

## **CR-05 - Goals and Outcomes**

**Progress the jurisdiction has made in carrying out its strategic plan and its action plan. 91.520(a)**  
**This could be an overview that includes major initiatives and highlights that were proposed and executed throughout the program year.**

Cincinnati and its neighborhoods has been strengthened by the strategic efforts to increase the quality and diversity of housing, reduce crime and blight, and improve the vitality of small neighborhood business districts as well as large employment centers.

The City's overall development goal was to develop and support comprehensive efforts to expand choices and opportunities for individuals and families to enjoy decent housing, a suitable living environment, and expanded economic opportunities. Decent housing is affordable, safe, and accessible. A suitable living environment is safe, livable, free from blighting influences, and economically integrated.

Overall, the City of Cincinnati addressed the 2015 – 2019 Consolidated Plan and 2015 Annual Action Plan goals and objectives for the Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME), Emergency Solutions Grant Program (ESG), and Housing Opportunities for Persons With HIV / AIDS Program (HOPWA). In some cases, goals will require adjustments to account for cuts in funding; however, the City has demonstrated measurable progress in nearly all of our 2015 – 2019 Strategic Plan programs and projects.

The City has completed many projects throughout 2015 in each of the four entitlement grant programs. Several highlights include:

**Beasley Place.** Beasley Place is the gut rehabilitation of two contiguous historical residential buildings that had 16 residential units and was rehabbed to contain 13 larger residential units. In addition, the buildings share a large storefront that will be renovated for commercial use. The project is located in the historic Over-the-Rhine neighborhood, in an area where several renovations of older buildings are taking place. As most of the newly renovated buildings are being designed for market rate renters and owners, this project will enhance the current efforts by stabilizing these particular units for low-income households. Total project cost was \$3,050,000 and the City provided a loan of \$700,000 in HOME funds, as well as \$132,700 in HUD Lead Hazard Reduction

Demonstration grant funds. Other funding sources for this project included: Federal and State Historic Tax Credits, a grant from Ohio Housing Finance Agency and debt financing.

***Drop Inn Center Women's Shelter.*** The Esther Marie Hatton Center for Women is a new 20,000 square foot, 2-story building located in the Mt. Auburn neighborhood of Cincinnati. The facility contains 60 beds for homeless single women, shared bathroom and laundry facilities, and lounge areas. The total project cost was \$8,300,000, of which the City invested \$1,400,000 in Capital funds and \$1,500,000 in CDBG funds for a total of \$3,900,000. The project was completed in June of 2015. Additional amenities include: a modern commercial kitchen, cafeteria to seat 60 women, a day center with programming for clients, covered entry and vestibule, monitoring stations for staff, a full-service clinic, offices for staff, volunteers, and third party providers, separate sleeping quarters for sick and transgender clients and an exterior courtyard that is secured. Parking is provided for volunteers and staff.

***Stetson Square Phase I.*** Stetson Square Phase I is the next phase of a successful Stetson Square development in the Corryville neighborhood. This project consists of streetscape improvements along Rochelle Street, Gerard Street, Donahue and Eden Avenue that border the new development. The streetscape will support 18 single family attached units and serve to expand the residential offerings within the community as well as further contribute to the momentum of Uptown neighborhood's revitalization. The City invested \$340,000 in CDBG funds for the infrastructure.

***Salvation Army Catherine Booth Residence.*** In June 2013, construction kicked-off on the new Salvation Army Catherine Booth Residence. The development included 96 one bedroom units in two 3 story buildings of senior housing as part of the Salvation Army's Center Hill campus senior community. On-site service coordination includes health, transportation, and recreation as well as educational, volunteer and employment opportunities. This is the second phase of its successful senior development at this location.

***The Gantry.*** Milhaus Development has purchased vacant City-owned property at Hamilton Avenue and Blue Rock Road as well as other underutilized property nearby in Northside. The company has begun construction of a mixed-use development with approximately 130 apartments and 8,000 square feet of commercial space. The developer is also rehabbing a historic former railroad depot building which will become the home of local business Wire and Twine. In total, the development represents about \$13,000,000 in private investment. The City has also committed about \$400,000 to improving public infrastructure adjacent to the property for the neighborhood's enjoyment. The City purchased the property several years ago in hopes of redeveloping and

revitalizing the historic Northside business district. Prior to selling the property for development, the City performed demolition, environmental remediation and relocation of a sewer line to make the site marketable for development.

**Expansion of Integra LifeSciences.** Integra LifeSciences, a medical device manufacturing company, selected its Cincinnati location for expansion after the City funded the \$120,000 demolition of an adjacent building to create additional parking for the company. The company had approximately 160 employees in Cincinnati before the expansion and expects to top 300 once the expansion is completed.

**Small Business Programs.** The City funds various initiatives that are designed to assist established or emerging small businesses. The City's model is primarily to contract with a network of nonprofit agencies that, in turn, administer small business programs and services on behalf of the City. The agencies provide training, coaching and networking events for small businesses. These non-profit organizations include, Smart Money Community Services, the Greater Cincinnati Microenterprise Initiative (GCMI), Business Development Institute (BDI), and the Greater Cincinnati African American Chamber of Commerce (GCAACC).

The following projects received CDBG Section 108 loan proceeds:

**Broadway Square, Phase I.** Broadway Square, Phase I (Broadway) is a project that consists of the historic rehabilitation of twelve mixed-used buildings located at 1108 – 1216 Broadway as well as 1206 East Twelfth Street in the historic neighborhood of Pendleton in Cincinnati. These structures include 39 residential units at approximately 30,500 square feet, 12 first floor commercial units at approximately 11,000 square feet, and a surface parking lot. Broadway is the beneficiary of New Market Tax Credits as well as Federal and State Historic Tax Credits. The total project cost was \$12,200,000, of which the City invested \$8,900,000 from CDBG Section 108 loan proceeds. The project was complete January of 2015.

**Anna Louise Inn.** The Anna Louise Inn is a permanent supportive housing project located in Mt. Auburn neighborhood of Cincinnati. This 64,000 square foot building contains 85 studio apartments on the upper three floors for an "Off the Streets Program" with dormitory style housing on the first floor. The total project was \$12,800,000, of which the City invested \$2,300,000 in HOME funds for construction and \$8,000,000 in CDBG Section 108 loan proceeds as permanent financing. The project was complete in June of 2015.

**Drop Inn Center Men's Shelter.** The David and Rebecca Barron Center for Men is a rehabilitation of the former Hostess Bakery building located in Queensgate neighborhood of Cincinnati. The 80,000 square foot facility housing one safe shelter, and two step-up shelters to accommodate 150 beds for single men. The facility has full bathroom facilities, shared laundry, and lounge areas; as well as a winter shelter that can accommodate up to another 200 persons during the winter months. The total project cost was \$17,500,000, of which the City invested \$7,000,000 in CDBG Section 108 loan proceeds. The project was completed in October of 2015. Additional amenities include: a modern commercial kitchen and cafeteria to seat 150 men, a day center with programming for clients, covered entry and vestibule, monitoring stations for staff, a full-service clinic, offices for staff, volunteers, and third party providers, two classrooms that hold up to 50 people each, separate sleeping quarters for sick and transgender clients, an interior courtyard that spans roughly 3,600 square feet; a commercial loading dock and fully-equipped storage and workshop area will allow staff to better service their clients.

**Comparison of the proposed versus actual outcomes for each outcome measure submitted with the consolidated plan and explain, if applicable, why progress was not made toward meeting goals and objectives. 91.520(g)**  
**Categories, priority levels, funding sources and amounts, outcomes/objectives, goal outcome indicators, units of measure, targets, actual outcomes/outputs, and percentage completed for each of the grantee's program year goals.**

Goal	Category	Source / Amount	Indicator - Program	Unit of Measure	Expected Strategic Plan (5-yr)	Actual Strategic Plan (5-yr)	Percent Complete (5-yr)	Expected 2015 Program Year	Actual 2015 Program Year	Percent Complete 2015
Eliminate Slum and Blight	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$0	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit – Future Blooms, Mill Creek Restoration, Vacant Lot Reutilization	Persons Assisted	132,001	0	0.00%	7,001	0	0.00%

Eliminate Slum and Blight	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$855,656	Buildings Demolished – Hazard Abatement Program	Buildings	1,250	3	0.24%	250	3	1.20%
Eliminate Slum and Blight	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$738,480	Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care – Concentrated Code Enforcement, Historic Stabilization of Structures	Household Housing Unit	20,015	0	0.00%	4,003	0	0.00%
Housing Assistance for Persons with HIV/AIDS	Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA: \$168,296	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	125	34	27.20%	25	34	0.00%
Housing Assistance for Persons with HIV/AIDS	Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA: \$168,296	Housing for People with HIV/AIDS added	Household Housing Unit	1,125	164	14.58%	200	164	0.00%
Increase Economic Opportunities	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$2,392,688	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit – Blueprint For Success, Earned Income Tax Credit Outreach, Financial and Credit Union Services, Hand Up Initiative, Summer Youth Employment	Persons Assisted	17,225	747	4.34%	3,575	747	20.90%

