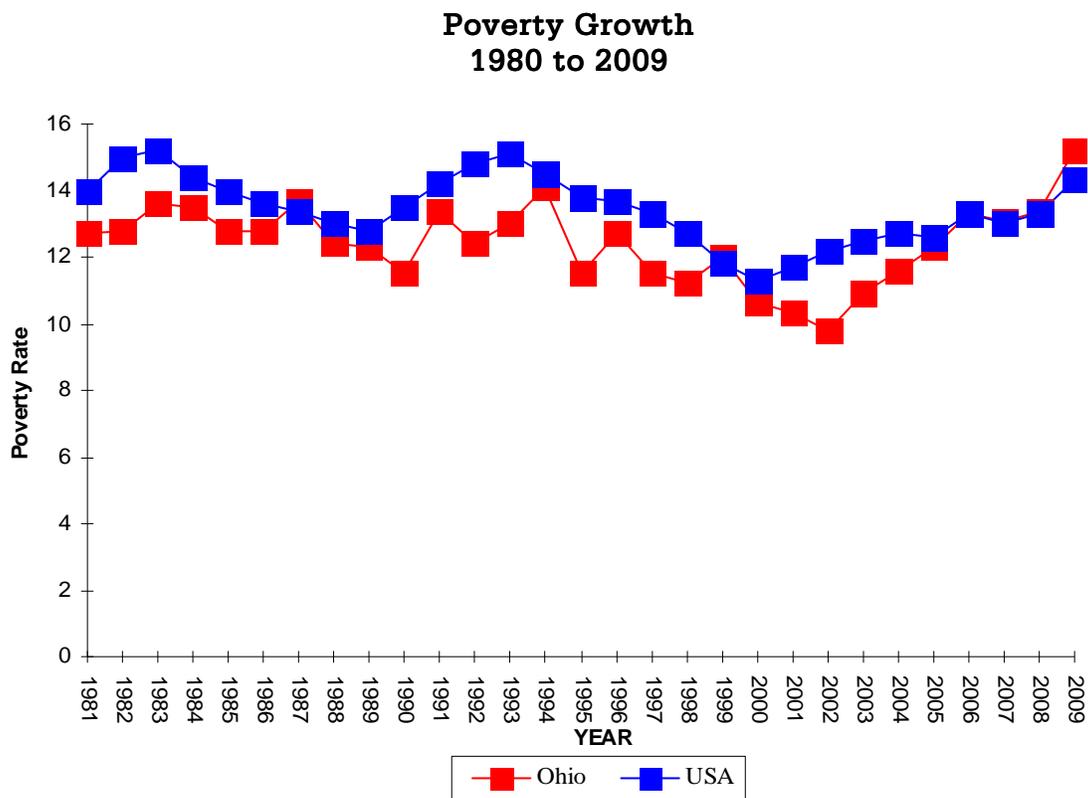


Exhibit XXVI

Exhibit XXV contrasts the poverty rates and unemployment rates for the same time period. Although the unemployment roster has declined, it is clear that many jobs pay low wages, which are insufficient to allow families to best poverty.

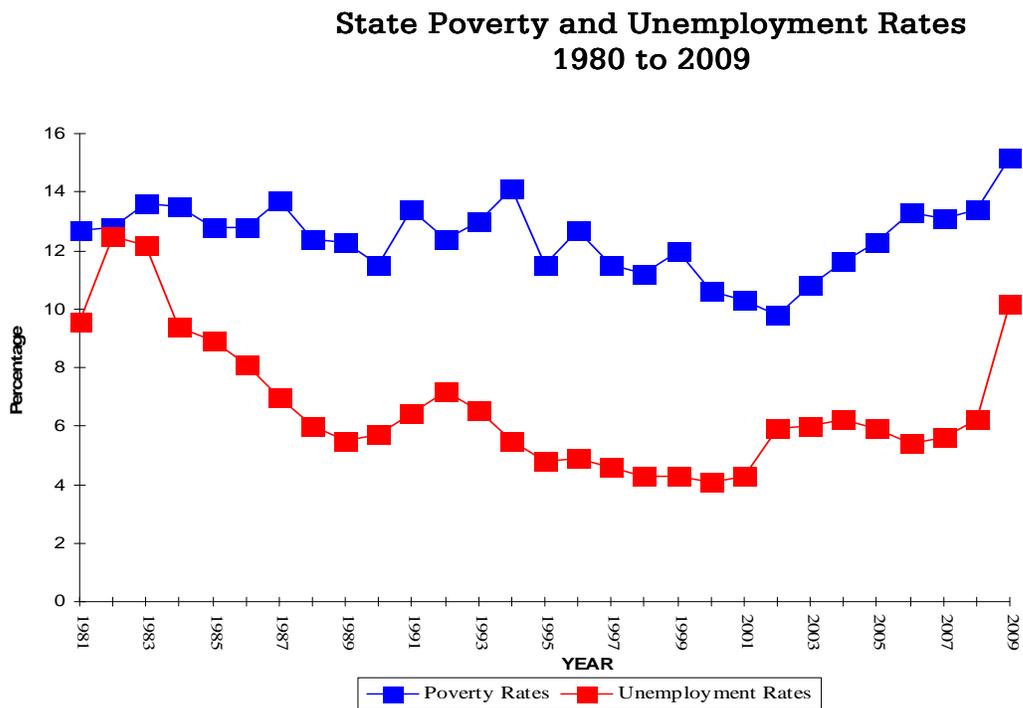


Exhibit XXVII

I. Poverty in Ohio, continued

The largest numbers of poor were concentrated in the urban, central cities. The three largest cities in Ohio all show high rates of poverty: Cleveland (17.1%), Columbus (14.7%), and Cincinnati (14.0%). Over one-third of the poor, resided in Ohio's three largest counties: Cuyahoga, Franklin, and Hamilton.

Families with children where the heads of the households are female are more likely to live in poverty. Statewide, the poverty rate for these families was 34.6%. In some of the Appalachian counties, such as Scioto, Meigs, Vinton, and Belmont, the rates of poverty for these families exceeded fifty percent (50%).

The results of the Ohio Family Health "Survey" called to question the accuracy of the 2000 Census in estimating Ohio's poor. The Survey was commissioned by the Ohio Department of Health and the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (ODJFS) and gathered 2004 income information. Based on a large population sample, the Survey found that 1,816,964 persons (17%) in Ohio were poor. Thus, 54% more persons were identified as poor than the census results. Since the census was compiled in 1999, data from the Survey are perhaps more reliable as they measure the impact of Ohio's economic recession that occurred from 1998-2004.

Ohio had a record high poverty rate of 13.3% in 2006, with nearly 1.5 million persons in poverty, up from nearly 1.2 million in 1999.

Ohioans with the highest 2006 poverty rates were: young children and young adults (23%), single female-headed families (40%), black or African American persons (30%), and Hispanic/Latino persons (22%). Ohio had 16.8 foreclosure filings in 2007 for every 1,000 households.

Welfare reform in Ohio has resulted in large numbers of persons leaving public assistance. It is not yet known how many were also able to leave poverty. In the last twelve years, those receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) has declined by over sixty-six percent (66%). The number of recipients receiving food stamps statewide has declined by almost six percent (6%). There was a much larger decline in foodstamp usage until recent years.

Food stamps have increased nearly sixty percent (60%) in the last seven years.

All of Ohio's 88 counties have experienced AFDC/ TANF reductions in excess of seven percent (7%). With a reduction in AFDC/TANF for 477,229 persons since 1994, CAAs have become central to the safety net that serves those no longer eligible for public assistance. With the job loss noted above, the CAA network can expect to see both families who are newly poor and poor families who are now even poorer.

Exhibits XXIX and XXX on pages 47 thru 50 summarize the reductions in the statewide caseloads for AFDC/TANF and food stamps. The information is detailed for each county. The decline in public assistance has been dramatic and offers new challenges to the CAA network that provides services to the poor and working poor.

Besides census information and the data from the ODJFS, other state agencies have provided information for the needs analysis for this state plan.

Exhibit XXXI, on page 51, shows a map with the ranges of the median income for tax filings in 2009. The geographical distribution of income that has been described herein is immediately discernible from viewing this map. The data was provided by the Ohio Department of Taxation.

The Tax Department also made available statewide summary data for the 2008 Earned Income Tax Credit program (EITC). The EITC data may prove a good proxy for estimating the number of working poor, since income guidelines for the program are generally between 100% and 200% of the federal poverty guidelines (depending on the number of children in the household).

Of all Ohio 2008 income tax filings, over fourteen percent (769,360 returns) requested an EITC. The total EITC dollars earned in Ohio were \$1,598,697,920. The counties that had much larger percentages of EITC returns than the state average were, again, the Appalachian counties and urban counties. The data does show that, besides those below the poverty line, another large segment of Ohio's population has income just above poverty status. A number of Ohio

CAAs perform outreach for the EITC program, and county by county results are provided in the table on pages 52 and 53 (Exhibit XXXII).

The Ohio Department of Education provided a Database containing the number of children who were eligible for free and reduced lunches in 2010. The free lunch data are especially applicable to CSBG as a source of sub-county poverty information, since the family income criterion for that nutrition program is determined at 130% of the federal poverty guidelines (compared to 125% for CSBG). Exhibit XXXIII, on page 54, shows a map charting the percentage of children eligible for the school free lunch program.

Persons Receiving AFDC/TANF/OWF, March 1994 and March 2011 Ohio Counties

RANK	COUNTY	LARGEST CITY	3/1/1994	3/1/2011	# INCR	# INCR
			Persons AFDC	Persons OWF	Persons 94-11	Persons 94-11
1	WASHINGTON	MARIETTA	3,175	192	-2,983	-93.95%
2	MONROE	WOODSFIELD	1,039	80	-959	-92.30%
3	FULTON	WAUSEON	888	99	-789	-88.85%
4	HANCOCK	FINDLAY	1,579	178	-1,401	-88.73%
5	ALLEN	LIMA	6,508	824	-5,684	-87.34%
6	NOBLE	CALDWELL	747	97	-650	-87.01%
7	BELMONT	MARTINS FERRY	5,774	814	-4,960	-85.90%
8	ADAMS	WEST UNION	2,779	425	-2,354	-84.71%
9	HENRY	NAPOLEON	689	110	-579	-84.03%
10	COLUMBIANA	EAST LIVERPOOL	7,136	1,191	-5,945	-83.31%
11	AUGLAIZE	SAINT MARYS	996	169	-827	-83.03%
12	BROWN	GEORGETOWN	2,129	371	-1,758	-82.57%
13	CUYAHOGA	CLEVELAND	136,115	24,180	-111,935	-82.24%
14	MEIGS	MIDDLEPORT	2,981	565	-2,416	-81.05%
15	GEAUGA	CHARDON	977	186	-791	-80.96%
16	SENECA	TIFFIN	2,379	459	-1,920	-80.71%
17	MORGAN	MCCONNELSVILLE	1,339	263	-1,076	-80.36%
18	SANDUSKY	FREMONT	2,440	487	-1,953	-80.04%
19	PUTNAM	OTTAWA	742	150	-592	-79.78%
20	SCIOTO	PORTSMOUTH	10,119	2,328	-7,791	-76.99%
21	HARDIN	KENTON	1,381	323	-1,058	-76.61%
22	JEFFERSON	STEUBENVILLE	7,167	1,697	-5,470	-76.32%
23	CLINTON	WILMINGTON	1,715	410	-1,305	-76.09%
24	WOOD	BOWLING GREEN	2,816	683	-2,133	-75.75%
25	LAWRENCE	IRONTON	7,241	1,774	-5,467	-75.50%
26	ASHTABULA	ASHTABULA	6,978	1,745	-5,233	-74.99%
27	ASHLAND	ASHLAND	1,315	329	-986	-74.98%
28	PORTAGE	KENT	6,027	1,513	-4,514	-74.90%
29	CLERMONT	MILFORD	6,459	1,643	-4,816	-74.56%
30	GUERNSEY	CAMBRIDGE	3,036	783	-2,253	-74.21%
31	BUTLER	HAMILTON	13,146	3,555	-9,591	-72.96%
32	LUCAS	TOLEDO	43,877	12,215	-31,662	-72.16%
33	LICKING	NEWARK	5,746	1,693	-4,053	-70.54%
34	MEDINA	BRUNSWICK	2,457	731	-1,726	-70.25%
35	LORAIN	LORAIN	16,550	4,929	-11,621	-70.22%
36	WYANDOT	UPPER SANDUSKY	338	104	-234	-69.23%
37	TRUMBULL	WARREN	14,807	4,574	-10,233	-69.11%
38	MIAMI	PIQUA	2,991	936	-2,055	-68.71%
39	TUSCARAWAS	NEW PHILADELPHIA	3,465	1,093	-2,372	-68.46%
40	HARRISON	CADIZ	1,317	423	-894	-67.88%
41	DEFIANCE	DEFIANCE	1,258	411	-847	-67.33%
42	GREENE	BEAVERCREEK	4,898	1,618	-3,280	-66.97%
43	LAKE	MENTOR	5,238	1,762	-3,476	-66.36%
44	CARROLL	CARROLTON	1,463	495	-968	-66.17%