Increase Economic Opportunities	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$393,856	Other – Lead Hazard Testing Program	Other	1,000	0	0.00%	200	0	0.00%
Operating Support for HIV/AIDS Housing Facilities	Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA: \$215,606	HIV/AIDS Housing Operations	Household Housing Unit	10	39	390%	2	39	1,950%
Prevent Homelessness	Homeless	CDBG: \$73,945 ESG: \$461,912	Homelessness Prevention – Code Enforcement Relocation, Homeless Prevention	Persons Assisted	825	223	27.03%	165	223	0.00%
Promote Business Development	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$905,874	Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation – Neighborhood Business District Improvement Program	Business	200	0	0.00%	40	0	0.00%
Promote Business Development	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$123,077	Businesses assisted – Small Business Services	Businesses Assisted	100	0	0.00%	20	0	0.00%
Promote Commercial and Industrial Development	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$221,542	Businesses assisted – Commercial and Industrial Development	Businesses Assisted	10	0	0.00%	2	0	0.00%
Promote Fair Housing	Fair Housing	CDBG: \$167,386	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit – Fair Housing Services	Households Assisted	5,000	2,936	58.72%	1,000	2,936	0.00%

Promote Homeowner Housing	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ 211,697 HOME: \$152,631	Homeowner Housing Added – Urban Homesteading, Core 4 Strategic Housing, CHDO Development, Single Family Homeownership	Household Housing Unit	43	0	0.00%	15	0	0.00%
Promote Homeowner Housing	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$0	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers – Down Payment Assistance	Households Assisted	25	0	0.00%	25	0	0.00%
Provide Support for Nonprofits	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$692,198 HOME: \$101,754	Other – Operating Support for CDCs, Operating Support for Findlay Market, Operating Support for CHDOs	Other	75	0	0.00%	15	0	0.00%
Provide Supportive Services for Homeowners	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$96,492	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit – Emergency Mortgage Assistance	Households Assisted	625	0	0.00%	125	0	0.00%
Provide Supportive Services for Homeowners	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$39,382	Rental units rehabilitated – Homeowner Rehab Loan Program	Household Housing Unit	0	0		0	0	
Provide Supportive Services for Homeowners	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$1,819,625	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated – Compliance Assistance Repairs for the Elderly, Housing Repair Services	Household Housing Unit	5,560	1,283	23.08%	1,112	1,283	115.38%

2015 CAPER

Provide Supportive Services for Renters	Affordable Housing		Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted								
Provide Supportive Services for Renters	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$142,770	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit – Housing Choice Mobility, Tenant Representation	Households Assisted	1,001	473	47.25%	201	473	0.00%		
Provide Supportive Services for Renters	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$290,773	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing – Tenant Based Rental Assistance	Households Assisted	300	0	0.00%	70	0	0.00%		
Rehab Affordable Multi Family Rental Housing	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$310,158 HOME: \$1,509,358	Rental units rehabilitated – Affordable Multi Family Rental, Core 4 Strategic Housing, CHDO Development	Household Housing Unit	296	0	0.00%	60	0	0.00%		
Support Homeless Shelters & Other Homeless Housing	Homeless	ESG: \$450,000	Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added Homeless Persons Overnight Shelter – Emergency Shelters and Supportive Service	Persons Assisted	24,500	5,322	21.72%	4,900	5,322	108.61%		



Support Homeless Shelters & Other Homeless Housing	Homeless	HOME: \$0	Housing for Homeless added – Permanent Supportive Housing	Household Housing Unit	1	0	0.00%	1	0	0.00%
Supportive Services for Persons with HIV/AIDS	Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA: \$102,103	Housing for People with HIV/AIDS added	Household Housing Unit	625	130	20.8%	125	130	0.00%

Table 1 - Accomplishments – Program Year & Strategic Plan to Date (Con Plan Goals and Accomplishments)

**Assess how the jurisdiction's use of funds, particularly CDBG, addresses the priorities and specific objectives identified in the plan, giving special attention to the highest priority activities identified.**

The City allocated resources based upon community needs, the success of a program at addressing those needs and input from citizens through the Community Development Advisory Board (CDAB) and the public hearing process. The CDAB is a volunteer citizen group appointed by the Mayor and approved by City Council. The CDAB advises the City Manager on the Consolidated Plan, Annual Action Plans, related resource allocations and other matters related to the administration of the Consolidated Plan. The major obstacle for addressing the City of Cincinnati needs is a lack of funding.

Although the City of Cincinnati did not prioritize certain goals or programs in the 2015 – 2019 Consolidated Plan; overall, progress related to the goals of all of the 2015 – 2019 Consolidated Plan activities has been on-going. Some projects, such as remediating Brownfields and redeveloping land to create new businesses and new jobs, may take several years to complete.

## CR-10 - Racial and Ethnic composition of families assisted

Describe the families assisted (including the racial and ethnic status of families assisted).  
91.520(a)

	CDBG	HOME	HOPWA	ESG
White	2,802	48	100	1,425
Black / African American	7,517	157	110	4,480
Asian	39	0	0	16
American Indian / American Native	24	0	2	9
Native Hawaiian / Other Pacific Islander	8	0	0	13
American Indian / Alaskan Native and White	874	0		
Asian and White	6	0		
Black / African American and White	20	8		
American Indian / Alaskan Native and Black / African American	4	0		
Other Multi-Racial	488	3		
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,782</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>5,946</b>
Hispanic	901	1	8	98
Not Hispanic	10,881	215	209	6,052

Table 2 – Table of assistance to racial and ethnic populations by source of funds (HUD Form 40110, PR-23)

### Narrative

Generally the CDBG, HOME and ESG programs serve the entire City of Cincinnati in accordance with the program requirements of each grant because there is a need for services throughout the City's 52 neighborhoods. The listed ethnic and racial populations assisted with these funds represent the at-risk population served throughout the neighborhoods.

The ESG data provided is an unduplicated count of the persons served in Emergency Shelter or Shelter Diversion. Based on Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) data for 2015, the Shelter Diversion Program served a total of 839 unduplicated individuals, of whom, 251 were adults and 588 were children. 88% of the adults served in Shelter Diversion were female and 22% were male. 90% of participants in the Shelter Diversion Program identified as Black or African American; 6% identified as white; and less than 1% identified as American Indian and/or Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander. Note that some may have identified as more than one race. Less than 1% of the individuals served identified as Latino or Hispanic.

HMIS data for the emergency shelters indicates that of the 5,322 individuals served, 65% were adults and 35% were children. 56% of the persons served in emergency shelter were female; 44% were male; and less than 1% identified as transgender. 70% of residents at emergency shelters identified as Black or African American; 26% identified as white; and less than 1% identified as American Indian and/or Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander. Note that some may have identified as more than one race. Approximately 1% of the individuals served identified as Latino or Hispanic.

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## CR-15 - Resources and Investments 91.520(a)

### Identify the resources made available

Source of Funds	Source	Resources Made Available	Amount Expended During Program Year
CDBG	Public – Federal	\$5,017,521.38	\$4,782,641.93
HOME	Public – Federal	\$985,850.00	\$535,782.24
HOPWA	Public – Federal	\$582,815.00	\$165,936.55
ESG	Public – Federal	\$447,670.32	\$447,670.32

Table 3 – Resources Made Available (PR-02)

### Narrative

The City of Cincinnati has made the CDBG timeliness deadlines and HOME commitment and disbursement deadlines as well as the Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDO) commitment and disbursement deadlines during the 2015 calendar year.

### Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description
Avondale	0	0*	Activity in this NRSA includes the Hand Up Initiative job training program
City-wide	40	90	City-wide
College Hill	5	2*	Activity in this NRSA includes the Hand Up Initiative job training program. Business district improvements also occurred in College Hill.
Empowerment Zone	30	8*	Activity in this NRSA includes the Hand Up Initiative job training program
Madisonville	5	0*	Activity in this NRSA includes the Hand Up Initiative job training program
Tier One Neighborhoods	20	0	This allocation is combined with the City-wide percentage
Walnut Hills	0	0*	Activity in this NRSA includes the Hand Up Initiative job training program
Laurel Hills and Lincoln Court	0	0	There were no completed projects in this area in 2015
Lower Price Hill	0	0*	This is a new NRSA. Activity in this NRSA includes the Hand Up Initiative job training program
South Summerville / Millvale	0	0*	This is a new NRSA. Activity in this NRSA includes the Hand Up Initiative job training program

Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments (PR-14, PR-84)

## Narrative

For the CDBG program, the City of Cincinnati currently has seven active Neighborhood Reinvestment Strategy Areas (NRSA). These are: Avondale; College Hill; Lincoln Court and Laurel Homes area in the Westend neighborhood; Madisonville; Walnut Hills; and South Cumminsville / Millvale. The City also has an Empowerment Zone designation which encompasses several neighborhoods and is also an NRSA, including portions of Avondale, Evanston, Corryville, Mt. Auburn, Over-the-Rhine, West End, CUF, Downtown Business District, and Queensgate.