Persons Receiving AFDC/TANF/OWF, March 1994 and March 2011 Ohio Counties

RANK	COUNTY	LARGEST CITY	3/1/1994	3/1/2011	# INCR	# INCR
			Persons AFDC	Persons OWF	Persons 94-11	Persons 94-11
45	STARK	CANTON	21,508	7,355	-14,153	-65.80%
46	WAYNE	WOOSTER	2,901	999	-1,902	-65.56%
47	PAULDING	PAULDING	769	269	-500	-65.02%
48	PERRY	NEW LEXINGTON	2,960	1,045	-1,915	-64.70%
49	ERIE	SANDUSKY	3,803	1,367	-2,436	-64.05%
50	MONTGOMERY	DAYTON	38,070	13,704	-24,366	-64.00%
51	CRAWFORD	BUCYRUS	2,315	838	-1,477	-63.80%
52	VINTON	MCARTHUR	1,208	440	-768	-63.58%
53	ROSS	CHILLICOTHE	4,969	1,826	-3,143	-63.25%
54	MAHONING	YOUNGSTOWN	23,288	8,595	-14,693	-63.09%
55	JACKSON	JACKSON	2,703	1,003	-1,700	-62.89%
56	HAMILTON	CINCINNATI	62,192	23,590	-38,602	-62.07%
57	LOGAN	BELLEFONTAINE	2,211	842	-1,369	-61.92%
58	CLARK	SPRINGFIELD	10,039	3,892	-6,147	-61.23%
59	HURON	NORWALK	2,700	1,091	-1,609	-59.59%
60	MORROW	MOUNT GILEAD	1,423	575	-848	-59.59%
61	GALLIA	GALLIPOLIS	3,336	1,352	-1,984	-59.47%
62	SHELBY	SIDNEY	1,347	548	-799	-59.32%
63	SUMMIT	AKRON	34,617	14,112	-20,505	-59.23%
64	WARREN	FRANKLIN	2,592	1,063	-1,529	-58.99%
65	PREBLE	EATON	1,208	505	-703	-58.20%
66	MARION	MARION	3,510	1,469	-2,041	-58.15%
67	OTTAWA	PORT CLINTON	1,153	487	-666	-57.76%
68	PIKE	WAVERLY	3,210	1,380	-1,830	-57.01%
69	FRANKLIN	COLUMBUS	72,425	31,443	-40,982	-56.59%
70	ATHENS	ATHENS	4,483	1,964	-2,519	-56.19%
71	DARKE	GREENVILLE	1,239	585	-654	-52.78%
72	HOLMES	MILLERSBURG	304	153	-151	-49.67%
73	MUSKINGUM	ZANESVILLE	5,283	2,660	-2,623	-49.65%
74	RICHLAND	MANSFIELD	6,784	3,464	-3,320	-48.94%
75	CHAMPAIGN	URBANA	1,311	674	-637	-48.59%
76	COSHOCTON	COSHOCTON	1,733	952	-781	-45.07%
77	FAIRFIELD	LANCASTER	3,447	1,899	-1,548	-44.91%
78	VAN WERT	VAN WERT	511	284	-227	-44.42%
79	MERCER	CELINA	662	368	-294	-44.41%
80	HOCKING	LOGAN	1,709	998	-711	-41.60%
81	FAYETTE	WASHINGTON C. H.	1,525	920	-605	-39.67%
82	PICKAWAY	CIRCLEVILLE	2,066	1,261	-805	-38.96%
83	KNOX	MOUNT VERNON	1,718	1,068	-650	-37.83%
84	HIGHLAND	HILLSBORO	1,904	1,280	-624	-32.77%
85	MADISON	LONDON	1,350	929	-421	-31.19%
86	UNION	MARYSVILLE	739	600	-139	-18.81%
87	WILLIAMS	BRYAN	798	668	-130	-16.29%
88	DELAWARE	DELAWARE	1,426	1,313	-113	-7.92%
Ohio Total			697,666	220,437	-477,229	-68.40%

Persons Receiving Food Stamps, March 1994, 2001, and 2011 Ohio Counties

RANK	COUNTY	LARGEST CITY	Mar/1994	Mar/2001	Mar/2011	% INCR	% INCR
			Persons FOODST	Persons FOODST	Persons FOODST	PERSONS 94-11	PERSONS 01-11
1	WARREN	FRANKLIN	5,807	2,308	11,153	92.06%	383.23%
2	VAN WERT	VAN WERT	1,275	689	3,207	151.53%	365.46%
3	GEAUGA	CHARDON	2,204	995	4,212	91.11%	323.32%
4	SHELBY	SIDNEY	3,017	1,366	5,614	86.08%	310.98%
5	CLINTON	WILMINGTON	3,617	1,827	7,443	105.78%	307.39%
6	MEDINA	BRUNSWICK	5,199	2,818	11,169	114.83%	296.34%
7	FAIRFIELD	LANCASTER	7,170	4,960	19,545	172.59%	294.05%
8	DARKE	GREENVILLE	2,948	1,410	5,452	84.94%	286.67%
9	ASHLAND	ASHLAND	2,979	1,703	6,401	114.87%	275.87%
10	PREBLE	EATON	2,377	1,492	5,574	134.50%	273.59%
11	ERIE	SANDUSKY	7,124	3,392	12,422	74.37%	266.21%
12	HIGHLAND	HILLSBORO	4,230	2,631	9,545	125.65%	262.79%
13	HANCOCK	FINDLAY	3,782	2,139	7,760	105.18%	262.79%
14	UNION	MARYSVILLE	1,818	1,171	4,204	131.24%	259.01%
15	OTTAWA	PORT CLINTON	2,502	1,220	4,356	74.10%	257.05%
16	CLERMONT	MILFORD	11,563	6,096	21,675	87.45%	255.56%
17	WILLIAMS	BRYAN	1,970	1,583	5,609	184.72%	254.33%
18	WYANDOT	UPPER SANDUSKY	955	540	1,906	99.58%	252.96%
19	FULTON	WAUSEON	2,018	1,179	4,159	106.10%	252.76%
20	HENRY	NAPOLEON	1,564	816	2,858	82.74%	250.25%
21	AUGLAIZE	SAINT MARYS	2,079	1,360	4,727	127.37%	247.57%
22	MADISON	LONDON	2,883	1,547	5,363	86.02%	246.67%
23	DELAWARE	DELAWARE	3,305	2,562	8,666	162.21%	238.25%
24	HURON	NORWALK	5,951	2,839	9,563	60.70%	236.84%
25	LOGAN	BELLEFONTAINE	4,357	2,255	7,487	71.84%	232.02%
26	SENECA	TIFFIN	5,411	2,706	8,921	64.87%	229.67%
27	WOOD	BOWLING GREEN	6,455	2,618	8,576	32.86%	227.58%
28	BROWN	GEORGETOWN	4,216	2,437	7,954	88.66%	226.38%
29	CHAMPAIGN	URBANA	2,688	1,619	5,271	96.09%	225.57%
30	DEFIANCE	DEFIANCE	2,491	1,637	5,319	113.53%	224.92%
31	KNOX	MOUNT VERNON	3,719	2,641	8,486	128.18%	221.32%
32	PORTAGE	KENT	10,559	5,492	17,621	66.88%	220.85%
33	BUTLER	HAMILTON	24,724	14,858	47,125	90.60%	217.17%
34	PAULDING	PAULDING	1,661	918	2,896	74.35%	215.47%
35	MIAMI	PIQUA	6,355	3,058	9,615	51.30%	214.42%
36	LAKE	MENTOR	9,916	7,099	22,211	123.99%	212.88%
37	LICKING	NEWARK	11,757	6,947	21,707	84.63%	212.47%
38	FAYETTE	WASHINGTON C. H.	3,309	1,801	5,627	70.05%	212.44%
39	SANDUSKY	FREMONT	5,473	2,358	7,305	33.47%	209.80%
40	MERCER	CELINA	1,594	1,088	3,340	109.54%	206.99%
41	PUTNAM	OTTAWA	1,785	850	2,583	44.71%	203.88%
42	HARDIN	KENTON	3,012	1,359	4,001	32.84%	194.41%
43	WAYNE	WOOSTER	6,537	4,519	13,289	103.29%	194.07%
44	MORROW	MOUNT GILEAD	3,243	1,894	5,510	69.90%	190.92%