\*The CDBG-fund program Hand Up Initiative provides job training to individuals who reside in one of the seven NRSA's or in the Empowerment Zone. The percentage listed for the Empowerment Zone actually include the seven NRSA's activity. The accomplishments in the Tier One Neighborhoods include 6,178 persons assisted by area benefit activities; in the Empowerment Zone include 366 persons assisted by direct benefit activities, 15,641 persons assisted by area benefit activities, 2,304 persons assisted with new access to public facilities rehabilitated, and 5 businesses rehabilitated, in the College Hill NRSA 7,771 persons assisted by area benefit and 1 acre of brownfield remediated, and in the Avondale NRSA 5,324 persons assisted by area benefit and 7,178 persons assisted with new access to public facilities.

The HOPWA program serves the Cincinnati Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area (EMSA), which covers 15 counties in the area. Although the three agencies that currently receive HOPWA funding are located in the Greater Cincinnati area, collectively they offer HOPWA assistance to persons in any of the 15 counties included in the EMSA. The HOPWA Advisory Committee allocates funding based on statistical information on number of cases of HIV/AIDS by county and state to ensure that each geographic area is receiving funding commensurate with need.

The HUD programs are not allocated to specific areas and serve the entire population of the City. This is due to program design and general need throughout most city neighborhoods.

## Leveraging

**Explain how federal funds leveraged additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements were satisfied, as well as how any publicly owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that were used to address the needs identified in the plan.**

All of the City's Consolidated Plan programs generate leverage and meet the required match standards. Federal resources are an important element of many of the housing and economic development projects funded by the City. These projects require a variety of sources including, federal, state, local, and private dollars.

Of the City's 28 CDBG programs, 10 of the programs generate leverage. The City projected approximately \$16 million in leveraged resources in 2015 from CDBG. Of the City's eight HOME programs, five of the programs generate leverage. The City projected approximately \$19 million in leveraged resources in 2015 from HOME. For both CDBG and HOME, the leveraged resources include private investment, state and federal grants, volunteer hours, and in-kind donations. Leverage varies from year to year based in part on the projects that are funded.

Strategies to End Homelessness (STEh), the subrecipient who administers the ESG and HOPWA grant programs, has developed policies and procedures for monitoring recipients of Continuum of Care (CoC) funding, which include reviewing documentation of matching funds.

Dollar-for-dollar match is verified for all Emergency Solutions Grant funds. Shelter providers must define their match upon submission of ESG budgets, prior to contracts being awarded, and prior to expenditures. During the annual monitoring visit, sub-recipients must verify their match and provide Strategies to End Homelessness (STEh) with a copy of the match certification. Sub-recipients are also asked at the end of each year to document the leverage for their programs. The Department of Community and Economic Development reviews all of the information gathered from STEh. Strategies to End Homelessness also manage the Shelter Diversion program and provide the required match for the remaining funds.

Additionally, STEh manages the CoC program including Shelter Plus Care and Supportive Housing Program funding. During the annual prioritization process, each sub-recipient must submit a budget on a standardized template, demonstrating the required match for the program. Commitment letters with the source of the funds are required for cash or in-kind match. Commitment letters for cash match must be from the recipient of CoC funds; commitment letters for in-kind match must be submitted from the agency providing the service/item and the letter demonstrate commitment to a Memorandum of Understanding.

Finally, HOPWA funds match the 100 Shelter Plus Care units designated to serve homeless persons with HIV/AIDS within the Cincinnati/Hamilton County Continuum of Care. HOPWA supportive services dollars provide a portion of the required “plus care” match. These 100 Shelter Plus Care subsidies increase the availability of safe, decent, and affordable housing options to low-income persons living with HIV/AIDS. Strategies to End Homelessness monitors HOPWA sub-recipients for leveraged funds to be included in the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report.

<b>Fiscal Year Summary – HOME Match</b>	
1. Excess match from prior Federal fiscal year	\$5,003,420
2. Match contributed during current Federal fiscal year	
3 .Total match available for current Federal fiscal year (Line 1 plus Line 2)	
4. Match liability for current Federal fiscal year	\$421,376.47
5. Excess match carried over to next Federal fiscal year (Line 3 minus Line 4)	

**Table 5 – Fiscal Year Summary - HOME Match Report (PR-33)**

Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year								
Project No. or Other ID	Date of Contribution	Cash (non-Federal sources)	Foregone Taxes, Fees, Charges	Appraised Land/Real Property	Required Infrastructure	Site Preparation, Construction Materials, Donated labor	Bond Financing	Total Match

Table 6 – Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year (HUD Form 40107-A)

### HOME Program Income Report

Program Income – Enter the program amounts for the reporting period				
Balance on hand at begin-ning of reporting period \$	Amount received during reporting period \$	Total amount expended during reporting period \$	Amount expended for TBRA \$	Balance on hand at end of reporting period \$
\$0.00	\$116,531.82	\$116,531.82	\$234,654.61	\$0.00

Table 7 – Program Income (PR-09, PR-23)

### HOME MBE/WBE report

Minority Business Enterprises and Women Business Enterprises – Indicate the number and dollar value of contracts for HOME projects completed during the reporting period						
	Total	Minority Business Enterprises				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Contracts						
Number	30			1		29
Dollar Amount	\$2,247,980			\$105,000		\$2,142,980
Sub-Contracts						
Number	0					
Dollar Amount	0					
	Total	Women Business Enterprises	Male			
Contracts						
Number	30		30			
Dollar Amount	\$2,247,980		\$2,247,980			



Sub-Contracts			
Number	0		
Dollar Amount	0		

**Table 8 – Minority Business and Women Business Enterprises (HUD Form 2516 October 2014 to September 2015)**

The 2014 CAPER submission inaccurately reported the Minority Business and Women Business Enterprises number and dollar value of contracts for HOME projects completed during the reporting period. All MBE/WBE contracts were reported instead of only the HOME contracts. The following table reports the accurate numbers for Calendar Year 2014 April through October.

#### HOME MBE/WBE report

Minority Business Enterprises and Women Business Enterprises – Indicate the number and dollar value of contracts for HOME projects completed during the reporting period						
	Total	Minority Business Enterprises				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Contracts						
Number	93 27			26		67 27
Dollar Amount	11,524,874 \$423,612			2,498,132		9,026,74 \$423,612
Sub-Contracts						
Number	85 41			17 5		68 36
Dollar Amount	9,196,331 \$798,376			1,081,765 \$59,803		8,114,566 \$738,573
	Total	Women Business Enterprises	Male			
Contracts						
Number	93 27	9	84 27			
Dollar Amount	11,524,874 \$423,612	751,382	10,773,492 \$423,612			

<b>Sub-Contracts</b>			
Number	<del>85</del> 41	<del>14</del> 5	<del>71</del> 36
Dollar Amount	<del>9,196,331</del> \$798,376	<del>1,761,124</del> \$274,077	<del>7,435,207</del> \$524,299

**Table 9 – Minority Business and Women Business Enterprises(HUD Form 2516 April to October 2014)**

<b>Minority Owners of Rental Property</b> – Indicate the number of HOME assisted rental property owners and the total amount of HOME funds in these rental properties assisted						
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Minority Property Owners</b>				<b>White Non-Hispanic</b>
		<b>Alaskan Native or American Indian</b>	<b>Asian or Pacific Islander</b>	<b>Black Non-Hispanic</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>	
Number	0					
Dollar Amount	0					

**Table 10 – Minority Owners of Rental Property**

<b>Relocation and Real Property Acquisition</b> – Indicate the number of persons displaced, the cost of relocation payments, the number of parcels acquired, and the cost of acquisition						
Parcels Acquired	0					
Businesses Displaced	0					
Nonprofit Organizations Displaced	0					
Households Temporarily Relocated, not Displaced	0					
<b>Households Displaced</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Minority Property Enterprises</b>				<b>White Non-Hispanic</b>
		<b>Alaskan Native or American Indian</b>	<b>Asian or Pacific Islander</b>	<b>Black Non-Hispanic</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>	
Number	0					
Cost	0					

**Table 11 – Relocation and Real Property Acquisition (PR-23)**

## CR-20 - Affordable Housing 91.520(b)

Evaluation of the jurisdiction's progress in providing affordable housing, including the number and types of families served, the number of extremely low-income, low-income, moderate-income, and middle-income persons served.

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of homeless households to be provided affordable housing units (Homelessness Prevention, Permanent Supportive Housing)	165	223
Number of non-homeless households to be provided affordable housing units (Down Payment Assistance, Housing Repair Services, Affordable Multi Family Rental Program, Core 4 Strategic Housing, CHDO Development Projects, Single Family Homeownership Development)	1,172	1,346
Number of special-needs households to be provided affordable housing units (HOPWA Programs)	352	367
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,689</b>	<b>1,936</b>

Table 12 – Number of Households (Con Plan Goals and Accomplishments)

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through rental assistance (Tenant Based Rental Assistance, Code Enforcement Relocation, Tenant Representation, Housing Choice Mobility)	291	571
Number of households supported through the production of new units (Core 4 Strategic Housing, Single Family Homeownership Development)	1	3
Number of households supported through the rehab of existing units (Housing Repair Services, Affordable Multi Family Rental Program, CHDO Development, Core 4 Strategic Housing, Compliance Assistance Repairs for the Elderly, Historic Stabilization of Structures)	1,155	1,300
Number of households supported through the acquisition of existing units	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,447</b>	<b>1,874</b>

**Table 13 – Number of Households Supported (Con Plan Goals and Accomplishments)**

**Discuss the difference between goals and outcomes and problems encountered in meeting these goals.**

**Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.**

The City has developed the 2015 – 2019 Consolidated Plan based on the outcomes from the 2010 – 2014 Consolidated Plan. Needs analysis, community surveys and market analysis also determined the future action plans and related goals, objectives and programs.

**Include the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income persons served by each activity where information on income by family size is required to determine the eligibility of the activity.**

Number of Persons Served	CDBG Actual	HOME Actual
Extremely Low-income	2,049 (0% - 30% AMI)	128 (0% - 30% AMI)
Low-income	2,461 (31% - 50% AMI)	42 (31% - 60% AMI)
Moderate-income	643 (51% - 80% AMI)	46 (61% - 80% AMI)
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,153</b>	<b>216</b>

**Table 14 – Number of Persons Served (PR-23)**

## **Narrative Information**

The City focuses HOME Investment Partnership dollars for affordable (extremely low-income) housing projects.

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## **CR-25 - Homeless and Other Special Needs 91.220(d, e); 91.320(d, e); 91.520(c)**

### **Introduction**

The City of Cincinnati, Hamilton County, the Homeless Clearinghouse (CoC Board) and Strategies to End Homelessness (CoC Unified Funding Agency) have consistently utilized the Consolidated Plan as the primary documentation of the strategies, planning, and services being used to address homelessness, particularly chronic homelessness, in the City of Cincinnati and Hamilton County. The Homeless Section of the Consolidated Plan has been developed for both the City of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, Ohio as part of the local HUD Continuum of Care for the Homeless (CoC) program of the combined jurisdictions. Pursuant to HUD's guidance and the communities method of conducting planning and facilitating processes for homeless, the jurisdictions have standardized elements contained in the Consolidated Plan and the Continuum of Care Plan housing and services, linking the two documents and plans, and thereby reducing duplication of effort and mainstreaming resources.

In addition to the Consolidated Plan, in 2008 Cincinnati City Council directed Strategies to End Homelessness to address the inadequacy of the current provision of services for single homeless individuals, and develop and implement a comprehensive plan to improve such services. City Council also requested that the plan ensure that as a critical segment of the homeless community, single homeless men and women, will have access to safe, appropriate shelter facilities and that such facilities will provide comprehensive services necessary for homeless individuals to obtain and maintain housing. As a result of this request, the Homeless to Homes plan was completed in 2009 and adopted by both Cincinnati City Council and Hamilton County Board of County Commissioners. Pursuant to the plan's recommendations, the City and County administration originally incorporated Homeless to Homes plan recommendations into the Homeless/Special Needs section of the 2015 – 2019 Consolidated Plan. Implementation of the Homeless to Homes Plan is ongoing.

Strategies to End Homelessness completed a comparable study on ending family homelessness in Cincinnati, Solutions for Family Homelessness, and an implementation plan is currently under development.

The Homeless Clearinghouse oversees CoC planning and gaps analysis, coordinates project outcomes review, priority setting, funding allocation, and monitors elements of the Consolidated Plan. The Homeless Clearinghouse also annually reviews program performance in relation to HUD system performance measures, and uses such outcomes data to propose changes to the local CoC program prioritization process, and presents these outcome performance measures to CoC membership. Such performance-based prioritization is

accompanied by community input to select projects to be included in the annual CoC application. The Homeless Clearinghouse also oversees allocation and planning processes for ESG funds and the monitoring of ESG-funded program performance.

Strategies to End Homelessness was designated as a Unified Funding Agency (UFA) in 2015 and is one of the 4 Continuum's of Care in the Country to hold the designation. As a UFA, STEH will:

- Apply for CoC funding for all projects within the geographic area and enter into grant agreement with HUD for those projects
- Enter into legally binding contract with subrecipients
- Monitor agencies for fiscal and programmatic compliance
- Work with the CoC Board to make decisions that affect funding and allocations to subrecipients

**Evaluate the jurisdiction's progress in meeting its specific objectives for reducing and ending homelessness through:**

**Reaching out to homeless persons (especially unsheltered persons) and assessing their individual needs**

The Homeless Outreach Group (HOG) is a group of outreach providers who meet monthly to discuss best practices. Representatives from both the Cincinnati Police Department and Hamilton County Sheriff's department attend the group. Currently there are four agencies with five programs listed below that provide outreach services to those living on the street:

- Lighthouse Youth Services targets homeless youth;
- Greater Cincinnati Behavioral Health's PATH Team targets the homeless suffering from mental illness;
- Greater Cincinnati Behavioral Health's Path's to Recovery Team targets homeless chronic public inebriates;
- Block by Block works specifically with the homeless living in downtown Cincinnati; and
- Cincinnati Union Bethel's Off the Streets Program targets women engaged in prostitution.

Housing and supportive services are marketed to homeless people through these street outreach programs, a centralized intake service (CAP) which works to connect homeless people to appropriate services, and eleven different shelter diversion and emergency shelter programs. The HOG group members collaborate at monthly meetings ensure that each person living on the streets is being engaged by outreach services, and is then connected to appropriate resources and programs.

Strategies to End Homelessness currently operates the Coordinated Entry system which has two parts: the Central Access Point (CAP) and the Coordinated Entry into homeless housing projects. CAP is the intake and assessment point for the Shelter Diversion Program as well as for emergency shelters. The Coordinated Entry System which prioritizes housing referrals started in January of 2016 and uses the VI-SPDAT (Vulnerability Index Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool) as the assessment tool to determine prioritization. The VI-SPDAT is administered to all clients identified on the street and in emergency shelter and through a series of questions, determines which housing type would best suit the household's housing needs. STEH employs a "Coordinated Entry Specialist" who manages the prioritization list and ensures that appropriate housing placements are being made. STEH and the Homeless Clearinghouse are using the prioritization list as a method of evaluating the homeless housing resources in the community and making sure that the housing stock that is available for the homeless population is in fact what is needed.

### **Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons**

The Homeless to Homes Plan, which was adopted by the City of Cincinnati and Hamilton County in 2009, addresses the inadequacies of services for homeless single individuals. The plan recognizes that shelters must have a comprehensive system of care in order to serve as a springboard to housing.

As a result of the Homeless to Homes Plan, the Homeless to Homes Shelter Collaborative was formed to reconfigure the existing shelter capacity in order to most effectively serve the unique needs of the homeless population. The Homeless to Homes Shelter Collaborative built five new state of the art facilities, which offer daytime programming, increased case management, mental and medical health services and healthier living conditions.

As of 2015, all five new facilities were officially open. Members of the Homeless to Homes Shelter Collaborative include:

- Lighthouse's Sheakley Center for Youth, which opened in January 2012, has 28 shelter beds for homeless men and women aged 18-24.
- Talbert House has been operating the Parkway Center since July 2012. The facility on Central Parkway is a 65-bed facility for single homeless men over the age of 18 who are in need of services related to their substance abuse issues.
- City Gospel Mission opened a new 74-bed, facility in Queensgate in April 2015 and serves homeless men over the age of 18 seeking a faith-based, service-enriched program.



- Shelterhouse (formerly Drop Inn Center) opened the area's first homeless shelter for women, the Esther Marie Hatton Center for Women, in June 2015. The shelter has 60 beds for women 18 and older.
- Shelterhouse also opened David & Rebecca Barron Center for Men in September 2015, which holds 150 beds for single men.

The Homeless to Homes Shelter Collaborative continues to meet regularly to review outcomes and share best practices. The Collaborative also works closely with a Funding Advisory Committee and Strategies to End Homelessness to raise ongoing operating funding for the shelters.

**Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: likely to become homeless after being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions); and, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs**

Discharge Planning activities are coordinated with State level departments. The following outlines protocol for each discharge plan area:

#### **Foster Care**

Each public children's service agency (PCSA) shall provide services and support to former foster care recipients that complement the young adult's own efforts and shall be available until the young adult's 21st birthday. Independent living services available to young adults aged 18 to 21 include: daily living skills, assistance with education or training, career exploration, vocational training, job placement and retention, preventative health activities, financial, housing, employment, education and self-esteem counseling, drug and alcohol abuse prevention and treatment. An agency may use up to 30% of its federal allocation for room and board for the emancipated youth up to age 21, which includes assistance with rent, deposit, utilities, or utility deposits.