Persons Receiving Food Stamps, March 1994, 2001, and 2011 Ohio Counties

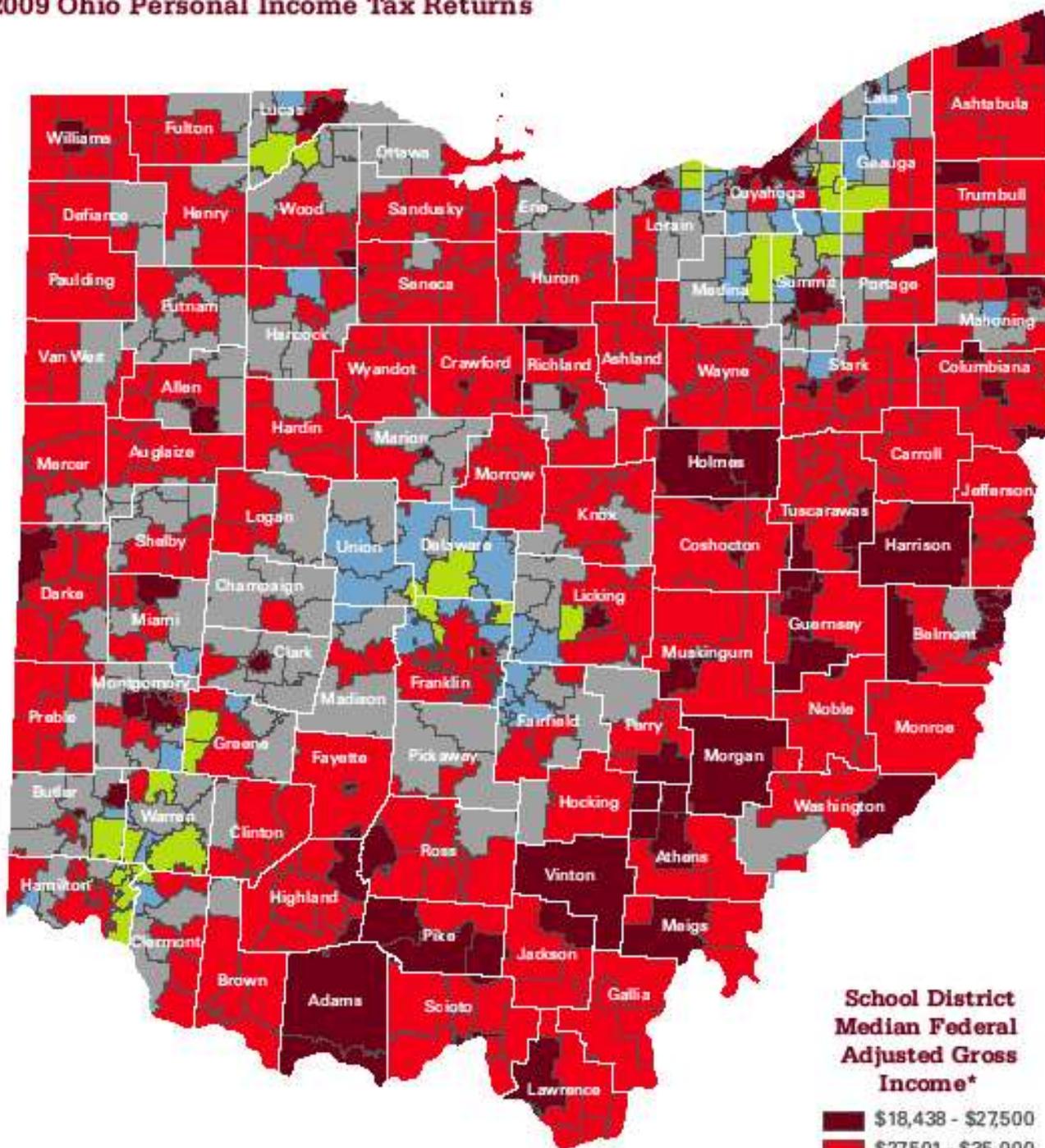
RANK	COUNTY	LARGEST CITY	Mar/1994	Mar/2001	Mar/2011	% INCR	% INCR
			Persons FOODST	Persons FOODST	Persons FOODST	PERSONS 94-11	PERSONS 01-11
45	HOCKING	LOGAN	3,573	2,169	6,171	72.71%	184.51%
46	STARK	CANTON	38,696	22,126	59,514	53.80%	168.98%
47	TUSCARAWAS	NEW PHILADELPHIA	8,366	5,084	13,636	62.99%	168.21%
48	FRANKLIN	COLUMBUS	116,898	77,677	207,940	77.88%	167.70%
49	HARRISON	CADIZ	2,624	1,098	2,934	11.81%	167.21%
50	MARION	MARION	7,787	4,659	12,435	59.69%	166.90%
51	RICHLAND	MANSFIELD	13,525	7,962	21,195	56.71%	166.20%
52	PICKAWAY	CIRCLEVILLE	4,720	3,284	8,660	83.47%	163.70%
53	ASHTABULA	ASHTABULA	14,192	7,868	20,606	45.19%	161.90%
54	ALLEN	LIMA	12,154	6,224	16,215	33.41%	160.52%
55	HOLMES	MILLERSBURG	1,019	835	2,173	113.25%	160.24%
56	HAMILTON	CINCINNATI	105,756	52,651	136,501	29.07%	159.26%
57	CRAWFORD	BUCYRUS	5,189	3,216	8,233	58.66%	156.00%
58	COSHOCTON	COSHOCTON	3,832	2,716	6,907	80.25%	154.31%
59	ROSS	CHILLICOTHE	10,028	6,839	17,329	72.81%	153.38%
60	CARROLL	CARROLTON	3,242	1,712	4,306	32.82%	151.52%
61	MONTGOMERY	DAYTON	61,950	35,649	89,296	44.14%	150.49%
62	PERRY	NEW LEXINGTON	5,743	3,416	8,328	45.01%	143.79%
63	GUERNSEY	CAMBRIDGE	6,624	3,602	8,427	27.22%	133.95%
64	TRUMBULL	WARREN	28,161	15,063	34,116	21.15%	126.49%
65	ADAMS	WEST UNION	5,772	3,413	7,614	31.91%	123.09%
66	CLARK	SPRINGFIELD	19,894	12,579	28,000	40.75%	122.59%
67	LORAIN	LORAIN	27,945	19,367	42,814	53.21%	121.07%
68	LUCAS	TOLEDO	76,318	42,546	93,949	23.10%	120.82%
69	SUMMIT	AKRON	63,020	38,719	85,432	35.56%	120.65%
70	GREENE	BEAVERCREEK	8,838	6,575	14,402	62.96%	119.04%
71	MAHONING	YOUNGSTOWN	42,319	22,261	48,460	14.51%	117.69%
72	WASHINGTON	MARIETTA	7,546	3,828	8,142	7.90%	112.70%
73	MUSKINGUM	ZANESVILLE	12,210	9,522	20,217	65.58%	112.32%
74	COLUMBIANA	EAST LIVERPOOL	14,750	8,688	17,968	21.82%	106.81%
75	CUYAHOGA	CLEVELAND	225,165	132,125	272,083	20.84%	105.93%
76	VINTON	MCARTHUR	2,787	1,999	3,891	39.61%	94.65%
77	ATHENS	ATHENS	9,751	5,770	11,107	13.91%	92.50%
78	JACKSON	JACKSON	6,163	3,983	7,613	23.53%	91.14%
79	PIKE	WAVERLY	6,857	4,196	7,946	15.88%	89.37%
80	MONROE	WOODSFIELD	2,268	1,313	2,386	5.20%	81.72%
81	NOBLE	CALDWELL	1,884	930	1,638	-13.06%	76.13%
82	JEFFERSON	STEUBENVILLE	13,376	7,308	12,692	-5.11%	73.67%
83	GALLIA	GALLIPOLIS	6,562	4,175	7,134	8.72%	70.87%
84	BELMONT	MARTINS FERRY	11,013	6,503	10,788	-2.04%	65.89%
85	MEIGS	MIDDLEPORT	6,073	3,455	5,645	-7.05%	63.39%
86	SCIOTO	PORTSMOUTH	19,398	12,531	20,368	5.00%	62.54%
87	LAWRENCE	IRONTON	14,897	9,060	14,386	-3.43%	58.79%
88	MORGAN	MCCONNELSVILLE	2,566	1,686	2,647	3.16%	57.00%
Ohio Total			1,269,050	743,179	1,829,671	44.18%	146.20%

Median Federal Adjusted Gross Income by School District

2009 Ohio Personal Income Tax Returns



Department of Development



School District Median Federal Adjusted Gross Income*

- \$18,438 - \$27,500
- \$27,501 - \$35,000
- \$35,001 - \$42,500
- \$42,501 - \$50,000
- \$50,001 - \$74,476
- School District Not Defined

Source: Ohio Department of Taxation, Tax Data Series: Individual Income Tax, http://tax.ohio.gov/divisions/tax_analysis/tax_data_series/individual_income/y2/documents/Y2TY09.xls

Prepared for the Office of Community Services, Community Development Division, Ohio Department of Development (PR & SP, July 2011)

*Median of federal adjusted gross incomes reported on 2009 Ohio personal income tax returns

2008 Earned Income Tax Credit County Summary

County	Number of Tax Returns	Average Gross Income	Number of EITC Filings	%EITC	Total EITC Dollars	Average EITC Benefit
Adams	11,321	\$36,551	2,530	22.35%	\$5,679,310	\$2,245
Allen	47,897	\$44,795	7,970	16.64%	\$16,996,600	\$2,133
Ashland	24,042	\$41,733	3,290	13.68%	\$6,452,270	\$1,961
Ashtabula	44,291	\$39,492	7,960	17.97%	\$16,562,520	\$2,081
Athens	22,083	\$40,866	3,820	17.30%	\$7,280,910	\$1,906
Auglaize	21,958	\$48,090	2,330	10.61%	\$4,518,160	\$1,939
Belmont	30,057	\$42,202	4,990	16.60%	\$9,955,470	\$1,995
Brown	18,671	\$39,713	3,370	18.05%	\$7,093,220	\$2,105
Butler	162,444	\$54,134	21,240	13.08%	\$43,891,780	\$2,066
Carroll	12,608	\$40,447	1,970	15.63%	\$3,959,200	\$2,010
Champaign	17,515	\$44,324	2,570	14.67%	\$5,199,690	\$2,023
Clark	61,536	\$43,607	10,460	17.00%	\$22,253,490	\$2,127
Clermont	89,449	\$55,926	11,060	12.36%	\$22,475,570	\$2,032
Clinton	19,969	\$45,195	3,250	16.28%	\$6,677,090	\$2,054
Columbiana	46,784	\$40,229	7,830	16.74%	\$15,969,500	\$2,040
Coshocton	15,869	\$38,787	2,860	18.02%	\$5,787,920	\$2,024
Crawford	20,712	\$37,632	3,460	16.71%	\$7,113,210	\$2,056
Cuyahoga	589,954	\$54,197	97,690	16.56%	\$212,919,530	\$2,180
Darke	25,026	\$42,119	3,400	13.59%	\$6,623,440	\$1,948
Defiance	18,658	\$44,521	2,540	13.61%	\$5,160,690	\$2,032
Delaware	76,390	\$86,851	4,920	6.44%	\$9,131,700	\$1,856
Erie	37,381	\$46,850	5,370	14.37%	\$10,742,010	\$2,000
Fairfield	63,887	\$52,414	7,810	12.22%	\$15,764,330	\$2,018
Fayette	12,955	\$38,989	2,450	18.91%	\$5,085,650	\$2,076
Franklin	534,222	\$53,289	84,880	15.89%	\$180,705,270	\$2,129
Fulton	20,534	\$45,289	2,520	12.27%	\$5,002,570	\$1,985
Gallia	11,930	\$42,758	2,420	20.28%	\$5,236,450	\$2,164
Geauga	44,324	\$74,848	2,800	6.32%	\$4,961,920	\$1,772
Greene	71,331	\$57,331	7,740	10.85%	\$14,911,760	\$1,927
Guernsey	17,238	\$37,806	3,430	19.90%	\$7,258,630	\$2,116
Hamilton	375,438	\$62,157	56,610	15.08%	\$121,902,890	\$2,153
Hancock	34,388	\$50,350	4,390	12.77%	\$8,502,150	\$1,937
Hardin	13,120	\$40,072	2,040	15.55%	\$4,079,070	\$2,000
Harrison	6,490	\$37,486	1,150	17.72%	\$2,278,190	\$1,981
Henry	13,576	\$44,027	1,650	12.15%	\$3,354,120	\$2,033
Highland	18,031	\$36,987	3,640	20.19%	\$7,600,750	\$2,088
Hocking	12,014	\$38,613	2,350	19.56%	\$4,918,660	\$2,093
Holmes	14,784	\$42,146	2,040	13.80%	\$3,935,410	\$1,929
Huron	28,520	\$41,529	4,460	15.64%	\$9,174,960	\$2,057
Jackson	13,524	\$39,502	2,990	22.11%	\$6,389,890	\$2,137
Jefferson	30,245	\$42,017	4,750	15.71%	\$9,408,530	\$1,981
Knox	25,490	\$45,547	3,450	13.53%	\$6,889,910	\$1,997
Lake	115,675	\$51,308	11,120	9.61%	\$20,742,310	\$1,865
Lawrence	25,154	\$40,617	5,400	21.47%	\$11,524,900	\$2,134
Licking	75,099	\$50,022	10,420	13.88%	\$20,776,220	\$1,994
Logan	21,788	\$45,569	3,120	14.32%	\$6,284,320	\$2,014
Lorain	138,816	\$49,617	19,160	13.80%	\$40,604,720	\$2,119