Ohio requires that if a child is 16 years or older and is likely to remain in care the agency must have a written independent living plan to achieve self-sufficiency developed within 30 days of the completion of an assessment. The plan should be based upon the assessment and include input from the youth, the case manager, the caregiver, and significant others. The independent living plan should be reviewed at least every 90 days until the agency's custody is terminated. A review of the state protocol at the local level (Cincinnati/Hamilton County) through the Hamilton County Department of Job and Family Service (HCJFS) indicates that assessments are

completed on all foster teens at age 16 or as they come into custody, using the Daniel Memorial Assessing and Contracting with Youth tool which provides for the assessments and the follow-up planning. The HCJFS After Care Worker is responsible for devising an individual plan for each emancipated youth, including housing plans. HCJFS is the PCSA responsible for the implementation of the policy at the local level.

### **Health Care**

The Ohio General Assembly enacted laws governing the transfer and discharge of residents in nursing homes (NHs) and residential care facilities (RCFs) [Ohio Revised Code (ORC) section 3721.16], adult care facilities (ACFs) [ORC section 3722.14], and community alternative homes (CAH)[ORC section 3724.10]. The Ohio Department of Health (ODH) promulgated Chapter 3701-16 of the Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) that further expounds on the transfer and discharge rights of NH and RCF residents and OAC rules 3701-20-24 (ACF) and 3701-16, 23 (CAH). ODH ensures that these provider types follow the appropriate regulations regarding transfer, discharge, or both, by reviewing documentation that the facility has initiated discharge planning and that alternatives have been explored and exhausted prior to discharge.

ODH as the State Survey Agency for Medicare, surveys hospitals for compliance with Medicare certification regulations related to resident discharge rights 42 CFR 482.13 and discharge planning, 42 CFR 482.43 which establish hearing rights for premature discharge and requirements for planning for patients' needs after discharge.

Locally, the hospitals have joined together to fund the Center for Respite Care, which is for homeless individuals who need medical support. The Admission to Respite requires: a) the hospital social worker to provide referral information to Respite; b) Respite staff evaluates patient data to determine if respite care is appropriate; c) hospital staff provides relevant medical background documentation; d) hospital discharges to Respite with a 30 day supply of all prescribed medications and transports the patient to Respite. Respite works with the patient to secure income and housing.

### **Mental Health Care**

It is the policy of Ohio Department of Mental Health (ODMH) that homeless shelters are not appropriate living arrangements for persons with mental illness. Patients being discharged from ODMH Behavioral Health Organizations/Hospitals (BHO) are not to be discharged to a shelter or to the street. Community Support Network (CSN) programs are required to have appropriate emergency housing plans in place in the event their clients undergo unexpected residential change. These entities, in conjunction with the responsible or contracting Board or agency, must exhaust all reasonable efforts to locate suitable housing options for patients being discharged. Patients in ODMH BHOs shall not be discharged to homeless shelters and clients in

an ODMH CSN program shall not be relocated from community housing options to homeless shelters unless the responsible board or contract agency has been involved in the decision making process and it is the expressed wish of the affected person and other placement options have been offered to the affected person and refused. When a discharge or relocation to a homeless shelter occurs under these guidelines, the reasons shall be documented in the person's chart and reviewed via the BHOs quality improvement process. Persons may not be discharged or relocated to homeless shelters for the convenience of staff, as a punitive measure, or for expediency. ODMH BHO policies shall be consistent with this directive.

The Hamilton County Mental Health Board is in compliance with this directive. Locally, a system of "quick access" beds, within apartments has been developed to support the above policy and protocol. The Quick Access beds are shown on the Housing Inventory as a method of tracking persons and ensuring discharge to shelters does not occur.

### **Homeless Prevention**

Strategies to End Homelessness collaborates with seven partner agencies for the homeless prevention program, known as Shelter Diversion. When households contact Central Access Point (CAP) for shelter, they are also screened for Shelter Diversion. If the household meets the eligibility criteria (imminent risk of entering a shelter, household income below 30% AMI, no other housing options or financial resources to prevent homelessness) they are referred to a case manager at one of the partner agencies. The case manager, along with a housing specialist, will assist the household in obtaining housing while the case manager works with the household to develop a case plan. The case plan addresses housing, income and other resources needed to stabilize the household. While working on their case plan, the household is eligible to receive financial assistance for utility and rental deposit, rental and utility arrears, along with current rental and utility payments for an average of six months. City and County ESG funds along with United Way funds provide the direct financial assistance to support the program.

CAP also screens Veterans for the VA's Supportive Services for Veteran's Families (SSVF) grant operated by Talbert House and Goodwill Industries. Both of these programs serve Veterans and their households who are at risk of becoming homeless. Both case management and short-term financial assistance is provided for the household to increase stability and prevent homelessness.

All of the Shelter Diversion and SSFV agencies utilize the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) system. When CAP screens callers, all of the client's information is entered into our HMIS, VESTA®, then an electronic referral is completed to the appropriate program. The Shelter Diversion case managers also use VESTA® to submit financial requests.

**Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again**

The local homeless services system is working to reduce homelessness by simultaneously pursuing three strategies: 1) Homelessness Prevention/Shelter Diversion, 2) Improving services available to people who are homeless so that they can exit homelessness quickly, 3) Developing and offering housing resources so that households can access housing and exit homelessness.

#### Homelessness Prevention/Shelter Diversion:

Prior to 2009, homelessness prevention resources were largely absent in the community due to a lack of availability of funding for such activities. However, under the American Recovery and Re-investment Act (ARRA), stimulus funding was made available for homelessness prevention. While such stimulus funding expired in 2012, more focused shelter diversion activities have continued:

- ESG and United Way funding are being used to divert households at imminent risk of entering shelter back into housing and services. The Shelter Diversion program is being run in partnership between the City of Cincinnati, Hamilton County, the United Way of Greater Cincinnati, seven Emergency Assistance agencies, and Strategies to End Homelessness. Risk factors considered for inclusion in this program include immediacy of need for shelter placement, a prior history of homelessness, a household having already lost their own housing and now relying on others for a place to stay (doubled-up), and household income below 30% AMI.
- Talbert House and Goodwill Industries have been awarded Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) funding to implement programming which prevents homelessness for veterans and their families.

#### Improved Services:

The recommendations and improvements for emergency shelter services that are being implemented as a part of the Homeless to Homes initiative (described above) will significantly raise the level of daytime and case management services being offered to single individuals within the shelter system.

The Solutions for Family Homelessness Plan, released in October of 2015 and for which an implementation plan is currently being developed, also outlines the service needs to end family homelessness in Cincinnati and Hamilton County. Ending family homelessness is a top priority in the community and in alignment with the goals of the federal government.

#### Housing:

- Rapid Re-Housing (RRH) is a nationally recognized best practice for quickly ending episodes of homelessness in a cost efficient and effective way. RRH has become a high priority in our community:
  - 12 CoC-funded programs operate with a RRH model.
  - State of Ohio Housing Crisis Response Program (HCRP) supports 2 RRH programs in the community.
  - County ESG money is being utilized for family RRH.
  - Talbert House and Goodwill Industries are receiving Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) funding to implement programs which rapidly transitions Veterans and their families that are experiencing homelessness back into permanent housing.
- Coordination of Housing Resources: the following are all high-priority initiatives geared toward making better, more strategic use of housing resources-
  - Coordinated Entry: Coordinated Entry for housing programs started in January 2016 with case managers administering VI-SPDAT assessments and the first housing referral was made on February 1. The CoC workgroups, have defined eligibility processes for all housing types (Permanent Supportive Housing, Rapid Re-housing, Transitional Housing) and prioritization for housing follows all guidance provided by HUD. Ending chronic, family, youth, and veteran homelessness are all priorities that are in alignment with HUD policies.
  - Housing Prioritization: as a result of the HEARTH Act and its subsequent proposed regulations, the local CoC workgroups and Homeless Clearinghouse have implemented policies for prioritizing households that are most in need of transitional housing, RRH, or Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH). The CoC workgroups developed and implemented these policies and procedures in 2013. Strategies to End Homelessness monitors compliance with these policies in annual monitoring visits and ensures that policies are updated annually, as needed.
  - Targeting PSH to the Chronically Homeless: all PSH Programs prioritize available housing for chronically homeless individuals and families. In the FY2015 CoC Competitive application, Strategies to End Homelessness applied for 4 new Permanent Supportive

Housing projects to continue to increase the PSH housing opportunities in the community.

- Housing First: All PSH and RRH projects within the Continuum operate under the Housing First guidelines which mean that there are low barriers to entry and termination from the program is used only after significant intervention has been provided for client success.