2008 Earned Income Tax Credit County Summary

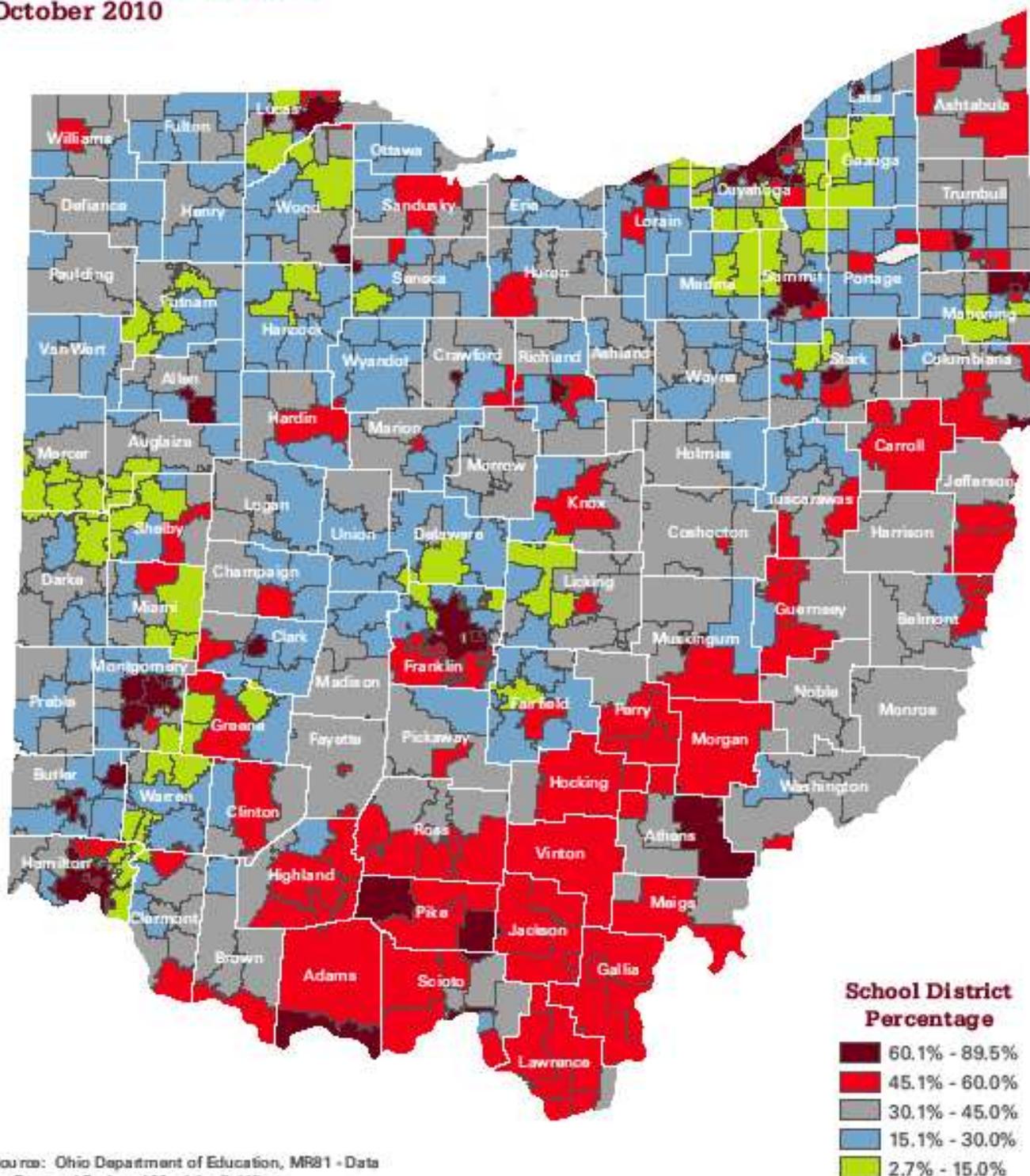
County	Number of Tax Returns	Average Gross Income	Number of EITC Filings	%EITC	Total EITC Dollars	Average EITC Benefit
Lucas	190,534	\$49,801	33,150	17.40%	\$71,191,310	\$2,148
Madison	18,152	\$49,333	2,460	13.55%	\$5,042,790	\$2,050
Mahoning	106,951	\$45,719	17,700	16.55%	\$37,452,440	\$2,116
Marion	27,565	\$41,206	4,970	18.03%	\$10,310,610	\$2,075
Medina	82,716	\$58,975	6,870	8.31%	\$12,858,330	\$1,872
Meigs	8,962	\$38,259	1,830	20.42%	\$3,943,690	\$2,155
Mercer	20,373	\$46,162	2,070	10.16%	\$4,076,040	\$1,969
Miami	48,618	\$51,191	6,540	13.45%	\$12,935,270	\$1,978
Monroe	6,421	\$37,848	1,090	16.98%	\$2,121,730	\$1,947
Montgomery	242,586	\$48,702	39,460	16.27%	\$84,355,840	\$2,138
Morgan	5,522	\$35,491	1,130	20.46%	\$2,398,980	\$2,123
Morrow	14,438	\$42,316	2,360	16.35%	\$4,797,140	\$2,033
Muskingum	37,507	\$41,146	7,090	18.90%	\$15,121,330	\$2,133
Noble	5,375	\$36,396	920	17.12%	\$1,785,300	\$1,941
Ottawa	20,878	\$50,025	2,320	11.11%	\$4,447,300	\$1,917
Paulding	8,921	\$42,397	1,230	13.79%	\$2,488,600	\$2,023
Perry	14,548	\$38,767	2,880	19.80%	\$6,076,870	\$2,110
Pickaway	22,905	\$46,194	3,180	13.88%	\$6,485,270	\$2,039
Pike	11,556	\$38,368	2,670	23.10%	\$5,908,860	\$2,213
Portage	72,030	\$48,845	8,590	11.93%	\$16,077,140	\$1,872
Preble	18,434	\$42,152	2,620	14.21%	\$5,392,530	\$2,058
Putnam	16,871	\$48,121	1,480	8.77%	\$2,766,570	\$1,869
Richland	55,766	\$42,553	9,090	16.30%	\$19,218,670	\$2,114
Ross	31,913	\$41,462	5,920	18.55%	\$12,171,160	\$2,056
Sandusky	29,567	\$40,984	4,360	14.75%	\$8,809,930	\$2,021
Scioto	27,786	\$40,827	6,230	22.42%	\$14,205,260	\$2,280
Seneca	26,608	\$39,046	4,170	15.67%	\$8,284,650	\$1,987
Shelby	23,549	\$46,361	3,390	14.40%	\$6,840,770	\$2,018
Stark	174,300	\$47,744	25,630	14.70%	\$52,040,410	\$2,030
Summit	252,399	\$54,458	34,490	13.66%	\$70,052,160	\$2,031
Trumbull	98,159	\$42,988	15,110	15.39%	\$30,394,020	\$2,012
Tuscarawas	43,453	\$45,775	6,700	15.42%	\$13,068,700	\$1,951
Union	22,114	\$58,772	2,230	10.08%	\$4,401,880	\$1,974
Van Wert	13,906	\$41,681	1,910	13.74%	\$3,839,800	\$2,010
Vinton	4,628	\$36,268	1,110	23.98%	\$2,387,970	\$2,151
Warren	94,004	\$69,933	7,680	8.17%	\$14,685,870	\$1,912
Washington	27,208	\$44,013	4,240	15.58%	\$8,352,630	\$1,970
Wayne	52,186	\$46,216	6,620	12.69%	\$12,989,600	\$1,962
Williams	18,108	\$41,204	2,740	15.13%	\$5,478,840	\$2,000
Wood	57,030	\$57,230	5,930	10.40%	\$10,864,780	\$1,832
Wyandot	10,796	\$39,668	1,530	14.17%	\$2,840,020	\$1,856
Ohio	5,218,531	\$51,279	769,360	14.74%	\$1,598,697,920	\$2,078

Percentage of Students Applying for Free Lunches by School District

October 2010



Department of Development



School district does not participate in NSLP, district not defined, or no data

Source: Ohio Department of Education, MR81 - Data for Free and Reduced Meal Availability, http://ftp.ode.state.oh.us/MR81/MR81_October_2010/

Prepared for the Office of Community Services, Community Development Division, Ohio Department of Development (PR & SP, July 2011)

An applicant is considered eligible for free meal benefits if the household income is at or less than 130% of the USDA established poverty guidelines or if the student receives food stamps or Ohio Works First (OWF) benefits.

**STATE OF OHIO
COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT
STATE PLAN FOR FY 2010**

II. FY 2012 State Plan Development:

The Ohio Department of Development (Development), through its Office of Community Services, will administer the FY 2012 Community Services Block Grant according to all rules of the federal enabling legislation, and rules, regulations and policies issued by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Community Services. Federal guidance pertaining to the block grant is authorized by the Community Services Block Grant, as amended.

Central to the national legislation are the CSBG Assurances (requirements for states) to which adherence must be certified by the state's governor or his/her designee. In Ohio, Governor John Kasich has designated authority for this block grant to Development. The Director of Development is authorized to certify the CSBG Assurances.

According to the Assurances, each state is required to convene a public hearing to provide a forum for public comment on the proposed CSBG State Plan. Ohio held such a hearing in conjunction with its annual CSBG Advisory Committee meeting on August 9th, 2011. After review of all comments and recommendations, the State of Ohio is submitting its final State Plan to the Secretary of HHS to inform the federal government regarding how the State of Ohio intends to carry out the provisions of the Community Services Block Grant Act.

The OCS developed the draft State Plan through consultation with key state-level CSBG staff. They provided program directions for the FY 2012 CSBG plan and provided information describing the state's activities that will implement the Community Services Block Grant Act Assurances.

The CSBG Advisory Committee includes representatives from the following organizations.

- County Commissioners Association of Ohio;
- Ohio Association of Community Action Agencies (OACAA);
- Ohio Department of Aging;
- Ohio Board of Regents;
- Governor's Office of Faith-Based and Community Initiatives
- Ohio Association of Second Harvest Food banks

In order to receive recommendations from the CSBG grantee network, state staff distributed an initial draft of the 2012 CSBG State Plan for review and comment to the executive directors of the CAAs. We asked them to communicate their concerns and recommendations about the draft plan to their OACAA district representatives seated on the CSBG Advisory Committee. Written comments were forwarded to the OCS. All responses received from CSBG providers were reviewed by Development staff and members of the CSBG Advisory Committee at the August 9th, 2011, meeting in Columbus.

The State Plan was finalized after review and approval from the Development administration, the CSBG Advisory Committee, the CAAs, and the public at large. Although the draft plan was presented to a wide audience for review, recommendations and guidance for the State Plan were received mainly from the CSBG Advisory Committee and the CAAs.

Public notification provided that the draft FY 2012 CSBG State Plan was available for inspection. Public notices were placed in major Ohio newspapers throughout the state publishing the availability of the plan at the CAA offices, inviting the public to review and comment, and announcing the statewide public hearing would be conducted in Columbus on August 9th, 2011. The State Plan is available on the OCS Website at <http://www.Development.ohio.gov/Community/ocs/public.htm>.

- The Breathing Association;
- Ohio General Assembly;

III. Ohio's FY 2012 CSBG Program:

In FY 2012, Ohio plans to fund fifty (50) community action agencies as the local CSBG providers. In addition, Ohio recognizes that migrant and seasonal farm workers are a group set apart from Ohio's low-income population who need and are eligible for CSBG services. The Northwestern Ohio Community Action Commission will be the CSBG provider of migrant services.

Current program grantees are "presumptive providers" of CSBG funds and as such are the only organizations eligible to receive the funds in that service area. Only if a current recipient's designation is rescinded as the community action agency for that area, can a new provider be designated for the same area.

In January 2011 the Van Wart county and Richland county public officials agreed to join the adjacent community action agency of Northwestern CAC and Erie Huron CAA respectively. These two community action mergers have reduced the number of CAAs from 52 to 50. All 88 counties are served by local community action programs.

During this program year, Development will continue working with local and state partners to enhance the CSBG program.

CSBG Goals:

The goals of the Ohio CSBG program are to remove obstacles and solve problems that block the achievement of self-sufficiency for low-income persons. The target population includes those individuals and families with incomes at or below 125 percent of the federal poverty guidelines. In order to achieve the goals for Ohio's CSBG program, grantees will provide a range of services and activities having a measurable impact on the causes of poverty in their communities. Program activities will be both direct services, such as food banks, and indirect services such as program development or attracting other community and economic development resources.

According to the Community Services Block Grant Amendment of 1994, CSBG providers will assist low-income participants to:

- secure and retain meaningful employment;

- attain an adequate education;
- Make better use of available income;
- obtain and maintain adequate housing;
- obtain emergency assistance;
- meet urgent needs;
- remove obstacles and solve problems which block the achievement of self-sufficiency;
- achieve greater participation in the affairs of the community including the development of public and private grassroots partnerships with local law enforcement agencies;
- make more effective use of programs and to coordinate with other programs related to the purposes of CSBG; and
- to address the needs of youth in low-income communities through youth-development programs.

Provider Requirements:

In Ohio, the OCS has oversight responsibilities for community action agencies, as well as the CSBG program. As such, guidance is provided for both agency operations and program operations.

State Legislative Requirements:

During FY 1985, the Ohio General Assembly passed H.B. 412 (Ohio Revised Code sections 122.66-122.702) that created the Office of Community Services within the Department of Development to provide for the designation of community action agencies to receive CSBG funds. This state legislation, the accompanying administrative rules, and the subsequent performance standards are the foundation of Ohio's program and provide the requisites for operation and administration of community action agencies. Copies of these documents can be obtained by submitting a written request to the Office of Community Services.

Board Composition:

Each CSBG grantee must have a governing board which is constituted in compliance with the Community Services Block Grant Amendments Act of 1998, Section 676B, and of the Ohio Administrative Code Rule 122:5-2-02(C)(1).

Board structure requirements are also included in the CSBG Grant Agreement which is the contract between the State and the eligible entity.

Boards are composed to assure the following:

- one-third of the members of the board are elected public officials, holding office on the date of selection, or their representatives, except that if the number of such elected officials reasonably available and willing to serve on the board
- is less than one third of the membership of the board, membership on the board of appointive public officials or their representatives may be counted in meeting such one-third requirement;
- not fewer than one-third of the members are persons chosen in accordance with democratic selection procedures adequate to assure that these members are representative of low-income individuals and families in the neighborhood served;
- each representative of low-income individuals and families selected to represent a specific neighborhood within a community as stated above resides in the neighborhood represented by the member; and
- the remainder of the members are officials or members of business, industry, labor, religious, law enforcement, education, or other major groups and interests in the community served.

A roster of current board members is required and attached to the CSBG application. The roster is updated when changes occur.

Application Requirements:

In September 2011, the OCS released the two-year CSBG 2012-13 grant application for \$40,663,366. This is the third funding cycle in which OCS has provided a two-year grant. The first cycle occurred in the CSBG 2008-09 funding period. For this grant review, OCS has required all grantees to complete program descriptions to detail how the CAA sponsored project will be implemented. CSBG 2012-13 grant applications will be reviewed in December 2011 and completed by February 2012.

Each grantee must apply for CSBG funds using standardized application procedures. The OCS issued revised guidelines for PY 2012-13 that will be used, again, for the new program year. The present guidelines respond to federal requirements for CSBG applications, referred to as the Community Services Plan (CSP). Requirements were also added to plan and

measure results for all CSBG programs using a ROMA framework.

New for this grant period the OCS 2012-13 CSBG grant application will be submitted electronically via the new OCEAN/ Community Service Program (CSP) Grant application process. The OCS has been working through the last two years to migrate agency CSP programs to the OCEAN/ CSP system. Agencies were required to set-up their community service programs in 2011 and utilize the client eligibility and outcome management components of this web based software. In January 2012 all Ohio CAAs will have migrated all of their programs to the OCEAN/ CSP grants management system.

The components of the CSP include: needs assessment, work program, performance targets, budget and required federal and state assurances. Applications are reviewed for approval by the OCS Field Staff and Administrative Staff. Grant agreements must be executed before funds can be disbursed.

Needs Assessment:

In order to assess community needs and to assure maximum impact of CSBG funds, grantees are to utilize a variety of mechanisms to solicit information concerning the service area and the conditions and needs of the client population. CAAs will be required to conduct a needs assessment and submit, with their application, a document that summarizes the poverty related conditions and needs of the population they intend to serve. Information from the 2011 self sufficiency standard may be utilized for the needs assessment.

According to Ohio's performance standards, formal needs assessments, e.g., client surveys and public hearings, are required once every three years, and updated in the intervening years.

Broad-based community needs assessments will again be required for the CSBG application.

Program Workplans:

In addition to quantified performance targets, grantees will be required to submit a description of the local CSBG program. The program description must depict the role that the grant plays in agency operations and specify the service activities funded, in whole or in part, by

the block grant and the staff responsible for those activities.

According to the Coats Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1998, the following narrative information must be included in the community services plan and provided to the Office of Community Services.

- a description of the service delivery system targeted to low-income individuals and families in the service area;
- A description of how linkages will be developed to fill identified gaps in services through information, referral, case management, and follow-up consultations;
- A description of how funding under this Act will be coordinated with other public and private resources; and
- A description of outcome measures to be used to monitor success in promoting self-sufficiency, family stability, and community revitalization.

Work Program:

The OCS will continue to encourage CSBG providers to develop programs that promote: (1) greater mobilization of private sector resources; (2) inter-organizational coordination; and (3) increased participation of low-income individuals and families in the affairs of the community.

The OCS will also encourage the grantees to coordinate the block grant, when possible, with other programs administered by the Community Development Division (CDD). These include the Home Energy Assistance Program (HEAP), the Home Weatherization Assistance Program (HWAP), and the Electric Partnership Program (EPP). Additional potential programs managed by the Office of Housing and Community Partnerships are:

- Housing and Homeless Programs
- Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program
- Housing Development Assistance Program

Budget:

Each grantee must submit a detailed budget that sets out all line items and indicates whether other funding sources will also impact line items funded by the block grant. Recipients of CSBG grants in excess of \$315,000 will be required to itemize line items within cost centers.

Budgeted line items are subject to eligibility and allocation standards contained in Federal Circulars of the Office of Management and Budget, the CDD Cost Principles and Joint Policy Bulletins, and guidelines developed by the OCS.

Grantees may not expend annually more than \$62,000 or 17% of their award, whichever is greater, for general agency administration. In no case, will administrative expenses budgeted to CSBG exceed six percent (6%) of total agency funds.

Publication of Proposed CSBG Plan:

Each CSBG grantee shall invite public review and comment on its proposed PY 2012 CSBG plan by publicizing in each county to be served the location and the availability of the proposed plan. Written comments shall be maintained on file by the grantee for review by Development staff and the public.

Certification must be submitted with the application that a copy of the proposed application was made available to the chief elected officials of the municipal corporations and counties within the service area. This must occur at least ten days prior to submission of the plan and budget to the OCS.

Reporting Requirements:

Based on an approved application, each CAA will submit quarterly program reports. Each report summarizes outcomes. In addition to annual accomplishments, the annual report will also provide information that is necessary to complete the federal CSBG-IS. This information includes a summary of agency funding sources, a summary of client characteristics, and a brief narrative that highlights a successful client.

For financial reporting, each grantee will report its CSBG expenditures and obligations on a monthly basis. A closeout (final) financial report is required approximately ninety (90) days from the end of the grant period.

Funding Information:

The FY 2012 allocation is \$23,768,018, based on the same level of funding as FY 2011. Of the total federal grant allocation to Ohio, at least ninety-five percent (95%) will be passed through to providers. The pass through grantee allocations are based on the previous year's level of funding

pending a final adjustment when the FY 2012 allocation is received.

The CSBG allocation formula is based on historic funding levels of CAAs, with an adjustment based on poverty population for any difference in the allocation from year to year. Ninety percent (90%) of the FY 1983 allocation will serve as each grantee's funding base. The total of these bases for all grantees will be subtracted from the total pass-through monies in FY 2011, less the \$2,000,000 set aside for the T&TA grant program, and the remainder will be allocated to each grantee based on its percentage of the state's total poverty population at 125% of the federal poverty guidelines (based on the 2010 U.S. Population Census).

The following page contains a listing of the FY 2012 CSBG grantees (Exhibit XXXIV), counties served, and specific allocation amounts. The final allocation is not received until after the State Plan approval. Any major differences between the allocations will be adjusted with the final allocation along with any increases to the T&TA funds passed through to the grantees. The allocation to migrant services provider shall remain a constant percentage of the State's total grant, based on its FY 1988 percentage.

FY 2011 CSBG Allocation

Exhibit XXXIV

Tentative CSBG Allocation		
Agency	County(ies)	Allocation
Adams/Brown CEO	Adams, Brown	\$226,149
Lima/Allen Council on CA	Allen	\$243,049
Kno-Ho-Co-Ashland CAC	Knox, Holmes, Coshocton, Ashland	\$352,267
Ashtabula CCA	Ashtabula	\$247,124
Hocking, Athens, Perry CA	Athens, Hocking, Perry	\$385,578
SOURCES	Auglaize, Mercer	\$171,922
CAC of Belmont County	Belmont	\$225,999
SELF - Butler County	Butler	\$441,152
Har-Ca-Tus Tri-County CAO	Harrison, Carroll, Tuscarawas	\$308,328
Tri-County CAC of CLS	Champaign, Logan, Shelby	\$259,911
O.I.C. Center of Clark Co	Clark	\$272,419
Clermont Co CS	Clermont	\$260,513
Clinton County CAP	Clinton	\$133,830
CAA of Columbiana County	Columbiana	\$268,033
Ohio Heartland CAC (OHCAC)	Marion, Crawford	\$279,122
CEO in Greater Cleveland	Cuyahoga	\$3,280,454
CAP of the Greater Dayton Area	Darke, Greene, Preble, Warren, Montgomery	\$1,726,825
Northwestern Ohio CAC (W/ Migrant)	Defiance, Fulton, Henry, Paulding, Williams, Van Wert	\$432,156
CAO of Delaware/Madison/Union	Delaware, Madison, Union	\$243,811
Erie/Huron County CAC	Erie, Huron, Richland	\$551,284
CAPC of the Lancaster/Fairfield Area	Fairfield	\$201,057
CSC of Fayette County	Fayette	\$126,123
IMPACT	Franklin	\$1,986,328
CAPC of Meigs and Gallia Co	Gallia, Meigs	\$206,818
Geauga CA	Geauga	\$131,991
G-M-N Tri-County CAC	Guernsey, Monroe, Noble	\$218,726
Cincinnati/Hamilton CCAA	Hamilton	\$1,793,799
HHWP CAC	Hancock, Hardin, Wyandot, Putnam	\$273,711
Highland Co CAO	Highland	\$153,912
Jackson/Vinton CA	Jackson, Vinton	\$187,999
Jefferson County CAC	Jefferson	\$278,067
LEDC (Lake County)	Lake	\$241,996
Ironton/Lawrence County Area CAO	Lawrence	\$241,681
LEADS	Licking	\$252,692
Lorain County CAA	Lorain	\$401,389
EOPA of Greater Toledo	Lucas	\$1,136,744
Mahoning Youngstown CAP	Mahoning	\$800,338
CA Wayne/Medina	Wayne, Medina	\$379,686
Miami Co CAC	Miami	\$159,247
CAPC of Washington/Morgan Co	Washington, Morgan	\$245,363
Muskingum EOAG	Muskingum	\$225,985
WSOS CAC	Wood, Sandusky, Ottawa, Seneca	\$421,975
Pickaway Co CAO	Pickaway	\$146,156
CAC of Pike Co	Pike	\$145,975
CAC of Portage Co	Portage	\$272,652
Ross County CAC	Ross	\$200,002
CAC of Scioto Co	Scioto	\$375,691
Stark Co CAA	Stark	\$674,394
Akron/Summit CA	Summit	\$1,155,693
Trumbull CAP	Trumbull	\$421,902

Total of Grantee Allocations: \$23,768,018

IV State Program Initiatives:

In the coming year, the OCS will maintain several of the prior year's initiatives as described in the FY 2011 CSBG Program Report. For example, the T&TA Program and the OCEAN Project will continue as major program components.

Training and Technical Assistance Program:

The OCS will set aside \$2,000,000 of the grantee pass through funds for training and technical assistance grants to CSBG providers. The current focus of the T&TA grant program will be retained which is one that encourages creative or innovative applications. Agencies may apply for and utilize these monies for the development of new initiatives, enhancement of existing programs, and for educational purposes. Also, grants to fund strategic planning efforts will be encouraged.

The Ohio Community and Energy Assistance Network (OCEAN):

Phase III of the OCEAN Project will begin this year. The OCS has contracted with Information Control Corporation (ICC) to complete the business analysis for Phase III of OCEAN/ CSP. Phase III Includes the following Development administered programs: Community Services Block Grant (CSBG), Results-Oriented Management Accountability (ROMA), Electric Partnership Program (EPP), Home Weatherization Assistance Program (HWAP), and other CAA-administered social programs. These programs are referred to as community service programs (CSP).