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## **CR-30 - Public Housing 91.220(h); 91.320(j)**

### **Actions taken to address the needs of public housing**

The Cincinnati Metropolitan Housing Authority (CMHA) has the ability to assist nearly 11,200 families through administration of the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Program. CMHA also owns and manages a portfolio of 4,800 public housing units with a budget of approximately \$37.5 million, which includes both the operating and capital subsidies as well as rental income.

The Cincinnati Metropolitan Housing Authority (CMHA) currently has approximately 2% of its Vouchers invested in Project-Based Vouchers throughout Hamilton County. The goal over the next 5 years is to increase that number up to 10%. CMHA will use the conversion of Housing Choice Vouchers to Project-Based Vouchers to meet the housing needs of special-needs populations through financially supporting the collaboration of private and non-profit partnerships that result in specific and comprehensive housing and service provisions.

The additional Project-Based Vouchers (PBV) will provide avenues for partnership with the City of Cincinnati and/or Hamilton County to support the preservation of vital housing communities that are pivotal to the local jurisdictional area and/or the submarket of the community's locality. Further, this transition to PBV's could have a decidedly positive impact on the de-concentration of very, very low-income housing (incomes less than 30% of AMFI) in Hamilton County. Such households comprise more than half of housing units in seven City of Cincinnati neighborhoods. The expansion of Project-Based Vouchers will continue to promote the expansion of quality affordable housing opportunities for low and moderate-income families.

The City of Cincinnati will continue to assist CMHA in performing the environmental reviews for CMHA including the Request for Release of Funds for the agency.

### **Actions taken to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership**

The City's HOME-funded Down Payment Assistance Program is available to all income-qualified residents, including public housing residents, to encourage homeownership.

### **Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs**

The Cincinnati Metropolitan Housing Authority (CMHA) is not designated as a troubled PHA.

## **CR-35 - Other Actions 91.220(j)-(k); 91.320(i)-(j)**

**Actions taken to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing such as land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment. 91.220 (j); 91.320 (i)**

The Cincinnati Metropolitan Housing Authority (CMHA) is looking for opportunities to purchase properties in low-poverty neighborhoods that currently have few assisted units. While these policies are consistent with the goal of creating a more suitable living environment for lower income families and individuals, creation of housing units in higher income communities will cost more to develop due to land prices and will likely take longer to develop due to community opposition or hesitancy to house lower income individuals and families.

The City of Cincinnati and Hamilton County jointly requested that Housing Opportunities Made Equal (H.O.M.E.), the local Fair Housing Agency, conduct an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing (AI) update for the City and County jurisdictions.

The AI was completed in 2014, and in the AI, seven recommendations were made to respond to the issues of 1) Lack of public transportation in opportunity areas, 2) Zoning and building code barriers, 3) Affordable housing is concentrated in racially segregated areas, 4) Barriers to mobility of families with vouchers, 5) Barriers for immigrant populations, 6) Barriers to African American Homeownership, and 7) Barriers to housing choice for people with disabilities. The City and County has established a working group made up of staff from the Department of City Planning, the Department of Community and Economic Development, and the Hamilton County Department of Community Development, to address the report and its recommendations. A Fair Housing Committee was formed and will meet periodically throughout the year to address progress towards addressing the identified barriers.

Additional information is included in the Attachment A: Analysis to Impediments to Fair Housing and Actions Taken and Planned To Date

### **Actions taken to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)**

The need for housing, community development, and quality of life services in order to assist low- and moderate-income individuals, families, and neighborhoods is tremendous. The greatest obstacle to meeting underserved needs is funding. While the City has programs to address the full range of underserved needs, the amount of funding available for those programs is insufficient to produce outcomes that ensure the basic statutory goals of providing decent housing, a suitable living environment, and expanded economic opportunities are met



for all Cincinnati residents and businesses, especially those with the most need.

The lack of permanent supportive housing and funding to provide adequate services to move persons out of homelessness remain obstacles to meeting the needs of the underserved.

**Actions taken to reduce lead-based paint hazards. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)**

The Department of Community and Economic Development has integrated HUD's lead-based paint regulations into its housing programs requiring risk assessments and lead hazard reduction work on rehabilitation projects completed with Federal assistance on structures built before 1978. Since 2000, over 3,000 dwelling units have been assessed and over 2,000 dwelling units have been inspected and deemed lead safe (several of these units were identified as having no lead-based paint present from the lead risk assessment). During 2015, 145 units were addressed with CDBG funding: 3 abatements, 11 interim controls, and 131 lead safe work practices.

The Department of Community and Economic Development in conjunction with the Cincinnati Health Department Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program administer separate HUD Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control grant funding. These funds are offered on a competitive basis. The typical award is \$3 million for 3 years to address lead based paint hazards in privately owned eligible units, with a focus on preventing childhood lead poisoning. The funds are also spent on contractor training and community outreach efforts. The City has received and administered five of these HUD Lead Hazard Control grant programs.

**Actions taken to reduce the number of poverty-level families. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)**

The City of Cincinnati primarily focused on programs that promote business development and provide employment training in its efforts to reduce the number of poverty level families. The Consolidated Plan included several goals to address community development needs and reduce the number of poverty level households: Promote Homeowner Housing, Rehab Affordable Multi Family Rental Housing, and Increase Economic Opportunities through Public Services.

The City accomplished these goals and objectives through programs such as Single Family Homeownership Development, Down Payment Assistance Program, Affordable Multi Family Rental Program, Blueprint for Success, Summer Youth Employment Programs, and Hand Up Initiative. These programs were the primary way the City strived to expand economic opportunities, principally for low- and moderate-income persons.

**Actions taken to develop institutional structure. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)**

Several organizations are involved in the development of the Consolidated Plan/Action Plan. In addition, the majority of Consolidated Plan programs are implemented by private organizations which use City funding (including the General Fund) for programs that support Consolidated Plan objectives.

Historically, the City has partnered with a Community Development Advisory Board (CDAB) which evaluated program requests and made recommendations in coordinating City programs with service providers. The CDAB is a volunteer citizen group appointed by the Mayor and approved by the City Council. The following is the composition of the CDAB according to Cincinnati Municipal Code: community council members (3), lending institutions (1), small business advocate (1), human services (1), trades / labor representation (1), low income advocate (1), housing authority (1), real estate community (1), developer (1), corporate community (1), and Community Development Corporation representative (1).

Audits conducted by the HUD Office of Inspector General (OIG) of the City's HOME Program in 2007 and 2008 led the City to review its practices and procedures. The City formalized all processes and procedures and provides direction for basic processes in the administration of the Consolidated Plan programs for the following departments: the Budget Office, Finance Department, City Planning; Office of Economic Inclusion; Citizen Complaint/Internal Audit; Law Department; and Community and Economic Development.

HUD expanded the Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS) for development of the Consolidated Plan, Action Plan, and Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report processes. The City will continue to utilizing these functions and will ensure the policies are coordinated within the City-wide processes and procedures. The City also formed an Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS) monthly working group that focuses on the close out of projects, drawing of funds, and management of the system.

The City will continue its efforts to increase training of staff, execute consistent and accurate written agreements, and have frequent and regular meetings on improving performance.

**Actions taken to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)**

The City coordinates with public and private housing agencies and social service agencies through the citizen participation process, the Fair Housing Committee, and Continuum of Care (CoC), and the Community Development Advisory Board (CDAB). Additionally, beneficiaries of the City's former Rental Rehabilitation Program, now the Affordable Multi Family Rental Program, are referred to the Cincinnati Metropolitan Housing Authority (CMHA) to investigate

the availability of Section 8 Housing Vouchers.

The City partnered with Hamilton County to update the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing (AI) study for the 2015 – 2019 Consolidated Plan. A committee representing Hamilton County Community Development; City of Cincinnati Department of Community and Economic Development; City of Cincinnati Department of City Planning; Cincinnati Metropolitan Housing Authority (CMHA); Housing Opportunities Made Equal; and the Center for Independent Living Options (CILO) met quarterly throughout 2013 to continue work on the solutions to the findings.

The Continuum of Care (CoC) is organized on a year-round basis to include a number of working groups whose role is to coordinate services and housing for their specific group of clients, improve access to mainstream resources and benefits, and facilitate improvements in systems needed by the homeless. Each of the working groups meets monthly. These working groups are divided as follows: Family Homelessness Group, Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) Advisory Committee, Homeless Outreach Group, Permanent Supportive Housing Group, Transitional Housing Group, Rapid Rehousing Group, and Homeless Veteran's Group. A representative of each work group, along with representatives from the following entities are seated on the CoC Board: homeless education liaison, Healthcare for the Homeless, Veteran's Services, homeless coalition, Runaway and Homeless Youth, Victim Services Provider, ESG subrecipients, agency executive directors, City of Cincinnati, Hamilton County, UFA/HMIS Lead agency, and at least one homeless or formerly homeless community member. The CoC Board meets monthly to oversee planning, coordinate efforts, and monitor progress on the goals of the consolidated plan.