The integration of CSBG, ROMA, EPP, and HWAP into OCEAN will complete the goal of a centralized agency intake and client-tracking system.

The Ohio Benefit Bank:

To help eligible Ohioans claim tax credits and public benefits, Governor John Kasich is supporting a new initiative called The Ohio Benefit Bank (OBB). The OBB is an electronic web-based system that allows low- and moderate-income citizens to access certain public benefits.

The OBB provides access to more than 20 work support programs and services. The programs support medical assistance; tax assistance; food assistance; and community supports. An example of the OBB programs: Food Stamps; Ohio Works First (cash assistance); Healthy Start and Healthy Families (health insurance); Women, Infants and Children (WIC); Medicaid (health insurance); senior community service; child care subsidies; free application for federal student aid; Ohio's Best Rx; and the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LI-HEAP).

The OCS has entered into a partnership with the Governor's Office of Faith-Based and Community Initiatives concerning the OBB. Development's, OCS in collaboration with the Governor's Office of Faith Based Initiatives and the Ohio Association of Second Harvest Food Banks (OASHFB) are working to expand the OBB to areas of the state that may not have access to OBB. Also Free federal and Ohio income tax assistance is available for persons who are earning less than \$57,000 per year including:

- Electronic filing of income tax returns;
- Refunds within 7-10 days;
- Direct deposit of refunds;
- Split direct deposit of refunds;
- Back taxes (up to three years); and,
- Free assistance with claiming federal tax Credits, including:
 - Earned Income Credit;
 - Child Tax Credit;
 - Additional Child Tax Credit;
 - Child and Dependent Care Credit;
 - Hope Education Credit; and,
 - Lifetime Learning Credit

A bipartisan panel of the Brookings Institute identified Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) expansion and access to public benefits as the most important way to address poverty. In 2011, a recent evaluation performed by The Ohio University is available at www.thebenefitbank.com.

The OBB is featured in the 2010 report of recommendations to the President's Advisory Council "One Stop Shop" as a successful example of streamlining and consolidating public benefits process and expanding single-site multiple-benefit access programs.

The report is available at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/microsites/ofbnp-council-final-report.pdf>.

FY 2011 Field Activities:

Recently, the Ohio CAA network has experienced some problems with agency board governance and executive practices. The OCS field staff spent considerable time untangling mismanagement issues that have affected the viability of services to our low-income customers.

From these experiences and lessons learned from the other state CSBG offices, OCS and the Development audit office will conduct forums with OCATO. These forums are planned in conjunction with state association conferences. The goal of this effort is to identify potential CAA risks for mismanagement and to identify strategies for improvement.

Along with concerns regarding A-133 audit effectiveness, OCS field monitors will attend CAA board meetings to verify that CAA boards are properly operating and managing their organizations. OCS has obtained best practice information from other CSBG grantees on effective CAA board governance and board certification practices.

In addition to the focus on financial management and board governance, the OCS has revised its site visit monitoring process to assess warning signs of an agency in difficulty. Our agency assessment and field monitoring tools will address agency-wide areas of performance. Examples of areas to be addressed are: financial procedures, cash flow, board financial reporting, strategic thinking, board effectiveness, and management practices.

OCS will collect and analyze quarterly ROMA outcome reports to determine the effectiveness of each CAA's program performance. Statewide results and learning meetings will be held to renegotiate program performance targets. The OCS will also engage other major CAA funders to coordinate our agency assessments and outcome analysis for any needed agency improvement plans. Every

CSBG grantee will have an on-site visit by OCS.

The major effort of the field unit is to provide training and consulting services to help the CAA's transition to the OCEAN / CSP.

Cars for Jobs and Diplomas

The program is designed to assist low-income families to increase their quality of life by facilitating the purchase or repair of a car enabling them to obtain or retain employment and/or education. This program will enable CAAs to provide case management and loan origination services to eligible customers.

The program was launched in February 2009. Ohio CAAs received training on the program requirements by the OCS and a statewide Community Development Finance Organization, called the Ohio Community Development Finance Fund.

The Cars for Jobs and Diplomas program has generated; 77 Individual Vehicle Accounts (matching grant) and 13 loan guarantees and provided over \$300,000 to the CAA network to provide 90 affordable used cars to low-income families. This will enable low-income families the opportunity to receive training and job opportunities. The average vehicle cost is \$4,500. Each participating CAA received a \$400 fee for consumer education and finance education packaging services.

Due to the success of this program in June 2011 the Department of Development and the Finance Fund announced another \$300,000 for the Cars for Jobs and Diplomas that should assist over 100 families to obtain affordable transportation services. This effort was recently announced at the Summer Community Action Conference in Toledo.

IV Ohio's Plan to Implement CSBG Assurances:

Ohio certifies that the State will comply with all requirements and conditions set forth in Section 676 of the Community Services Block Grant Act, as amended, (42 U.S. C. 9901, et seq.) (The Act). The following details these requirements and, wherever appropriate, the planned compliance actions. For easy reference, the information is cited as it appears in Section 676 of the Act. *Implementation plans are indicated in italicized and bolded print.*

Program Compliances

- 676(b) Beginning with fiscal year 2000, to be eligible to receive a grant or allotment under 675A or 675B, a State shall prepare and submit to the Secretary an application and State plan ..., and shall contain such information as the Secretary shall require, including-
- 676(b)(1) An assurance that funds made available through this grant or allotment will be used:
- (A) To support activities that are designed to assist low-income families and individuals, including families and individuals receiving assistance under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S. 601 et seq.), homeless families and individuals, migrant or seasonal farm workers, and elderly low-income individuals and families, and a description of how such activities will enable the families and individuals to:
- (i) remove obstacles and solve problems which block the achievement of self-sufficiency (including the self-sufficiency for families and individuals who are attempting to transition off a State program carried out under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act);
 - (ii) secure and retain meaningful employment;
 - (iii) attain an adequate education, with particular attention toward improving literacy skills of the low-income families in the communities involved, which may include carrying out family literacy initiatives;
 - (iv) make better use of available income;
 - (v) obtain and maintain adequate housing and a suitable living environment;
 - (vi) obtain emergency assistance through loans or grants to meet immediate and urgent family and individual needs; and
 - (vii) achieve greater participation in the affairs of the communities involved, including the development of public and private grassroots partnerships with local law enforcement agencies, local housing authorities, private foundations, and other public and private partners to (1) document best practices based on successful grassroots interventions in urban areas, to develop methodologies for widespread replication; and to (2) strengthen and improve relationships with local law enforcement agencies, which may include participation in activities such as neighborhood or community policing efforts.

676(b)(1)

- (B) To address the needs of youth in low-income communities through youth development programs that support the primary role of the family, give priority to the prevention of youth problems and crime, and promote

increased community coordination and collaboration in meeting the needs of youth, and support development and expansion of innovative community-based youth development programs that have demonstrated success in preventing or reducing youth crime, such as (1) programs for the establishment of violence-free zones that would involve youth development and intervention models (such as models involving youth mediation, youth mentoring, life skills training, job creation, and entrepreneurship programs); and (2) after-school child care programs; and

- (C) To make more effective use of, and to coordinate with, other programs related to the purposes of this subtitle (including State welfare reform efforts).

Grantees will submit an application specifically designed to implement the above assurances. The OCS staff will review the applications for adherence to these provisions, and funds will not be disbursed without compliance. The Report on FY 2011 documented extensive services that fulfill requirements of the above. Client success stories contained therein provide specific examples of how families and individuals achieve objectives pertaining to section 676(b)(1)(A).

Local coordination with social services delivery systems and the private sector is encouraged when planning and implementing programs. The community action plan submitted by each agency documents these activities. At the State level, staff efforts to coordinate with other providers of social services to low-income Ohioans will continue and any new opportunities will be explored. The FY 2011 CSBG State Plan documented a number of coordination activities between the CSBG network.

676(b)(2)

A description of how the State intends to use discretionary funds made available from the remainder of the grant allotment described in section 675C(b) in accordance with the subtitle, including a description of how the State will support innovative community and neighborhood-based initiatives related to the purpose of this subtitle.

As indicated on page 61, the State will set-aside \$2,000,000 of the allotment for Training and Technical Assistance (T&TA) grants. These funds will be distributed solely to eligible entities which submit, and receive approval for, a separate T&TA application. Pages 35 through 39 describe the uses of these funds for FY 2011. The State will continue to encourage innovative community or neighborhood-based initiatives related to the purpose of this subtitle with both T&TA Funds and pass-through funds.

The State does not maintain any other discretionary CSBG funds.

676(b)(3)

Information provided by the eligible entities in the State, containing—

- (A) A description of the service delivery system, for services provided or coordinated with funds made available through grants made under Section 675C(a), targeted to low-income individuals and families in communities within the State;
- (B) A description of how linkages will be developed to fill identified gaps in the services, through the provision of information, referrals, case management, and follow-up consultations;
- (C) A description of how funds made available through grants made under Section 675C(a) will be coordinated with other public and private resources; and
- (D) A description of how the local entity will use the funds to support innovative community and neighborhood-based initiatives related to the purposes of this subtitle, which may include fatherhood initiatives and other initiatives with the goal of strengthening families and encouraging effective parenting.

As previously noted, Ohio has fifty separate grantees that are eligible entities under this subtitle. Each submits the above information for its service area as a part of the annual application for funds. The Report on FY 2011 CSBG Program, pages 1-33, describe Ohio's CSBG network and the services, activities, and programs that address the above.

676(b)(4)

An assurance that eligible entities in the State will provide, on an emergency basis, for the provision of such supplies and services, nutritious foods, and related services, as may be necessary to counteract conditions of starvation and malnutrition among low-income individuals.

The State of Ohio will continue to use a CSBG application that contains grantee work plans for emergency and nutrition services. In PY 2010, CAAs provided more nutrition-related services than any other type of assistance, except for emergency services. It is expected that this level of service will continue.

676(b)(5)

State and eligible entities in the State will coordinate, and establish linkages between, governmental and other social services programs to assure the effective delivery of such services to low-income individuals and to avoid duplication of such services, and a description how the State and the eligible entities will coordinate the provision of employment and training activities, as defined in section 101 of such act, in the State and communities with entities providing activities through statewide and local workforce investment systems under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998.

Annual CSBG applications document the local linkages maintained by the eligible entities.

The Workforce and Talent division implements portions of the Workforce Investment Act and connects Ohio's economic development and workforce development resources at the state, regional, and local levels. The OCS works closely with Development's new Workforce and Talent Division.

676(b)(6)

The State will ensure coordination between antipoverty programs in each community in the State, and ensure, where appropriate, that emergency energy crisis intervention programs under title XXVI (relating to low-income home energy assistance) are conducted in such communities.

The Office of Community Services administers the Community Services Block Grant, the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program and the Home Weatherization Assistance programs. The same staff manages and monitors both CSBG and LiHEAP programs. Low-income energy assistance is provided in every Ohio County.

676(b)(7)

The State will permit and cooperate with Federal investigations undertaken in accordance with Section 678D;

Ohio will cooperate with any Federal investigation by making available records, staff, and if necessary, work space.

676(b)(8)

Any eligible entity that received funding in the previous fiscal year through a community services block grant under this subtitle will not have its funding terminated under this subtitle, or reduced below the proportional share of funding it received in the previous fiscal year, unless after providing notice and opportunity for hearing on the record, the State determines that cause exists for such termination or such reduction, subject to review by the Secretary as provided in Section 678C(b).

Rules 122-2-01 to 122-2-05 of the Ohio Administrative Code set forth the provisions by which funding can be withheld, suspended, or terminated from a CSBG provider. These rule provisions comply with Section 678C(b).

676(b)(9)

The State and eligible entities in the State will, to the maximum extent possible, coordinate programs with and form partnerships with other organizations serving low-income residents of the communities and members of the groups served by the State, including religious organizations, charitable groups, and community organizations.

Coordination with other community providers of services is a provision of both federal and state CSBG statutes and has been, for some time, a contractual obligation of eligible entities. Religious organizations, charitable groups, and community organizations have traditionally held seats on CAA Boards of Trustees and will continue to do so. The Ohio CSBG Advisory Committee (See Appendix B) has representation from a number of state agencies and nonprofit organizations. It provides a good opportunity for coordination among service delivery systems.