As stated previously, the Community Development Advisory Board (CDAB) is a volunteer citizen group appointed by the Mayor and approved by the City Council. Its membership consists of representatives from the following areas: Community Council leadership, human services, labor, low-income advocates, small business, corporate entities, lenders, developers, real estate, Community Development Corporations (CDCs), and City staff. Its role is to advise the City Manager on the Consolidated Plan Budget and other matters related to the administration of the City's Consolidated Plan.

**Identify actions taken to overcome the effects of any impediments identified in the jurisdictions analysis of impediments to fair housing choice. 91.520(a)**

The City's updated 2015 Analysis to Impediments to Fair Housing is located in Attachment A.

## **CR-40 - Monitoring 91.220 and 91.230**

**Describe the standards and procedures used to monitor activities carried out in furtherance of the plan and used to ensure long-term compliance with requirements of the programs involved, including minority business outreach and the comprehensive planning requirements**

CoC, ESG, and HOPWA grants are monitored by Strategies to End Homelessness, Inc. (STEH), a subrecipient for the administration of these grants with the City of Cincinnati.

- Monthly CoC, ESG and HOPWA invoicing includes a remote monitoring of dollars expended by provider agencies, matching spending to the approved budget allocations and to HUD allowable expenditures.
- ESG providers submit to STEH, via HMIS reports, a Universal Demographic report that details persons served to IDIS data standards and provide proof of contracted service delivery.
- HOPWA providers submit annual reporting to STEH, with specific excerpts from the HOPWA CAPER report according to activity funded.
- Annual on-site monitoring visits are conducted of each CoC, ESG and HOPWA program by STEH and Department Community and Economic Development staff. Monitoring tools used are calibrated annually with the HUD field office monitoring tools to ensure consistency with HUD requirements.
- Department of Community and Economic Development staff will include its review of STEH monitoring as part of the overall Compliance Strategy and incorporate changes accordingly.

The City's Monitoring Division in the Department of Community and Economic Development has an annual internal review of each HUD-funded program, which is outlined in an internal Compliance Strategy Document. In addition to conducting ongoing monitoring of long-term affordability requirements and annually monitoring subrecipients, the City also conducts a systematic evaluation of its own programs and management systems to verify eligibility and compliance with applicable HUD regulations. When conducting these internal reviews, the Monitoring Division utilizes IDIS reports, HUD Monitoring Exhibits, and HUD training materials. The Compliance Strategy Document also describes the monitoring processes, checklists, databases, and reports required for each program.

As a result of a new requirement in the updated 2012 HOME Final Rule, a risk-based component was added to the City's existing monitoring strategy. Using training materials from HUD's "Monitoring HOME" course, staff developed the framework for the risk analysis and is

currently applying it to HOME rental projects with 10 or more units that are in their long-term monitoring phase. To ensure compliance with all aspects of the new HOME Final Rule, the Monitoring Division carried out a systematic review and developed an action plan based on HUD's "Section by Section Summary" document.

**Citizen Participation Plan 91.105(d); 91.115(d)**

**Describe the efforts to provide citizens with reasonable notice and an opportunity to comment on performance reports.**

The Citizen Participation advertisement attached to this report demonstrates that a 15 day comment period was provided. The ad was published in the City's bulletin during the month of March 2015 and will continue to run through April 2015. All comments that will be received will be forwarded to Columbus HUD. A formal presentation was conducted for the CDAB members, which took place on March 15, 2015. Copies of the advertisement and CDAB sign-in sheet are provided in Attachment E.

All documents the City made available to the public are included in the CAPER submission and posted on the Department of Community and Economic Development website. They are also available for viewing at City offices.

## **CR-45 - CDBG 91.520(c)**

**Specify the nature of, and reasons for, any changes in the jurisdiction's program objectives and indications of how the jurisdiction would change its programs as a result of its experiences.**

The City of Cincinnati submitted four applications for consideration of Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area (NRSA) expansion and boundary revision. The neighborhoods of Lower Price Hill and South Cumminsville / Millvale were included in the City's NRSA. The neighborhoods of College Hill and Madisonville NRSA areas were expanded. The NRSA applications were approved by HUD on May 1, 2015. The City will be submitting further applications for qualified census tracts for inclusion in the NRSA areas. Expanding the City's NRSAs will increase the target areas for the job training program Hand Up Initiative as well as support other community development activities in these areas. Eligible census tracts that will be included in the NRSA request to HUD include the neighborhoods: North and South Fairmount, English Woods, Bond Hill, Roselawn, East Price Hill, West Price Hill, Sedamsville, Riverside, Mt. Airy, Fay Apartments (Villages at Roll Hill), East End, Linwood, Winton Hills, Winton Place, and Camp Washington.

The Hand Up Initiative provides job readiness and job training to transition 500 Cincinnatians out of poverty yearly. Supportive services such as transportation and child care are also included in the program. The program will focus on residents in Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas (NRSAs) and the Empowerment Zone with direction from Community Based Development Organizations (CBDOs) in those areas. The 5-year benchmark as outlined in the 2015 – 2019 Consolidated Plan is 2,500 persons trained; this is a new program as of 2015. This program received the highest priority from the CDAB and citizen input. The following highlight the accomplishments to date. With being a new program, the contracts were not executed until May of 2015. The following organizations, which were selected through a Request For Proposals, are carrying out the job training program: Cincinnati-Hamilton County Community Action Agency (CAA), Cincinnati Works, Freestore Food Bank (FSFB), Urban League, IKRON, and Mercy Neighborhood Ministries. The programs include job readiness, construction skills, Commercial Drivers License (CDL), home health visits, and culinary skills.

There is a Steering Committee for this program that meets monthly to review the program and its progress. Members are included from: Over-the-Rhine Community Housing, Evanston Community Council, Partners for a Competitive Workforce, Community member of Lower Price Hill, Walnut Hills Redevelopment Foundation, Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC), City Link, Up Spring, Avondale Youth Center, Community member of College Hill, Madisonville Community Urban Redevelopment Corporation, Working In Neighborhoods, City of Cincinnati

Department of Community and Economic Development, and City of Cincinnati Mayor's Office.

Third quarter progress (May 2015 through February 2016) are reported below:

	CAA	Cinti Works	FSFB	IKRON	Mercy	UL	Totals
Total Enrollments	22	77	51	76	23	138	<b>387 (86%)</b>
Currently enrolled	9	1	8	27	6	12	<b>63</b>
Program Completions	13	60	35	51	21	101	<b>281</b>
Projected completions	9	1	8	15	6	12	<b>51</b>
Non-completion due to employment	1	2	0	0	0	0	<b>3</b>
Employments	10	42	14	28	21	38	<b>153</b>
Total projected completion	22	61	43	66	27	113	<b>332</b>

An error was made with the advertisement of the CDBG and HOME funded Affordable Multi Family Rental Program. The program was incorrectly named "Affordable Multi Family Rehab Program" and the original description did not include new construction as an eligible activity. The program was re-advertised with the correct name and proper program description.

For all other programs, the City of Cincinnati followed the 2015 Annual Action Plan as submitted and approved by HUD.

**CR-50 - HOME 91.520(d)**

Include the results of on-site inspections of affordable rental housing assisted under the program to determine compliance with housing codes and other applicable regulations

Please list those projects that should have been inspected on-site this program year based upon the schedule in §92.504(d). Indicate which of these were inspected and a summary of issues that were detected during the inspection. For those that were not inspected, please indicate the reason and how you will remedy the situation.

HOME Projects Requiring Inspection	Inspection Date	Issues Discovered and Corrective Actions Taken	Passed Inspection Date
Community Manor			
1725-33 Garden Lane			
OTR Revitalization			
Burnet Place			
Avonview			
Woodburne Point			
Savannah Gardens			
Fairview Estates			
Navarre-Garrone			
Wesley Estates			
Jimmy Heath House			
Fay Apartments			
Commons on Main			
Magnolia Heights			



Gateway Plaza			
McHenry House			
North Rhine Heights			
Booth Residence			
Forest Square			
Nanny Hinkston/McMicken Transitional			
Washington Park			
Terri Manor			
Pendleton Estates			
City West			
Alexandra Senior Apartments			
Kerper & Melbourne			
St. Paul Village			
Baymiller			
St. Pius			
Elberon			

**Provide an assessment of the jurisdiction's affirmative marketing actions for HOME units.  
92.351(b)**

All Consolidated Plan programs follow HUD's requirements for affirmatively marketing. For HOME programs, developers and real estate agencies reach out to the broad community to rent and sell HOME housing units. The City requires an accounting of sales and outreach including details on open houses held; Multiple Listing Service (MLS) listings published; electronic outreach completed (Facebook, Twitter, emails, etc.); and formal advertising online or in the newspaper. Additionally, the City contracts with Housing Opportunities Made Equal (H.O.M.E.) for fair housing services. H.O.M.E. specifically advertises in media outlets which reach minority audiences.