676(b)(10) The State will require each eligible entity in the State to establish procedures under which a low-income individual, community organization, or religious organization, or representative of low-income individuals that considers its organization, or low-income individuals, to be inadequately represented on the board (or other mechanisms) of the eligible entity to petition for adequate representation.

Ohio will require that each CSBG grantee establish a procedure that meets the requirement above. This requirement will be incorporated into the CSBG Grant Agreement.

676(b)(11) The State will secure from each eligible entity in the State, as a condition to receipt of funding by the entity through a community services block grant made under this subtitle for a program, a community action plan (which shall be submitted to the Secretary, at the request of the Secretary, with the State plan) that includes a community-needs assessment for the community served, which may be coordinated with community-needs assessments conducted for other programs.

As described on page 57, Ohio requires a community action plan that details services and budgeted expenses. A needs assessment is required for each application, and a broad-based community needs assessment is required once every three years.

676(b)(12) The State and all eligible entities in the State will, not later than fiscal year 2001, participate in the Results Oriented Management and Accountability System, another performance measure system for which the Secretary facilitated development pursuant to Section 678E(b), or an alternative system for measuring performance and results that meets the requirements of that section, and a description of outcome measures to be used to measure eligible entity performance in promoting self-sufficiency, family stability, and community revitalization.

The OCS has been utilizing the ROMA Management System since 2001, CAAs have utilized this system to manage and report on Performance Targets. This outcome framework can be utilized to obtain other competitive funding programs. The OCS has informed its grantees of this requirement. The Ohio training program to increase the knowledge and skills of its CSBG network pertaining to outcome-based planning and reporting was discussed on page 16.

676(b)(13) Information describing how the state will carry out the assurances described in this subsection.

Please refer to pages 63-74 of this FY 2012 CSBG State plan.

Administrative Assurances

Ohio further agrees to the following, as required under the Act:

675A(b) To submit an application to the Secretary containing information and provisions that describe the programs for which assistance is sought under the Community Services Block Grant program prepared in accordance with and containing the information described in Section 676 under the Act.

The State has herein submitted all required information pursuant to the Community Services Block Grant Act of 1998.

675C(a)(1)and(2) To use not less than 90 percent of the funds made available to the State by the Secretary under Section 675A or 675B of the Act to make grants to eligible entities (for the stated purposes of the Community Services Block Grant program and to make such funds available to eligible entities for obligation during the fiscal year and the succeeding fiscal year, subject to the provisions regarding recapture and redistribution of unobligated funds outlined below.

Section 122.68(C) of the Ohio Revised Code requires that at least ninety-five percent (95%) of the State's CSBG allocation must be disbursed to eligible entities.

675C(a)(3) In the event that the State elects to recapture and redistribute funds to an eligible entity through a grant made under Section 675C(a)(1) when unobligated funds exceed 20 percent of the amount so distributed to such eligible entity for such fiscal year, the State agrees to redistribute recaptured funds to an eligible entity, or require the original recipient of the funds to redistribute the funds to a private, nonprofit organization, located within the community served by the original recipient of the funds, for activities consistent with the purposes of the Community Services Block Grant program.

The State will comply with this requirement.

675C(b)2 To spend no more that the greater of \$55,000 or 5 percent of its grant received under Section 675A or the State allotment received under section 675B for administrative expenses, including monitoring activities.

In accordance with Section 122.68(C) of the Ohio Revised Code, the state can not spend more than 5 percent of the allocation for administrative expenses at the state-level.

675(c) In states with a charity tax credit in effect under state law, the State agrees to comply with the requirements and limitations specified in Section 675(c) regarding use of funds for statewide activities to provide charity tax credits to qualified charities whose predominant activity is the provision of direct services within the United States to individuals and families whose annual incomes generally do not exceed 185 percent of the poverty line in order to alleviate poverty among such individuals and families.

Ohio does not have charity tax credit law.

- 676(a) A private nonprofit organization (which may include an eligible entity) that is geographically located 42 USC 9909.
- All Ohio CAAs are private nonprofit organizations that have been designated by the OCS.***
- 676(a)(2)(B) That the lead agency will hold a least one hearing in the State with sufficient time and statewide distribution of notice of such hearing, to provide to the public an opportunity to comment on the proposed use and distribution of funds to be provided through the grant or allotment under Section 675A or 675B for the period covered by the State plan.
- Prior to submission of the FY 2012 plan by the State of Ohio, a public hearing was sponsored by the CSBG State Advisory Committee regarding the use and distribution of these funds. Procedures for the public hearing are detailed on page 55. Documentation of the hearing and the public notifications are attached as Appendix D.***
- 676(a)(1) That the chief executive officer of the State will designate, an appropriate State agency for purposes of carrying out State community services block grant program activities.
- Please see the letter from Governor John Kasich attached as Appendix A. Governor Kasich has designated the Ohio Department of Development as the State agency to administer the Community Services Block Grant. The letter delegates authority to Development's Director to act on behalf of the chief executive officer in providing assurances for the grant.**
- 676(a)(3) To hold a least one legislative hearing every three years in conjunction with the development of the State plan.
- Ohio's last legislative hearing was held August 15, 2000 before the Joint Committee on Federal Funds.**
- In 2001, the Joint Committee on Federal Funds was dissolved. Since then, there has not been a new legislative committee or forum to which the federal block grant can be submitted for review. Each year, Development requests a hearing mechanism but has not yet been successful.**
- 676(b) For tripartite boards, not fewer than 1/3 of the members are persons chosen in accordance with democratic selection procedures 42 USC 9910. Public Law 105-285 - OCT. 27, 1998 112 STAT. 2741 adequate to assure that these members are representative of low-income individuals and families in the neighborhood served; and "(ii) each representative of low-income individuals and families selected to represent a specific neighborhood within a community under clause (i) resides in the neighborhood represented by the member.

The OCS requires all Ohio CAAs to maintain tripartite boards in accordance with section 676B, and Rule 122:5-2-02(C)(1) of the Ohio Administrative Code. Board compliance is monitored on site at each CAA. Pages 56 and 57 detail the CAA Board Composition.

676(e)(2)

To make available for the public inspection each plan or revised State Plan in such a manner as will facilitate review of and comment on the plan.

Each year the draft state plan is forwarded to the CSBG Advisory committee, each eligible entity, and the CSBG Public Hearing notice directs citizens to Development's website to review the state plan. Advertisements are placed in twelve (12) of Ohio's newspapers to advise the public that the State plan is available for review at the local agencies. Copies can also be received by contacting the Office of Community Services.

678B(a)

In order to determine whether the eligible entities meet the performance goals, administrative standards, financial management requirements of a State, the State shall conduct the following reviews of eligible entities.

- (1) a full on-site review of each such entity at least once during each 3-year period;
- (2) an on-site review of each newly designated entity immediately after the completion of the first year in which such entity receives funds through the Community Services Block Grant program;
- (3) follow-up reviews including prompt return visits to eligible entities, and their programs, that fail to meet the goals, standards, and requirements established by the State;
- (4) other reviews as appropriate, including reviews of entities with programs that have had other Federal, State, or local grants (other than the CSBG program) terminated for cause.

The OCS field staff consists of five field representatives and a supervisor. An on-site visit is made every two years to each CSBG grantee. When problems occur, agencies receive follow-up visits. When notified of an expected termination of another federal or state program, it is Development's standard procedure to schedule on-site visits to monitor programs and to conduct a financial audit.

678(C)(a)

In the event that the State determines that an eligible entity fails to comply with the terms of an agreement or the State Plan, to provide services under the Community Services Block Grant program or to meet appropriate standards, goals, and other requirements established by the State (including performance objectives), the State will comply with the requirements outlined in Section 678C of the Act, to:

- (a) inform the entity of the deficiency to be corrected;
- (b) require the entity to correct the deficiency;
- (c) offer training and technical assistance as appropriate to help correct the deficiency, and submit to the Secretary a report describing the training and technical assistance offered or stating the reasons for determining that training and technical assistance are not appropriate;

- (d) at the discretion of the State, offer the eligible entity an opportunity to develop and implement, with 60 days after being informed of the of the deficiency, a quality improvement plan and to either approve the proposed plan or specify reasons why the proposed plan cannot be approved;
- (e) after providing adequate notice and an opportunity for a hearing, initiate proceedings to terminate the designation of or reduce the funding to the eligible unless the entity corrects the deficiency.

Rules 122-2-01 to 122-2-05 of the Ohio Administrative Code set forth the procedures that the State of Ohio has used, since 1986, to withhold, suspend, or terminate funding to a community action agency. Training and technical assistance will continue to be the approach used to correct any program or administrative deficiency. If OCS staff are unable to provide the needed assistance, the T&TA grant program can be used to acquire outside professional or consulting services.

678D(a)(1) and (2) To establish fiscal controls, procedures, audits and inspections, as required under Sections 678D(a)(1) and 678D(a)(2) of the Act.

Each CAA must have on file a certification letter from a certified public accountant which confirms that its internal fiscal control and fund accounting procedures meet generally accepted accounting principles. CDD Joint Policy Bulletin No. 3, issued 1/14/94, provided guidance on implementation of the Single Audit Act, required supplementary schedules, and outlined Development's audit review procedures. Appendix F contains the status report for single audits of eligible entities. The CSBG Grant Agreement requires that OMB cost accounting standards apply to the eligible entities.

678D(a)(3) To repay to the United States amounts found not to have been expended in accordance with the Act, or the Secretary may offset such amounts against any other amount to which the State is or may become entitled under the Community Services Block Grant program.

678E(a)(1) To participate, by October 1, 2001, and ensure that all-eligible entities in the State participate in the Results-Oriented Management and Accountability (ROMA) System.

Please see the description of Ohio's implementation of ROMA, page 16.

678E(a)(2) To prepare and submit to the Secretary an annual report on the measured performance of the State and its eligible entities, as described under Section 678E(A)(2) of the Act.

Please see the Report on the FY 2011 CSBG Program, pages 1-33.

678F(a)

To comply with the prohibition against use of Community Services Block Grant funds for the purchase or improvement of land, or the purchase, construction, or permanent improvement (other than low-cost residential weatherization or other energy-related home repairs) or any building or other facility, as described in Section 678F(a) of the Act.

A provision to implement this assurance is contained in the CSBG Grant Agreement.

678F(b)

To ensure that programs assisted by the Community Services Block Grant funds shall not be carried out in a manner involving the use of programs fund, the provision of services, or the employment or assignment of personnel in a manner supporting or resulting in the identification of such programs with any partisan or nonpartisan political activity or any political activity associated with a candidate, or contending faction or group, in an election for public or party office; any activity to provide voters or prospective voters with transportation to the polls or similar assistance with any such election, or any voter registration activity.

A provision to implement this assurance is contained in the CSBG Grant Agreement.

678F(c)

To ensure that no person shall, on the basis of race, color, national origin or sex be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subject to discrimination under, any program or activity funded in whole or part with Community Services Block Grant program funds. Any prohibition against discrimination on the basis of age under the Age Discrimination Act of 1975 (42 U.S.C. 6101 et seq.) or with respect to an otherwise qualified individual with a disability as provided in Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 12131 et seq.) shall also apply to any such program or activity.

The Ohio Department of Development has issued a Civil Rights Plan that governs adherence to these requirements for the State staff and grantees.

679

Operational Rule

(a) Religious Organizations Included as Nongovernmental Providers---For any program carried out by the Federal Government, or by a State or local government under this subtitle, the government shall consider, on the same basis as other non-governmental organizations, religious organizations to provide the assistance under the program, so long as the program is implemented in a manner consistent with the Establishment Clause of the first amendment to the Constitution; Neither the Federal Government nor a State or local government receiving funds under this subtitle shall discriminate against an organization that provides assistance under, or applies to provide assistance under the Community Services Block Grant program on the basis that the organization has a religious character.

(b) Religious Character and Independence.

- (1) In General---A religious organization that provides assistance under a program described in subsection (a) shall retain its religious character and control over the definition, development, practice, and expression of its religious beliefs.
- (2) Additional Safeguards—Neither the Federal Government nor a State or a local government shall require a religious organization---
 - (A) to alter its form of internal governance, except (for purposes of administration of the Community Services Block Grant program) as provided in Section 676B; or
 - (B) to remove religious art, icons, scripture, or other symbols; in order to be eligible to provide assistance under a program described in subsection (a).
- (3) Employment Practices.—A religious organization's exemption provided under Section 702 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e-1) regarding employment practices shall not be affected by its participation in, or receipt of funds from, program described in subsection (a).

(c) Limitations on Use of Funds for Certain Purposes.---

No funds provided directly to a religious organization to provide assistance under any program described in subsection (a) shall be expended for sectarian worship, instruction, or proselytization.

(d) Fiscal Accountability.—

- (1) In General.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), any religious organization providing assistance under any program described in subsection (a) shall be subject to the same regulations as other nongovernmental organizations to account in accord with generally accepted accounting principles for the use of such funds provided under such program.
 - (2) Limited Audit.—Such organization shall segregate government funds provided under such program into a separate account. Only the government funds shall be subject to audit by the government.
- (e) Treatment of Eligible Entities and Other Intermediate Organizations. If an eligible entity or other organization (referred to in this subsection as an 'intermediate organization'), acting under a contract, or grant or other agreement, with the Federal Government or a State or local government, is given the authority under the contract or agreement to select nongovernmental organizations to provide assistance under the programs described in subsection (a), the intermediate organization shall have the same duties under this section as the government.

Other Administrative Certifications

The State also certifies the following:

- (1) To provide assurances that cost and accounting standards of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB Circular A-110 and A-112) shall apply to a recipient of Community Services Block Grant program funds.
- (2) To comply with the requirements of Public Law 103-227, Part C, Environmental Tobacco Smoke, also known as the Pro-Children Act of 1994, which requires that smoking not be permitted in any portion of any indoor facility owned or leased or contracted for by an entity and used routinely or regularly for the provision of health, day care, education or library services to children under the age of 18 if the services are funded by a Federal grant, contract, loan or loan guarantee. The State further agrees that it will require the language of this certification be included in any sub-awards, which contain provisions for children's services that all sub-grantees shall certify accordingly.

The CSBG Grant Agreement contains provisions that require adherence to the above,

Ohio Department of Development
Chief Legal Counsel
Authorized Signatory for Director

Date



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Office of Community Services

Appendices



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Appendix A

Governor's Delegation Letter

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Appendix B

Certification Regarding Lobby

Certification Regarding Drug-Free Workplace Requirements

Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, and Other
Responsibility Matters – primary Covered Transactions

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Appendix C

CSBG Advisory Committee Roster

Review of the State Plan Documentation

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Appendix D

Public Hearing Documentation

Public Notification of the State Plan Availability

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Appendix E

Grantee A-133
Audit Report

Single Audit Report

CAP Agency Name	FTI#	Audit Type	Period Beg	Period End	Report Date	Date Rec'd	Date Reviewed	Date Closed	Next Audit Due
Van Wert CAC	341526057	S	1/1/2008	12/31/2008	08/20/2009	9/21/2009	9/23/2009	6/25/2010	09/30/2010
OIC of Clark County Inc	310812350	S	7/1/2008	6/30/2009	9/30/2009	12/3/2009	12/3/2009	12/8/2009	03/31/2011
Ohio Heartland - Marion Crawford CAC	340978820	S	10/1/2008	9/30/2009	6/25/2010	7/7/2010	7/13/2010	7/19/2010	06/30/2011
WSOS Comm Action Comm Inc	340975934	S	10/1/2008	9/30/2009	5/10/2010	5/17/2010	5/18/2010	5/21/2010	06/30/2011
Community Action Organization Scioto	310718622	S	11/1/2008	10/31/2009	07/28/2010	8/6/2010	8/11/2010	8/12/2010	07/31/2011
Akron Summit Community Action	340965339	S	1/1/2009	12/31/2009	09/28/2010	10/6/2010	10/29/2010	11/15/2010	09/30/2011
CAPGDA - Supporting Coun of Preventive	310709198	S	1/1/2009	12/31/2009	08/12/2010	8/19/2010	8/25/2010	9/2/2010	09/30/2011
Adams-Brown Counties Economic	310710683	S	1/1/2009	12/31/2009	09/07/2010	9/29/2010	10/4/2010	10/12/2010	09/30/2011
Cincinnati-Hamilton CAA	316053035	S	1/1/2009	12/31/2009	06/09/2010	7/20/2010	7/22/2010	7/28/2010	09/30/2011
Clemon Co Comm Svcs Inc	311111703	S	1/1/2009	12/31/2009	09/10/2010	10/1/2010	10/26/2010	11/8/2010	09/30/2011
CLS - Tri-County Community Action	341005681	S	1/1/2009	12/31/2009	05/06/2010	8/27/2010	9/1/2010	9/13/2010	09/30/2011
Columbiana Co CAA	346565185	S	1/1/2009	12/31/2009	09/27/2010	10/25/2010	11/8/2010	12/20/2010	09/30/2011
Community Action Wayne Medina	340979210	S	1/1/2009	12/31/2009	08/26/2010	10/4/2010	10/26/2010	11/5/2010	09/30/2011
DMU - Delaware Madison Union COS Inc	310718183	S	1/1/2009	12/31/2009	09/13/2010	10/12/2010	11/1/2010	2/18/2011	09/30/2011
EOPA Greater Toledo Inc	346562552	S	1/1/2009	12/31/2009	09/27/2010	9/30/2010	10/19/2010	10/26/2010	09/30/2011
Erie Huron CAC	341001269	S	1/1/2009	12/31/2009	09/27/2010	10/1/2010	10/22/2010	10/26/2010	09/30/2011
Geauga County	346001208	S	1/1/2009	12/31/2009	08/13/2010	9/8/2010	9/10/2010	9/17/2010	09/30/2011
HAP - Hocking Athens Perry CAP	310718322	S	1/1/2009	12/31/2009	09/24/2010	9/30/2010	10/27/2010	12/1/2010	09/30/2011
HHWP Community Action	340979444	S	1/1/2009	12/31/2009	07/30/2010	8/12/2010	8/17/2010	8/27/2010	09/30/2011
Highland Co Comm Action Organization	310720523	S	1/1/2009	12/31/2009	08/30/2010	9/27/2010	10/4/2010	10/12/2010	09/30/2011
IMPACT Community Action	205536173	S	1/1/2009	12/31/2009	09/20/2010	10/5/2010	10/29/2010	12/23/2010	09/30/2011
Ironton Lawrence Co Area CAO	310714190	S	1/1/2009	12/31/2009	09/30/2010	10/5/2010	10/28/2010	11/12/2010	09/30/2011
Jackson Vinton Comm Action Inc	310716914	S	1/1/2009	12/31/2009	04/04/2011	4/7/2011	4/8/2011	4/11/2011	09/30/2011
Jefferson County CAC	346566055	S	1/1/2009	12/31/2009	08/14/2010	9/27/2010	10/5/2010	10/12/2010	09/30/2011
Kno-Ho-Co CAC	310720520	S	1/1/2009	12/31/2009	09/14/2010	9/22/2010	9/23/2010	9/24/2010	09/30/2011
Lancaster Fairfield Community	316060695	S	1/1/2009	12/31/2009	9/28/2010	10/25/2010	11/4/2010	11/12/2010	09/30/2011
Lifeline for the Empowerment &	237317490	R	1/1/2009	12/31/2009	11/02/2010	1/25/2011	1/26/2011	2/3/2011	09/30/2011
Lima-Alen Council on Consumer Affairs	341717109	S	1/1/2009	12/31/2009	05/11/2010	6/15/2010	6/16/2010	6/18/2010	09/30/2011
MEOAG - Muskingum Economic Oppor Act	310719273	S	1/1/2009	12/31/2009	09/22/2010	10/7/2010	10/29/2010	11/12/2010	09/30/2011
Miami Co Community Action Comm	310918399	S	1/1/2009	12/31/2009	08/25/2010	9/7/2010	9/17/2010	9/21/2010	09/30/2011
MYCAP - Mahoning Youngstown Area CAA	340969202	S	1/1/2009	12/31/2009	10/28/2010	12/20/2010	1/27/2011	1/27/2011	09/30/2011
Northwestern Ohio CAC	340971599	S	1/1/2009	12/31/2009	09/02/2010	9/20/2010	9/22/2010	9/24/2010	09/30/2011
Pike County CAC Inc	310718042	S	1/1/2009	12/31/2009	09/20/2010	10/4/2010	10/25/2010	11/8/2010	09/30/2011
Ross Co CAC	316059908	S	1/1/2009	12/31/2009	09/28/2010	12/17/2010	1/12/2011	1/12/2011	09/30/2011
SELF - Supports to Encourage Low	311445223	S	1/1/2009	12/31/2009	09/01/2010	9/30/2010	10/15/2010	10/18/2010	09/30/2011
Stark County CAC	341320658	S	1/1/2009	12/31/2009	09/17/2010	9/30/2010	10/22/2010	12/8/2010	09/30/2011
Trumbull Community Action	340967140	S	1/1/2009	12/31/2009	08/20/2010	10/4/2010	10/29/2010	11/2/2010	09/30/2011

Single Audit Report

CAP Agency Name	FTI#	Audit Type	Period Beg	Period End	Report Date	Date Rec'd	Date Reviewed	Date Closed	Next Audit Due
Warren County Community	310872922	S	1/1/2009	12/31/2009	08/18/2010	9/13/2010	9/21/2010	9/29/2010	09/30/2011
CEOGC - Council for Econ Oppor in Gr Cleve	340965350	S	2/1/2009	1/31/2010	9/28/2010	10/8/2010	10/29/2010	11/8/2010	10/31/2011
Portage Co CAC	340967324	S	2/1/2009	1/31/2010	9/30/2010	11/1/2010	11/5/2010	11/10/2010	10/31/2011
Belmont Co CAC	340967230	S	3/1/2009	2/28/2010	11/22/2010	12/15/2010	1/5/2011	2/3/2011	11/30/2011
Fayette CAC	310723686	S	3/1/2009	2/28/2010	9/15/2010	11/30/2010	1/3/2011	2/14/2011	11/30/2011
Gallia-Meigs CAA	316060696	S	3/1/2009	2/28/2010	11/5/2010	12/1/2010	1/4/2011	1/4/2011	11/30/2011
Ashtabula Co CAA	341059824	S	4/1/2009	3/31/2010	12/6/2010	1/4/2011	1/20/2011	2/3/2011	12/31/2011
LEADS	310718027	S	4/1/2009	3/31/2010	12/16/2010	1/3/2011	1/19/2011	2/14/2011	12/31/2011
Sources - Auglaize Mercer CAC	340978248	S	4/1/2009	3/31/2010	9/14/2010	11/8/2010	11/12/2010	11/22/2010	12/31/2011
Washington-Morgan CAC	310738285	S	4/1/2009	3/31/2010	11/5/2010	12/17/2010	1/12/2011	2/3/2011	12/31/2011
HARCATUS Tri County CAO	340970561	S	5/1/2009	4/30/2010	1/15/2011	3/7/2011	3/8/2011	4/7/2011	01/31/2012
Clinton Co Comm Action Prog	310723063	S	7/1/2009	6/30/2010	11/3/2010	11/17/2010	11/18/2010	11/23/2010	03/31/2012
GMN - Guemsey Monroe Noble CAC	310719367	S	8/1/2009	7/31/2010	12/10/2010	3/18/2011	3/22/2011	4/7/2011	04/30/2012
Lorain Co CAA	340968029	S	8/1/2009	7/31/2010	1/5/2011	3/18/2011	3/21/2011	4/7/2011	04/29/2012
Pickaway Co CAO Inc	310722252	S	1/1/2010	12/31/2010	04/25/2011	5/12/2011	5/13/2011	5/18/2011	09/30/2012
CCEDCAC (no longer an active CAP agency)	341524860	S	1/1/2007	12/31/2007	06/24/2009	4/14/2010	4/16/2010	4/26/2010	09/30/2009