**Refer to IDIS reports to describe the amount and use of program income for projects, including the number of projects and owner and tenant characteristics**

**including the number of projects and owner and tenant characteristics**

The City allocates program income annually as part of all estimated HOME resources. Program income is expended as soon as it is available in IDIS. The following IDIS activity numbers used program income in 2015 as outlined in the PR-09 Report:

IDIS Number	Activity Name	Amount Drawn	Owner Characteristics	Tenant Characteristics

**Describe other actions taken to foster and maintain affordable housing. 91.220(k) (STATES ONLY: Including the coordination of LIHTC with the development of affordable housing). 91.320(j)**

DRAFT

## CR-55 - HOPWA 91.520(e)

### Identify the number of individuals assisted and the types of assistance provided

Table for report on the one-year goals for the number of households provided housing through the use of HOPWA activities for: short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance payments to prevent homelessness of the individual or family; tenant-based rental assistance; and units provided in housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds.

Number of Households Served Through:	One-year Goal	Actual
Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance payments	115	75
Tenant-based rental assistance	28	34
Units provided in transitional housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	32	39
Units provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>148</b>

Table 15 – HOPWA Number of Households Served

### Narrative

HOPWA funds were used in 2015 to provide: short term rent/mortgage/utility (STRMU) assistance to 75 households, an operating subsidy for congregate living facilities that served 33 individuals, a tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA) program that served 34 people, a Permanent Housing Placement Program (PHP) that served 24 people, and supportive services for 130 persons.

Of those receiving STRMU, 70% had an outcome of “stable/permanent housing” (an increase of 12% from 2014) and 30% had an outcome of “temporarily stable, with reduced risk of homelessness.” No clients exited to an “unstable arrangements” outcome. Of the 38 individuals living in the congregate living facility, 87% remained stably housed in the program or exited to stable housing (an increase of 5% from 2014), 13% exited to temporary housing, and no clients exited to unstable living arrangements. Of the 34 clients served in the TBRA program, 94% remained stably housed in the program or exited to stable living arrangements. Two clients (6%) exited to an unknown location.

This housing stabilization translates into other benefits as well. Of clients who received HOPWA services and/or housing, 100% had contact with case manager/benefits counselor consistent with the schedule specified in client’s individual service plan; 80% had contact with a primary

health care provider consistent with the schedule specified in client's individual service plan; and 96% had a housing plan for maintaining or establishing stable, on-going housing.

Subrecipients continue to improve their management of HOPWA funds, regularly evaluating spending and outcomes and making adjustments to service delivery to utilize funds as efficiently as possible and maximize outcomes.

DRAFT

## CR-60 - ESG 91.520(g) (ESG Recipients only)

### ESG Supplement to the CAPER in *e-snaps*

#### For Paperwork Reduction Act

#### 1. Recipient Information—All Recipients Complete

##### Basic Grant Information

Recipient Name	CINCINNATI
Organizational DUNS Number	043325158
EIN/TIN Number	316000064
Identify the Field Office	COLUMBUS
Identify CoC(s) in which the recipient or subrecipient(s) will provide ESG assistance	

##### ESG Contact Name

Prefix	Ms
First Name	Aisha
Middle Name	
Last Name	Tzillah
Suffix	
Title	Interim Community Development Administrator

##### ESG Contact Address

Street Address 1	805 Central Avenue
Street Address 2	Suite 700
City	Cincinnati
State	Ohio
ZIP Code	45202
Phone Number	(513) 352-4982
Extension	
Fax Number	
Email Address	aisha.tzillah@cincinnati-oh.gov

##### ESG Secondary Contact

Prefix	Mr
First Name	Roy
Last Name	Hackworth
Suffix	
Title	Senior Community Development Analyst
Phone Number	(513) 352-6119
Extension	
Email Address	roy.hackworth@cincinnati-oh.gov

## 2. Reporting Period—All Recipients Complete

Program Year Start Date	01/01/2015
Program Year End Date	12/31/2015

### 3a. Subrecipient Form – Complete one form for each subrecipient

Subrecipient or Contractor Name	Strategies To End Homelessness
City	Cincinnati
State	Ohio
Zip Code	45206
DUNS Number	826936051
Is subrecipient a victim services provider	No
Subrecipient Organization Type	Non-profit with 501(c)(3) IRS Status
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount	

## CR-65 - Persons Assisted

This information is supplemented by the ESG e-Card CAPER as attached.

### 4. Persons Served

#### 4a. Complete for Homelessness Prevention Activities

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	4,652
Children	2,481
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,133</b>

Table 16 – Household Information for Homeless Prevention Activities

#### 4b. Complete for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	0
Children	0
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>

Table 17 – Household Information for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

#### 4c. Complete for Shelter

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	4,652
Children	2,481
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,133</b>

Table 18 – Shelter Information



#### 4d. Street Outreach

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	429
Children	
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	
<b>Total</b>	

Table 19 – Household Information for Street Outreach

#### 4e. Totals for all Persons Served with ESG

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	4,652
Children	2,481
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,133</b>

Table 20 – Household Information for Persons Served with ESG

#### 5. Gender—Complete for All Activities

	Total
Male	4,058
Female	3,064
Transgender	11
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,133</b>

Table 21 - Gender Information

## 6. Age—Complete for All Activities

	<b>Total</b>
Under 18	2,481
18-24	842
25 and over	3,810
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,133</b>

Table 22 – Age Information

## 7. Special Populations Served—Complete for All Activities

<b>Number of Persons in Households</b>				
<b>Subpopulation</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total Persons Served – Prevention</b>	<b>Total Persons Served – RRH</b>	<b>Total Persons Served in Emergency Shelters</b>
Veterans	4,652			
Victims of Domestic Violence	6,052			
Elderly	709			
HIV/AIDS	96			
Chronically Homeless				
<b>Persons with Disabilities:</b>				
Severely Mentally Ill	1,648			
Chronic Substance Abuse	1,288			
Other Disability	2,561			
Total (unduplicated if possible)	7,133			

Table 23 – Special Population Served

## CR-70 – ESG 91.520(g) - Assistance Provided and Outcomes

### 10. Shelter Utilization

Number of New Units – Rehabbed	0
Number of New Units – Conversion	0
Total Number of bed – nights available	187,245
Total Number of bed – nights provided	178,689
Capacity Utilization	95.4%

Table 24 – Shelter Capacity

### 11. Project Outcomes Data measured under the performance standards developed in consultation with the CoC(s)

Project outcomes measured for the ESG programs are in line with the Annual Performance Report outcomes measured for the CoC programs. The ESG Shelter Diversion Program is evaluated on: % of persons exiting to Permanent Housing; % of persons returning to homelessness; % of adults who maintain or increase employment at exit; % of adults who maintain or increase income at exit.

The % of persons with positive housing exits from shelter; length of stay in shelter; and % of persons returning to homelessness are the outcomes evaluated for the shelters. The allocation process for ESG shelter funds is a community process that uses both outcomes information and community input to determine final recommendations to the City of Cincinnati. Those programs with the highest outcomes start with a greater allocation of ESG Shelter funds and the amount may be adjusted based on community feedback. The City of Cincinnati participates in this community process.

## CR-75 – Expenditures

### 11. Expenditures

#### 11a. ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2013	2014	2015
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	\$189,830	\$213,831	\$107,044
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	\$44,527	\$79,877	\$47,022
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	\$76,083	\$89,526	\$22,810
Expenditures for Homeless Prevention under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Subtotal Homelessness Prevention</b>	<b>\$310,440</b>	<b>\$383,234</b>	<b>\$176,876</b>

Table 25 – ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

#### 11b. ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2013	2014	2015
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expenditures for Homeless Assistance under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Subtotal Rapid Re-Housing</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

Table 26 – ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

#### 11c. ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2013	2014	2015
Essential Services	\$0	\$44,290.56	\$56,408
Operations	\$0	\$405,709.44	\$393,592
Renovation	\$0	\$0	\$0
Major Rehab	\$0	\$0	\$0
Conversion	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$450,000</b>	<b>\$450,000</b>

Table 27 – ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

**11d. Other Grant Expenditures**

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2013	2014	2015
Street Outreach			
HMIS			
Administration	\$25,641	\$42,600	\$28,845

**Table 28 - Other Grant Expenditures****11e. Total ESG Grant Funds**

Total ESG Funds Expended	2013	2014	2015
	\$336,081	\$506,646	\$655,721

**Table 29 - Total ESG Funds Expended****11f. Match Source**

	2013	2014	2015
Other Non-ESG HUD Funds		\$70,344	
Other Federal Funds		\$8,202	\$7,208
State Government			
Local Government		\$63,425	\$60,032
Private Funds	\$336,081	\$160,125	\$588,481
Other		\$204,550	
Fees			
Program Income			
<b>Total Match Amount</b>	<b>\$336,081</b>	<b>\$506,646</b>	<b>\$655,721</b>

**Table 30 - Other Funds Expended on Eligible ESG Activities****11g. Total**

Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities	2013	2014	2015
	\$672,162	\$1,013,292	\$1,311,442

**Table 31 - Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities**