HUD Consolidated Plan and Strategies

Five-Year Plan

FY 2015 – FY 2019

(January 1, 2015 – December 31, 2019)

Cuyahoga County

Urban County, Ohio

February, 2015

Prepared with the assistance of the Cuyahoga County Planning Commission

Cuyahoga
County Planning
Commission

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Executive Summary

ES-05 Executive Summary - 91.200(c), 91.220(b)

1. Introduction

The Consolidated Plan is a collaborative process whereby a community establishes a unified vision for community development actions. It offers a local jurisdiction the opportunity to shape the various housing and community development programs into effective, coordinated neighborhood and community development strategies. It also creates the opportunity for strategic planning and citizen participation to take place in a comprehensive context, and to reduce duplication of effort at the local level.

This Five-Year Consolidated Plan (FY 2015-2019) for the 51 member communities of the Cuyahoga County Urban County (Urban County) describes the needs of low- and moderate-income residents, persons with special needs, and homeless individuals and families. The Strategic Plan section outlines the goals, strategies, partners, and anticipated financial resources that will be available to implement projects using several HUD programs: Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME), and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG). A companion document, the Annual Action Plan, sets forth the specific projects that will be implemented during FY 2015. At the conclusion of each year, Cuyahoga County submits the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER), describing the community's results in implementing projects.

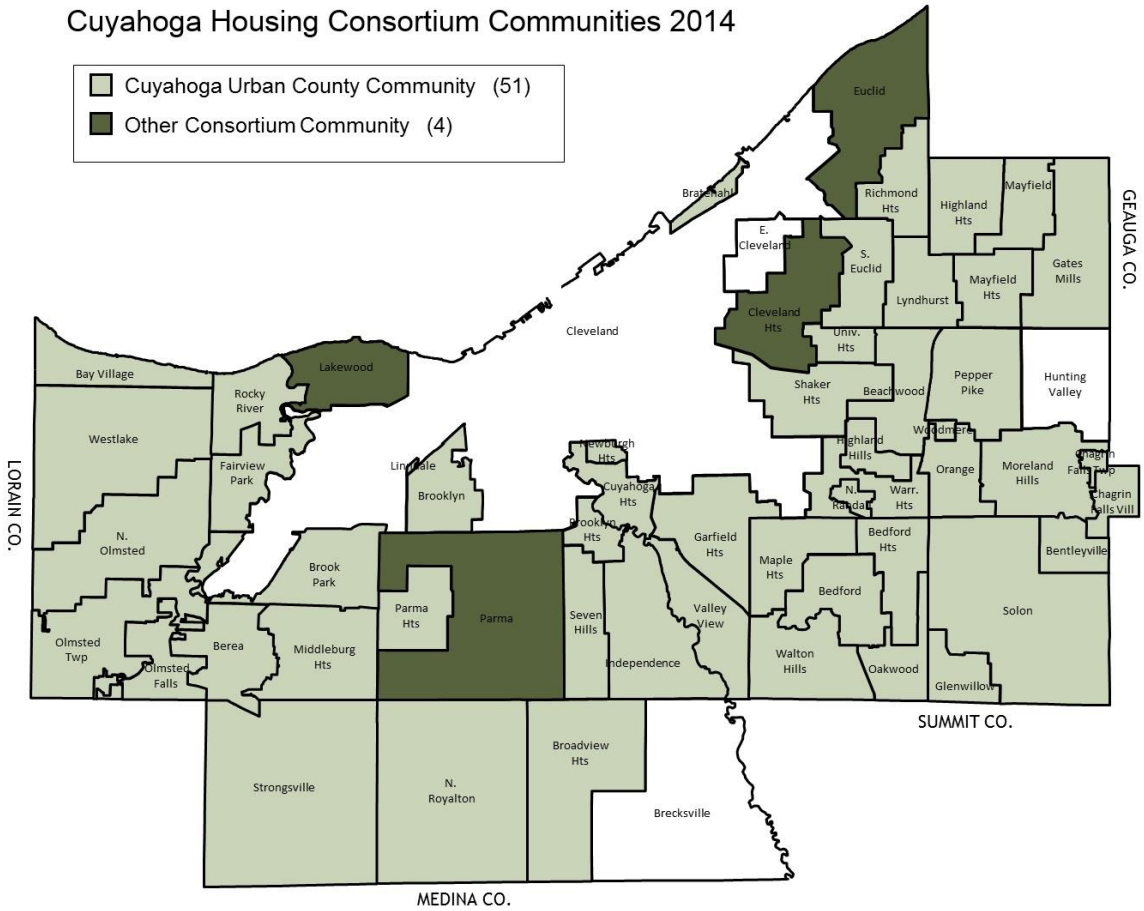
HUD funding is intended to assist individuals and families that earn less than 80% of the Median Family Income (MFI) in a metropolitan area. HUD defines these categories based upon household income, adjusted for family size. The maximum income for a family of four in 2014 is: $18,800 (0-30% of MFI), $31,300 (31-50% of MFI), and $50,100 (51-80% of MFI).

Cuyahoga Housing Consortium

Cuyahoga County is the lead administrative entity for the Cuyahoga Housing Consortium (Consortium) ***(see attached Map)***. The five Consortium members – the HUD entitlement jurisdictions of Cleveland Heights, Euclid, Lakewood, Parma, and the Urban County – formed the HUD-approved Consortium in the early 1990's to leverage HOME program funds for their communities. By acting jointly, the funding amount received by the group is greater than the amount of money that could be obtained by the jurisdictions individually. The Consortium also uses the opportunity of having 55 communities working together – representing 66% of all county residents (850,000) – to ensure broader planning and coordination on affordable housing issues within Cuyahoga County.

The FY 2015-2019 Five-Year Plan also incorporates discussions pertaining to the Consortium as a whole.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)



Cuyahoga Housing Consortium Map - 2014

2. Summary of the objectives and outcomes identified in the Plan

HOUSING NEEDS

The Consortium contains 353,812 households, 849,245 persons, and 386,676 housing units (2007-11 ACS). Since 2000 the Consortium lost about 3% of both its population and its households and almost 2% of its housing units. Incomes have increased in many Census Tracts since 2000, but poverty has increased as well. The Consortium poverty rate is 9.5% (2007-11 ACS), but the rate is higher in many Census Tracts.

While 35% of all Consortium households had incomes less than 80% of (HUD) Area Median Family Income (HAMFI or AMFI), this varied depending on household type: households containing at least one person 62 years or older (47%, 56,337 households); households with one or more children six years or younger (44%, 14,312 households); large family households (24%, 5,937 households); and small family households (22%, 31,888 households).

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Cost burden is the most prevalent housing problem, particularly among low income households. Of all 43,805 households with a cost burden greater than 30% of income, 45% were renters and 55% were owners. For both owners and renters, cost burden is most prevalent at 30-50% and 50-80% HAMFI. Of all 45,739 households with a cost burden greater than 50% of income, 51% were renters and 49% were owners. For renters, cost burden is most prevalent at 0-30% of HAMFI, while for owners cost burden is common in all income categories. Low income households, particularly small related households, the elderly, and other (single-person) households experienced the greatest cost burden at both the greater than 30% and greater than 50% of AMI income levels.

Poverty also continues to put low-income individuals and families with children at-risk of homelessness.

Needs of Homeless Persons and Families

The Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services (OHS) collects data on the extent and nature of homelessness in Cuyahoga County through the Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Continuum of Care (CoC) providers at emergency shelters, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing facilities utilizing the Homeless Management Information System. The OHS/CoC also conducts the annual Point-in-Time count, which is conducted in accordance with HUD standards. It is estimated that about 2,100 persons experience homelessness on any given night; about 8,300 persons experience homelessness each year; and about 4,200 persons – both individuals and families – lose their housing and become homeless each year. The homeless include chronically homeless individuals and families, children, and veterans. Two-thirds of homeless persons are Black or African American, and just over 30% are White. About 1% of homeless persons are unsheltered.

In Cuyahoga County, the extensive network of public, private, and non-profit agencies that comprise the CoC work in concert to meet the needs of homeless persons, actively promoting an approach that focuses on preventing and ending homelessness and rapidly returning people who have become homeless to housing. Particular emphasis is placed on assisting chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth. The network includes providers of housing and supportive services for the homeless, as well as governmental departments and area non-profit agencies that provide services and link persons to mainstream benefits, helping the homeless to find, and retain, housing. Emergency Solutions Grant funds received by Lakewood and the Urban County assist in implementing these strategies.

Non-homeless Persons with Special Needs

HUD has defined a number of special needs categories of persons within the low- and moderate-income population: elderly (age 62 and older); frail elderly; persons with mental, physical, and/or developmental disabilities; persons with alcohol or other drug addiction; persons with HIV/AIDS and their families; and victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. Persons in all these categories live in Consortium jurisdictions and have housing and supportive service needs.

A network of providers delivers housing and supportive service in Cuyahoga County to meet the needs of special needs populations.

HOUSING MARKET

Of the 386,676 housing units in the Consortium, almost 92% were occupied and 9% were vacant. Of the occupied housing units, about 69% were owner-occupied, while 31% were renter-occupied (2007-11 ACS).

About 71% of all units (274,260 units) in the Consortium were single-family (detached or attached) housing units, 6% were 2-4 units, 10% were 5-19 units, and 13% were structures with 20 or more units.

Of the 109,000 renter-occupied housing units, almost 24% of all units were single-family (detached or attached) housing units, 13% were 2-4 units, 27% were 5-19 units, and 36% were structures with 20 or more units.

The number of bedrooms in housing units showed considerable variation by tenure. Larger units were more common among owners: 85% of units had 3 or more bedrooms and about 13% of units had 2 bedrooms. Conversely, only 23% of all renter-occupied units had 3 or more bedrooms, 42% had 2 bedrooms, 31% had 1 bedroom, and 3% had 0 bedrooms.

In terms of affordability, a limited number of units are affordable to low income renter households: 5% at 30% HAMFI, about 22% at 50% HAMFI, and about 73% at 80% HAMFI. The situation is even more serious for owner households: (no data at 30% HAMFI), about 7% at 50% HAMFI, about 37% at 80% HAMFI, and 56% at 100% HAMFI.

Cost of Housing

When compared to housing costs in other parts of the country, the overall housing market in Cuyahoga County has remained relatively affordable for the last several decades. During the Great Recession, rents remained stagnant and home values in many communities declined – in some cases substantially. While median home sale prices have stabilized or started to increase in most communities and properties are beginning to sell more quickly, the recovery of the housing market remains slow, particularly in more distressed communities. No significant change is anticipated in the overall affordability of the housing market relative to home values or rent levels.

Housing Condition

About 80% of the housing units in the Consortium (287,000) were built in 1979 or earlier, meaning that cyclical maintenance is an ongoing need. About 97% of residential buildings could be defined as Standard Condition.

Lead based-paint (LBP) hazard is an ongoing issue due to the quantity of pre-1980 housing stock. While lead remediation has occurred in a limited number of units, childbirth and/or the movement of households to unremediated units creates new situations of LBP hazards for small children.

Concentration of Housing Issues

In terms of race/ethnicity, there is a concentration of Black or African American persons located primarily in the northeastern and southeastern portions of Cuyahoga County, including Consortium communities. In these census tracts, households are more likely to have lower median incomes, median rents, and median home values compared to the county, and higher poverty rates and unemployment rates compared to the Consortium.

In terms of low income Consortium households (0-50% HAMFI), these areas tend to be located in portions of first or second ring suburbs. In these census tracts, households are more likely to have lower median incomes and median home values compared to the county, and higher vacancy rates, poverty rates, and unemployment rates compared to the Consortium.

STRATEGIC PLAN

Cuyahoga Urban County – Goals and Programs

The Urban County has identified five goals, through which activities will be implemented during the next five years:

Improve, Maintain, and Expand Affordable Housing: provide activities for renters and owners, which may include – but not limited to – down-payment assistance, rehabilitation, new construction, and weatherization/energy efficiency, plus home modifications for disabled persons or elderly homeowners. The Urban County may also use HOME monies to fund rental assistance for homeless households returning to housing.

Revitalize Residential Neighborhoods: improve the physical condition, health, and safety of neighborhoods with activities that may include – but not limited to – improvements to rights-of-way, water and/or sewer lines, and/or other neighborhood facilities or public facilities.

Provide Needed Public Services: provide activities related to housing issues, which may include - but may not be limited to - budgeting and home maintenance counseling for potential home buyers and fair housing services for both the rental and home purchase markets, along with tenant/landlord services.

Increase Economic Opportunities: provide funding for economic development loans to foster additional job creation or retention.

Reduce Homelessness and At-Risk Homelessness: provide ESG funds for activities through the CoC to further the goals of preventing and ending homelessness and rapidly returning people who have become homeless to housing.

3. Evaluation of past performance

Examination of the project goals in the previous 5-Year Consolidated Plan and noted in the 2014 Annual Application that has been available for review on Development's web site for the past eleven months demonstrates that the Consortium partners have accomplished in 4 years the goals that they planned to complete in 5 years.

During the Great Recession, rents remained stagnant and home values in many communities declined – in some cases substantially. While median home sale prices have stabilized or started to increase in most communities and properties are beginning to sell more quickly, the recovery of the housing market remains slow, particularly in more distressed communities.

Anticipating that housing market conditions will gradually continue to improve, Cuyahoga County will continue to program its Community Development Block Grant and HOME funds for activities that maintain or strengthen neighborhoods and support stable or increased community property values.

To compensate for issues such as foreclosure activity, fluctuating home values, and tightened lending standards, Cuyahoga County has adjusted the program parameters for rehabilitation lending and down payment assistance. These programs strengthen neighborhoods through property improvements and creation of homeowners. Cuyahoga County will continue to monitor the housing market to ensure that these programs meet the needs of residents.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

During the development of the FY 2015-2019 Five-Year Consolidated Plan and FY 2015 Annual Action Plan, the Cuyahoga County Department of Development utilized notices in a newspaper of general circulation, public meetings, and internet outreach to solicit public comment. During the 30-day public comment period, hard copies of the documents were available at Cuyahoga County Public Library system libraries in seven communities throughout the HOME Consortium service area, one location in the Cleveland Public Library system, and at the office of the Cuyahoga County Department of Development. The documents were also posted on the Cuyahoga County Department of Development's website. For more specific details about the citizen participation process, please refer to section **MA-15 Citizen Participation.**

In addition, the Cuyahoga County Department of Development is active throughout the year in consulting with its 51-member communities, nonprofit organizations, and public agencies to gain input and feedback on countywide issues and departmental programs. For more specific details about the consultation process, please refer to section **MA-10 Consultation.**

5. Summary of public comments

The Cuyahoga County Department of Development made the proposed Five-Year Consolidated Plan and the proposed FY 2015 Annual Action Plan available through the Cuyahoga County Department of Development's main web page. Sections of the 5-Year and 2015 Annual Plan could be opened, read and downloaded individually or the entire document could be downloaded. Also, the entire HUD approved 2010-2014 5-Year Strategic Plan and the 2014 Approved Action Plan were also available on the county's web site and could be downloaded as well. The Action Plan for 2014 also included information on the County's performance in undertaking planned activities in program year 2013.

One public comment was received during the public hearing. The commenter noted that the draft Five-Year Consolidated Plan document seemed to be thorough and addressed relevant issues.

During the month-long public comment period, the County's Information Technology Department recorded 555 hits and 431 unique page views. This viewership was by far the largest number of page views since the County began keeping page view records ***(See attachments on following two pages)***.

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Mission Statement

The Department of Development's strives to improve the County's global competitiveness through economic growth and ensure that Cuyahoga County is a vibrant, healthy and welcoming place.

You are here: Home Page > Community Development > Consolidated Plan

Consolidated Plan

HUD requires all jurisdictions receiving federal housing funds to submit a 5-year plan, called the Consolidated Submission for Community Planning and Development or Consolidated Plan in short. This plan combines the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Plan and Final Statement, the HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME) description and the Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG) application.

In preparing the plan, the Cuyahoga Housing Consortium examines the communities in its jurisdiction in order to create strategies to address community needs. The preparation of the plan is a collaborative process between Consortium member communities and the DOD who administers HUD's entitlement funds. The plan offers local jurisdictions the opportunity to shape the various housing and community development strategies implemented in the jurisdiction. Its purpose is a development of a specific course of action for revitalization achieved by providing decent housing and suitable living environments as well as expanding economic opportunities in local communities. The Consolidated Plan attempts to achieve these goals by integrating economic, physical, environmental, community and human development in a comprehensive and coordinated fashion so that families and communities can work together and thrive. The plan also sets forth program goals, specific objectives, annual goals, and benchmarks for measuring progress.

Cuyahoga Urban County Consolidated Plan

The Process
Needs Assessment
Housing Market Analysis
Strategic Plan
Annual Action Plan

DOWNLOAD FULL DOCUMENT

Public Notice

2010-2014 5-Year Strategic Plan
2014 Approved Action Plan

Department of Development
2079 East Ninth Street
Cleveland, OH 44115

216-443-7260

Cuyahoga County Department of Development - FY 2015-19 Plan and FY 2015 Plan - Posting

RE: Web Site Hits - Harry Conard https://mail.cuyahogacounty.us/owa/#viewmodel=ReadMessageItem&...

RE: Web Site Hits

Dana Green

Mon 1/5/2015 11:31 AM

To:Harry Conard <hconard@cuyahogacounty.us>;

Hi Harry,

Christmas was great! My little ones really enjoyed it. I hope you did as well!

Let me know if this is ok, or if you would like the report broken up differently by date.

In-Page Analytics Dec 3, 2014 - Jan 5, 2015

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% of Total: 12.89% (4,304)	% of Total: 13.49% (3,196)	Site Avg: 00:01:24 (-23.08%)	Site Avg: 2.05 (67.37%)	Site Avg: 61.21% (-19.75%)	Site Avg: 41.15% (19.96%)

Thanks,

Dana Green
Cuyahoga County IT
Web Designer
2079 E. 9th Street
Cleveland, OH 44115
216-698-2349

Cuyahoga County Department of Development - FY 2015-19 Plan and FY 2015 Plan - Website Hits

6. Summary of comments or views not accepted and the reasons for not accepting them

This section was discussed in Part 5 above.

The Process

PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies - 91.200(b)

1. Describe agency/entity responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source

The following are the agencies/entities responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source ***(Table 1)***.

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
CDBG Administrator	CUYAHOGA COUNTY	Cuyahoga County Department of Development
HOME Administrator	CUYAHOGA COUNTY	Cuyahoga County Department of Development
ESG Administrator	CUYAHOGA COUNTY	Cuyahoga County Department of Development

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

This document discusses the Community Development Block Grant funds received directly by Cuyahoga County on behalf of the 51-member Cuyahoga County Urban County. This document is also part of a submission to HUD by the Cuyahoga Housing Consortium, representing the five jurisdictions of Cleveland Heights, Euclid, Lakewood, Parma, and the Cuyahoga County Urban County.

The Cuyahoga Housing Consortium

In 1991, the City of Cleveland Heights, City of Euclid, and the Cuyahoga County Department of Development–at that time representing the 43 communities of the Cuyahoga County Urban County–received HUD approval to form the Cuyahoga Housing Consortium. Over several years, the Cities of Lakewood and Parma received HUD approval to join the Consortium. With later community additions to the Cuyahoga County Urban County, in 2014 the Consortium represents about 850,000 persons in 55 communities, or two-thirds of all Cuyahoga County residents.

The Consortium is governed by a seven-member Board consisting of the Mayor or City Manager of Cleveland Heights, Euclid, Lakewood, and Parma, along with 3 Cuyahoga County appointees. These jurisdictions formed a consortium to receive HOME funds jointly from HUD. By creating the Consortium, the total amount of HOME funds received by the group is greater than the amount of HOME funds that could be obtained by the individual jurisdictions. Cumulatively, that decision has brought millions of dollars for local housing programs. Actions taken as the Cuyahoga Housing Consortium do not affect allocations of CDBG funds or other federal funds to the individual entitlement members.

In addition to receiving HOME funds, the Consortium leverages the fact that 55 communities in Cuyahoga County work together for the Consolidated Plan process, which is an opportunity to ensure broader planning and coordination on affordable housing issues within the county. The following CDBG

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

entitlement communities are not members of the Consortium and file Consolidated Plan documents directly with HUD: Cleveland and East Cleveland.

The Consolidated Plan approach is the means to meet the submission requirements for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) formula programs, the four formula programs available to jurisdictions:

- **Community Development Block Grant (CDBG).** These funds are used for a variety of community development, neighborhood revitalization, or economic development programs, with the intent of assisting low and moderate income people and improving deteriorated areas.

- **HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME).** These funds are used specifically for housing related projects, such as first-time homebuyer assistance or housing rehabilitation. The funds are received directly from HUD by the Cuyahoga Housing Consortium on behalf of its five partner jurisdictions, and Cuyahoga County is the lead administrative entity.

- **Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG).** Based upon HUD formulas, only Lakewood and the Cuyahoga County Urban County receive ESG funds directly from HUD. These funds are intended to assist persons and families who are homeless or at-risk of homelessness. The funds can be spent in any community in Cuyahoga County.

- **Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA).** In Northeast Ohio, the regional allocation of HOPWA funds from HUD is assigned to Cleveland, and that city coordinates funding for all communities in Cuyahoga County and specific surrounding counties.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

Harry Conard, Development Administrator, Cuyahoga County Department of Development, 2079 East 9th Street, 7th Floor, Cleveland, Ohio 44115; Telephone: 216-443-7531; Email: hconard@cuyahogacounty.us

PR-10 Consultation - 91.100, 91.200(b), 91.215(l)

Provide a concise summary of the jurisdiction's activities to enhance coordination between public and assisted housing providers and private and governmental health, mental health and service agencies (91.215(l)).

The following are several examples of existing coordination between public and assisted housing providers and private and government health, mental health, and service agencies in Cuyahoga County that have the potential to involve residents of Consortium jurisdictions:

- While being treated for mental health issues that require a stay in an institutional setting, persons may be located in either a public or private facility. Upon release, it is the portion of this group in the public facilities that is more likely to be at-risk of homelessness. The Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Mental Health Services (ADAMHS) Board of Cuyahoga County, through its network of provider agencies, works to retain and add housing units for persons that are part of the mental health system caseload. The housing units can include public or assisted housing, depending upon the circumstances of the person involved.

- There are also persons released from physical health institutions that could be at-risk of homelessness, such as persons who have lost employment during their hospital stay, do not have sufficient savings to pay ongoing housing and housing-related costs during their hospital stay, and do not have a support network of other persons to assist them through this period. Social workers at physical health institutions have access to resources such as United Way of Greater Cleveland's 211/First Call For Help, an information clearinghouse staffed 24-hours-a-day to provide information on a variety of health, housing, and human service needs. In addition to United Way and its more than 100 partner organizations, the Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services is also available to assist in an effort to prevent a homelessness situation from occurring.

- Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority police officers participate in a training program to better handle social problems they confront, such as poverty, domestic violence, drug abuse, and child welfare. The project is a partnership that includes CMHA, Case Western Reserve University, Partnership for a Safer Cleveland, and Kent State University. For example, officers will be able to refer at-risk youth and their families to social services agencies to address their problems. Counselors will respond within 72 hours for mental health, substance abuse, and child welfare needs.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Describe coordination with the Continuum of Care and efforts to address the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans, and unaccompanied youth) and persons at risk of homelessness

Housing providers, and health and service agencies in Cuyahoga County have a long record of working together to address the needs of homeless persons, including the chronically homeless, families with children, veterans, and unaccompanied youth, as well as persons at risk of homelessness. The following are selected projects.

Guaranteed Access to Shelter

The Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Continuum of Care (CoC) and government officials, county and city departments, and non-profit housing and service providers guarantee that everyone will have access to emergency shelter, or, if a shelter is full, transportation and space at another facility.

HousingFirst Initiative (HFI)

HFI is a successful public/private partnership effort to develop permanent supportive housing and end chronic homelessness countywide. HFI moves chronically homeless persons into stable housing and then links the person to comprehensive support services on-site. About 80% of residents remain in their apartments, with almost all engaged in services. The rate of emergency room visits and hospitalizations has been substantially reduced. About 20% of the residents move on to more independent housing situations and/or reunite with family. Only a small percentage of persons return to a shelter.

Hospital Protocols for the Homeless

One difficulty for shelters, hospitals, and homeless persons who are hospitalized is when the patient is about to be discharged. If the patient has recovered sufficiently, the hospital cannot continue to keep him/her, however a shelter often does not have the medical expertise or appropriate accommodations to care for someone with more extensive medical needs. Through the Care Alliance and the CoC, a coalition of shelter providers, hospital social work staff and administrators, and local foundations implemented screening guidelines at time of discharge. If the patient is homeless at discharge but does not meet ten basic, functioning measures, the hospital sends the patient to a nursing home or alternative care facility until such time as the person can be safely discharged to a non-medical living situation.

211/First Call for Help

The United Way of Greater Cleveland administers this 24-hour/7 day-a-week hot line. This resource, developed collaboratively by United Way and social service providers, allows anyone, including homeless persons or persons at risk of homelessness, to call with questions regarding service needs and

receive an answer or a referral on the spot. United Way also provides a searchable internet database, available free at any library.

Discharge Policies

The McKinney-Vento Act requires State and local governments to develop and implement Discharge Coordination Policies and Protocols to ensure that a person being discharged from a publically funded institution or system of care, such as health care facility, foster care or other youth facility, or correction program and institution, is not discharged into homelessness. The CoC has adopted existing State policies and procedures or developed its own policies and procedures to address this need.

Cuyahoga County Office of Re-Entry

The Cuyahoga County Office of Re-entry addresses the needs of persons returning to Cuyahoga County from the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction. In collaboration with the City of Cleveland, United Way, and local foundations, the comprehensive re-entry strategies include housing, behavioral health access, and employment support. For youths, the Ohio Department of Youth Services' (ODYS) written policy is to return youth to their own home, if possible. Release planning for all youth begins within 60 days of admission to the facility and continues for the duration of commitment.

Describe consultation with the Continuum(s) of Care that serves the jurisdiction's area in determining how to allocate ESG funds, develop performance standards and evaluate outcomes, and develop funding, policies and procedures for the administration of HMIS

Funding Allocation

The Cuyahoga Urban County is a recipient of Emergency Solutions Grant funding. The Strategic Plan section of this Five-Year Consolidated Plan describes goals, objectives and strategies for addressing the problem of homelessness. The Plan references the Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Continuum of Care's (CoC) *Blue Print for Change*, which states: "*… the CoC has developed an approach to transform the current community response to homelessness to emphasize* ***prevention and rapid re-housing***." Among the specific strategies included in the *Blue Print for Change* plan are:

- Implement a Centralized or Coordinated Intake System whereby all persons seeking shelter are assessed immediately to determine if there are any potential options to shelter.

- Within the shelter system provide assessment and linkages to case management and mainstream social services.

- Utilize rapid re-housing resources to reduce the length of shelter stays.

The Cuyahoga Urban County's ESG allocation is made available to all interested nonprofit institutions and participating units of local government who have the capacity and interest in delivering services that meet the priorities described above. The process is administered by the Office of Homeless Services (OHS) under the supervision of Cuyahoga County's Office of Procurement and Diversity.

Performance Standards and Outcome Evaluation

OHS is the Systems Administrator for the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). Agencies receiving sub-awards of ESG are required to participate in the HMIS. The HUD-required sixteen data elements are entered for every client accessing ESG services (except victims of domestic violence). Exit data is also collected. The HMIS data enables outcomes to be evaluated based on the following measures:

- **Diversion:** 20% of persons/households, seeking shelter will be successfully diverted to alternative, safe housing.

- **Length of Stay**: Implementing rapid exit strategies will shorten the Average Length of Stay (ALOS) by 10%. The ALOS benchmark will be determined based on the 2011 Annual Homeless Assessment report (AHAR).

- **Return to Shelter**: Utilizing the 2011 AHAR, the benchmark for the percentage of persons who return to shelter from CoC funded services will be established. ESG participants who return to shelter will be tracked in HMIS and demonstrate a reduction of 5%.

2. Describe Agencies, groups, organizations and others who participated in the process and describe the jurisdictions consultations with housing, social service agencies and other entities *(Table 2)*:

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Alcohol Drug Addiction & Mental Health Services Board of Cuyahoga County
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Services - Victims Health Agency Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Cuyahoga Housing Consortium members and the Continuum of Care have policy and program discussions with this agency on an ongoing basis to address the needs of county residents.
2	**Agency/Group/Organization**	City of Cleveland - Department of Community Development
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Elderly Persons Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Service-Fair Housing Other government - Local Grantee Department
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	County and City of Cleveland Department of Community Development staff meet frequently throughout the year to coordinate funding and programming in many areas including economic development, fair housing, housing services, and regional planning.
3	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Cleveland Housing Network
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Non-profit organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	County staff meet at least monthly with agency staff on counseling and foreclosure prevention issues. The agency is also a major nonprofit housing developer and manager, with ongoing interaction between County staff and agency staff on development issues.
4	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Cleveland Tenants Organization
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Service-Fair Housing Non-profit organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis Fair housing
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	As an organization providing fair housing services to the Cuyahoga County Urban County, the Cuyahoga County Department of Development and CTO have policy and program discussions on an ongoing basis to address housing issues in the 51-member communities.
5	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Services - Victims Other government - County

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Cuyahoga Housing Consortium members work with OHS staff, its Advisory Board, and committees on an ongoing basis to coordinate the needs of homeless and at-risk homeless county residents.
6	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Cuyahoga County Board of Developmental Disabilities
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Cuyahoga Housing Consortium and the Continuum of Care have policy and program discussions with this agency on an ongoing basis to address the needs of county residents.
7	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Cuyahoga County Board of Health
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Health Health Agency Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Lead-based Paint Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Cuyahoga Housing Consortium members have policy and program discussions with this agency on an ongoing basis to address the needs of county residents. Consortium members and this agency jointly plan, implement, and administer programs that are part of the countywide lead-based paint strategy.
8	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Cuyahoga County Department of Public Works
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - County

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	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-housing community development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Cuyahoga Housing Consortium members have program discussions with this agency on an ongoing basis to address the infrastructure needs of county communities. Consortium members and this agency jointly plan and implement infrastructure projects that positively impact low- and moderate-income areas.
9	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Cuyahoga County Division of Senior and Adult Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services - Victims Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	County development staff meet several times each year with county senior and adult services staff to coordinate programming and assess housing needs of the elderly and disabled adult population.
10	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Cuyahoga County Fiscal Office
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Cuyahoga Housing Consortium members have program discussions with this agency on an ongoing basis related to real estate data for county communities. Condition of housing data was obtained from this agency and analyzed as part of this plan.
11	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Cuyahoga County Land Reutilization Corporation
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Cuyahoga Housing Consortium members have policy and program discussions with this agency on an ongoing basis to address foreclosure and property disposition issues in county communities. Consortium members and this agency jointly plan and implement projects that impact low- and moderate-income areas, including acquisition, sale, demolition, and rehabilitation of buildings.
12	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Cuyahoga County Planning Commission
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - County Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Public Housing Needs Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Cuyahoga Housing Consortium members have policy and program discussions with this agency on an ongoing basis related to planning, community development, and neighborhood revitalization issues. As a U.S. Census Bureau affiliate, this agency also provides data, data analysis, and customized products to Consortium members. This agency served as the consultant to the Consortium in the preparation of this plan.
13	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	PHA Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Public Housing Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Cuyahoga Housing Consortium members have policy and program discussions with this agency on an ongoing basis to address the needs of county residents. In addition, on a regular basis this agency shares countywide program usage information with the member communities.
14	**Agency/Group/Organization**	East Side Organizing Project
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Elderly Persons Non-profit organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment

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	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	County staff and agency staff meet at least monthly to discuss foreclosure prevention and housing counseling issues.
15	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Greater Cleveland Partnership
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional organization Business Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Greater Cleveland Partnership is the regional chamber of commerce for the greater Cleveland area. It concentrates on business retention and civic initiatives of interest to business leaders. County economic development staff work closely with Greater Cleveland Partnership staff to understand the factors that motivate businesses to remain and expand in Cuyahoga County, and to coordinate resources for business retention and expansion.
16	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development Non-housing community development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Cuyahoga Housing Consortium members have program discussions with this agency on an ongoing basis to address the current public transit system and needs of county communities, particularly the impact on low- and moderate-income areas.
17	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Heights Community Congress
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Service-Fair Housing Non-profit organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis Fair housing
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	As an organization providing fair housing services to the Cuyahoga County Urban County, the Cuyahoga County Department of Development and HCC have policy and program discussions on an ongoing basis to address housing issues in the 51-member communities.
18	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Home Repair Resource Center
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Non-profit organization

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	County staff and agency staff meet at least monthly to discuss foreclosure prevention and housing counseling issues. The agency serves as a HOME program subrecipient for homebuyer assistance and as such provides insight into homebuyer market conditions.
19	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Housing Research & Advocacy Center
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Service-Fair Housing Non-profit organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis Fair housing
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	As an organization providing fair housing services to the Cuyahoga County Urban County, the Cuyahoga County Department of Development and HRAC have policy and program discussions on an ongoing basis to address housing issues in the 51-member communities.
20	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Jobs Ohio
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - State Business and Civic Leaders Private Sector Banking / Financing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Jobs Ohio is the nonprofit organization created by the State of Ohio to carry out State funded economic development activities statewide. County economic development staff work closely with Jobs Ohio staff to understand business financing needs and coordinate resources for business attraction and retention.
21	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Neighborhood Housing Services of Greater Cleveland
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Non-profit organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	County staff meet at least monthly with agency staff on foreclosure prevention and housing counseling issues. The agency is one of two local Neighborworks affiliates and serves as a HOME program subrecipient for first-time homebuyer financial assistance. As such, County staff and agency staff frequently discuss homeownership and mortgage finance issues.
22	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Northeast Ohio Areawide Coordinating Agency
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional organization Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-housing community development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Cuyahoga Housing Consortium members have policy and program discussions with this agency on an ongoing basis to address the infrastructure and transit needs of county communities. Consortium members and this agency jointly plan and implement infrastructure projects that positively impact low- and moderate-income areas. All five Consortium jurisdictions have seats on the NOACA Board of Directors.
23	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Northeast Ohio First Suburbs Consortium
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional organization Planning organization Non-profit organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The eighteen community members of this Council of Governments work to maintain and revitalize their mature, developed communities and raise public and political awareness of the problem and inequities associated with urban sprawl and urban disinvestment. Cuyahoga County has policy and program discussions with this organization on an ongoing basis to address housing and other community needs. The four suburban members of the Cuyahoga Housing Consortium (Cleveland Heights, Euclid, Lakewood, and Parma) are members of the organization.
24	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Northeast Ohio Regional Sewer District
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-housing community development

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Cuyahoga Housing Consortium members have policy and program discussions with this agency on an ongoing basis to address sewer infrastructure needs of county communities. Consortium members and this agency jointly plan and implement infrastructure projects that positively impact low- and moderate-income areas. Note: Euclid and Lakewood manage their own sewer infrastructure.
25	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Parma Public Housing Agency
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	PHA Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Public Housing Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Cuyahoga Housing Consortium members have policy and program discussions with this agency on an ongoing basis to address the needs of county residents. In addition, this agency makes available countywide program usage information.
26	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Team NEO
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional organization Business Leaders Business and Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Team NEO is the regional business attraction organization for Northeast Ohio including Cuyahoga County. Economic development staff of Cuyahoga County work closely with staff of Team NEO to understand the conditions that will best attract new businesses to the region. These conditions include place-based considerations which can be addressed by community development programming.

Identify any Agency Types not consulted and provide rationale for not consulting

All Agency Types were consulted.

Other local/regional/state/federal planning efforts considered when preparing the Plan

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care	Cleveland/ Cuyahoga County Continuum of Care	The Consolidated Plan Strategic Plan goals support the goals of the Continuum of Care (CoC). The Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services (OHS) serves all 59 communities in Cuyahoga County and coordinates the CoC, an extensive network of public, private, and non-profit agencies that facilitate and/or provide, either directly or indirectly, assisted housing, health services, and/or social services to persons in Cuyahoga County who are chronically homeless, homeless, or are at-risk of homelessness. Blue Print for Change http://development.cuyahogacounty.us/pdf_development/en-US/Appendix-A%202009HPRPBLue%20Print.pdf
Economic Development Plan	Cuyahoga County	This plan, updated annually by Cuyahoga County government, focuses on the areas of innovation, investment, collaboration, and education as themes for County economic development decisions. Although primarily intended to be implemented with funds other than dollars provided by HUD, the Plan emphasizes that investments should create high-quality, well-connected places, ensure access to and preparation for jobs and careers, and accelerate business growth. The Consolidated Plan Strategic Plan goals, using HUD funds, reinforce these investment objectives of the Cuyahoga County Economic Development Plan. http://development.cuyahogacounty.us/en-US/EDCPlan-ExeSummary-053111.aspx
Rebuilding as One: A Common Sense Approach to Housing	Northeast Ohio First Suburbs Consortium	This 2013 report outlines issues and strategies to address housing issues, particularly in the Cuyahoga County suburbs that geographically form the first ring of development beyond Cleveland. Building on the Cuyahoga County Economic Development Plan goal of creating high-quality, well-connected places that provide our residents with great communities to live, work, and play, the report emphasizes strategies focusing on the four policy areas of preserving older housing stock, reducing vacancy and blight, tax base strengthening, and promoting stability. The Consolidated Plan Strategic Plan goals focus significant housing funds on investment in existing housing through rehabilitation and homebuyer programs plus code enforcement, which reinforce the strategies of the Rebuilding as One report. http://www.organizeohio.org/uploads/2/8/7/7/2877533/fsc_county_housing_policy_agenda.pdf
Vibrant NEO 2040	Northeast Ohio Sustainable Communities Consortium Initiative	Funded by a HUD/USDOT/USEPA Partnership for Sustainable Communities Initiative grant, this twelve county regional project guided by 33 organizations developed a vision for the future of Northeast Ohio. The eight objectives include promoting investment in established communities, developing the regional economy with accessible employment opportunities, and enhancing the regional transportation network. The Consolidated Plan Strategic Plan goals focus on investing funds in housing, businesses, and infrastructure in developed neighborhoods, commercial districts, and industrial areas, which reinforce the goals of Vibrant NEO 2040. http://vibrantneo.org

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Western Reserve Plan	Cuyahoga County	This 2012 document approved by Cuyahoga County government is a framework for addressing the issue of consolidating and improving service delivery among the many communities in the county. The plan contains 12 key areas including incorporating economic inclusion as a guiding principle in economic development strategies, adopting a collaborative approach to the foreclosure crisis and its aftermath, and aligning and coordinating public and private resources to address human service needs. The Consolidated Plan Strategic Plan goals focus on investing funds in economic opportunities, housing programs, and public services for low-and moderate-income individuals and families, which reinforce the goals of the Western Reserve Plan. http://www.westernreserveplan.org

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

Describe cooperation and coordination with other public entities, including the State and any adjacent units of general local government, in the implementation of the Consolidated Plan (91.215(l))

The strategy of joint projects is undertaken to ensure that an issue is comprehensively addressed within Cuyahoga County, regardless of political boundaries and geographic location. Here are several examples:

- Cuyahoga County government, on behalf of the 51-member Cuyahoga County Urban County, entered into agreements with the Cities of Cleveland Heights, Euclid, Lakewood, and Parma to jointly participate in HOME Investment Partnerships Program funding. The joint funding process creating the Cuyahoga Housing Consortium began with FY 1993 federal funds and has provided an opportunity for better coordination of housing program delivery by CDBG entitlement communities, such as rehabilitation work and homebuyer programs. The Consortium has also coordinated on other issues, such as successfully obtaining federal grants to address lead-based paint issues in older homes.

- All seven communities in Cuyahoga County that receive CDBG entitlement funding (Cuyahoga County on behalf of 51 Urban County member suburbs, Cleveland, Cleveland Heights, East Cleveland, Euclid, Lakewood, and Parma) have jointly participated in ongoing coordinated Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice studies and updates. From 2011-2013, all seven Cuyahoga County entitlements participated in a broader, twelve-county, regional fair housing equity study carried out under a HUD Sustainable Communities grant. The regional study, completed in 2013 and extended to add specific local impediments in 2014, was recognized in 2012 by HUD's Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity as an appropriate method to update each jurisdiction's existing Analysis of Impediments.

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- The City of Cleveland and Cuyahoga County, through the Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services, coordinate homeless prevention and homeless recovery funding and programming countywide. This collaboration includes development of a single countywide homeless prevention strategy, implemented by a single Continuum of Care process that brings Shelter Plus Care and Supportive Housing program funding into the county. Likewise, Emergency Shelter Grant and stimulus-era Homeless Prevention and Rapid Rehousing funds were and are managed on a countywide basis. Homeless prevention and recovery activities are available countywide; they benefit Consortium jurisdiction residents when the need arises.

- Cuyahoga County, City of Cleveland, Cleveland Metropolitan Housing Authority and the Cuyahoga County Land Reutilization Corporation (Land Bank) have substantially completed work under a Neighborhood Stabilization Program 2 funding award from HUD. This funding had a significant positive impact by reducing the number of vacant housing units, converting vacant and foreclosed homes and apartment buildings to decent, safe, affordable housing, and maintaining support for a strong vacant property prevention and mitigation system throughout Cuyahoga County.

- The Cuyahoga County Department of Development regularly coordinates specific economic development projects that involve a business and host community, along with partners such as the Cleveland-Cuyahoga County Port Authority and the State of Ohio. Also, local communities within Cuyahoga County, including the Cuyahoga County Urban County, prepare joint funding applications and work cooperatively on projects with the State of Ohio.

The Cuyahoga County Department of Development, website, training sessions, and community meetings are all used as vehicles to communicate and interact with Urban County communities as well as interested members of the public. The other Consortium jurisdictions utilize similar outreach strategies.

PR-15 Citizen Participation - 91.401, 91.105, 91.200(c)

1. Summary of citizen participation process/Efforts made to broaden citizen participation Summarize citizen participation process and how it impacted goal-setting

The five Consortium jurisdictions take actions to encourage participation by all residents. For example, jurisdictions conduct outreach on a communitywide basis through various types of media, such as community-based newspapers and newsletters, electronic newsletters, home mailings, websites, and public access TV channels. Outreach is expanded through members of citizen advisory committees or special interest groups, as well as program subrecipients. Outreach is conducted at community facilities, such as posting notices at recreation centers, senior centers, libraries, and municipal buildings. These actions increase the opportunity for residents from throughout a community to participate in the process, including low- and moderate-income residents, minorities, and residents living in HUD-assisted housing.

The Consortium jurisdictions undertake the following types of actions to encourage citizen involvement:

- Translation services for non-English speaking residents.
- Meeting locations and office space housing Consortium staffs are accessible to persons with disabilities.
- Meetings, hearings and other public activities are scheduled at times and locations convenient to encourage attendance.
- Reasonable and timely access is provided to information and records relating to the Consolidated Plan and use of HUD assistance.
- Each Consortium jurisdiction has a Citizen Participation Plan.

The Cuyahoga County Department of Development, as the lead administrative entity for the Consortium, is responsible for overseeing development of this 5-Year Plan, with assistance from the Cuyahoga County Planning Commission.

Table 4 shows the public comment process undertaken by the Cuyahoga County Urban County. The two public meetings were publicized in a newspaper of general circulation. Citizens were invited to provide comments via telephone, mail, or email. During the 30-day comment period, copies of the 5-Year Plan document were available in public places, such as government offices and libraries. The document was also posted on the County's website.

Public meetings were held on weekday evenings or weekdays during the day. The meetings linked the 5-Year Plan and FY 2015 Annual Plan, providing continuity for discussing short-term and long-term timeframes.

Public meetings were held at well-known local facilities accessible to persons with disabilities. At each public meeting, the 5-Year Plan was listed and discussed as a separate agenda item. The discussions included presentations of background information, data, and priorities, and time was allotted for audience questions.

County staff provides technical assistance to groups developing proposals for funding assistance under the Consolidated Plan. Offers of technical assistance are included as part of application materials, published notices, and/or made verbally during group meetings. Staff also provides contact information on their website. Technical assistance, on a one-on-one basis, often includes explanations concerning programs, potential projects, and application procedures.

Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of Comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
1	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/broad community	The County published a public notice in the Cleveland Plain Dealer on August 13, 2014, describing the Consolidated Plan and proposed Annual Action Plan, listing the first public hearing date, and inviting citizen review and comment.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	
2	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	FY 2015-19 Five-Year Consolidated Plan and FY 2015 Annual Action Plan, August 28, 2014, Cleveland Heights City Hall, 9:00 AM.	No comments received.	Not applicable.	
3	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/broad community	Cuyahoga County published a public notice in the Cleveland Plain Dealer on November 30, 2014, describing the proposed FY 2015-19 Five-Year Consolidated Plan, the proposed FY 2015 Annual Action Plan, and the Cuyahoga Housing Consortium. The public notice announced the start of the 30-day comment period for December 1, 2014, listed the library locations and other public locations at which the plans would be available for public review, listed the second public hearing date, and invited citizen review and comment. The 30-day public comment period closed December 30, 2014.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	

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Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of Comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
4	Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	The Cuyahoga County Department of Development made the proposed Five-Year Consolidated Plan and the proposed FY 2015 Annual Action Plan available through the Cuyahoga County Department of Development's main web page. Sections of the 5-Year and 2015 Annual Plan could be opened, read and downloaded individually or the entire document could be downloaded. Also, the entire approved 2010-2014 5-Year Strategic Plan and the 2014 Approved Action Plan were also available on the county's web site. The 2014 Approved Action Plan also included information on the County's performance in undertaking planned activities and was available during the 30-day public comment period. Sections of the 5-Year and 2015 Annual Plan could be opened, read and downloaded individually or the entire document could be downloaded. The reference, the entire approved 2010-2014 5-Year Strategic Plan and the 2014 Approved Action Plan were also available on the county's web site. During the month long public comment period, the County's Information Technology Department recorded 555 hits and 431 unique page views. This viewership was by far the largest number of page views since the county began keeping page view records.	No comments received.	No comments received.	

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Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of Comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
5	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	FY 2015-19 Five-Year Consolidated Plan and FY 2015 Annual Action Plan, December 16, 2014, 11:00 AM, Cuyahoga County Council Committee Room B, 4th Floor, Cuyahoga County Administrative Headquarters, 2079 East 9th Street, Cleveland, Ohio.	One public comment was received during the public hearing. The commenter noted that the draft Five-Year Consolidated Plan document seemed to be thorough and addressed relevant issues.	Not applicable	

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

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Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The following narrative summarizes the various sections of the ***Needs Assessment***.

NA-10 SUMMARY
HOUSING NEEDS

The Cuyahoga Housing Consortium (Consortium) jurisdictions include the cities of Cleveland Heights, Euclid, Lakewood, Parma, and the 51 communities that comprise the Cuyahoga Urban County. The Consortium contains 353,812 households, 849,245 persons, and 386,676 housing units (2007-11 ACS). According to data from HUD mandated tables, since 2000 the Consortium lost about 3% of both its population and its households. However, housing units increased 1.2% during the period. The percentage changes differ by community and Census Tract.

Median income at the Census Tract level shows disparities among community neighborhoods. Incomes have increased in many Census Tracts since 2000, but poverty has increased as well. The Consortium poverty rate is 9.5% (2007-11 ACS), but the rate is higher in many Census Tracts.

Another indicator of low income is percent of (HUD) Area Median Family Income (HAMFI or AMFI). While 35% of all Consortium households had incomes less than 80% of HAMFI, this varied depending on household type: households containing at least one person 62 years or older (47%, 56,337 households); households with one or more children six years or younger (44%, 14,312 households); large family households (24%, 5,937 households); and small family households (22%, 31,888 households).

Housing problems experienced by Consortium households include substandard housing condition, overcrowding, and cost burden (housing affordability). Cost burden is the most prevalent housing problem, particularly among low income households. Of all 43,805 households with a cost burden greater than 30% of income, 45% were renters and 55% were owners. Cost burden is prevalent for both renters and owners at 0-80% HAMFI. Of all 45,739 households with a cost burden greater than 50% of income, 51% were renters and 49% were owners. For renters with a cost burden greater than 50%, cost burden is most prevalent at 0-30% of HAMFI, while for owners cost burden is common in all income categories. Households at 0-50% HAMFI, particularly small related households, the elderly, and other (single-person) households experienced the greatest cost burden at both the greater than 30% and greater than 50% of AMI income levels.

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Less than 1% of Consortium households experienced overcrowding or substandard housing (lack of complete plumbing or kitchen facilities). Most households in this situation were renters with incomes at 80% or less of HAMFI.

For homeless persons or those at risk of homelessness, the most significant problem is the lack of affordable housing. This problem has been compounded by decreases in housing subsidies available through the Housing Choice Voucher Program, which has a waiting list (currently closed) of 7,716 families.

Poverty also continues to put low-income individuals and families with children at-risk of homelessness. In the last 12 months, 14,721 families were in poverty in the Consortium (71% renters, 29% owners) (CPD Maps). Additionally, the HUD mandated tables showed that 54,355 households had income of less than 50% of AMI and a cost burden greater than 30%, and 37,579 households had income of less than 50% of AMI and a cost burden greater than 50%.

The Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Continuum of Care (CoC) reported 599 homeless households with children in emergency shelter or Transitional Housing (*2013 Point in Time Survey*). There were no unsheltered homeless households with children. The CoC *Data Dashboard* showed about 500 newly homeless families during 2013 and the first half of 2014.

NA-15 through NA-30 SUMMARY
DISPROPORTIONATE NEED

Disproportionate need in the Consortium by a minority racial or ethnic group in terms of substandard units, overcrowding, or cost burden was only a minor issue for one racial group at a specific income category. Disproportionate need is not a widespread issue.

NA-35 SUMMARY
ASSISTED HOUSING INVENTORY

There are about 9,000 public housing units in Cuyahoga County. Almost all of the public housing developments countywide are located in the City of Cleveland, which is not part of the Consortium jurisdictions. Within the Consortium, there are only three small public housing developments totaling 177 units, including units that meet ADA/UFAS standards.

In 2014, there are 14,565 HCVP vouchers in use in Cuyahoga County, representing 6.9% of all renter-occupied units. Of that total, 7,043 vouchers were in use within the Consortium, representing 48% of all HCVP vouchers, or 6.4% of all renter-occupied units. This is an increase of about 1,000 vouchers since 2009. As a percent of total renter-occupied units with HCVP vouchers, the situation varied in the five Consortium jurisdictions: Parma, Lakewood, and the Cuyahoga Urban County were below the Consortium average and countywide average, while Cleveland Heights and Euclid were above those averages.

For public housing residents and HCVP recipients, access to job training, education programs, and employment opportunities will enable families to improve their economic standing and no longer require assisted housing. To facilitate these efforts, families need reliable and affordable childcare and transportation options.

NA-40 SUMMARY
HOMELESS NEEDS

The Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services (OHS) collects data on the extent and nature of homelessness in Cuyahoga County through the Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Continuum of Care (CoC) providers at emergency shelters, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing facilities utilizing the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). Additionally, the OHS/CoC conducts the annual Point-in-Time (PIT) count, which is conducted in accordance with HUD standards. It is estimated that about 2,100 persons experience homelessness on any given night; about 8,300 persons experience homelessness each year; and almost 3,900 persons – both individuals and families – lose their housing and become homeless each year. The homeless include chronically homeless individuals and families, children, and veterans. Two-thirds of homeless persons are Black or African American, and just over 30% are White. About 1% of homeless persons are unsheltered.

NA-45 SUMMARY
NON-HOMELESS SPECIAL NEEDS

HUD has defined a number of special needs categories of persons within the low- and moderate-income population: elderly (age 62 and older); frail elderly (an elderly person who requires assistance with three or more activities of daily living, such as bathing, walking, and performing light housework); persons with mental, physical, and/or developmental disabilities; persons with alcohol or other drug addiction; persons with HIV/AIDS and their families; and victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. Persons in all these categories live in Consortium jurisdictions and have housing and supportive service needs.

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NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment - 24 CFR 91.405, 24 CFR 91.205 (a,b,c)

Summary of Housing Needs

The Cuyahoga Housing Consortium jurisdictions include the cities of Cleveland Heights, Euclid, Lakewood, Parma, and the 51 communities that comprise the Cuyahoga Urban County. The Consortium contains 353,812 households, 849,245 persons, and 386,676 housing units (2007-11 ACS). According to data from HUD mandated tables, since 2000 the Consortium lost about 3% of both its population and its households ***(Table 5, 2000 Census and 2007-11 ACS).*** Housing units increased 1.2% during the period. The percent change in population differed by community and Census Tract ***(Map-Change in Population)***.

Median income for the Consortium as a whole is not available however it can be viewed by Census Tract. ***Map-Median Household Income*** shows the wide disparity in income among community neighborhoods. ***Map-Change in Median Income*** shows that while incomes increased in many Census Tracts since 2000, poverty increased as well. While the 2007-11 ACS poverty rate in the Consortium was 9.5%, ***Map-Poverty Rate*** shows that the rate was substantially higher in many Census Tracts.

Another indicator of low income is percent of (HUD) Area Median Family Income (HAMFI or AMFI). As shown on ***Table 6 and Graph-Household Types by HAMFI Income***, while 35% of all households in the Consortium had incomes that were 80% or less of the HAMFI, this varied depending on household type. Of all 144,440 small family households, 22% (31,888 households) had incomes that were 80% or less. Of all 119,013 households containing at least one elderly person 62 years or older, over 47% (56,337 households) had incomes that were 80% or less. Of all 24,400 large family households, 24% (5,937 households) had incomes that were 80% or less. Of all 32,448 households with one or more children six years or younger, about 44% (14,312 households) had incomes that were 80% or less.

Table 7 shows the types of housing problems experienced by households in the Consortium, including substandard housing condition, overcrowding, and cost burden (housing affordability). Cost burden is the most prevalent housing problem, particularly among low income households. Median rent and median housing value for the Consortium as a whole are not available however they can be viewed by Census Tract. ***Maps-Median Contract Rent and Median Home Value*** show the disparity of rents and housing values among community neighborhoods.

While housing costs in Northeast Ohio are more reasonable than in other parts of the country, for households with lower incomes the cost of housing can pose a significant financial burden. Cost burden (spending more than 30% of income for housing) and severe cost burden (spending more than 50% of income for housing) for renter and owner households is illustrated in ***Table 7.***

Of all 43,805 households with a cost burden greater than 30% of income, 45% (19,700 households) were renters and 55% (24,105 households) were owners. Of those households, 34,709 households had incomes that were 0-80% of HAMFI. Of the 18,243 low income renters with a cost burden of greater than 30% of income, 1,403 households had incomes of 0-30% HAMFI, 7,965 households had incomes of 30-50% HAMFI, and 8,875 households had incomes of 50-80% HAMFI. Of the 16,466 low income owners

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with a cost burden of greater than 30% of income, 1,430 households had incomes of 0-30% HAMFI, 5,394 households had incomes of 30-50% HAMFI, and 9,642 households had incomes of 50-80% HAMFI.

Of all 45,739 households with a cost burden greater than 50% of income, 51% (23,103 households) were renters and 49% (22,636 households) were owners. Of those households, 44,020 households had incomes that were 0-80% of HAMFI. Of the 22,960 low income renters with a cost burden of greater than 50% of income, 14,767 households had incomes of 0-30% HAMFI, 6,805 households had incomes of 30-50% HAMFI, and 1,388 households had incomes of 50-80% HAMFI. Of the 21,060 low income owners with a cost burden of greater than 50% of income, 7,590 households had incomes of 0-30% HAMFI, 6,642 households had incomes of 30-50% HAMFI, and 6,828 households had incomes of 50-80% HAMFI.

Table 7 shows that very few of the 353,812 households in the Consortium experienced overcrowding. Of the 1,829 households who did, 1,295 were renters and 534 were owners. Most of the renters (1,185 households) and owners (383 households) who experienced overcrowding had incomes that were 80% or less of the HAMFI. ***Table 11*** shows households who experienced overcrowding by tenure and household type. Renters (1,319 households, of which 1,209 households had incomes that were 0-80% HAMFI) experienced overcrowding more frequently than owners (526 households, of which 375 households had incomes that were 0-80% HAMFI).

Single family households experienced overcrowding more frequently than all other household types. Of the 1,473 households who did, 1,080 were renters and 393 were owners. Most of the renters (980 households) and owners (285 households) who experienced overcrowding had incomes that were 80% or less of the HAMFI. There were no households with children present who experienced overcrowding for any income category ***(Table 12)***.

Substandard housing, where the unit lacked complete plumbing or kitchen facilities, was also uncommon, affecting a total of 2,913 households. ***Table 7*** shows that when it did occur, it affected renters (2,275 households) much more than owners (638 households). Of all households affected by substandard housing, 89% (2,594 households) had incomes that were 80% or less of the HAMFI. Significant investment in the housing stock however, is still needed. The main period of housing construction in the Consortium as a whole was pre-1980, when about 81% of the housing units were built. These units are now at least 34 years old and may require systems replacement and a significant rehabilitation investment. The year units were built in the Consortium varied considerably by Census Tract ***(Maps-Percent Rental Housing Built Before 1950 and 1980)***.

Describe the number and type of single person households in need of housing assistance.

The HUD generated demographic tables in CPD Maps show that almost 34% of all households (118,987 households) in the Consortium are one-person households. While HUD technically defines “Other Household” as “a household of one or more persons that does not meet the definition of a Small-Related, Large-Related, or Elderly household,” HUD generally considers other households to be one-person households.

Table 9 shows that of all 22,438 one-person households with incomes at 0-80% AMI and a cost burden greater than 30%, 69% (15,530 households) were renters and 31% (6,908 households) were owners. Of the 15,530 one person renter households with incomes at 0-80% AMI and a cost burden greater than 30%, 6,778 households had incomes of 0-30% AMI, 4,948 households had incomes of 30-50% AMI, and 3,804 households had incomes of 50-80% AMI. Of the 6,908 one person owner households with incomes at 0-80% AMI and a cost burden greater than 30%, 1,926 households had incomes of 0-30% AMI, 2,003 households had incomes of 30-50% AMI, and 2,979 households had incomes of 50-80% AMI. As shown, renters, regardless of income category, were more impacted than owners ***Graph-Cost Burden for One-Person Households, by Tenure***.

Table 10 shows that of all 12,947 one-person households with incomes at 0-80% AMI and a cost burden greater than 50%, 65% (8,426 households) were renters and 35% (4,548 households) were owners. Of the 8,426 one person renter households with incomes at 0-80% AMI and a cost burden greater than 50%, 6,413 households had incomes of 0-30% AMI, 1,626 households had incomes of 30-50% AMI, and 387 households had incomes of 50-80% AMI. Of the 4,548 one person owner households with incomes at 0-80% AMI and a cost burden greater than 50%, 1,790 households had incomes of 0-30% AMI, 1,441 households had incomes of 30-50% AMI, and 1,317 households had incomes of 50-80% AMI. As shown, renters with incomes at 0-30% AMI were more impacted than owners, renters and owners with incomes at 30-50% were almost equally impacted, and at 50-80% AMI, owners were far more impacted than renters ***Graph-Cost Burden for One-Person Households, by Tenure***.

Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance who are disabled or victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking.

HUD has defined several special needs categories of persons who often need housing and/or supportive services, including elderly and frail elderly, persons who are disabled, and persons who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking. The source, category description, population estimate, and methodology used to estimate the population is discussed in more detail in NA-45 and MA-35. The category and estimated populations countywide are:

Elderly/Frail Elderly

About one-third of all households in Cuyahoga County (119,013 households) have at least one person age 62 or over.

Frail elderly persons are defined by HUD as persons who require assistance with three or more activities of daily living (ADLs). Nationally, about 3.3% to 3.9% of persons age 65 and over need assistance with three or more ADLs (an estimated 4,683 to 5,534 Cuyahoga County persons).

Persons with Mental Disabilities

In September, 2013, the Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Mental Health Services (ADAMHS) Board of Cuyahoga County reported providing mental health services annually to more than 42,000 adults and children (16,200 children under age 18, 24,700 adults, and more than 1,600 seniors).

It is estimated that in 2015 in Cuyahoga County 12,117 persons will have moderate mental illness and 54,400 persons will have severe mental illness.

Persons with Physical Disabilities

In the 1990's, the Ohio Governor's Council on People with Disabilities adopted a housing policy recommending that specialized housing needs for persons with physical disabilities should be 0.5% of the total population (an estimated 4,246 persons).

It is estimated that in 2015 in Cuyahoga County 15,317 persons will have a moderate disability and 23,897 persons will have a severe disability.

Persons with Developmental Disabilities

In 2012, the Cuyahoga County Board of Developmental Disabilities (CCBDD), provided 12,522 individuals (unduplicated count) with services, including residential services (group homes and home settings). Despite steadily increasing services, there is still a waiting list (CCBDD 2012 Annual Report).

It is estimated that in 2015 in Cuyahoga County 5,105 persons will have a moderate disability and 6,862 persons will have a severe disability.

Persons with Alcohol or Other Drug Addiction

In September, 2013, the Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Mental Health Services (ADAMHS) Board of Cuyahoga County reported providing alcohol or other drug addiction services annually to more than 9,100 adults and children (700 children under age 18, 8,300 adults, and more than 60 seniors).

It is estimated that in the past year in Cuyahoga/Lorain County for persons age 12 or older 7% (91,912 persons) had an alcohol dependence/abuse issue and 3% (36,227 persons) had an illicit drug dependence/abuse issue.

Victims of Domestic Violence

The CDC estimates that over a lifetime, 1,629,000 (35.6%) Ohio women and 1,274,000 (30.0%) Ohio men will be the victim of rape, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner. Additionally, an estimated 782 Cuyahoga County residents become homeless annually due to domestic violence.

Dating Violence

The CDC has reported that 9.4% of high school students report being hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend in the twelve months prior to the survey. About 1 in 5 women and nearly 1 in 7 men who ever experienced rape, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner, first experienced some form of partner violence between 11 and 17 years of age.

Sexual Assault

The CDC estimates that over a lifetime, 1,886,000 (41.2%) Ohio women and 1,048,000 (24.7%) Ohio men will be the victim of sexual violence other than rape.

Stalking

The CDC estimates that over a lifetime, 818,000 (17.9%) Ohio women will be the victim of stalking.

What are the most common housing problems?

While housing problems experienced by households in the Consortium include substandard housing condition, overcrowding, and cost burden (housing affordability), cost burden is the most prevalent housing problem, particularly among low income households. Median rent and median housing value for the Consortium as a whole are not available, however they can be viewed by Census Tract. ***Maps-Median Contract Rent and Median Home Value*** show the disparity of rents and housing values among neighborhoods.

While housing costs in Northeast Ohio are more reasonable than in other parts of the country, for households with lower incomes the cost of housing can pose a significant financial burden. Cost burden (spending more than 30% of income for housing) and severe cost burden (spending more than 50% of income for housing) for renter and owner households is illustrated in ***Table 7.***

Of all 43,805 households with a cost burden greater than 30% of income, 34,709 households (18,243 renter households and 16,466 owner households) had incomes that were 0-80% of HAMFI. Of all 45,739 households with a cost burden greater than 50% of income, 44,020 households (22,960 renter households and 21,060 owner households) had incomes that were 0-80% of HAMFI.

For homeless persons or those at risk of homelessness, the most significant problem is the lack of affordable housing. This problem has been compounded by decreases in housing subsidies available through the Housing Choice Voucher Program, which has a waiting list (currently closed) of 7,716 families.

Are any populations/household types more affected than others by these problems?

Low income households with incomes that were 80% or less of the AMI, particularly low-income small related households, the elderly, and other (single-person) households experienced the greatest cost burden at both the greater than 30% and greater than 50% of AMI income levels.

Small Related Households

Table 9 shows that of all 22,729 small related households with incomes at 0-80% AMI and a cost burden greater than 30%, 58% (13,090 households) were renters and 42% (9,639 households) were owners. Of the 13,090 renter households with incomes at 0-80% AMI and a cost burden greater than 30%, 5,266 households had incomes of 0-30% AMI, 4,573 households had incomes of 30-50% AMI, and 3,251 households had incomes of 50-80% AMI. Of the 9,639 owner households with incomes at 0-80% AMI and a cost burden greater than 30%, 1,615 households had incomes of 0-30% AMI, 2,040 households had incomes of 30-50% AMI, and 5,984 households had incomes of 50-80% AMI. As shown, renters, regardless of income category, were more impacted than owners ***Graph-Cost Burden for Small Related Households, by Tenure***.

Table 10 shows that of all 13,236 small related households with incomes at 0-80% AMI and a cost burden greater than 50%, 55% (7,351 households) were renters and 45% (5,885 households) were owners. Of the 7,351 renter households with incomes at 0-80% AMI and a cost burden greater than 50%, 4,953 households had incomes of 0-30% AMI, 2,120 households had incomes of 30-50% AMI, and 278 households had incomes of 50-80% AMI. Of the 5,885 owner households with incomes at 0-80% AMI and a cost burden greater than 50%, 1,512 households had incomes of 0-30% AMI, 1,653 households had incomes of 30-50% AMI, and 2,720 households had incomes of 50-80% AMI. As shown, renters with incomes at 0-30% and 30-50% AMI were more impacted than owners, while at 50-80% AMI owners were far more impacted than renters ***Graph-Cost Burden for Small Related Households, by Tenure***.

Elderly Households

Table 9 shows that of all 32,087 elderly households with incomes at 0-80% AMI and a cost burden greater than 30%, 40% (12,778 households) were renters and 60% (19,309 households) were owners. Of the 12,778 renter households with incomes at 0-80% AMI and a cost burden greater than 30%, 4,280 households had incomes of 0-30% AMI, 5,294 households had incomes of 30-50% AMI, and 3,204 households had incomes of 50-80% AMI. Of the 19,309 owner households with incomes at 0-80% AMI and a cost burden greater than 30%, 5,365 households had incomes of 0-30% AMI, 7,572 households had incomes of 30-50% AMI, and 6,372 households had incomes of 50-80% AMI. As shown, owners, regardless of income category, were more impacted than renters ***Graph-Cost Burden for Elderly Households, by Tenure***.

Table 10 shows that of all 17,271 elderly households with incomes at 0-80% AMI and a cost burden greater than 50%, 43% (7,497 households) were renters and 57% (9,774 households) were owners. Of the 7,497 households with incomes at 0-80% AMI and a cost burden greater than 50%, 3,591 households had incomes of 0-30% AMI, 3,032 households had incomes of 30-50% AMI, and 874 households had incomes of 50-80% AMI. Of the 9,774 owner households with incomes at 0-80% AMI and a cost burden greater than 50%, 4,211 households had incomes of 0-30% AMI, 3,166 households had incomes of 30-50% AMI, and 2,397 households had incomes of 50-80% AMI. As shown, owners, regardless of income category, were more impacted than renters ***Graph-Cost Burden for Elderly Households, by Tenure***.

Other (single-person) Households

The number and type of other (single-person) households in need of housing assistance was discussed in the question: **Describe the number and type of single person households in need of housing assistance**.

Describe the characteristics and needs of Low-income individuals and families with children (especially extremely low-income) who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered 91.205(c)/91.305(c)). Also discuss the needs of formerly homeless families and individuals who are receiving rapid re-housing assistance and are nearing the termination of that assistance

Low-Income Individuals and Families with Children

Poverty and a lack of affordable housing continue to put low-income individuals and families with children at-risk of homelessness. Efforts to provide assistance to those groups, both in terms of housing referrals and social services, have been an ongoing undertaking of local government agencies, faith-based groups, and non-profit organizations in Cuyahoga County for decades. These organizations have been providing nominal types of assistance, such as emergency food, clothing, and free meals, but program regulations and a lack of funding made large scale efforts difficult.

CPD Maps data showed that in the last 12 months, 14,721 families were in poverty in the Consortium. Of those families, 71% (10,431 families) were renters and 29% (4,290 families) were owners. Additionally, the HUD mandated tables showed that 16,189 households (8,097 households with incomes 0-30% of AMI and 8,092 households with incomes 30-50% of AMI) had a cost burden greater than 30% of AMI and 12,309 households (7,561 households with incomes 0-30% of AMI and 4,748 households with incomes 30-50% of AMI) had a cost burden greater than 50% of AMI ***Tables 9 and 10***.

The Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Continuum of Care (CoC) reported in the *2013 Point in Time Survey* that there were 599 homeless households with children (288 households in emergency shelter and 311 households in Transitional Housing). There were no unsheltered homeless households with children. The

CoC reported in the *Data Dashboard* that there were 380 families during 2013 and 138 families during the first half of 2014 who were newly homeless.

Formerly Homeless Families Receiving Rapid Re-housing (RRH)

When RRH assistance was created, there was suddenly a targeted strategy and, more importantly, the funds to help those most at-risk of losing their housing *and* those who had the best chance of success. Because of limited funds however, RRH assistance is only provided to households with children. Formerly homeless families who are currently receiving rapid re-housing assistance and are nearing the termination of that assistance are provided with as much support as possible.

RRH assistance is structured so that formerly homeless families with children who are receiving assistance have been linked to employment and income opportunities and connected to neighborhood school and daycare resources, food pantries, churches and other community supports by shelter case managers prior to leaving the shelter. RRH case managers then contact and visit the families at least once a month during the 3 month period to confirm that they are moving forward to being able to pay the full rent on their own. As the third month of assistance begins, and the household is nearing the termination of that assistance, if the family is not yet financially stable, the RRH case manager will recertify the family for assistance for an additional 3 months. If a family has significant employment barriers, RRH funds may be used to bridge the household to a permanent housing subsidy rather than have the family return to shelter.

Unfortunately, there are 150 families with children in the shelter system at any point, with case management capacity for about 60 families at a time, so there are simply not enough RRH resources to extend case management beyond the required time periods of financial assistance. RRH case managers make every effort to determine the stability of the household prior to terminating rent assistance. Families are made aware that they may contact their RRH case manager or their shelter case manager if additional assistance is needed to avoid returning to shelter.

If a jurisdiction provides estimates of the at-risk population(s), it should also include a description of the operational definition of the at-risk group and the methodology used to generate the estimates:

The populations at-risk of homelessness outlined in *Heading Home: The Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Report on Preventing Homelessness and Expanding Affordable Housing (2007)* are estimated below and sources are noted in ( ) and listed at the end of the discussion:

Persons in Poverty-33% (25,920 persons) (1)

Families with Children in Poverty-67% (53,277 persons) (1)

Low and Extremely Low Income Households-19% (68,207 households) (2)

Unemployed-8% (36,192 persons age 16 or older) (1)

Cost Burden >30% AMI-66% (81,755 households) (3)

Cost Burden >50% AMI-37% (45,979 households) (4)

Persons "doubling-up" in Housing with Family/Friends-10% of persons in poverty (7,919 persons) (7)

Renters with Evictions Pending-13,616 families in 2012 (8)

Persons living in the Consortium whose Homes are At-Risk of Foreclosure-11% (34,189 unduplicated residential mortgage foreclosure filings)-2013 (9)

Housing Condition Issues-33% (116,860 housing units with 1 or more conditions) (6)

Housing Insecure Disabled Population-HUD states that Federal laws define a person with a disability as "any person who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities; has a record of such impairment; or is regarded as having such an impairment." A person who is housing insecure disabled conforms to the above definition and is low or extremely low income. The populations mentioned below only include disabled; there are no estimations by income (5).

> **Frail Elderly**-4,683 to 5,534 persons
>
> **Mental Illness**-12,117 persons (moderate) and 54,400 persons (severe)
>
> **Physical Disabilities**-15,317 persons (moderate) and 23,897 persons (severe)
>
> **Developmental Disabilities**-5,105 persons (moderate) and 6,862 persons (severe)
>
> **Alcohol/Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse Issues**-91,912 persons (alcohol dependence or abuse issues) and 36,227 persons (illicit drug dependence or abuse issues)

Persons without Health Insurance-11% (133,313 uninsured persons) (10)

Youth who have Aged-Out of Foster Care-184 youth in 2013 (11)

Young, Single Parent, Female-Headed Households-3,284 live births to teenage mothers age 10-19 in 2010 (12)

Victims of Domestic Violence-In Ohio-68,277 calls-35,006 arrests-68 fatalities in 2012 (13)

Incarcerated Persons Eligible for Release-6,000 to 7,000 persons annually (14)

Older Adults with Low or Extremely Low Incomes-26.4% (31,422 elderly households) (2)

Recent Immigrants-3,036 persons annually (15)

Persons with Previous Episodes of Homelessness-A study of shelter usage was undertaken at Case Western Reserve University's Mandel School of Applied Social Sciences, Center on Urban Poverty and Community Development in 2009 using OHS's HMIS data. They found that about "5.5% stayed three or more times in shelter (usually emergency shelter) in a 3 year period" and OHS 2013 Point in Time Count-117 persons annually

Socially Isolated Persons-Person has one or more characteristics for being at-risk of homelessness and no financial resources or support networks-No estimate

Living in a Condemned Property-No estimate

Sources:

(1) CPD Maps

HUD NA 10:

(2) Table 6

(3) Table 9

(4) Table 10

(5) HUD NA-45

(6) HUD MA 10, Table 37

(7) National Alliance to End Homelessness, *Doubled Up in the United States*, 2006

(8) Cleveland Tenants Organization http://www.clevelandtenants.org/

(9) NEOCANDO http://neocando.case.edu/cando/fullDataReport/interface.jsp

(10) ACS, 2013, S2701

(11) Public Children Services Association of Ohio Fact Book-
http://www.pcsao.org/PCSAOFactbook/11thEdition.html

(12) Ohio Department of Health, Teen Pregnancy Counts age 10-19, 2010
http://www.odh.ohio.gov/healthStats/disparities/pregnancy.aspx

(13) Ohio Domestic Violence Network http://www.odvn.org/

(14) Cuyahoga County Office of Reentry http://reentry.cuyahogacounty.us/

(15) U.S. Census, 2013 Population Estimates, Components of Resident Change, International Migration, July 1, 2012 to July 1, 2013

Specify particular housing characteristics that have been linked with instability and an increased risk of homelessness

While historically the national focus regarding groups of persons who are at-risk of homelessness has included housing, income, employment, and health-related factors, the high cost of housing, particularly for low- and moderate-income families who do not have much disposable income, is a major factor for housing instability and an increased risk of homelessness. Almost 35% of all households (123,652 households) in the Consortium have incomes that are 0-80% of HAMFI. Two-thirds of those low- and moderate-income households (81,755 households) are paying more than 30% of their gross monthly income for housing costs and about one-third (45,979 households) are paying more than 50% of their gross monthly income for housing costs ***(Tables 9 and 10)***. Food, transportation, healthcare, utilities and other costs reduce disposable income and the ability to save, and thus make the households vulnerable to eviction and homelessness if their income is suddenly reduced for any reason (e.g., job loss, cut in work hours or government benefits) or they encounter an unexpected expense (e.g., medical emergency or a major house or car repair) or experience serious illness and cannot work.

As outlined in *Heading Home: The Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Report on Preventing Homelessness and Expanding Affordable Housing* sponsored by the Office of the Mayor, City of Cleveland, Cleveland City Council, and the Board of Cuyahoga County Commissioners in February 2007, other situations that put persons/households at-risk of homelessness related to housing costs and low incomes include: persons doubled-up in housing, renters with evictions pending, persons whose homes are at-risk of foreclosure, housing condition issues, and persons who are disabled and are housing insecure.

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Population	874,386	849,245	-3%
Households	364,419	353,812	-3%
Median Income	$0.00	$0.00	

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2007-2011 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households *	33,014	35,193	55,445	35,834	194,320
Small Family Households *	8,093	7,688	16,107	12,417	100,135
Large Family Households *	1,458	1,644	2,835	2,426	16,037
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	5,576	6,967	11,428	7,417	34,717
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	7,077	11,802	13,487	5,383	15,159
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger *	3,988	3,963	6,361	4,580	13,556
* the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI					

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Housing Needs Summary Tables

1. Housing Problems (Households with one of the listed needs)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	665	808	507	295	2,275	235	215	164	24	638
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	55	130	70	0	255	0	0	4	25	29
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	398	244	288	110	1,040	74	88	217	126	505
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	14,767	6,805	1,388	143	23,103	7,590	6,642	6,828	1,576	22,636
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	1,403	7,965	8,875	1,457	19,700	1,430	5,394	9,642	7,639	24,105
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	2,232	0	0	0	2,232	1,150	0	0	0	1,150

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

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2. Housing Problems 2 (Households with one or more Severe Housing Problems: Lacks kitchen or complete plumbing, severe overcrowding, severe cost burden)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	15,897	7,979	2,262	554	26,692	7,895	6,936	7,233	1,750	23,814
Having none of four housing problems	3,931	10,471	20,791	12,017	47,210	1,902	9,822	25,173	21,514	58,411
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	2,232	0	0	0	2,232	1,150	0	0	0	1,150

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	5,266	4,573	3,251	13,090	1,615	2,040	5,984	9,639
Large Related	863	800	487	2,150	353	679	1,319	2,351
Elderly	4,280	5,294	3,204	12,778	5,365	7,572	6,372	19,309
Other	6,778	4,948	3,804	15,530	1,926	2,003	2,979	6,908
Total need by income	17,187	15,615	10,746	43,548	9,259	12,294	16,654	38,207

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	**>30-50% AMI**	**>50-80% AMI**	**Total**	**0-30% AMI**	**>30-50% AMI**	**>50-80% AMI**	**Total**
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	4,953	2,120	278	7,351	1,512	1,653	2,720	5,885
Large Related	793	443	30	1,266	303	532	397	1,232
Elderly	3,591	3,032	874	7,497	4,211	3,166	2,397	9,774
Other	6,413	1,626	387	8,426	1,790	1,441	1,317	4,548
Total need by income	15,750	7,221	1,569	24,540	7,816	6,792	6,831	21,439

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	**>30-50% AMI**	**>50-80% AMI**	**>80-100% AMI**	**Total**	**0-30% AMI**	**>30-50% AMI**	**>50-80% AMI**	**>80-100% AMI**	**Total**
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	368	279	333	100	1,080	59	88	138	108	393
Multiple, unrelated family households	45	59	25	10	139	15	0	75	43	133
Other, non-family households	40	50	10	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	453	388	368	110	1,319	74	88	213	151	526

Table 11 – Crowding Information - 1/2

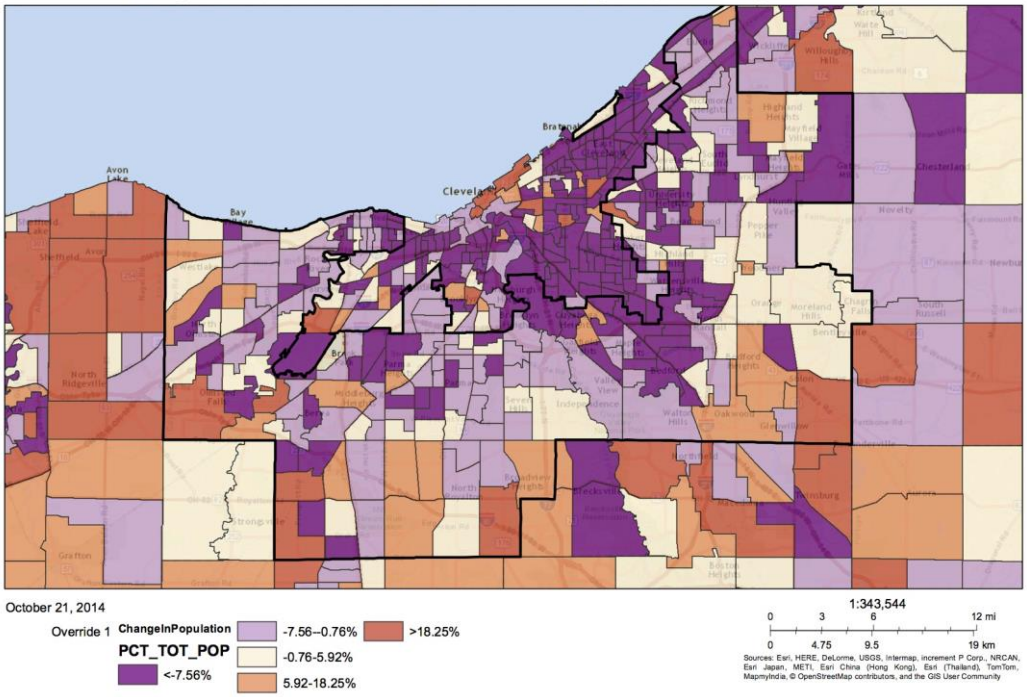
Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	**>30-50% AMI**	**>50-80% AMI**	**Total**	**0-30% AMI**	**>30-50% AMI**	**>50-80% AMI**	**Total**
Households with Children Present								

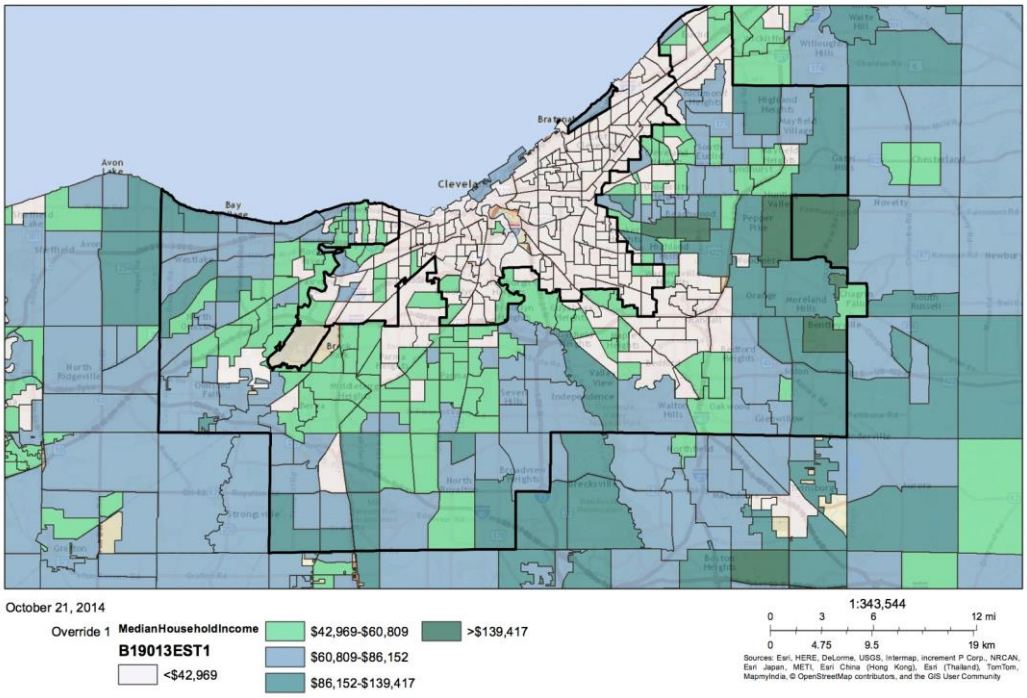
Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source Comments:

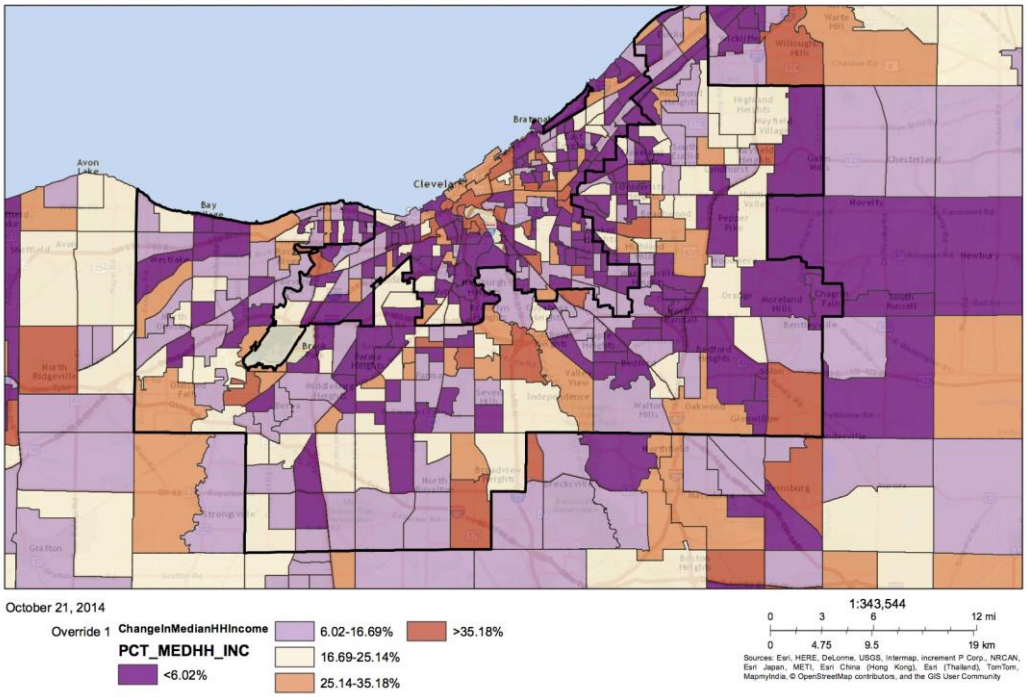
Change in Population, 2000 to 2007-2011 - Cuyahoga Housing Consortium



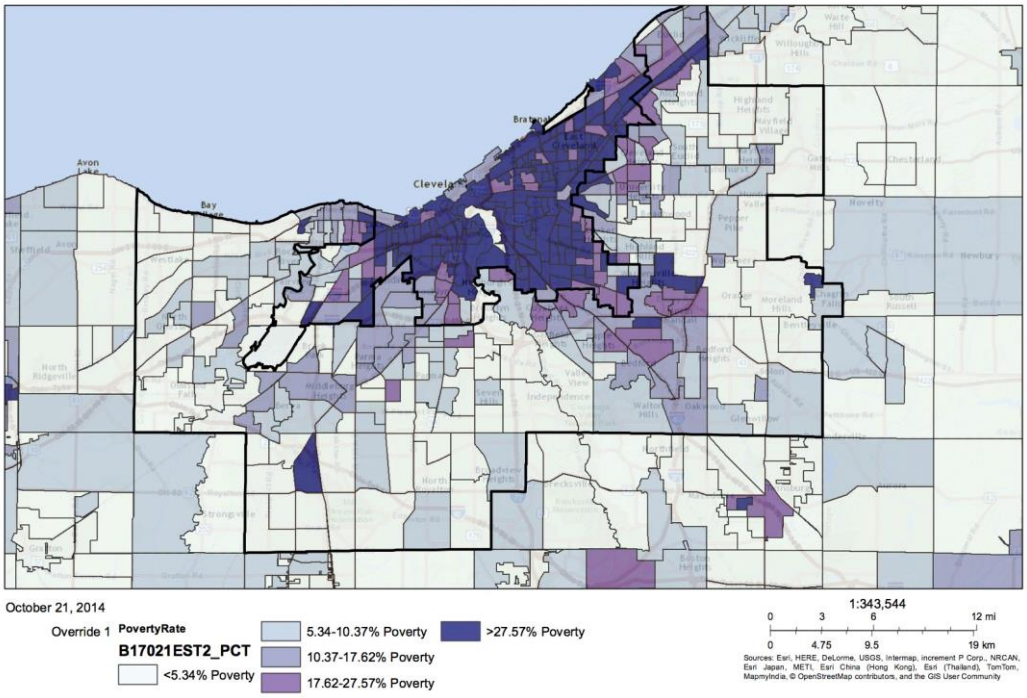
Median Household Income - Cuyahoga Housing Consortium

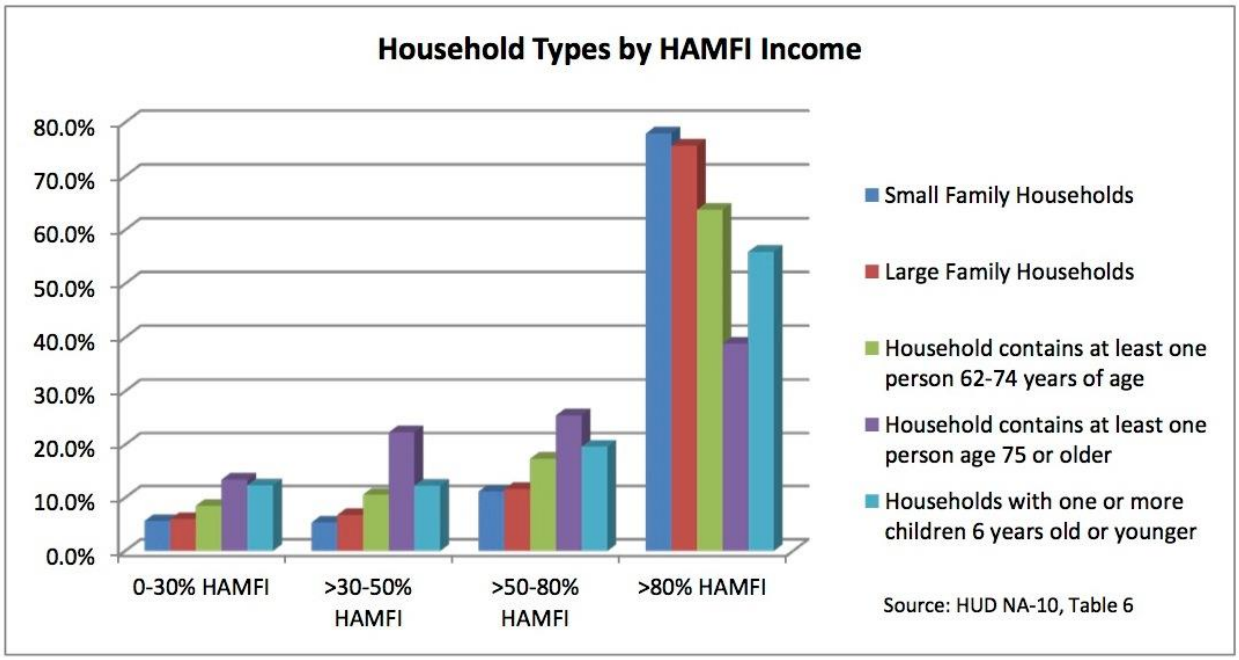


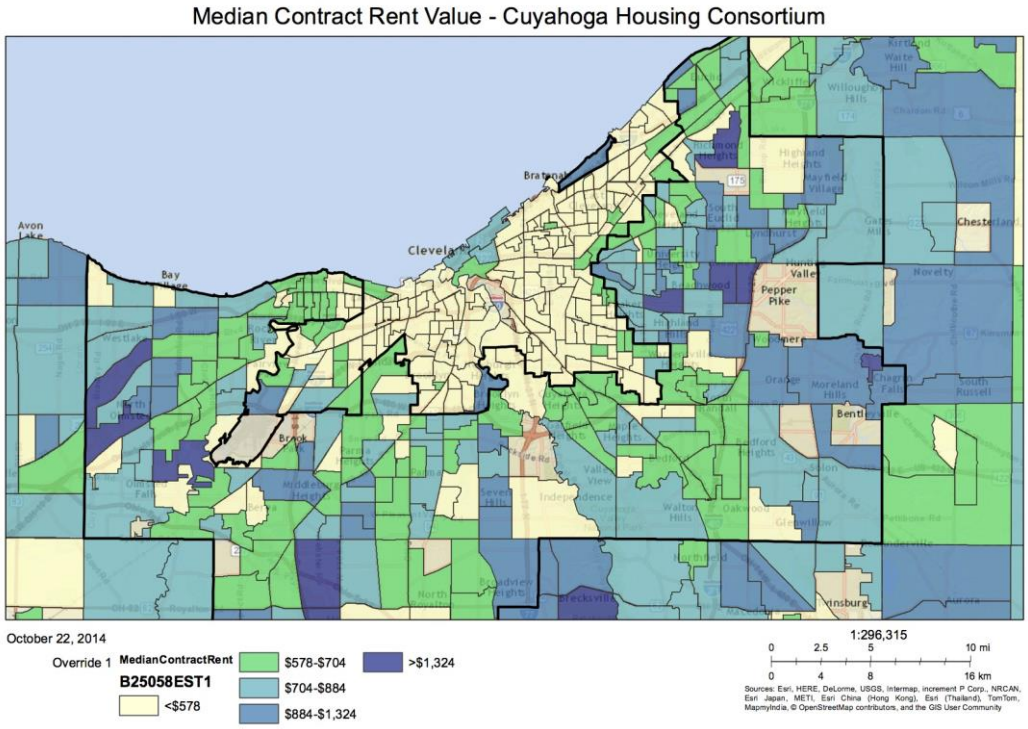
Change in Median Household Income, 2000 to 2007-2011 - Cuyahoga Housing Consortium



Poverty Rate - Cuyahoga Housing Consortium







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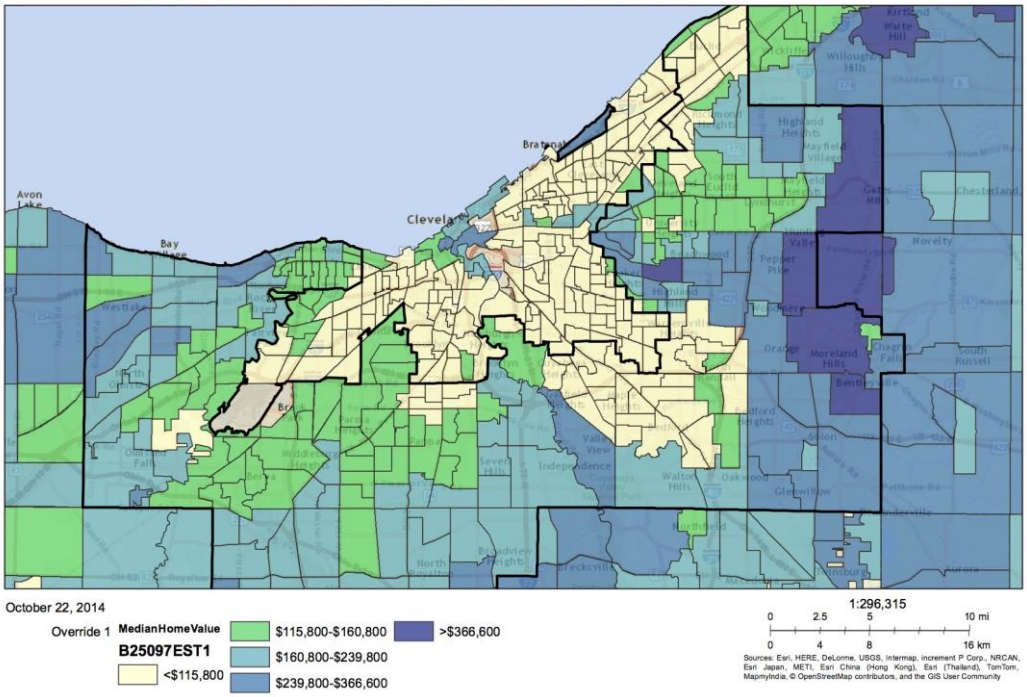
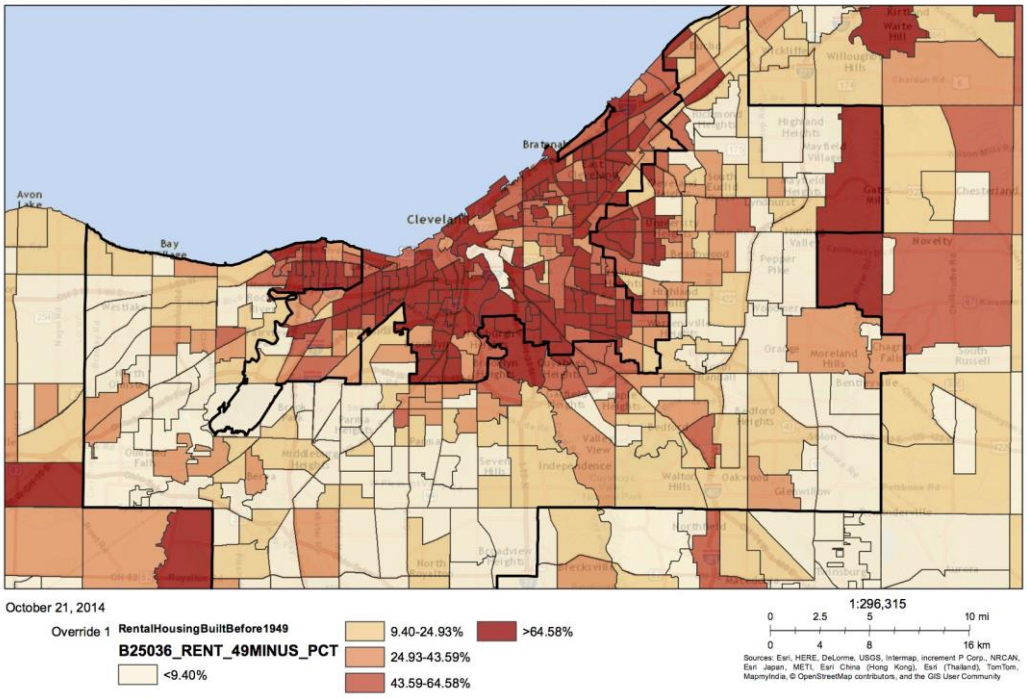
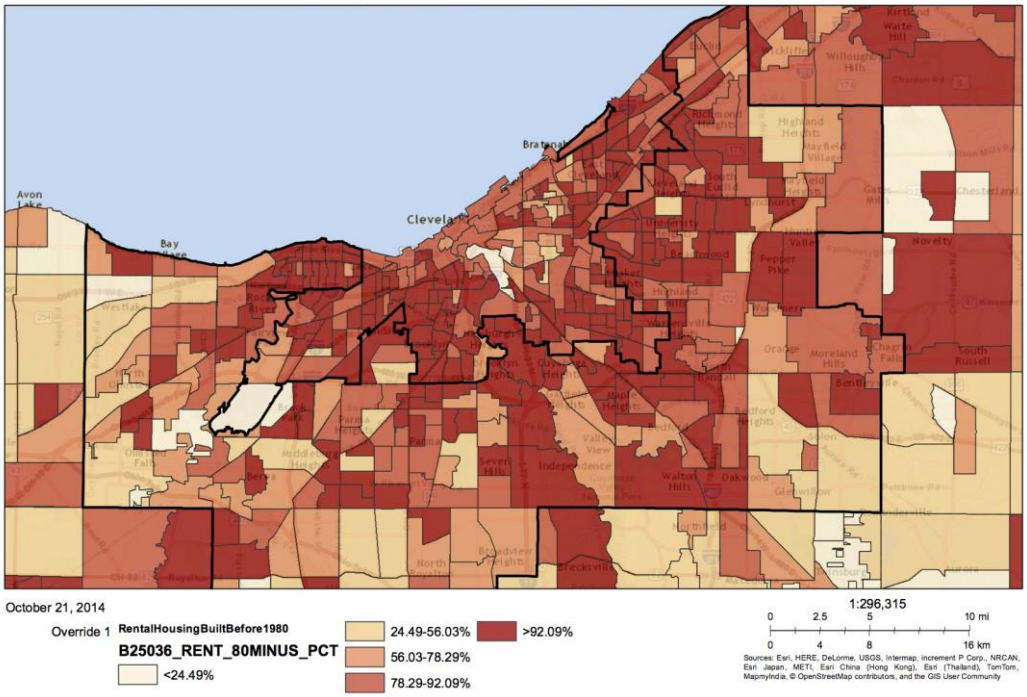
Median Home Value - Cuyahoga Housing Consortium

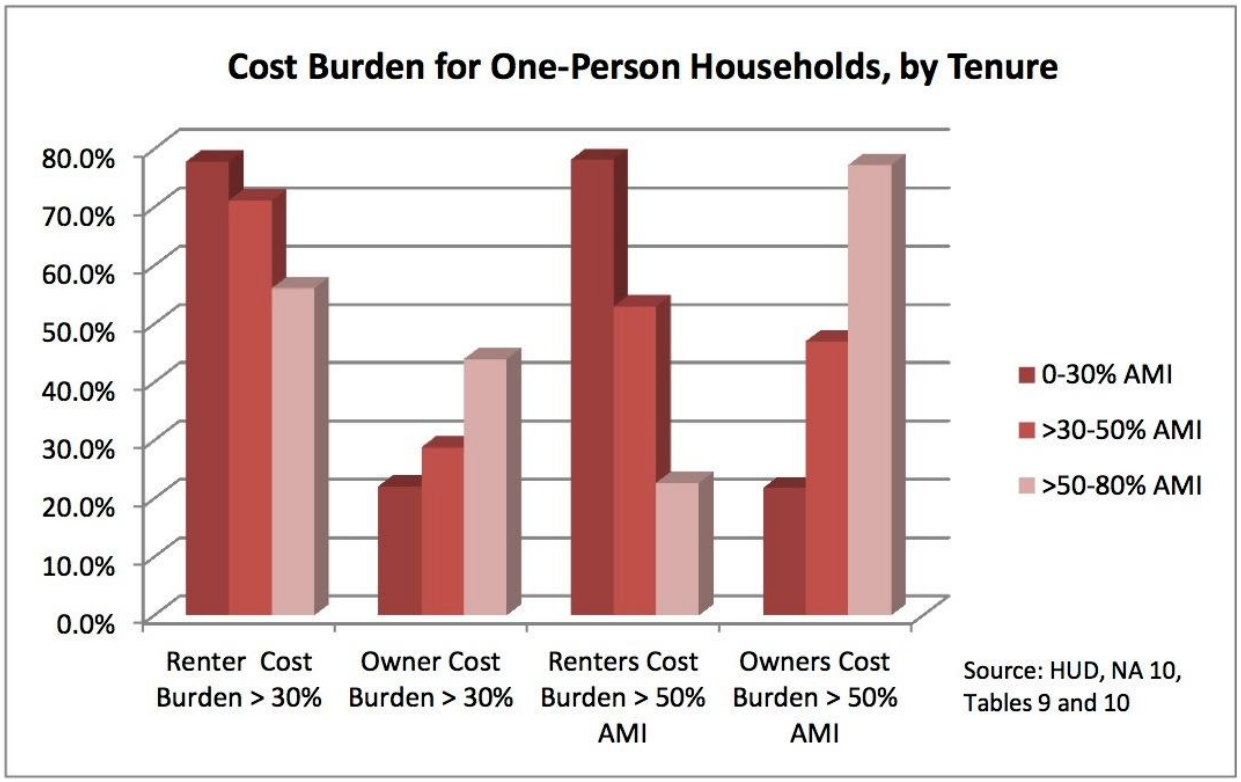


Percent Rental Housing Built Before 1950 - Cuyahoga Housing Consortium

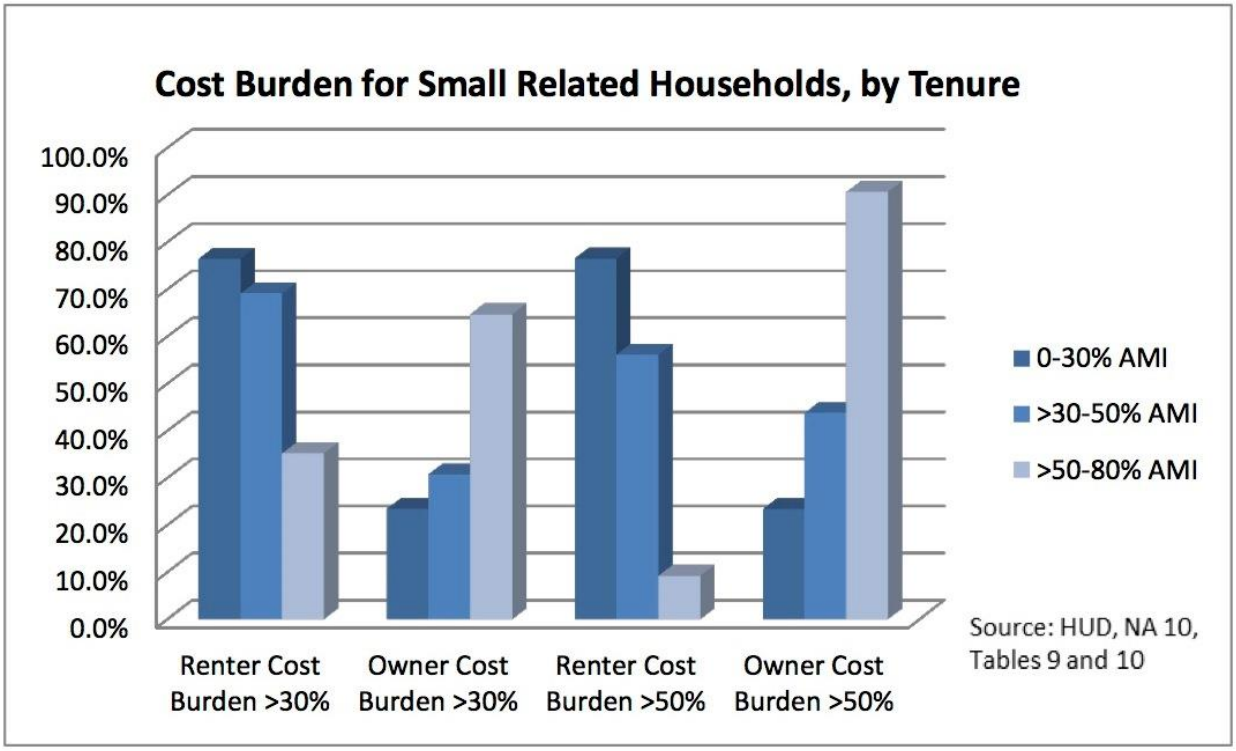


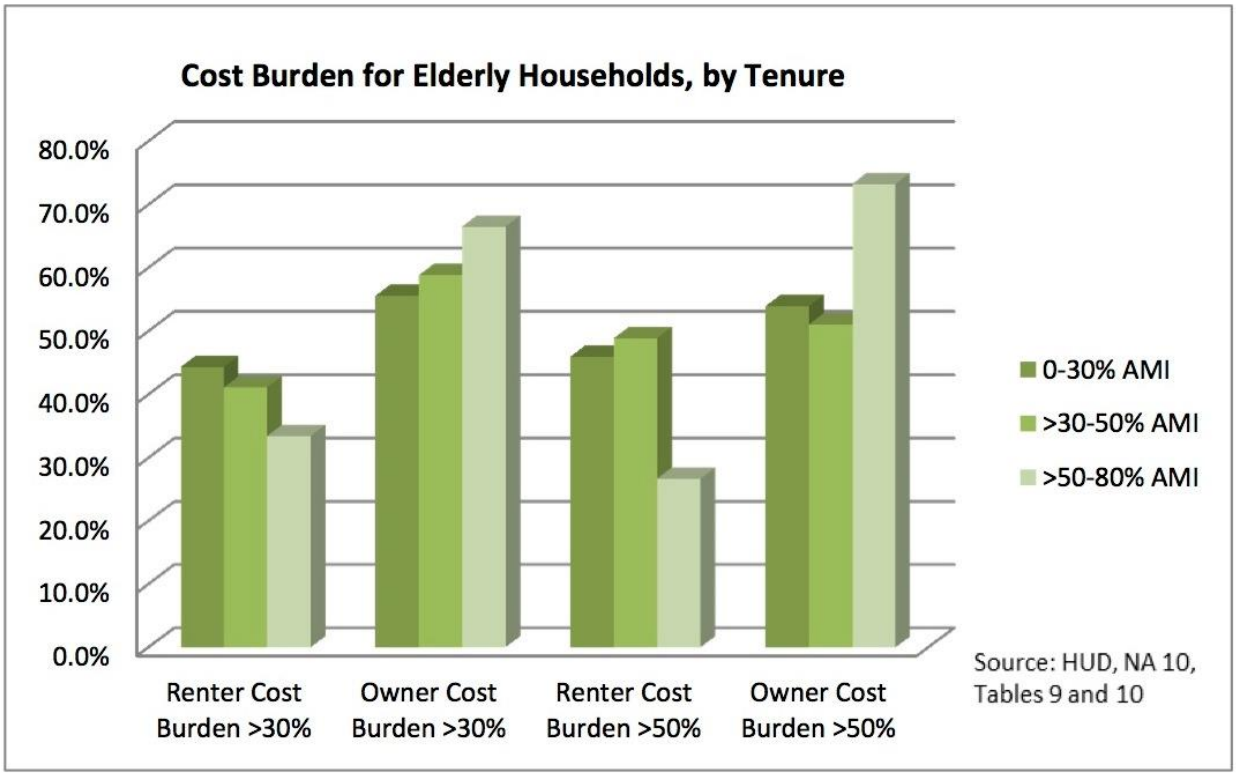
Percent Rental Housing Built Before 1980 - Cuyahoga Housing Consortium





OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)





OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems - 91.405, 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

A disproportionately greater need exists when households of a specific racial or ethnic group at a given income level experience housing problems at a higher rate (10 percentage points or more) than all households in the income level. The four housing problems considered relevant by HUD are a lack of complete plumbing facilities, a lack of complete kitchen facilities, occupancy of more than one person per room, and/or housing cost burden greater than 30% of income.

Cuyahoga Housing Consortium

Within the Consortium jurisdictions, disproportionate need is not a significant issue. The problem exists only at the following income levels and racial/ethnic categories ***(Tables 13 through 16)***:

0% - 30% of Area Median Income: Asian – 10.12% above the jurisdiction as a whole.

30% - 50% of Area Median income: Black/African American – 10.40% above the jurisdiction as a whole.

30% - 50% of Area Median income: Asian – 10.21% above the jurisdiction as a whole.

30% - 50% of Area Median income: Hispanic – 10.28% above the jurisdiction as a whole.

80% - 100% of Area Median income: American Indian/Alaska Native – 21.09% above the jurisdiction as a whole.

The individual income category results involving Asian, Hispanic, and American Indian/Alaska Native respondents represent between 0.05% and 0.86% of all households, meaning that they do not represent a significant number of households.

The 30% - 50% income category result involving Black/African Americans represents 9.6% (7,004) of all households (73,311) at that income level. In terms of specific housing condition issues considered relevant by HUD, a lack of complete plumbing facilities, a lack of complete kitchen facilities, and occupancy of more than one person per room are not significant issues within the Cuyahoga Housing Consortium ***(see MA – 20, Condition of Housing)***. These issues affect only about 1% of households.

There are some issues in the Consortium jurisdictions related to households paying more than 30% of income for housing costs. This issue is discussed in more detail in other sections of the ***Needs Assessment***.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	28,821	3,245	2,703
White	19,770	2,418	1,923
Black / African American	7,245	673	688
Asian	548	0	60
American Indian, Alaska Native	57	19	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	806	79	35

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are: 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4.Cost Burden greater than 30%

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	28,051	8,739	0
White	20,724	7,565	0
Black / African American	6,069	935	0
Asian	447	70	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	63	54	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	514	80	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are: 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4.Cost Burden greater than 30%

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	24,959	30,454	0
White	17,975	24,190	0
Black / African American	5,735	4,733	0
Asian	562	613	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	8	35	0
Pacific Islander	0	24	0
Hispanic	463	741	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are: 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4.Cost Burden greater than 30%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

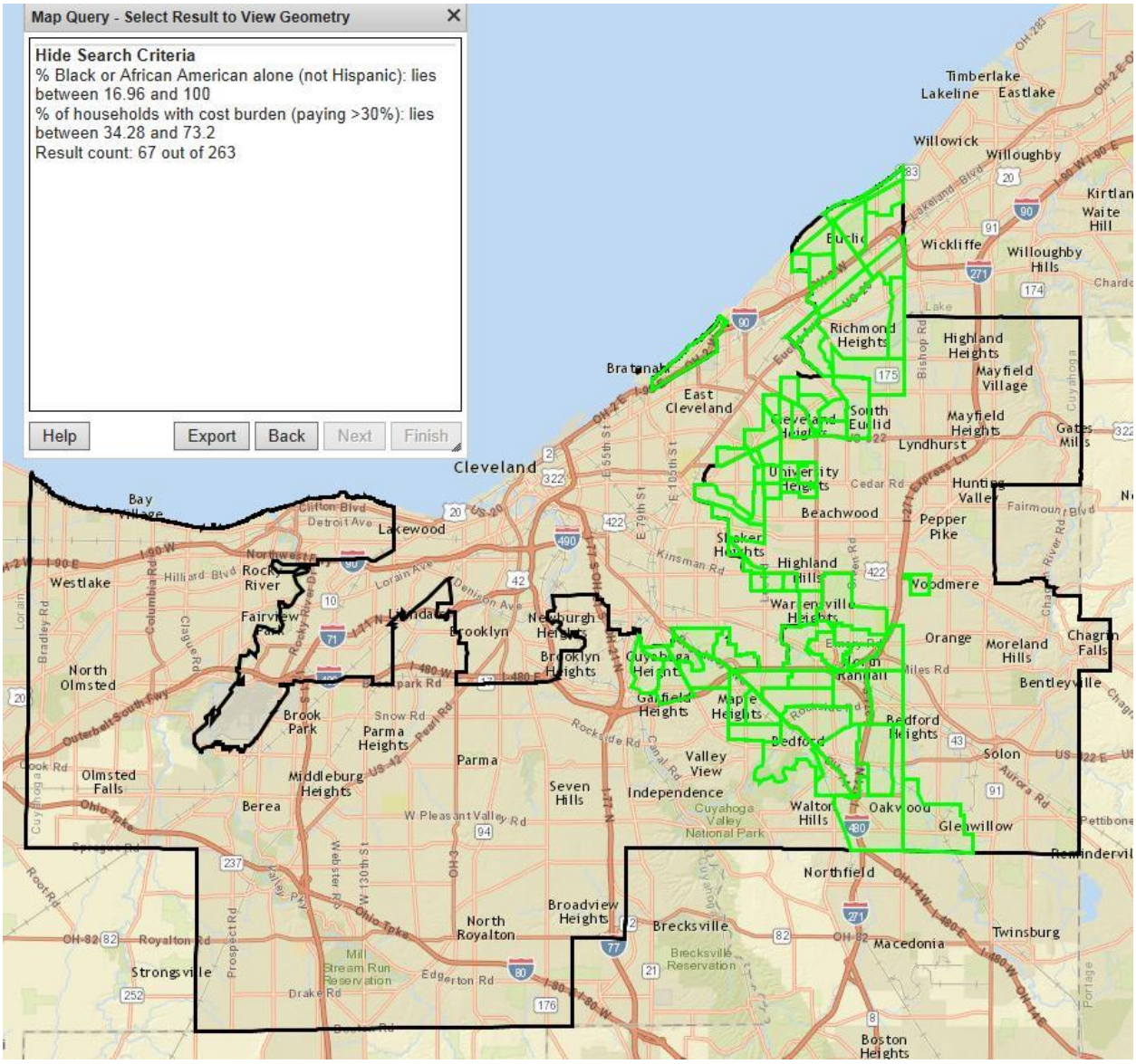
Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	11,211	25,921	0
White	8,647	20,881	0
Black / African American	2,017	3,887	0
Asian	162	519	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	20	19	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	183	345	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are: 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4.Cost Burden greater than 30%

Cuyahoga Housing Consortium:
Cost Burdened Black/African American Persons Above Consortium Average



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Cuyahoga County Urban County

Within the Urban County communities, disproportionate need is not a significant issue. The problem does not exist at any of the income levels or racial/ethnic categories ***(Tables NA-9 through NA-12)***.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	72,195	13,360	8,680
White	31,855	5,430	3,265
Black / African American	34,195	7,075	4,815
Asian	1,005	84	230
American Indian, Alaska Native	125	30	45
Pacific Islander	0	0	15
Hispanic	3,990	650	285

Table NA-9 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:
1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4.Cost Burden greater than 30%

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	52,075	19,125	0
White	28,550	11,665	0
Black / African American	19,850	6,115	0
Asian	610	250	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	95	85	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	2,445	840	0

Table NA-10 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:
1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4.Cost Burden greater than 30%

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	40,690	54,500	0
White	24,455	34,200	0
Black / African American	13,555	16,435	0
Asian	735	1,000	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	40	85	0
Pacific Islander	0	20	0
Hispanic	1,555	2,460	0

Table NA-11 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4.Cost Burden greater than 30%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	14,805	41,520	0
White	10,240	28,070	0
Black / African American	3,690	10,730	0
Asian	240	865	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	20	60	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	455	1,330	0

Table NA-12 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4.Cost Burden greater than 30%

NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems - 91.405, 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

A disproportionately greater need exists when households of a specific racial or ethnic group at a given income level experience severe housing problems at a higher rate (10 percentage points or more) than all households in the income level. The four severe housing problems considered relevant by HUD are a lack of complete plumbing facilities, a lack of complete kitchen facilities, occupancy of more than 1.5 persons per room, and/or housing cost burden greater than 50% of income.

Cuyahoga Housing Consortium

Within the Consortium jurisdictions, disproportionate need is not a significant issue. The problem exists only at the following income level and racial/ethnic category ***(Tables 17 through 20)***:

30% - 50% of Area Median income: Asian – 20.45% above the jurisdiction as a whole.

The individual income category result involving Asian respondents represents 0.72% (528) of all households (73,294) in that income level, meaning it does not represent a significant number of households.

In terms of specific housing condition issues considered relevant by HUD, a lack of complete plumbing facilities, a lack of complete kitchen facilities, and occupancy of more than one person per room are not significant issues within the Cuyahoga Housing Consortium ***(see MA – 20, Condition of Housing)***. These issues affect only about 1% of households. There are some issues in the Consortium jurisdictions related to households paying more than 50% of income for housing costs. This issue is discussed in more detail in other sections of the ***Needs Assessment***.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	24,997	7,079	2,703
White	16,711	5,464	1,923
Black / African American	6,755	1,172	688
Asian	473	75	60
American Indian, Alaska Native	53	23	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	677	203	35

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are: 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4.Cost Burden over 50%

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	13,306	23,472	0
White	9,797	18,471	0
Black / African American	2,900	4,106	0
Asian	299	229	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	48	68	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	180	418	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are: 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4.Cost Burden over 50%

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	7,611	47,789	0
White	5,601	36,578	0
Black / African American	1,537	8,936	0
Asian	249	932	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	43	0
Pacific Islander	0	24	0
Hispanic	169	1,040	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are: 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4.Cost Burden over 50%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,189	34,943	0
White	1,688	27,857	0
Black / African American	343	5,561	0
Asian	98	584	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	39	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	25	504	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are: 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4.Cost Burden over 50%

Cuyahoga County Urban County

Within the Urban County communities, disproportionate need is not a significant issue. The problem does not exist at any of the income levels or racial/ethnic categories ***(Tables NA-13 through NA-16)***.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	60,470	25,080	8,680
White	26,440	10,845	3,265
Black / African American	28,920	12,350	4,815
Asian	790	305	230
American Indian, Alaska Native	115	39	45
Pacific Islander	0	0	15
Hispanic	3,445	1,195	285

Table NA-13 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:
1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4.Cost Burden over 50%

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	23,740	47,470	0
White	13,135	27,090	0
Black / African American	8,905	17,060	0
Asian	365	495	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	69	110	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,010	2,270	0

Table NA-14 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:
1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4.Cost Burden over 50%

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	11,145	84,045	0
White	7,080	51,575	0
Black / African American	3,270	26,715	0
Asian	350	1,375	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	15	115	0
Pacific Islander	0	20	0
Hispanic	305	3,700	0

Table NA-15 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:
1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4.Cost Burden over 50%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,940	53,385	0
White	2,095	36,210	0
Black / African American	620	13,800	0
Asian	125	990	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	80	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	55	1,730	0

Table NA-16 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:
1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4.Cost Burden over 50%

NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens - 91.405, 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

A disproportionately greater need exists when households of a specific racial or ethnic group at a given income level experience cost burden at a higher rate (10 percentage points or more) than households as a whole. Housing cost burden is defined as spending 30% or more of income on housing costs. Severe housing cost burden is defined as spending 50% or more of income on housing costs.

Cuyahoga Housing Consortium

Within the Consortium jurisdictions, no racial/ethnic category of households has a disproportionate need concerning cost burden or severe cost burden ***(Table 21)***.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	229,039	61,163	47,147	2,778
White	190,317	46,624	33,616	1,938
Black / African American	28,040	11,544	10,945	728
Asian	5,602	1,079	1,028	80
American Indian, Alaska Native	296	62	101	0
Pacific Islander	44	10	0	0
Hispanic	3,347	1,186	991	35

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Cuyahoga County Urban County

Within the Urban County communities, no racial/ethnic category of households has a disproportionate need concerning cost burden or severe cost burden ***(Tables NA-17)***.

NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens – 91.205 (b)(2)

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	338,035	101,120	94,000	8,900
White	243,680	61,625	47,490	3,330
Black / African American	74,105	32,810	39,245	4,955
Asian	7,465	1,535	1,455	250
American Indian, Alaska Native	655	110	180	45
Pacific Islander	55	10	0	15
Hispanic	9,735	4,030	4,475	285

Table NA-17 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion - 91.205 (b)(2)

Are there any Income categories in which a racial or ethnic group has disproportionately greater need than the needs of that income category as a whole?

Cuyahoga Housing Consortium

The previous sections NA-15 and NA-20 identified six instances in which a specific racial or ethnic group at a given income level experienced a disproportionate need greater than the need of all households in the income level. Five of those instances involved a racial or ethnic group that accounted for less than 1% of all households in the respective income level, meaning that it did not represent a significant number of households. Section NA-25 identified zero instances in which a specific racial or ethnic group at a given income level experienced a disproportionate need greater than the need of all households in the income level.

The sixth instance involved the overall category of Housing Problems (NA-15). In the 30% - 50% of Area Median Income level, Black/African American households had a need slightly above the ten percentage point threshold (10.40%), compared to the need of all households in that income level.

The 30% - 50% income category result involving Black/African Americans represents just less than 10% of all households at that income level. In terms of specific housing condition issues considered relevant by HUD, a lack of complete plumbing facilities, a lack of complete kitchen facilities, and occupancy of more than one person per room are not significant issues within the Cuyahoga Housing Consortium ***(see MA – 20, Condition of Housing)***. The plumbing, kitchen, and occupancy issues affect only about 1% of households. There are some issues in the Consortium jurisdictions related to households paying more than 30% of income for housing costs. This issue is discussed in more detail in other sections of the ***Needs Assessment***.

Cuyahoga County Urban County

The previous sections NA-15, NA-20, and NA-25 identified zero instances in which a specific racial or ethnic group at a given income level experienced a disproportionate need greater than the need of all households in the income level.

If they have needs not identified above, what are those needs?

All of the needs have been identified in the Disproportionate Needs Sections: NA-15, NA-20, and NA-25.

Are any of those racial or ethnic groups located in specific areas or neighborhoods in your community?

Although it is not a direct comparison, a map can be created showing the census tracts in the Consortium jurisdictions where the percentage of Black/African American persons equals or exceeds the Consortium percentage of 16.96% and the percentage of cost burdened households equals or exceeds the Consortium percentage of 34.28%. The 67 census tracts where both factors are true are concentrated in communities in the eastern portion of the Consortium ***(see map inserted in NA-15).***

NA-35 Public Housing - 91.405, 91.205 (b)

Introduction

The assisted housing inventory is units which have been constructed with the financial assistance of federal housing programs or are occupied by persons receiving federally based rental assistance such as the Housing Choice Voucher Program. There are two public housing agencies that operate within the Consortium jurisdictions: Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority (Cuyahoga MHA) and the Parma Public Housing Agency (Parma PHA).

There are about 9,000 public housing units in Cuyahoga County. Almost all of the public housing developments in Cuyahoga County are in the City of Cleveland, which is not part of the Cuyahoga Housing Consortium jurisdictions. Within the Consortium, there are only three small public housing developments totaling 177 units ***(Table-Public Housing – Cuyahoga Housing Consortium).***

For the Cuyahoga MHA properties, Oakwood Villa is designated for elderly residents, while Oakwood Garden, which has three-bedroom townhouses, is designated for families. The Parma PHA property, Chevybrook Estates, which contains two-bedroom and three-bedroom townhouses, is designated for families. No rental units in the public housing inventory within the Consortium jurisdictions are expected to be lost due to events such as demolition or conversion to homeownership.

There are also almost 15,000 Housing Choice Voucher Program (HCVP) vouchers available in Cuyahoga County. These vouchers allow a household that qualifies for rental assistance to move into a housing unit of their choice. Countywide, about 11% of voucher holders are elderly (age 62 or higher) and about 27% of voucher holders are disabled families. In addition, slightly less than 90% of voucher holders countywide are Black/African American.

The accompanying ***Tables 22-25*** provided by HUD are not dated. Based on data received from the Cuyahoga MHA, as of September, 2014, the Cuyahoga MHA had 13,886 HCVP vouchers in use in Cuyahoga County. Based on data received from the Parma PHA, as of August, 2014, the Parma PHA had 679 HCVP vouchers in use in Cuyahoga County. Together, the 14,565 vouchers represented 6.9% of all renter-occupied housing units countywide. Of that total, 7,043 vouchers were within the Consortium, representing 48.4% of all HCVP vouchers, or 6.4% of all renter-occupied units. This is an increase of about 1,000 vouchers since 2009 ***(Table-HCVP Program - Cuyahoga Housing Consortium and Cuyahoga County, 2014)***.

As a percent of total renter-occupied units with HCVP vouchers, the situation varied in the five Consortium jurisdictions: Parma (2.0%), Lakewood (2.9%), and the Cuyahoga County Urban County (5.3%) were below the countywide average of 6.9%, while Cleveland Heights (8.6%) and Euclid (20.2%) were above the countywide average.

Within the Cuyahoga County Urban County in 2014, 37 communities had 3,595 total HCVP voucher recipients. About 51% of all vouchers in the Cuyahoga County Urban County were located within Maple Heights, Garfield Heights, and Bedford Heights. Communities with percentages of total renter-occupied units with HCVP vouchers at or above the Cuyahoga County Urban County average of 5.3% included Bedford (5.3%), Shaker Heights (6.5%), Warrensville Heights (7.4%), Richmond Heights (12.2%), South Euclid 14.1%), Bedford Heights (17.2%), Garfield Heights (18.2%), and Maple Heights (30.5%).

Section 504 Needs Assessment: Describe the needs of public housing tenants and applicants on the waiting list for accessible units:

"Section 504" refers to the needs assessment of units of public housing that are accessible to persons with physical disabilities.

Cuyahoga MHA

The Cuyahoga MHA's FY 2010 Public Housing Agency Plan noted that HUD and the Cuyahoga MHA entered into a Voluntary Compliance Agreement. As part of the agreement, Cuyahoga MHA makes 5% of its public housing units accessible to persons with disabilities, either through rehabilitation or new construction.

As noted elsewhere in this document, Cuyahoga MHA has only two public housing facilities in the Consortium jurisdictions, both located in Oakwood. The seven vacant units and site at Oakwood Villas have been rehabilitated to meet ADA/UFAS standards, making them fully accessible to persons with disabilities.

As part of the Voluntary Compliance Agreement, Cuyahoga MHA has implemented the following operational changes:

- Developed and maintained a computerized waiting list that documents the needs of applicants with disabilities. The Section 504/ADA Coordinator reviews and monitors this waiting list on at least a monthly basis;

- Developed and maintained a computerized transfer list that prioritizes the transfer of residents with disabilities over new admissions, according to the priorities set forth in the amended ACOP. The Section 504/ADA Coordinator reviews and monitors this transfer list on at least a monthly basis; and

- Developed and maintained a Reasonable Accommodation Log to document each reasonable accommodation request at each AMP and centrally with the Section 504/ADA Coordinator.

As of August, 2014, the Cuyahoga MHA had ten applicants who have been interviewed and verified as needing accessible units. An additional 819 preliminary applicants indicated on their pre-application that an accessible unit is required, but they have not yet been interviewed.

Parma PHA

As of August, 2014, the Parma PHA had nine applicants with disabilities on its public housing waiting list. None have been interviewed. When a unit becomes available at Chevybrook Estates, a face-to-face interview is conducted with the next applicant on the waiting list. The needs of the person are determined at that time.

What are the number and type of families on the waiting lists for public housing and section 8 tenant-based rental assistance? Based on the information above, and any other information available to the jurisdiction, what are the most immediate needs of residents of public housing and Housing Choice voucher holders?

Cuyahoga MHA

As of July, 2014, the waiting list for the HCVP program contained 7, 716 ***families (Table-Waiting List - HCVP Program - Cuyahoga MHA, July, 2014)***. In terms of demographic characteristics, 95% of the families have an income of 30% or less of Area Median Income, 91% of the families are minorities, and 90% of the families have children. These percentages are consistent with the characteristics of the waiting list in 2009. The waiting list is currently closed.

As of July, 2014, the waiting list for the Public Housing program contained 20,007 families. In terms of demographic characteristics, 86% of the families have an income of 30% or less of Area Median Income, 89% of the families are minorities, and 26% of the families have children. Two-thirds of the applicants are seeking one-bedroom units, and another one-quarter are seeking two-bedroom units.

Parma PHA

As of August, 2014, the waiting list for the HCVP program contained 221 families. In terms of demographic characteristics, 98% of the families are minorities, and 19% of the applicants have a disability.

As of August, 2014, the waiting list for the Public Housing program contained 39 families. In terms of demographic characteristics, 82% of the families are minorities, and 23% of the applicants have a disability.

Immediate Needs

For public housing residents and HCVP recipients, access to job training, education programs, and employment opportunities will enable families to improve their economic standing and no longer require assisted housing. To facilitate these efforts, families need reliable and affordable childcare and transportation options.

The Cuyahoga MHA also noted that with an average annual income of $7,321 in the Public Housing program and $10,550 in the Housing Choice Voucher program, higher incomes through employment (jobs) or enhanced benefit programs is an important need. Other needs include more focused social support programs for young women, mothers and children; opportunities for young men; and quality educational experiences for all. Another concern is access to transportation and healthcare, along with safety issues.

How do these needs compare to the housing needs of the population at large

The goals that the Cuyahoga MHA and Parma PHA have for the families on the public housing and HCVP program waiting lists are similar to the needs of many low income renters. The persons and families at the lowest end of the income scale are most likely to be the same persons and households who are cost burdened or severely cost burdened in terms of their housing, illustrating the need for affordable housing.

Similarly, the goals that the Cuyahoga MHA and Parma PHA have for their public housing residents and HCVP recipients are similar to the needs of many low income renters. Access to job training, education programs, and employment opportunities will enable families to improve their economic standing and no longer need assisted housing, which will also permit other families to be served.

Public Housing
Cuyahoga Housing Consortium
2014

Jurisdiction	Community	Facility Name	Units	Bedrooms			
				0	1	2	3
Cuyahoga County Urban County	Oakwood	Oakwood Villas	92	0	91	1	0
	Oakwood	Oakwood Garden	25	0	0	0	25
Parma	Parma	Chevybrook Estates	60	0	0	40	20
Cuyahoga Housing Consortium			**177**	**0**	**91**	**41**	**45**

Sources: Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority data as of September, 2014; Parma Public Housing Agency data as of August, 2014.

Totals in Use

Program Type									
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled*
# of units vouchers in use	0	233	9,004	14,974	106	14,409	220	55	136

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition

Characteristics of Residents

Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
# Homeless at admission		0	6	0	0	0	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)		28	1,630	1,725	29	1,673	7	2
# of Disabled Families		45	1,900	4,022	24	3,757	89	9
# of Families requesting accessibility features		233	9,004	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
# of HIV/AIDS program participants								
# of DV victims								

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

Program Type									
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled*
White		59	590	1,614	29	1,484	70	7	17
Black/African American		169	8,206	13,263	77	12,830	149	48	119
Asian			107	37		36			
American Indian/Alaska Native		2	15	39		39			
Pacific Islander		3	86	21		20	1		
Other									

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition

Ethnicity of Residents

Program Type									
Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled*
Hispanic		19	534	581	6	557	6	1	7
Not Hispanic		214	8,470	14,393	100	13,852	214	54	129

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition

HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER PROGRAM (HCVP)
CUYAHOGA HOUSING CONSORTIUM, AND CUYAHOGA COUNTY
2014

Jurisdiction	Number of HCVP Vouchers (2014)			Percent of HCVP Vouchers in Cuyahoga County	Renter-Occupied Units (2010)	Percent of Total Renter-Occupied Units in Jurisdiction with HCVP Vouchers
	Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority	Parma Public Housing Agency	Total			
Maple Heights	730	33	763	5.2%	2,502	30.5%
Garfield Heights	621	25	646	4.4%	3,554	18.2%
Bedford Heights	419	12	431	3.0%	2,502	17.2%
Shaker Heights	270	8	278	1.9%	4,271	6.5%
Warrensville Heights	244	8	252	1.7%	3,425	7.4%
South Euclid	240	9	249	1.7%	1,763	14.1%
Richmond Heights	200	8	208	1.4%	1,709	12.2%
Parma Heights	84	71	155	1.1%	3,866	4.0%
Bedford	139	6	145	1.0%	2,738	5.3%
University Heights	70	3	73	0.5%	1,453	5.0%
Balance of Urban County	368	27	395	2.7%	40,637	1.0%
Cuyahoga County Urban County	*3,385*	*210*	*3,595*	***24.7%***	*68,420*	*5.3%*
Cleveland Heights	731	18	749	5.1%	8,715	8.6%
Euclid	2,033	73	2,106	14.5%	10,426	20.2%
Lakewood	400	12	412	2.8%	14,318	2.9%
Parma	119	62	181	1.2%	8,913	2.0%
Cuyahoga Housing Consortium	**6,668**	**375**	**7,043**	**48.4%**	**110,792**	**6.4%**
Cuyahoga County	**13,886**	**679**	**14,565**	**100.0%**	**210,572**	**6.9%**
Cleveland	6,639	294	6,933	47.6%	93,579	7.4%
East Cleveland	579	10	589	4.0%	5,503	10.7%

Sources: Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority data as of September, 2014; Parma Public Housing Agency data as of August, 2014. Renter units: U. S. Census Bureau, Census of Population and Housing, 2010 (SF1, Table H4).

Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority, Housing Choice Voucher Program
Waiting List, July 2014

	Families		Annual Turnover
	Number	Percent	
Waiting list total	7,716		600
Waiting List By Demographic Characteristics			
Income Category			
Extremely low income (Less than 30% AMI)	7,323	94.9%	
Very low income (31% - 50% AMI)	321	4.2%	
Low income (51% - 80% AMI)	55	0.7%	
Race			
Black	6,869	89.0%	
White	694	9.0%	
Other	153	2.0%	
Family Characteristics			
Families with children	6,983	90.5%	
Elderly families	58	0.8%	
Families with Disabilities	110	1.4%	

AMI - Area Median Income

Source: Public Housing Agency Plan, FY 2015, Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority, July 2014

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment - 91.405, 91.205 (c)

Introduction:

According to the National Alliance to End Homelessness (NAEH), "homelessness is one of our nation's most misunderstood and vexing social problems." It is also an issue that cuts across race, age, gender, marital status, family composition, and geography, causing "families with children, single adults, teenagers, and elderly individuals…to struggle with [its] devastating effects." Studies done by USA Today and the National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty estimated that "over the course of a year, between 1.6 and 3.5 million people will experience homelessness in this country." According to the National Alliance to End Homelessness, "approximately 610,000 individuals are homeless on any given night." Additionally, approximately 18% of all homeless individuals are the chronically homeless.

While an individual's reasons for homelessness may be varied and complex, the National Alliance to End Homelessness stated that "research shows people are homeless [mainly] because they can't find housing they can afford." According to HUD, "an estimated 12 million renter and homeowner households now pay more than 50% of their annual incomes for housing, and a family with one full-time worker earning the minimum wage cannot afford the local fair-market rent for a two-bedroom apartment anywhere in the United States."

In its *State of Homelessness in America in 2014*, the National Alliance to End Homelessness points out that while "the overall economy is starting to recover [from the Great Recession]…this improvement does not appear to be penetrating lower income populations. The pool of people at risk of homelessness, those in poverty, those living with friends and family, and those paying over half of their income for housing, has remained high despite improvements in unemployment and the overall economy."

The issue of homelessness in Cuyahoga County is equally complicated, and has only been compounded by the economic situation brought on by the recent recession. *Heading Home: The Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Report on Preventing Homelessness and Expanding Affordable Housing*, a document prepared in 2007 and sponsored by the City of Cleveland and the Cuyahoga County Board of County Commissioners, stated that "in 2003, using methodology developed by the Urban Institute, [several researchers from] Cleveland State University's Levin College of Urban Affairs estimated that 16,000 Cuyahoga County residents are homeless at some time during the course of a year."

The Northeast Ohio Coalition for the Homeless (NEOCH) has calculated estimates of the homeless population for over a decade http://www.neoch.org/research-and-stats/. Utilizing a methodology based on U.S. Census estimated population figures, and using the broader Department of Education definition of homelessness, NEOCH estimated that there were 23,100 homeless persons in Cuyahoga County in 2011 and 21,873 homeless persons in Cuyahoga County in 2012.

Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	530	0	2,094	1,075	547	53
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	1,545	28	6,290	3,162	805	15
Chronically Homeless Individuals	216	15	732	158	150	365
Chronically Homeless Families	7	0	114	30	30	365
Veterans	327	2	904	519	484	180
Unaccompanied Child	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	17	0	212	4	45	15

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments: Chronically Homeless Families: 4 episodes in 3 years or 365 days.Persons with HIV: 15 single/53 households.HOMELESSNESS ON GIVEN NIGHTSources:1. 2014 Point-In-Time Report (1.28.14) submitted to the HUD Data Exchange. Data generated from HMIS.2. ANNUAL DATA FOR SINGLES, FAMILIES AND SUBPOPULATIONS (except Veterans)2A. # Experiencing Homelessness Each Year: 2014 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (Time Period 10.01.13 - 09.30.14).2B. # Becoming Homeless: CountyStat Presentation. HMIS Report.2C. # Exiting Homelessness: Annual Performance Report. HMIS Report. Number based on exits to Permanent Destinations only.2D. # of Days Experiencing Homelessness: Annual Performance Report and CountyStat. HMIS Report.3. ANNUAL DATA FOR VETERANS3A. # Experiencing Homelessness Each Year: 2014 Annual Homeless Assessment Report "Veterans Supplemental" (Time Period 10.01.13 to 09.30.14).3B. # Becoming Homeless: SSVF RRH Annual Performance Report. HMIS Report.3C. # Exiting Homelessness: SSVF RRH Annual Performance Report. HMIS Report. Number based on exits to Permanent Destinations only.3D. # of Days Experiencing Homelessness: Based off of GPD Annual Performance Report. HMIS Report.

Homeless Needs Assessment

Determining the extent of homelessness on an annual basis is difficult because of the instability of many individuals' living conditions and the fluidity and rapidity with which persons can move in and out of homeless situations. The Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services (OHS), which has been in existence for over 20 years, collects data on the extent and nature of homelessness in Cuyahoga County through the Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Continuum of Care (CoC) providers at emergency shelters, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing facilities utilizing the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). Additionally, the OHS/CoC conducts the annual Point-in-Time (PIT) count, which is conducted in accordance with HUD standards. The PIT counts sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons during a 48 hour period, usually in January of each year. It provides the most accurate point-in-time data on homelessness available.

The following estimates, which utilize the above-mentioned sources, portray the extent, as well as some of the characteristics, of homelessness in Cuyahoga County

- 2,687 persons experience homelessness on any given night *(**Table 26** – #1 OHS source)*
- 10,346 persons experience homelessness each year *(**Table 26** – #2A and #3A OHS source)*
- 4,948 persons lose their housing and become homeless each year *(**Table 26** – #2B and #3B OHS source)*
- 2,061 persons exiting homelessness each year *(**Table 26** – #2C and #3C OHS source)*

The average number of days persons experience homelessness differs by facility and household type.

Facility Type: emergency shelters (18 days-singles/59 days-families), transitional housing facilities (188 days-singles/200 days-families)-*10/1/2012-9/30/2013 OHS Data Dashboard/HMIS*

Household Type: 53 days/Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren); 0 days/Person in Households with Only Children; 15 days/Person in Households with Only Adults; 365 days/Chronically Homeless Individuals; 4 episodes in 3 years or 365 days/Chronically Homeless Families; 180 days/Veterans; 0 days/Unaccompanied Child; and 15 days (single) or 53 days (household)/Persons with HIV.

Homelessness by Age: The OHS compiled age data from homeless individuals and families who were sheltered on 1/28/2014. Of the sheltered persons whose age was compiled, 17% were children under the age of 18, 8% were age 18 to 24, and 75% were over age 24.

If data is not available for the categories "number of persons becoming and exiting homelessness each year," and "number of days that persons experience homelessness," describe these categories for each homeless population type (including chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth):

The discussion below includes HUD's definition of each homeless category from the mandated table, as well as the Cuyahoga County count from the 2014 Point In Time Report (1.28.14) submitted to the HUD Data Exchange (Data generated from HMIS).

Chronically homeless individual: a person who is homeless and lives in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter; has been in this situation continuously for at least 1 year or on at least 4 separate occasions in the last 3 years, where each homeless occasion was at least 15 days; can be diagnosed with 1 or more of the following conditions: substance use disorder, serious mental illness, developmental disability, post-traumatic stress disorder, cognitive impairments resulting from brain injury, or chronic physical illness or disability; or has been residing in an institutional care facility, including a jail, substance abuse or mental health treatment facility, hospital, or other similar facility, for fewer than 90 days and met all of the criteria, before entering that facility.

231 chronically homeless individuals

Chronically homeless family: a family with an adult head of household (or if there is no adult in the family, a minor head of household) who meets all of the criteria of a chronically homeless individual, including a family whose composition has fluctuated while the head of household has been homeless.

7 chronically homeless persons in families

Homeless family with children: a family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence (a public or private place not designed for/ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground; a family living in a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements or a family who will imminently lose their primary nighttime residence, provided that: the primary nighttime residence will be lost within 14 days of the date of application for homeless assistance; no subsequent residence has been identified; and the individual or family lacks the resources or support networks needed to obtain other permanent housing.

155 homeless households with children (530 persons in family households)

Veterans and their families: persons meeting the definition of homelessness, who are veterans who have been honorably discharged, and have served in World War II, Korean War, Cold War, Vietnam War, Grenada, Panama, Lebanon, Operation Enduring Freedom (Afghanistan), Operation Iraqi Freedom, and the military's anti-drug cultivation efforts in South America.

329 homeless Veterans

Unaccompanied youth is a person under 25 years of age (OHS uses 18 to 24) who is not living with a parent or guardian, is residing with a caregiver who does not have legal guardianship or who is living on their own and has not had permanent housing at any time during the 60 days immediately preceding the date of application for homeless assistance; has experienced persistent instability, can be expected to continue in such status for an extended period of time because of chronic disabilities, chronic physical health or mental health conditions, substance addiction, histories of domestic violence or childhood abuse (including neglect), the presence of a child or youth with a disability, or 2 or more barriers to employment, which include the lack of a high school degree or General Education Development, illiteracy, low English proficiency, a history of incarceration or detention for criminal activity, and a history of unstable employment.

0 homeless unaccompanied youth

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	645	10
Black or African American	1,392	17
Asian	4	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	5	1
Pacific Islander	1	0
Ethnicity:	**Sheltered:**	**Unsheltered (optional)**
Hispanic	113	2
Not Hispanic	1,962	26

Data Source Comments: 2014 Point-In-Time Report (1.28.14) submitted to the HUD Data Exchange. Data generated from HMIS.

Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance for families with children and the families of veterans.

The results of the 1/28/2014 OHS Point-in-Time Report, submitted to HUD Data Exchange and generated from HMIS data of the sheltered and unsheltered count of the homeless population in Cuyahoga County showed that there were 155 homeless households with at least one child, all of which were sheltered. There were 530 persons in these households, 354 of which were children under age 18.

The Report also showed that of the 2,687 persons counted, there were 329 homeless veterans, of which 327 were sheltered and two were unsheltered.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Homelessness by Racial and Ethnic Group.

The results of the 1/28/2014 Point-in-Time Reports of the sheltered and unsheltered count of the homeless population in Cuyahoga County, undertaken by OHS, showed that of the homeless persons counted, 655 (31%) were White, 1,409 (67%) were Black or African American, 4 (0.2%) were Asian, 6 (0.3%) were American Indian or Alaska Native, 1 (0.0%) was Pacific Islander, and although not shown in the ***optional table Nature and Extent of Homelessness (by race)***, 28 (1%) were multi-racial.

Of the homeless population counted, 99% (2,075 persons) were sheltered. Of the 1% (28 persons) who were unsheltered, 10 persons were white, 17 persons were Black or African American, and one was American Indian or Alaska Native.

The Report also showed that of the homeless population counted, 115 (6%) were Hispanic/Latino and 1,988 (94%) were Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino. Over 98% of both groups were sheltered. Of the less than 2% (28 persons) who were unsheltered, two persons were Hispanic/Latino and 26 persons were Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

In *A Guide to Counting Unsheltered Homeless People* HUD defines unsheltered homeless persons as persons living in places not meant for human habitation, such as "streets, parks, public buildings, parts of the transportation system, and vehicles. The homeless people found in these areas are part of the group sometimes referred to as the 'hidden homeless' or 'street homeless' because they are not in easily accessed locations such as shelters." Sheltered homeless persons are defined as persons using emergency or transitional shelters. It does not include persons who are 'doubled up' in conventional housing or persons in institutional care, such as hospitals, treatment facilities, or jails.

The results of the 1/28/2014 Point-in-Time Report sheltered and unsheltered count of the homeless population in Cuyahoga County, undertaken by the OHS, showed that of the homeless population counted, 2,642 persons (98.3%) were sheltered and 45 (1.7%) were unsheltered.

NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment - 91.405, 91.205 (b,d)

Introduction

HUD has defined a number of special needs categories of persons within the low- and moderate-income population: elderly (age 62 and older); frail elderly (an elderly person who requires assistance with three or more activities of daily living, such as bathing, walking, and performing light housework); persons with mental, physical, and/or developmental disabilities; persons with alcohol or other drug addiction; persons with HIV/AIDS and their families; and victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

Due to specific circumstances, these persons often need housing and/or supportive services. The following narrative will discuss the characteristics of each non-homeless special needs population in the Consortium jurisdictions and summarize the characteristics and housing and supportive service needs of these persons. This section is discussed at the Consortium level because the program delivery system in Cuyahoga County is managed by agencies and organizations that operate on a countywide basis.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Elderly

About 1/3 of all Consortium households (119,013) have at least one person age 62 or over (2007-11 CHAS Data Book).

Between 2010 and 2030, persons age 65 and over in Cuyahoga County will rise from 21.3% to 31.0% of the total population (272,470 to 335,486). Between 2010 and 2030, persons age 85 and over as a percentage of persons age 60 and over in Cuyahoga County will remain about steady at 12.3% to 10.7% of the total population, but grow in actual number (33,421 to 35,926) (ohio-population.org, Scripps Gerontology Center (Scripps)).

Frail Elderly

Frail elderly: persons who require assistance with 3 or more activities of daily living (ADLs) (HUD). Nationally, about 3.3% to 3.9% of persons age 65 and over need assistance with 3 or more ADLs (U. S. Census, *Americans with Disabilities: 2010*, Table A-1). The 2007-11 ACS showed that the Consortium included 141,906 persons age 65 and over, meaning an estimated 4,683 to 5,534 persons may need assistance with 3 or more ADLs.

Persons with Mental Disabilities

Moderate mental illness: adults unable to work or perform usual activities for 15 to 19 of the past 30 days. Severe mental illness: adults unable to work or perform usual activities 20 or more of the past 30

days. Prevalence rates were adjusted to account for children in treatment/counseling, and persons in institutional settings (Scripps).

An estimated 12,117 Cuyahoga County residents will have moderate mental illness in 2015, declining to 10,119 persons in 2030. An estimated 54,400 residents will have severe mental illness in 2015, declining to 46,197 persons in 2030 (*Projections of Ohio's Population with Mental Illness by County, 2010-2030*, Scripps).

Persons with Physical Disabilities

Moderate physical and/or cognitive disability: requiring assistance of another person to perform 1 ADL or a cognitive impairment requiring less than 24-hour supervision. Severe disability: requiring assistance of another person to perform 2 ADLs, needing assistance with 1 ADL plus taking medications, or a cognitive impairment requiring 24-hour supervision (Scripps).

An estimated 15,317 Cuyahoga County residents will have moderate disability in 2015, and 15,656 persons in 2030. An estimated 23,897 persons will have severe disability in 2015, increasing to 26,870 persons in 2030. An estimated 35% of these persons will have an income at or below 200% of poverty (*Projections of Ohio's Population with Physical and/or Cognitive Disability by County, 2010-2030*, Scripps).

Persons with Developmental Disabilities

Moderate Intellectual Disability (ID) or Developmental Disability (DD): a diagnosis of ID or DD, plus requiring the assistance/supervision of another person to perform 1 or 2 ADLs. Severe disability: a diagnosis of ID or DD, plus requiring assistance of another person to perform 3 or more ADLs (Scripps).

In Cuyahoga County, an estimated 5,105 persons will have moderate disability in 2015, and 4,340 persons in 2030. An estimated 6,862 persons will have severe disability in 2015, and 5,659 persons in 2030 (*Projections of Ohio's Population with Intellectual and/or Developmental Disabilities by County, 2010-2030*, Scripps).

Persons with Alcohol or Other Drug Addiction

The U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS) has estimated that 7.18% of Cuyahoga County/Lorain County residents age 12 or older had an alcohol dependence/abuse issue in the past year. Based on Cuyahoga County's 2010 population, an estimated 91,912 residents may have dependence or abuse issues.

The USPHS has estimated that 2.83% of Cuyahoga County/Lorain County residents age 12 or older had an illicit drug dependence/abuse issue in the past year.

Based on Cuyahoga County's 2010 population, an estimated 36,227 residents may have dependence or abuse issues (2010-12 annual *National Survey on Drug Use and Health).*

Victims of Domestic Violence

"Intimate partner violence:" 1 or more of 4 types of behavior occurring between 2 persons in a close relationship, including current and former spouses and dating partners: Physical abuse, sexual abuse, threats of physical or sexual abuse, or emotional abuse (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)).

The CDC estimates that over a lifetime, 1,629,000 (35.6%) Ohio women and 1,274,000 (30.0%) Ohio men will be the victim of rape, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner (*National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NIPSVS)*, 2010, Tables 7.4 and 7.5).

Dating Violence

A CDC study stated that 9.4% of high school students reported being hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend/girlfriend in the 12 months prior to the survey (*2011 Youth Risk Behavior Survey*). About 1 in 5 women and nearly 1 in 7 men who ever experienced rape, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner, first experienced some form of partner violence between 11 and 17 years of age (*NIPSVS, 2010*).

Sexual Assault

The CDC estimates that over a lifetime, 1,886,000 (41.2%) Ohio women and 1,048,000 (24.7%) Ohio men will be the victim of sexual violence other than rape (*NIPSVS*, 2010, Tables 7.1b and 7.2).

Stalking

The CDC estimates that over a lifetime, 818,000 (17.9%) Ohio women will be the victim of stalking (*NIPSVS*, 2010, Table 7.3).

What are the housing and supportive service needs of these populations and how are these needs determined?

Elderly and Frail Elderly

Supportive service needs for the elderly include broad areas, such as healthy lifestyles, legal and financial services, caregiver support, and health care services. Within those topics, there are numerous specific needs to be addressed, which need to be carried out in a coordinated system of support (Western Reserve Area Agency On Aging).

There is also an ongoing need for affordable housing for elderly persons. For frail elderly, it is anticipated that housing needs to include supportive services.

For extremely low and low-income elderly Consortium households, there are about 9,574 renter households and 12,937 owner households (22,511 total) paying more than 30% of income for housing costs. Of those totals, about 6,623 renter households and 7,377 owner households (14,000 total) pay more than 50% of income for housing costs (CHAS Data Book, 2007-11).

Persons with Mental Disabilities

In September, 2013, the Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Mental Health Services (ADAMHS) Board of Cuyahoga County reported providing mental health services annually to more than 42,000 adults and children (16,200 children under age 18, 24,700 adults, and 1,600+ seniors).

ADAMHS works countywide with nonprofit service providers, focusing on decreasing the use of in-patient stays in mental health facilities, in order to redirect funds for recovery-based services in the community; utilizing all funds allotted annually for pharmaceuticals; ensuring that a portion of behavioral health services is paid by Medicaid by reducing the percentage of persons with lapsed Medicaid coverage; and reducing waiting lists and increasing the number of persons who receive timely access to services.

The 2014 Community Plan identified priorities: pregnant women with a substance disorder, adults with serious mental illness, veterans, individuals with disabilities, opiate addicted individuals, homeless persons, persons with mental illness and/or addiction in need of permanent supportive housing, underserved racial and ethnic minorities, LGBTQ persons, youth/young adults in transition, juvenile re-entry, and early childhood mental health (age 6 and under).

Persons with Physical Disabilities

In the 1990's, the Ohio Governor's Council on People with Disabilities adopted a housing policy recommending that specialized housing needs for persons with physical disabilities should be 0.5% of the total population. With an estimated Consortium population of 849,245 (2007-11 ACS), an estimated 4,246 persons may need supportive housing. The actual number of persons in need may vary due to reasons such as persons residing in facilities such as nursing homes, persons having an apartment/home that is suitable for their needs, or persons able to live in their present apartment/home due to the support of family, friends, or outside services.

Persons with Developmental Disabilities

The Cuyahoga County Board of Developmental Disabilities (CCBDD) is the primary service provider for persons with developmental disabilities in Cuyahoga County. In 2012, 12,522 persons (unduplicated) received services, up from 10,581 (2011). One component of CCBDD programs is residential services, including group homes and home settings. The number of persons receiving residential services has increased from 2,719 (2008) to 4,233 (2012). Even with this increase, a waiting list for residential services still exists (CCBDD 2012 Annual Report).

Persons with Alcohol or Other Drug Addiction

In September, 2013, the Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Mental Health Services (ADAMHS) Board of Cuyahoga County reported providing alcohol or other drug addiction services annually to more than 9,100 adults and children (700 children under 18, 8,300 adults, and 60+ seniors).

ADAMHS works countywide with nonprofit providers to decrease the use of in-patient stays to redirect funds for community-based services; utilize all funds allotted for pharmaceuticals; ensure that a portion of services is Medicaid-paid by reducing the frequency of lapsed coverage; and reduce waiting lists and increase the number of persons who receive timely access to services.

The 2014 Community Plan identified the following priorities: pregnant women with a substance disorder, adults with serious mental illness, veterans, individuals with disabilities, opiate addicted individuals, homeless persons, persons with mental illness and/or addiction in need of permanent supportive housing, underserved racial and ethnic minorities, LGBTQ persons, youth/young adults in transition, juvenile re-entry, and early childhood mental health (age 6 and under)

Victims of Domestic Violence

An incident of intimate partner violence frequently results in a sudden loss of housing, as a victim seeks safety. This situation often includes the children of the victim. Emergency shelters temporarily meet housing needs and provide services such as counseling, support groups, legal assistance, and referrals. For the longer term, affordable housing is needed.

For the homeless population point-in-time counts (January, 2013), 124 of the 2,129 recorded sheltered and unsheltered persons (6%) categorized themselves as victims of domestic violence. For 2001, The Coalition on Homelessness and Housing In Ohio estimated that 1.58% of Cuyahoga County's population was homeless at some time during the year. Applying the 1.58% figure to the 2007-11 ACS estimated county population equals an estimated 13,418 persons. Applying the 6% rate for domestic violence victims results in an estimated 782 county residents becoming homeless annually due to domestic violence, which is an "unmet housing need."

Discuss the size and characteristics of the population with HIV/AIDS and their families within the Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area:

Note: The Cuyahoga Housing Consortium does not receive HOPWA funding. The HOPWA funding for all of Cuyahoga County, plus several adjacent counties, is received by the City of Cleveland. Refer to the City of Cleveland's Consolidated Plan for more information on this topic.

For Ohio, the prevalence rate as of June 30, 2013 of persons living with HIV/AIDS is 154 cases per 100,000 residents. For Cuyahoga County, the 2013 prevalence rate of persons living with HIV/AIDS is 377 cases per 100,000 residents. Cuyahoga County includes about 11% of the Ohio's population and 27% of persons living with HIV/AIDS.

There are race and ethnicity differences among the Cuyahoga County HIV/AIDS population. The prevalence rate for white non-Hispanics (190) is one-half of the countywide rate. In comparison, the prevalence rates for Hispanic (671) or Black/African American non-Hispanic residents (741) are much higher than the countywide rate. About 77% of all persons living with HIV/AIDS in the county are male. Geographically, prevalence is highest in East Cleveland, Cleveland, and Lakewood.

About 35% - 40% of new HIV cases occur in suburban Cuyahoga County. For most age groups, the number of new HIV diagnoses is declining over time. In contrast, the diagnosis rate for new HIV cases involving Black/African American males age 20-29 is growing and now represents more than one-half of all cases.

(Cleveland Department of Public Health, *2013 HIV/AIDS Surveillance Summary Report for Cleveland and Cuyahoga County*, July 29, 2014, revised September 10, 2014; and *Cuyahoga County HIV/AIDS Prevalence Report*, as of December 31, 2013).

NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs - 91.415, 91.215 (f)

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

With little undeveloped land remaining, the Cuyahoga Urban County is predominantly a "built community" with many existing public facilities in each community including schools, libraries, fire stations, police departments, recreation centers, senior centers, parks, and playgrounds. Depending on the age, condition, and repair history of various buildings and park structures, and on the status of regionalism efforts between adjoining communities, there will be times when replacing existing buildings is more cost-effective than continuing to repair and maintain old buildings. Varying revenues from existing funding sources including local income tax, local property tax, the Ohio local government fund, Ohio and federal education funding, library levies, and regional park property tax levies, along with varying income levels, impact the extent to which limited Community Development Block Grant funds are eligible and needed to fill gaps in community capital budgets for renovating and/or replacing existing public facilities.

How were these needs determined?

The Cuyahoga Urban County will continue to allocate a substantial percentage of its annual Community Development Block Grant funding to local communities for eligible projects including eligible public facilities, through an annual competitive application process. This competitive process allows local communities to determine their priority needs and assures objective review and ranking of the relative merits of proposed eligible projects.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

With little undeveloped land remaining, the Cuyahoga Urban County is predominantly a "built community" with its network of streets, sewer lines, and other infrastructure already in place. Varying revenues from existing funding sources including local income tax, local property tax, county, state, and federal infrastructure funding, and the Ohio local government fund, along with varying income levels, impact the extent to which limited Community Development Block Grant funds are eligible and needed to fill gaps in community capital budgets for renovating and/or replacing existing infrastructure.

How were these needs determined?

The Cuyahoga Urban County will continue to allocate a substantial percentage of its annual Community Development Block Grant funding to local communities for eligible projects including eligible public improvements, through an annual competitive application process. This competitive process allows local communities to determine their priority needs and assures objective review and ranking of the relative merits of proposed eligible projects.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

As part of Greater Cleveland, the most populated metropolitan area in the state of Ohio, the Cuyahoga Urban County is served by a mature countywide social service system including protective services for at-risk children and adults, income maintenance, medical and mental health services, literacy services, job training and placement, and targeted services for special populations including seniors, LGBTQ, grandparents raising grandchildren, immigrants, persons living with physical disabilities, developmental disabilities, mental illness, and HIV/AIDS. Dedicated revenue streams to meet these needs include two countywide property tax levies specifically restricted to health and human services, state and federal categorical and competitive grants, hospital charity care, and corporate and philanthropic donations. Varying revenues from these existing funding streams impact the extent to which limited Community Development Block Grant funds are eligible and needed to fill gaps in the countywide funding system for social service and public service needs.

How were these needs determined?

Taking into account the limited amount of Community Development Block Grant funds available each year, and the existence of dedicated revenue streams for social service needs, the Cuyahoga Urban County will continue to target its spending of Community Development Block Grant funds to specific types of public services connected to and supporting its housing and community development activities. Foreclosure prevention counseling, homebuyer and tenant counseling, litter control, and fair housing complaint investigation are examples of specific services which may be funded to the extent that other revenues are not sufficient.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

This narrative summarizes the sections of the ***Market Analysis***.

MA-10 SUMMARY – NUMBER OF HOUSING UNITS

The Cuyahoga Housing Consortium (Cities of Cleveland Heights, Euclid, Lakewood, Parma, and the 51 communities of the Cuyahoga Urban County) includes about 66% of the population and about 62% of the housing units in Cuyahoga County.

The 2007-11 ACS data showed 386,676 housing units in the Consortium, a 1.2% increase since 2000. Of these units, almost 92% were occupied and 8.5% were vacant. Of the occupied units, about 69% were owner-occupied, while 31% were renter-occupied.

About 71% of all units (274,260) in the Consortium were single-family (detached or attached) housing units, 6% were 2-4 units, 10% were 5-19 units, and 13% were structures with 20 or more units.

CPD Maps reports showed that of the 109,000 renter-occupied housing units, almost 24% of all units were single-family (detached or attached) units, 13% were 2-4 units, 27% were 5-19 units, and 36% were structures with 20 or more units.

The number of bedrooms in housing units showed considerable variation by tenure. Larger units were more common among owners: 85% of units had 3 or more bedrooms and about 13% of units had 2 bedrooms. Conversely, only 23% of all renter-occupied units had 3 or more bedrooms, 42% had 2 bedrooms, 31% had 1 bedroom, and 3% had 0 bedrooms.

In terms of affordability, a limited number of units are affordable to low income renter households: 5% at 30% HAMFI, about 22% at 50% HAMFI, and about 73% at 80% HAMFI. The situation is even more serious for owner households: (no data at 30% HAMFI), about 7% at 50% HAMFI, about 37% at 80% HAMFI, and 56% at 100% HAMFI.

MA-15 SUMMARY – COST OF HOUSING

When compared to housing costs in other parts of the country, housing costs in Cuyahoga County have remained relatively affordable for the last several decades. During the Great Recession, rents remained stagnant and home values in many communities declined – in some cases substantially. While median home sale prices have stabilized or started to increase in most communities and properties are beginning to sell more quickly, the recovery of the housing market remains slow, particularly in more

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distressed communities. No significant change is anticipated in the overall affordability of the housing market relative to home values or rent levels.

MA-20 SUMMARY – CONDITION OF HOUSING

About 80% of the housing units in the Consortium were built in 1979 or earlier, meaning that cyclical maintenance is an ongoing need. About 97% of residential buildings could be defined as Standard Condition.

About 8.5% of housing units (32,800) in the Consortium jurisdictions were vacant, which is below the 12.4% national housing unit vacancy rate (2007-11 ACS).

Almost 287,000 housing units in the Consortium (81%) were constructed before 1980. Lead based-paint (LBP) hazard is an ongoing issue due to the age of the housing stock and as childbirth and/or the movement of households creates new situations of housing units with LBP hazards occupied by small children.

MA-25 SUMMARY – PUBLIC AND ASSISTED HOUSING

There are only three small public housing developments within the Consortium, totaling 177 units. The Cuyahoga MHA and Parma PHA have facility maintenance and improvement plans.

MA-30 SUMMARY – HOMELESS FACILITIES

In Cuyahoga County, the extensive network of public, private, and non-profit agencies that comprise the Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Continuum of Care (CoC) work in concert to meet the needs of homeless persons, actively promoting an approach that focuses on preventing and ending homelessness and rapidly returning people who have become homeless to housing. Emphasis is placed on assisting chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth. The network includes providers of housing and supportive services for the homeless, as well as governmental departments and area non-profit agencies that provide services and link persons to mainstream benefits, helping the homeless to find, and retain, housing.

MA-35 SUMMARY – SPECIAL NEEDS FACILITIES AND SERVICES

Many agencies in Cuyahoga County offer services to meet the needs of special needs populations. In addition to the Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services, a network of providers deliver housing and supportive services to persons who are elderly, frail elderly, persons with mental, physical and/or developmental disabilities, persons with substance abuse addictions, or persons with HIV/AIDS.

MA-40 SUMMARY – BARRIERS TO AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Identified barriers to affordable housing include urban sprawl, inadequate national funding for the Housing Choice Voucher Program, decreasing levels of Federal and State resources, home rule, and the cost and financing of housing stock maintenance.

MA-45 SUMMARY – NON-HOUSING COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ASSETS

The Cuyahoga Urban County has about 237,000 workers who live in the 51 communities and about 311,000 jobs in those same communities. The largest employment sectors based on share of jobs are Education and Health Care Services (19%), Retail Trade (15%), and Manufacturing (14%).

The five-year economic development plan for Cuyahoga County has identified job creation and economic growth as a fundamental government purpose. The Department of Development manages economic development activity through the County's comprehensive Western Reserve Fund Initiative. Since inception, the Initiative has closed over 90 loans, creating 3,000 jobs and retaining 5,000 jobs countywide. The County also has long-standing efforts toward the assessment and clean-up of brownfield properties.

There are a variety of workforce training and professional development opportunities available for Urban County residents and workers in various employment sectors at several universities, plus Cuyahoga Community College, and OhioMeansJobs.

MA-50 SUMMARY – NEEDS AND MARKET ANALYSIS

Of the 353,812 Consortium households, 33.03% had one or more housing problems. Less than 1% of households lived in housing that was substandard due to lack of complete kitchen or plumbing facilities or in over-crowded conditions. Cost burden was the major problem reported by affected households. Census tracts with concentrations of households with any housing problems were spread throughout the Consortium.

Census Tract Concentrations

Race/Ethnicity

There is a concentration of Black or African American persons located primarily in the northeastern and southeastern portions of the county, including Consortium communities. In these census tracts, households are more likely to have lower median incomes, median rents, and median homes values compared to the county, and higher poverty rates and unemployment rates compared to the Consortium. There are less numerous census tract concentrations of Asians, persons of Hispanic or Latino Origin, and persons of Two or More Races, with varying demographic characteristics.

Low Income

Concentrations of low income Consortium households (0-50% HAMFI) tend to be located in portions of first or second ring suburbs. In these census tracts, households are more likely to have lower median incomes and median homes values compared to the county, and higher vacancy rates, poverty rates, and unemployment rates compared to the Consortium.

MA-10 Housing Market Analysis: Number of Housing Units - 91.410, 91.210(a)&(b)(2)

Introduction

The Cuyahoga Housing Consortium jurisdictions include the cities of Cleveland Heights, Euclid, Lakewood, Parma, and the 51 communities that comprise the Cuyahoga Urban County. Together, these jurisdictions contain about 66% of the population and about 62% of the housing units in Cuyahoga County.

The 2007-11 ACS data shows 386,676 housing units in the Consortium, a 1.2% increase since 2000. Of these units, almost 92% (353,812 units) were occupied and 8.5% (32,864 units) were vacant ***(Map-Vacancy Rate)***. Of the occupied housing units, about 69% (244,812 units) were owner occupied, while 31% (109,000 units) were renter-occupied. Owner and renter occupancy varied by Census Tract ***(Maps-Percent Owner-and Renter-Occupied Housing Units)***.

Table 27 shows that about 71% of all units (274,260 units) in the Consortium were single-family (detached or attached) housing units, 6% (22,202 units) were 2-4 units, 10% (38,125 units) were 5-19 units, and 13% (49,920 units) were structures with 20 or more units. There were 2,169 units classified as mobile home, boat, RV, van, etc. As shown on ***Maps-Percent Structures with 5-19 and 20 or More Housing Units***, percentages of structures with a large number of units varied by Census Tract.

CPD Maps Reports showed that almost 24% of all renter units (25,861 units) were single-family (detached or attached) housing units, 13% (14,220 units) were 2-4 units, 27% (29,520 units) were 5-19 units, and 36% (39,023 units) were structures with 20 or more units. There were 376 units classified as mobile home, boat, RV, van, etc.

Unit size (number of bedrooms) showed considerable variation by tenure. Larger units were more common among owners, with 85% of all units (209,174 units) having 3 or more bedrooms ***(Table 28)***. About 13% of all owner units had 2 bedrooms (32,861 units) and 1% (2,609 units) had 1 bedroom. Only 168 units had zero bedrooms. Conversely, only 23% of all renter-occupied units had 3 or more bedrooms (25,001 units), 42% had 2 bedrooms (46,192 units), 31% had 1 bedroom (34,042 units), and 3% had zero bedrooms (3,765 units). The number of units with 3 or more bedrooms, regardless of tenure, varied by Census Tract ***(Maps-Percent Owner and Renter Units with 3 or More Bedrooms)***.

The periods of housing construction shown on ***Maps-Percent Rental Housing Built Before 1950 and 1980*** (NA-10, Housing Needs Assessment), reflect two of the three predominant development patterns among Consortium jurisdictions. The first pattern consists of communities in proximity to Cleveland that developed largely before 1940, such as Cleveland Heights, Lakewood, Shaker Heights, and Newburgh Heights. The second pattern includes communities that primarily developed in the generation after World War II and have now basically reached their capacity, such as Euclid, Parma, Parma Heights, and South Euclid. The third pattern of development among the Consortium jurisdictions consists of

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communities that still had large amounts of vacant land available in 1980 for new development, such as Westlake and Strongsville.

On a regional perspective, the Great Recession caused property values to drop, significantly reduced development of new housing units in most parts of Cuyahoga County, and forced property owners to defer maintenance. As the economy started to improve, development followed. While much of the County is built-out, there is still limited developable land, as well as areas suitable for redevelopment. The first-ring suburbs are beginning to see selected infill housing development and adaptive reuse of existing buildings, the outer-ring suburbs are experiencing an upsurge in new construction, and residential housing options in downtown Cleveland are beginning to strengthen. There is a growing demand for affordable, as well as more upscale, housing units for both owners and renters in many areas in Cuyahoga County.

Describe the number and targeting (income level/type of family served) of units assisted with federal, state, and local programs.

The public housing inventory and the Housing Choice Voucher Program provide an affordable housing choice to extremely low-income families, the elderly, and the disabled living in the Consortium jurisdictions. The public housing inventory is comprised of 177 units located in three developments. Oakwood Villas (92 units), serves elderly residents and Oakwood Garden (25 units), serves families. Both housing developments are located in Oakwood, Ohio and are managed by the Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority (CMHA). Chevybrook Estates (60 units), which is located in Parma and managed by the Parma Housing Authority (PHA), serves families.

HUD states that “the Housing Choice Voucher Program is the federal government's major program for assisting extremely low-income families, the elderly, and the disabled to afford decent, safe, and sanitary housing in the private market. Since housing assistance is provided on behalf of the family or individual, participants are able to find their own housing, including single-family homes, townhouses and apartments.” As of September 1, 2014, there were almost 6,700 Housing Choice Vouchers in use by eligible families throughout the Consortium jurisdictions.

The five Consortium jurisdictions offer CDBG-funded housing programs that are targeted to extremely low-, low- and moderate income owner and renter households. Programs developed include housing rehabilitation, down payment assistance for first time homebuyers, and emergency repair programs. There have also been several long-term, affordable housing developments that have been constructed or renovated using funding from the federal or state programs listed below.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM (CDBG): Created under the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, this program provides Federal grant funds to local and state governments to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing with a suitable living environment.

HOME (HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS PROGRAM): Provides formula grants to states and localities that communities use—often in partnership with local nonprofit groups—to fund a wide range of activities that build, buy, and/or rehabilitate affordable housing.

NEIGHBORHOOD STABILIZATION PROGRAM (NSP): Provides emergency assistance to state and local governments to acquire and redevelop foreclosed properties that might otherwise become sources of abandonment and blight within their communities. The Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP) provides grants to every state and certain local communities to purchase foreclosed or abandoned homes and to rehabilitate, resell, or redevelop these homes in order to stabilize neighborhoods and stem the decline of house values of neighboring homes. The program is authorized under Title III of the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008.

LOW-INCOME HOUSING TAX CREDIT (LIHTC): A tax incentive intended to increase the availability of low-income housing. The program provides an income tax credit to owners of newly constructed or substantially rehabilitated qualified low-income rental housing projects. The developments can include either multi-family or single-family rental housing.

The attached **Map-*Assisted Housing Projects-Cuyahoga Housing Consortium*** illustrates the number and type of housing units in the Consortium that have been assisted with federal, state, and local programs. Please note that the map also includes assisted housing units that are located in Cleveland and East Cleveland, which are not part of the Cuyahoga Housing Consortium.

Provide an assessment of units expected to be lost from the affordable housing inventory for any reason, such as expiration of Section 8 contracts.

Housing units that receive Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC), Section 8 contracts or other forms of rental assistance can be at-risk of being converted to market rate housing upon the maturity of the tax credits, pre-paid mortgages or when contracts expire. In the Consortium jurisdictions only a few multifamily projects in the assisted housing inventory have mortgage maturity dates occurring within the next five years. As of this time, no assisted housing is expected to be lost, either as a result of mortgage maturity dates, expiring tax credits, or due to demolition. Consortium members however, will monitor the facilities within their jurisdictions in order to address any situations that may arise.

Does the availability of housing units meet the needs of the population?

The Housing Needs Assessment (sections NA-10, NA-15, NA-20, NA-25, and NA-30) and the Housing Market Analysis (sections MA-15 and MA-20) in this Consolidated Plan clearly indicate that the available housing units do not meet the needs of many of the extremely-low, low- and moderate-income residents living in the Consortium, particularly in terms of affordability.

Table 9 (section NA-10) shows of the 81,755 households with a cost burden greater than 30%, 26,446 households (17,187 renters and 9,259 owners) have incomes at 0-30% HAMFI; 27,909 households

(15,615 renters and 12,294 owners) have incomes at 31-50% HAMFI; 27,400 households (10,746 renters and 16,654 owners) have incomes at 51-80% HAMFI.

Table 10 (section NA-10) shows of the 45,979 households with a cost burden greater than 50%, 23,566 households (15,750 renters and 7,816 owners) have incomes at 0-30% HAMFI; 14,013 households (7,221 renters and 6,792 owners) have incomes at 31-50% HAMFI; 8,400 households (1,569 renters and 6,831 owners) have incomes at 51-80% HAMFI.

Table 31 shows only 4.9% (4,300 rental units) are affordable to renter households at 30% HAMFI ***(Map-Percent Renter Units Affordable at 30% HAMFI)***. About 22% (19,551 rental units) are affordable to renter households at 50% HAMFI ***(Map-Percent Renter Units Affordable at 50% HAMFI)***. About 73% (64,466 rental units) are affordable to renter households at 80% HAMFI ***(Map-Percent Renter Units Affordable at 80% HAMFI)***. No data is available for renter households at 100% HAMFI.

Owner units are even less affordable to low income households. While no data is available for owner households at 30% HAMFI, about 7% (10,043 owner units) are affordable to owner households at 50% HAMFI ***(Map-Percent Owner Units Affordable at 50% HAMFI)***. Approximately 37% (49,911 owner units) are affordable to owner households at 80% HAMFI ***(Map-Percent Owner Units Affordable at 80% HAMFI)***. Only 56% (75,390 owner units) are affordable to owner households at 100% HAMFI ***(Map-Percent Owner Units Affordable at 100% HAMFI)***.

For extremely-low income households who often rely on public housing options, CMHA stated that as of July, 2014 over 20,000 families were on the Public Housing Program waiting list and almost 8,000 families were on the waiting list for the Housing Choice Voucher Program. Additionally, the Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services Continuum of Care Point-in-Time-Counts showed that as of 1/22/2013, there were 2,129 homeless persons (1,137 persons at emergency shelters, 915 persons at transitional housing, and 77 persons who were unsheltered) who were in need of affordable housing.

Substandard housing is not a pervasive issue in the Consortium ***(Table 7*** - section NA-10***).*** However, due to the amount of older housing stock, condition problems/repair needs in many areas are more extensive. ***Table 34*** shows that in the Consortium, 26% of all housing units (92,312 units: 64,228 owner-occupied and 28,084 renter-occupied) were built before 1950, 55% (194,589 units: 133,124 owner-occupied and 61,465 renter-occupied) were built 1950-1979, and 14% (51,043 units: 35,604 owner-occupied and 15,439 renter-occupied) were built 1980-1999. Only 5% of all housing units (15,868 units: 11,856 owner-occupied and 4,012 renter-occupied) were built in 2000 or later. Because the main period of housing construction in the Consortium was pre-1980, and about 81% of the housing units were built at least 35 years ago, these units may require systems replacement and a significant rehabilitation investment.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

As discussed in earlier sections, and as illustrated on HUD mandated tables, there is a need for the following types of housing:

Public Housing/Housing Choice Vouchers

There is a need to make additional Public Housing units and/or Housing Choice Vouchers available to extremely low and low-income households. As shown on HUD mandated tables ***(Tables 9 and 10*** – section NA-10***)***, there are 54,355 extremely low and low income households living in the Consortium who are paying more than 30% of their incomes for housing and 37,579 extremely low and low income households who are paying more than 50% of their incomes for housing. ***Table 31*** (section MA-15) shows there is a supply of only 4,300 housing units that are affordable to extremely low income households (0-30% HAMFI) and merely 29,594 housing units that are affordable to low income households (30-50% HAMFI).

Additionally, as of September, 2014, Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority (CMHA) had a Public Housing program waiting list of 20,007 families who are waiting for a unit in a CMHA property. The program has an annual turnover rate of 1,400 families. CMHA has a Housing Choice Voucher Program (HCVP) waiting list of 7,716 households who are waiting for a voucher. The program has an annual turnover rate of 600 families.

As of August, 2014, the Parma Public Housing Agency (PPHA) had a Public Housing program waiting list of 39 families who are waiting for a unit in a PPHA property and a HCVP waiting list of 221 families who are waiting for a voucher.

Safe, Affordable, and Accessible Housing

There is a need for safe, affordable, and accessible renter and owner housing, be it new construction or rehabilitated, energy efficient older housing. As shown on HUD mandated tables, there are 81,755 extremely low, low, and moderate income households living in the Consortium who are paying more than 30% of their incomes for housing and 45,979 extremely low, low, and moderate income households who are paying more than 50% of their incomes for housing. ***Table 31*** (section MA-15) show there is a supply of only 4,300 housing units that are affordable to very low income households (0-30% HAMFI), merely 29,594 housing units that are affordable to low income households (30-50% HAMFI), and 114,377 housing units that are affordable to moderate income households (50-80% HAMFI).

As shown on HUD CPD Maps tables, the main period of housing construction in the Consortium as a whole was pre-1980, and about 81% of the housing units were built during this time period. These units are now 35 years old or over, and may require systems replacement and a significant rehabilitation investment. Bringing housing units up to code, making them more energy efficient, and ensuring, when

needed, that they are accessible and free of lead paint help reduce costs (and other housing problems) for renter and owner households who are cost burdened.

Permanent Supportive Housing for Persons with Special Needs

There is a need for permanent supportive housing for persons with special needs, including chronically homeless individuals and families, persons with severe mental illness and/or chronic substance abuse, veterans and their families, persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families, and victims of domestic violence.

The Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services Continuum of Care 2013 Point-in-Time Counts showed sheltered and unsheltered counts for each category ***(Table A – Sheltered and Unsheltered Persons).***

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	255,735	66%
1-unit, attached structure	18,525	5%
2-4 units	22,202	6%
5-19 units	38,125	10%
20 or more units	49,920	13%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	2,169	1%
Total	***386,676***	***100%***

Table 27 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	168	0%	3,765	3%
1 bedroom	2,609	1%	34,042	31%
2 bedrooms	32,861	13%	46,192	42%
3 or more bedrooms	209,174	85%	25,001	23%
Total	***244,812***	***99%***	***109,000***	***99%***

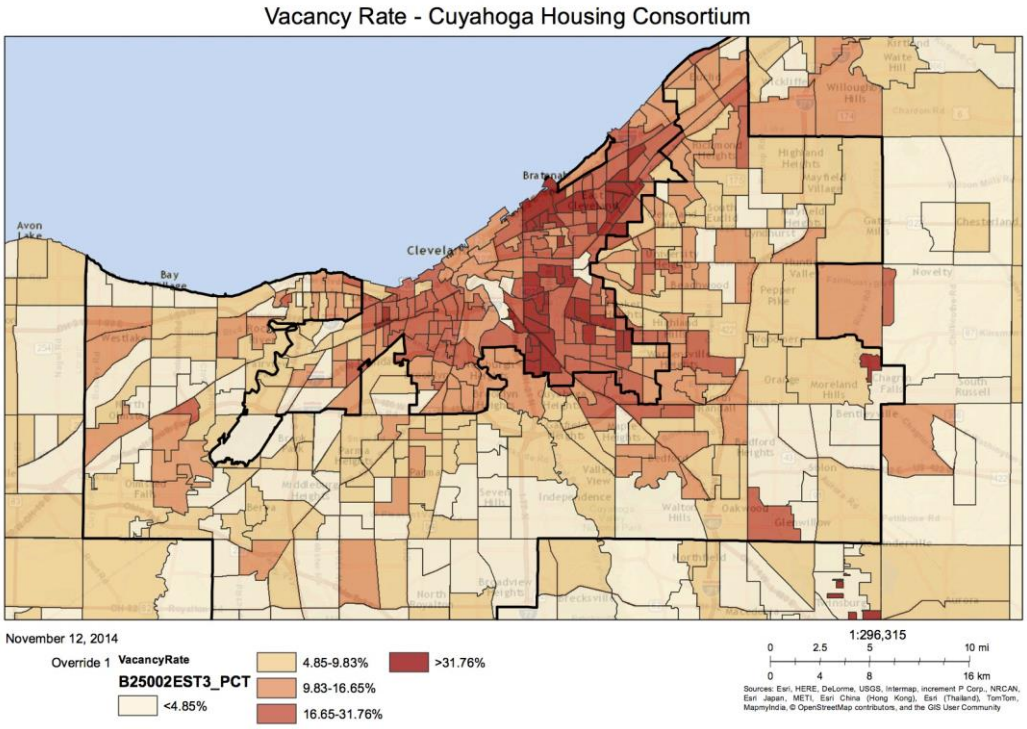
Table 28 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Table A – Sheltered and Unsheltered Persons

Individuals	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
Chronically homeless individuals and families	266	37	303
Persons with severe mental illness	376	29	405
Chronic substance abuse	599	17	616
Veterans and their families	299	14	313
Persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families	15	6	21
Victims of domestic violence	109	15	124

Date Source: Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services Continuum of Care, Point-in-Time Counts, 2013.



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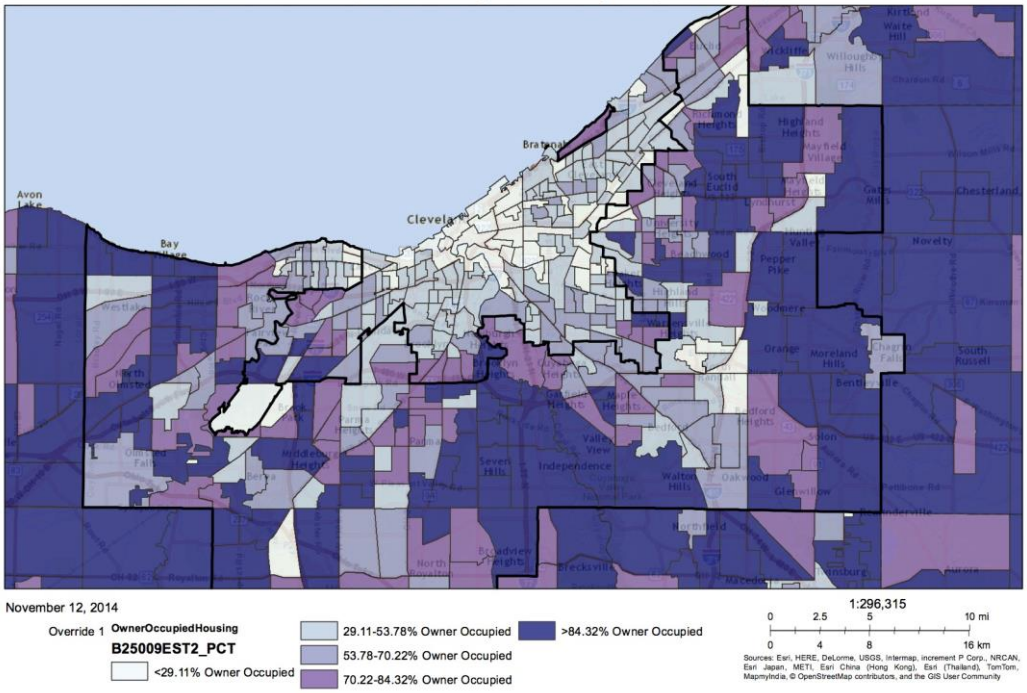
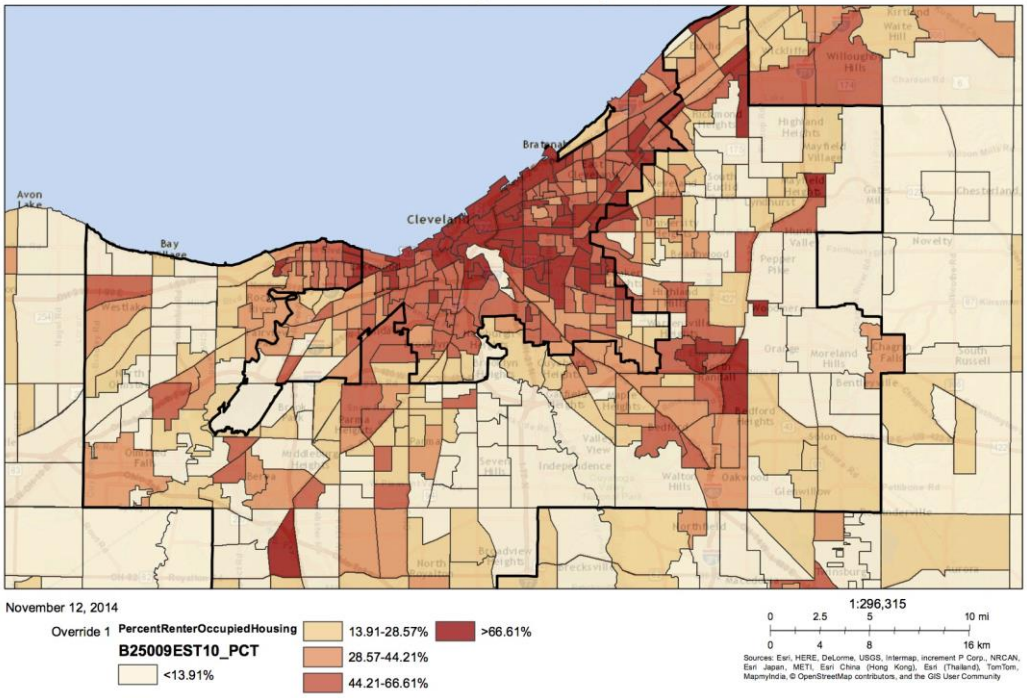
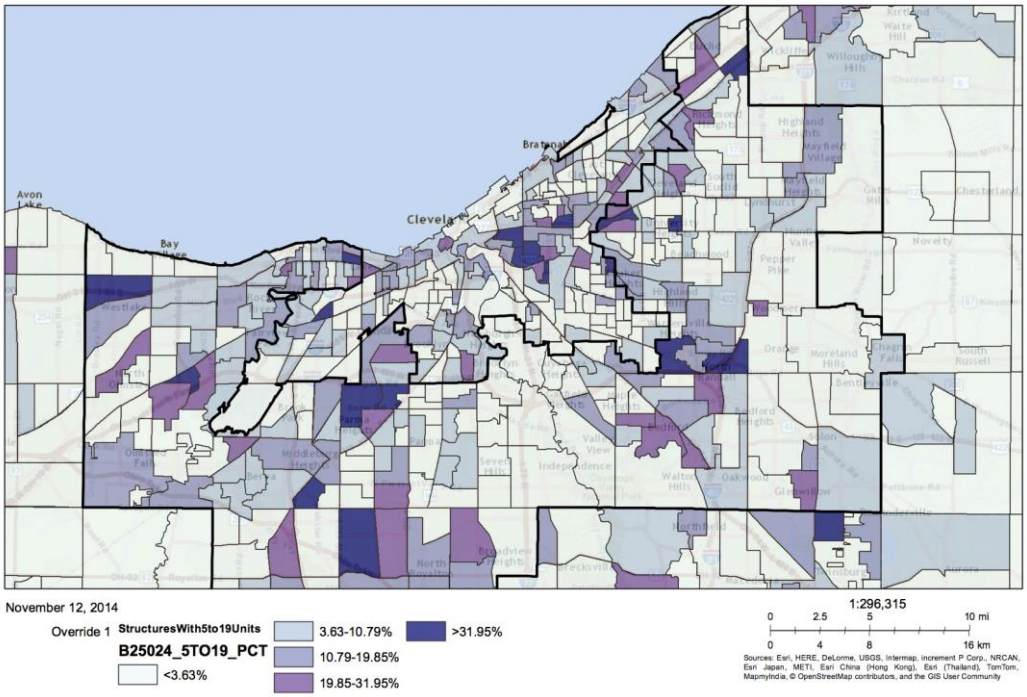
Percent Owner - Occupied Housing Units - Cuyahoga Housing Consortium



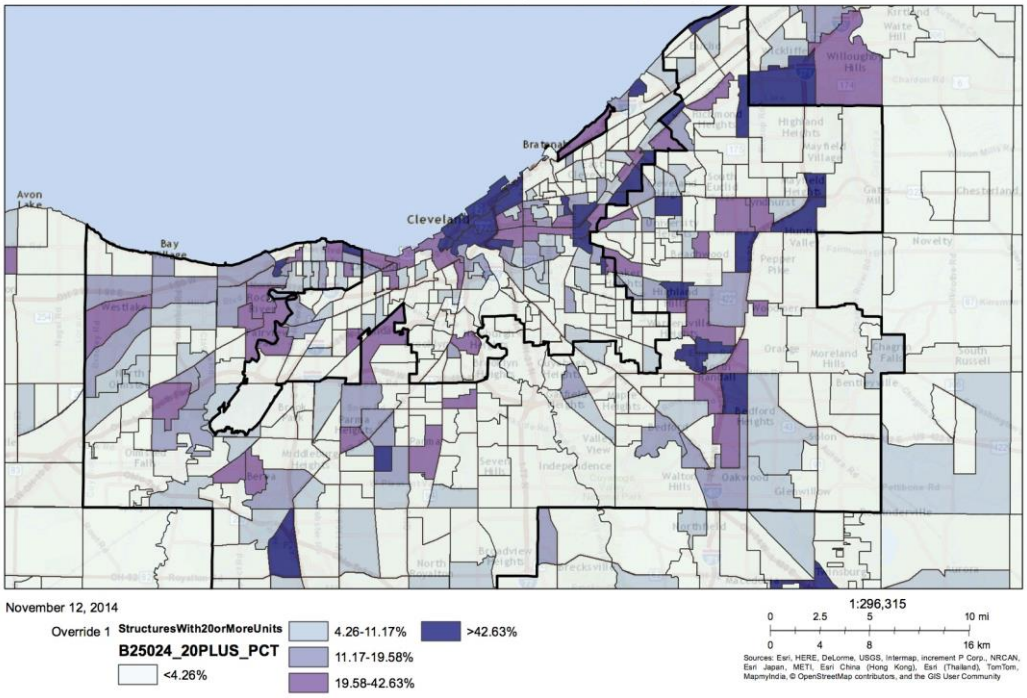
Percent Renter - Occupied Housing Units - Cuyahoga Housing Consortium



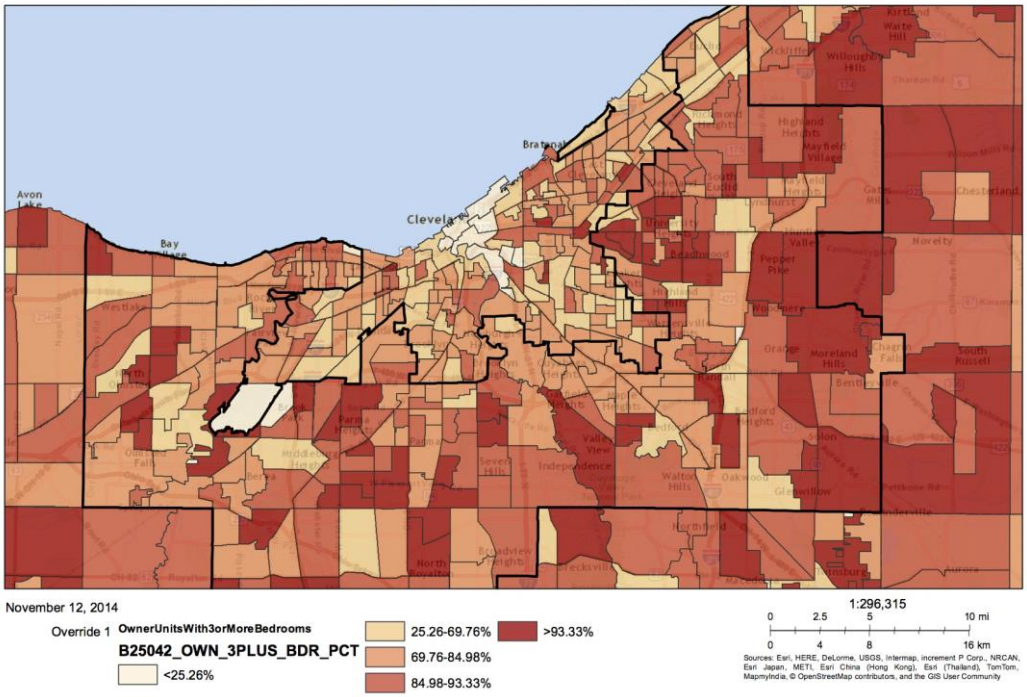
Percent Structures with 5-19 Housing Units - Cuyahoga Housing Consortium



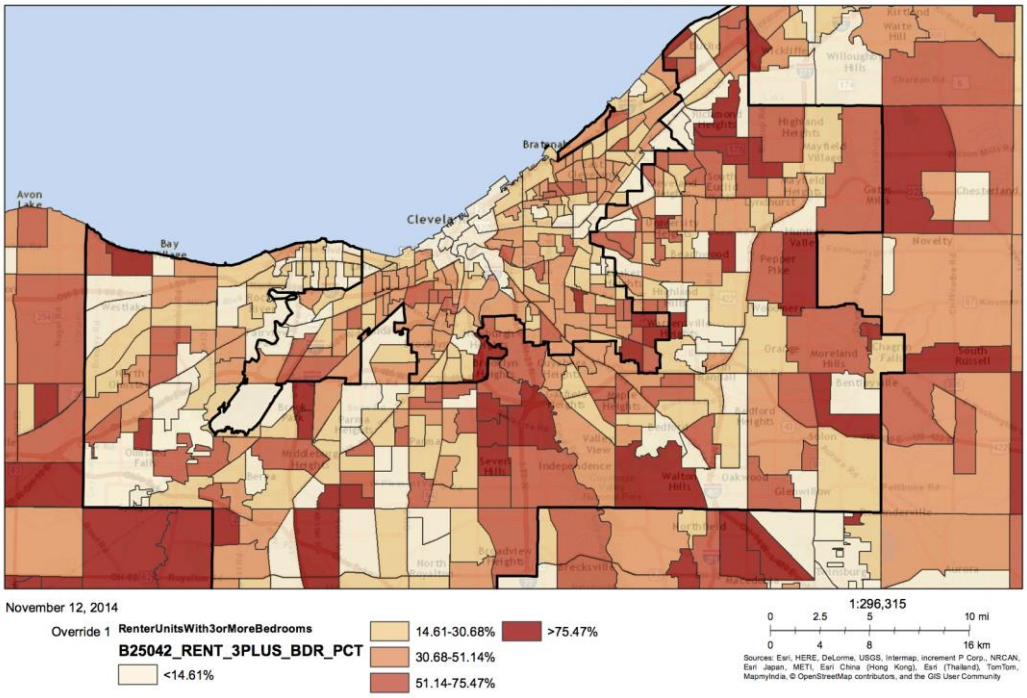
Percent Structures with 20 or More Housing Units - Cuyahoga Housing Consortium



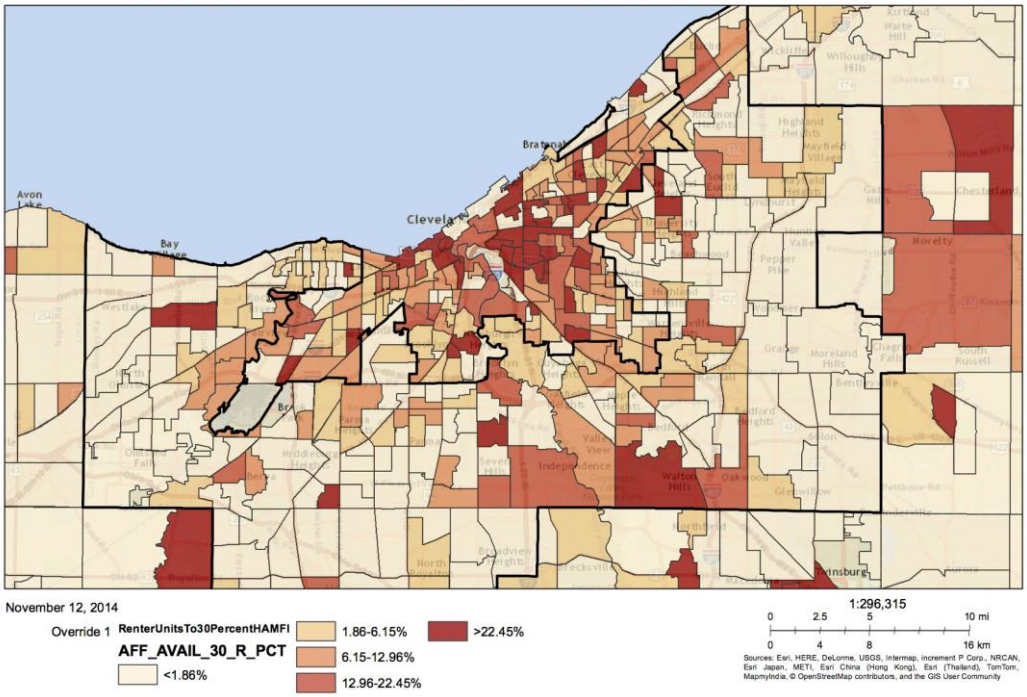
Percent Owner Units with 3 or More Bedrooms - Cuyahoga Housing Consortium



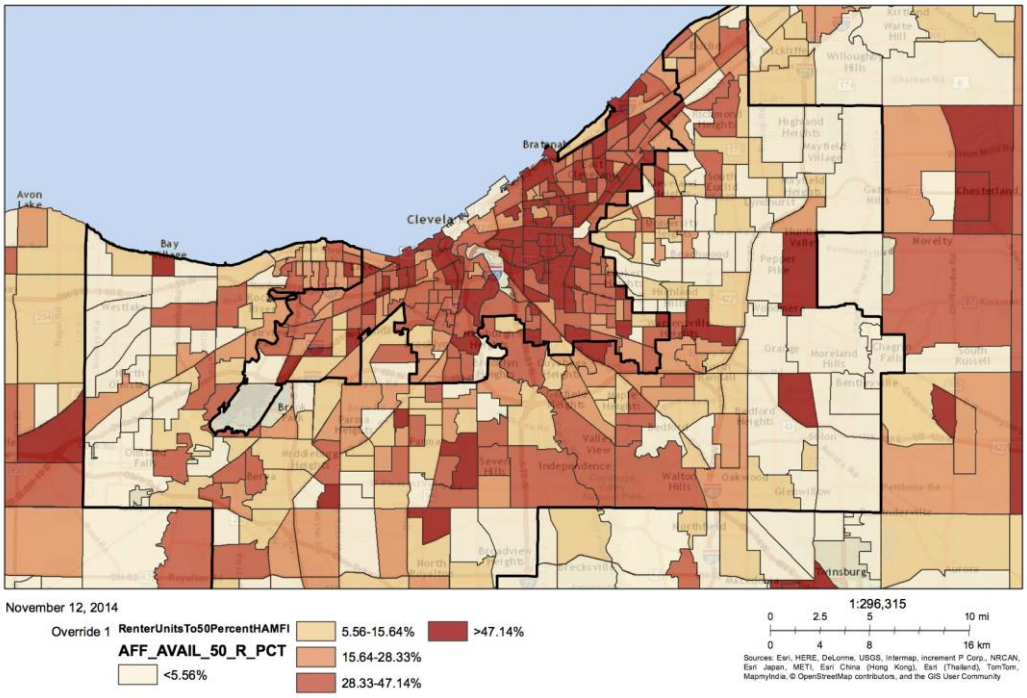
Percent Renter Units with 3 or More Bedrooms - Cuyahoga Housing Consortium



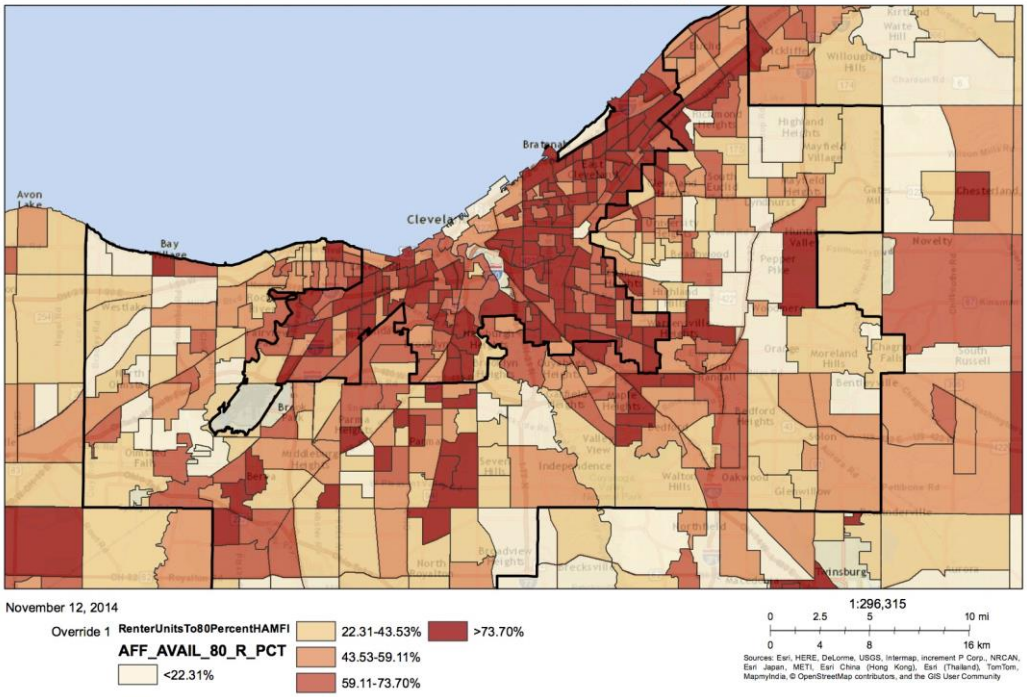
Percent Renter Units Affordable to 30% HAMFI - Cuyahoga Housing Consortium



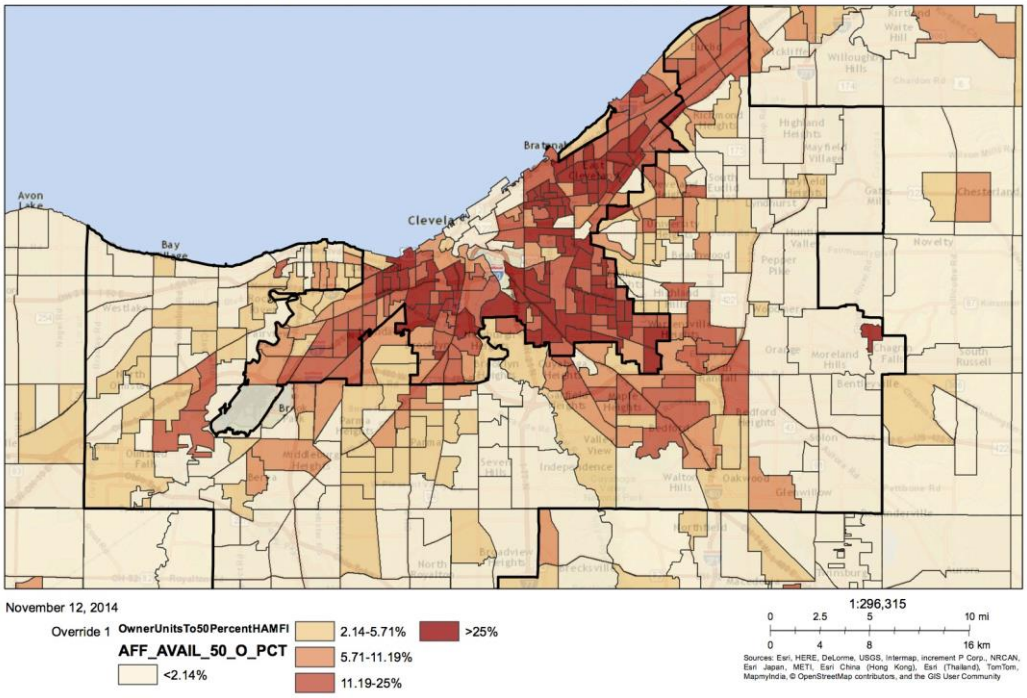
Percent Renter Units Affordable to 50% HAMFI - Cuyahoga Housing Consortium



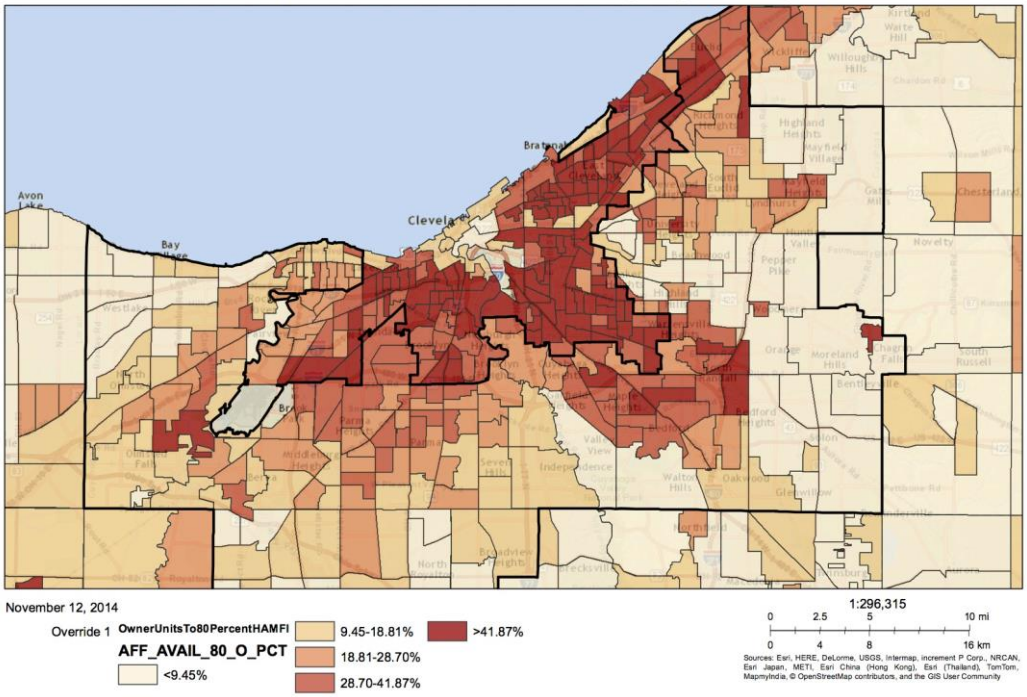
Percent Renter Units Affordable to 80% HAMFI - Cuyahoga Housing Consortium



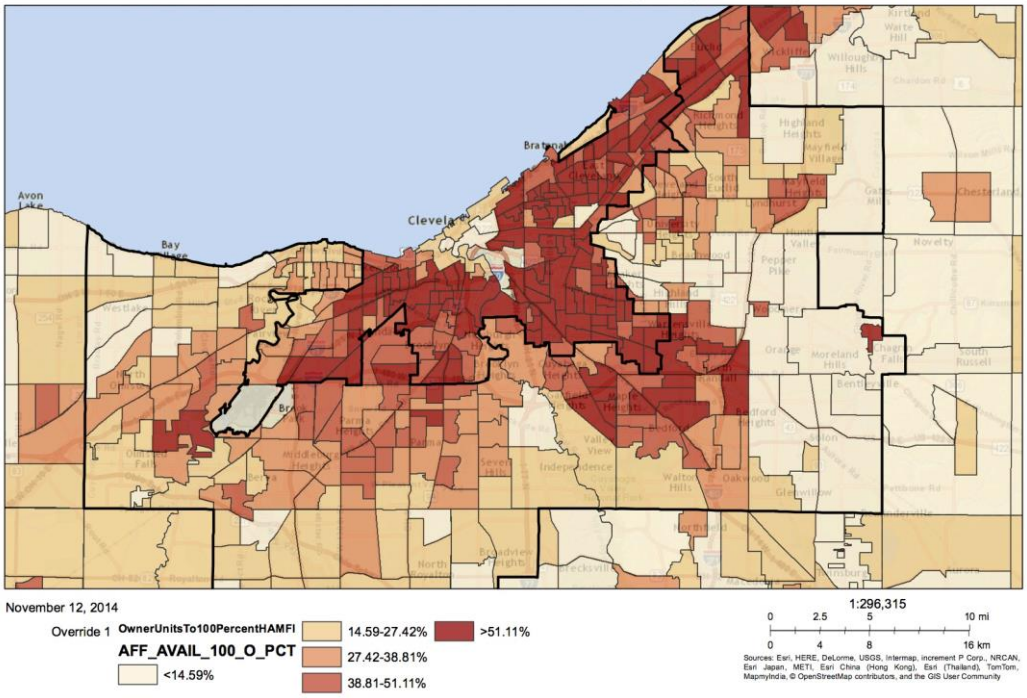
Percent Owner Units Affordable to 50% HAMFI - Cuyahoga Housing Consortium



Percent Owner Units Affordable to 80% HAMFI - Cuyahoga Housing Consortium



Percent Owner Units Affordable to 100% HAMFI - Cuyahoga Housing Consortium



MA-15 Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing - 91.410, 91.210(a)

Introduction

When compared to housing costs in other parts of the country, housing costs in Cuyahoga County have remained relatively affordable for the last several decades. During the Great Recession, rents remained stagnant and home values in many communities declined – in some cases substantially. While median home sale prices have stabilized or started to increase in most communities and properties are beginning to sell more quickly, the recovery of the housing market remains slow, particularly in more distressed communities.

Table 29, a comparison of median home value and median contract rent from the 2000 Census to the 2007-11 ACS, was not available for the Consortium as a single result. During this time period however, the general trend has been an increase, despite the price volatility just before and during the recession ***(Map-Change in Median Home Value)***. For median home value, almost all census tracts in the Consortium increased, but less than 24%. The median home value in a few census tracts increased up to 49%. This gradual upward trend, as part of the housing market recovery, has continued during the past year. An analysis by the *The Plain Dealer* showed that the median single-family home sale price in suburban Cuyahoga County was $120,000 through the first nine months of 2014, a $2,000 (1.7%) increase from the same period in 2013. The analysis excluded sheriff's sales.

In terms of rent paid by category, the 2007-11 ACS showed that 69% of all rents paid were $500-$999 ***(Table 30)***. Another 19% were less than $500. The remaining 12% were $1,000 or more. The gradual increase in rental rates is illustrated through the 2000 Census, which showed about 35% of all rents within the Consortium jurisdictions were $499 or less per month. At the Census Tract level, median contract rent varies considerably, although prices in many areas have been flat to slightly increasing ***(Map-Change in Median Rent)***.

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

There is a need for safe, affordable, and accessible renter and owner housing, be it new construction or rehabilitated, energy efficient older housing. As shown on HUD mandated tables, there are 81,755 very low, low, and moderate income households living in the Consortium who are paying more than 30% of their incomes for housing (cost burden) and 45,979 very low, low, and moderate income households who are paying more than 50% of their incomes for housing (severe cost burden). In general, higher rates of housing cost burden affect households in census tracts located in first ring suburbs and communities on the eastern side of Cuyahoga County ***(Map-Housing Cost Burden)***. The issue of severe cost burden exists for households throughout the Consortium communities. Extremely low income households, regardless of where they live in the Consortium, have high rates of severe cost burden ***(Map-Percent of ELI Households with Severe Cost Burden)***. The situation lessens somewhat for low income and moderate income households, although census tract rates above 50% for these household types remains common, particularly in eastern Cuyahoga County ***(Maps-Percent of LI Households with Severe Cost Burden and Percent of MI Households with Severe Cost Burden)***.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Table 31 shows only 4.9% (4,300 rental units) are affordable to renter households at 30% HAMFI ***(Section MA-10, Map-Percent Renter Units Affordable at 30% HAMFI)***. About 22% (19,551 rental units) are affordable to renter households at 50% HAMFI ***(Section MA-10, Map-Percent Renter Units Affordable at 50% HAMFI)***. About 73% (64,466 rental units) are affordable to renter households at 80% HAMFI ***(Section MA-10, Map-Percent Renter Units Affordable at 80% HAMFI)***. No data is available for renter households at 100% HAMFI.

Owner units are even less affordable to low income households. While no data is available for owner households at 30% HAMFI, about 7% (10,043 owner units) are affordable to owner households at 50% HAMFI ***(Section MA-10, Map-Percent Owner Units Affordable at 50% HAMFI)***. Approximately 37% (49,911 owner units) are affordable to owner households at 80% HAMFI ***(Section MA-10, Map-Percent Owner Units Affordable at 80% HAMFI)***. Only 56% (75,390 owner units) are affordable to owner households at 100% HAMFI ***(Section MA-10, Map-Percent Owner Units Affordable at 100% HAMFI)***.

How is affordability of housing likely to change considering changes to home values and/or rents?

Compared to housing costs in other parts of the country, housing costs in Cuyahoga County have overall remained reasonably affordable for the last several decades for both renters and home owners. During the Great Recession, rents remained stagnant and home values in many communities tumbled – in some cases substantially. While home values are starting to rebound and properties are beginning to sell more quickly, the recovery of the housing market remains slow, particularly in more distressed communities.

With the emergence of a more steady real estate market relative to both home values and rent levels, no significant change is anticipated in the overall affordability of the housing market.

The NAHB/Wells Fargo Housing Opportunity Index (HOI) is a measure of the percentage of new and existing homes sold in a given area that are affordable to families earning the area's median income during a specific quarter, based on standard mortgage underwriting criteria. For the Third Quarter of 2014, the Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, Ohio MSA had an HOI score of 80.4%, ranking it nationally as the 55th most affordable area out of 225 markets analyzed.

How do HOME rents / Fair Market Rent compare to Area Median Rent? How might this impact your strategy to produce or preserve affordable housing?

The 2007-2011 ACS showed the median gross rent (rent and utilities) in Cuyahoga County was $716. The median gross rent for Cleveland Heights ($818) was somewhat higher than the County as a whole, while median gross rents in Euclid ($713), Lakewood ($691), and Parma ($715) were somewhat lower. The median gross rent is not available for the Cuyahoga Urban County or the Cuyahoga Housing Consortium and HUD CPD Maps does not provide the information by census tract.

Median contract rent differs from median gross rent in that it does not include the cost of utilities. Median contract rent in Cuyahoga County was $592 (2007-11 ACS). The median contract rents for Cleveland Heights ($710), Euclid ($615), and Parma ($631) were somewhat higher than the County as a whole, while the median rent in Lakewood ($589), was somewhat lower. The median contract rent was not available for the Cuyahoga Urban County or the Cuyahoga Housing Consortium. As shown on ***Map-Median Contract Rent*** (NA-10, Housing Needs Assessment), median contract rent in the Consortium varied by Census Tract.

Fair Market Rent (FMR), as identified by HUD, represents the maximum housing cost (rent and utilities) paid to landlords providing housing to tenants with Housing Choice Vouchers ***(Table 32, Monthly Rent)***. FMRs in the Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor MSA range from $487 for an efficiency apartment to $1,025 for a 4-bedroom unit. HUD CPD Maps tables show renter-occupied units by contract rent and bedrooms. A comparison of the Fair Market Rent for a two-bedroom unit ($741) to median gross rents showed that several jurisdictions were slightly below the FMR (Cuyahoga County: 4% lower, Euclid: 4% lower, Lakewood: 7% lower, and Parma: 4% lower). Cleveland Heights was 10% above the FMR.

The HOME Rents, which are equal to or slightly higher than the FMRs for the metropolitan area, ensure that units built using HOME funds are affordable to low- and very low- income households.

The FMR and HOME rent levels, compared to gross rent levels, show a reasonably balanced rental market, although issues still exist. The Consortium has taken the approach of maintaining the supply of affordable housing, and expanding that supply when possible to address the needs of cost burdened households.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Median Home Value	N/A	N/A	N/A
Median Contract Rent	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 29 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2007-2011 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than $500	21,112	19.4%
$500-999	75,207	69.0%
$1,000-1,499	9,094	8.3%
$1,500-1,999	1,613	1.5%
$2,000 or more	1,974	1.8%
Total	***109,000***	***100.0%***

Table 30 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	4,300	No Data
50% HAMFI	19,551	10,043
80% HAMFI	64,466	49,911
100% HAMFI	No Data	75,390
Total	***88,317***	***135,344***

Table 31 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

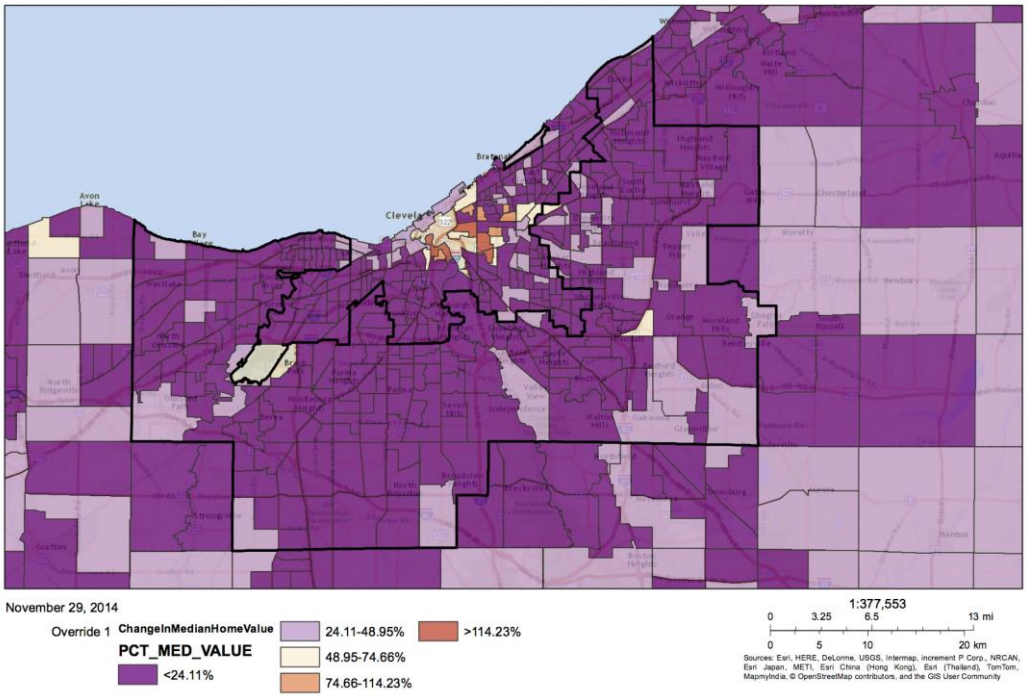
Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent ($)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	487	585	741	993	1,025
High HOME Rent	513	600	741	993	1,025
Low HOME Rent	513	598	720	832	930

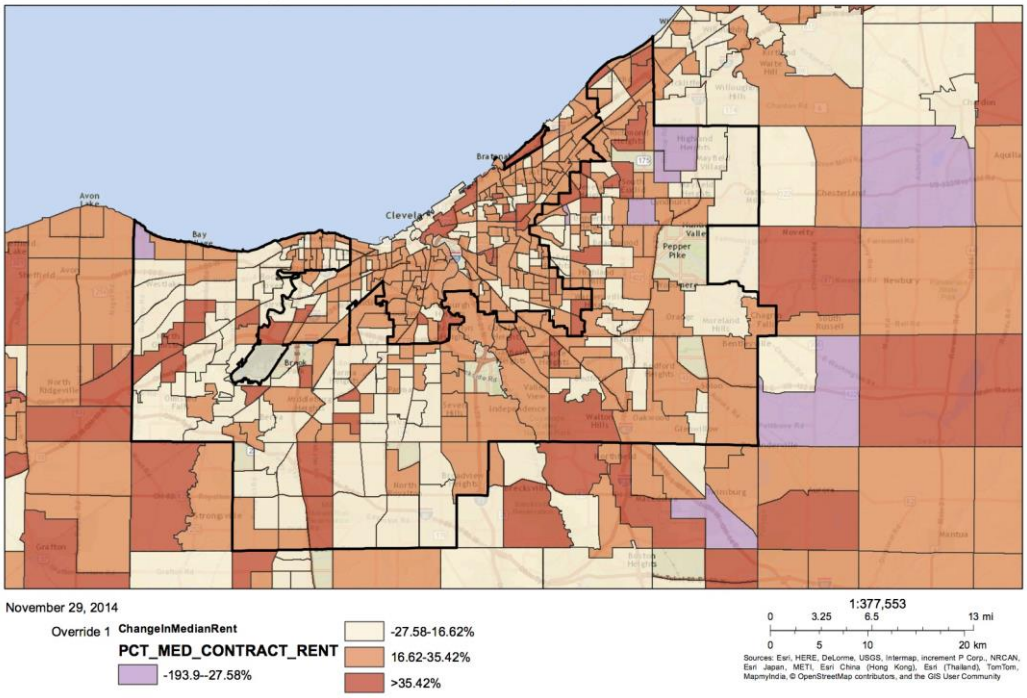
Table 32 – Monthly Rent

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

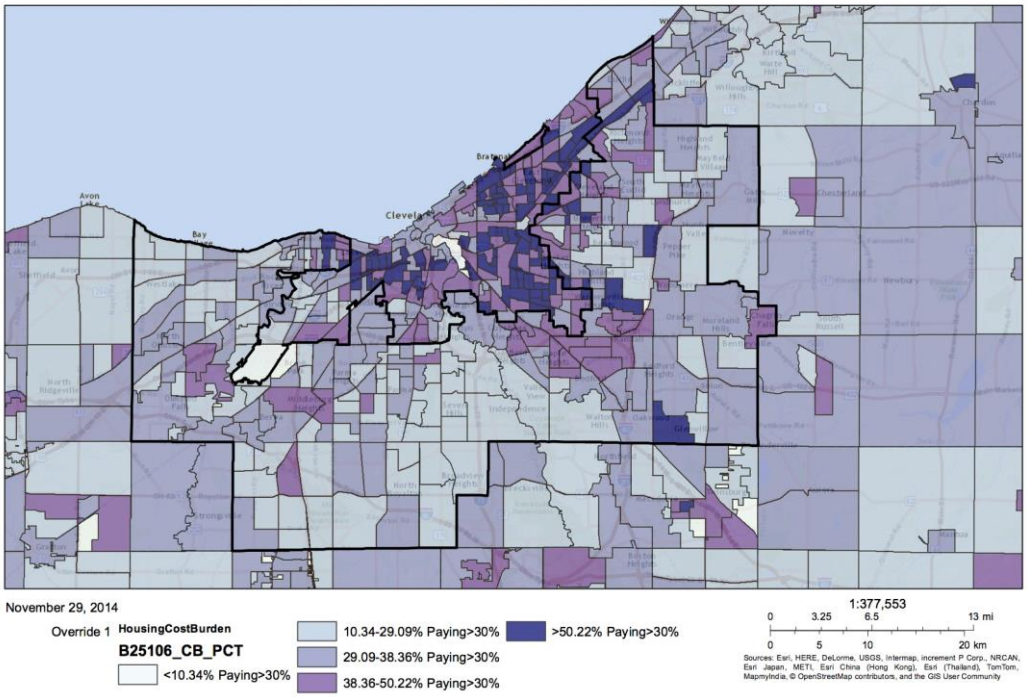
Change in Median Home Value - Cuyahoga Housing Consortium



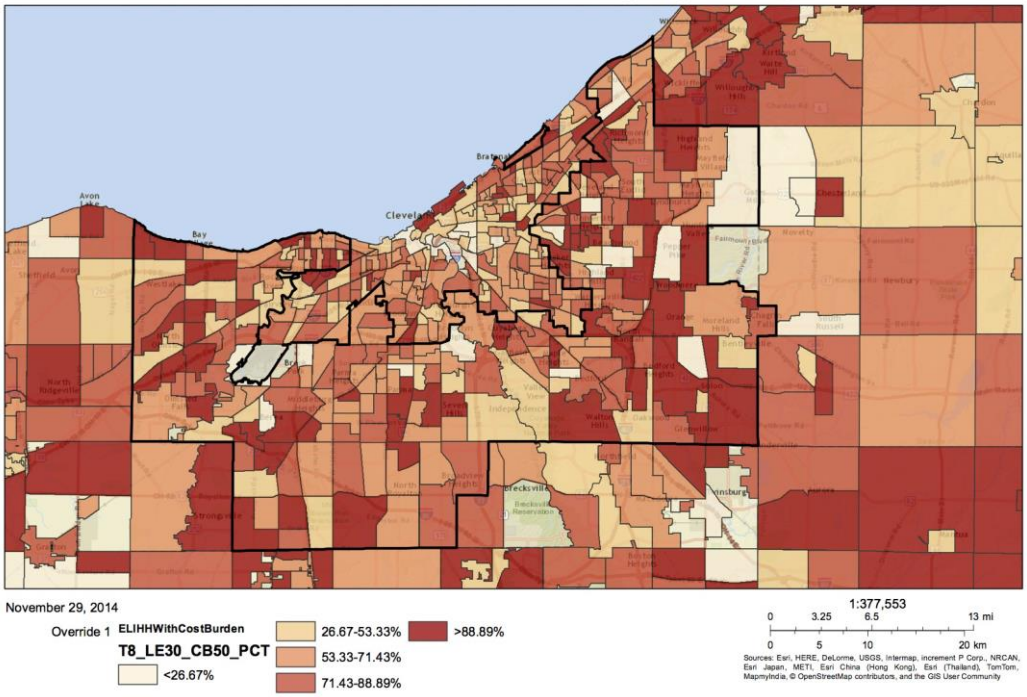
Change in Median Rent - Cuyahoga Housing Consortium



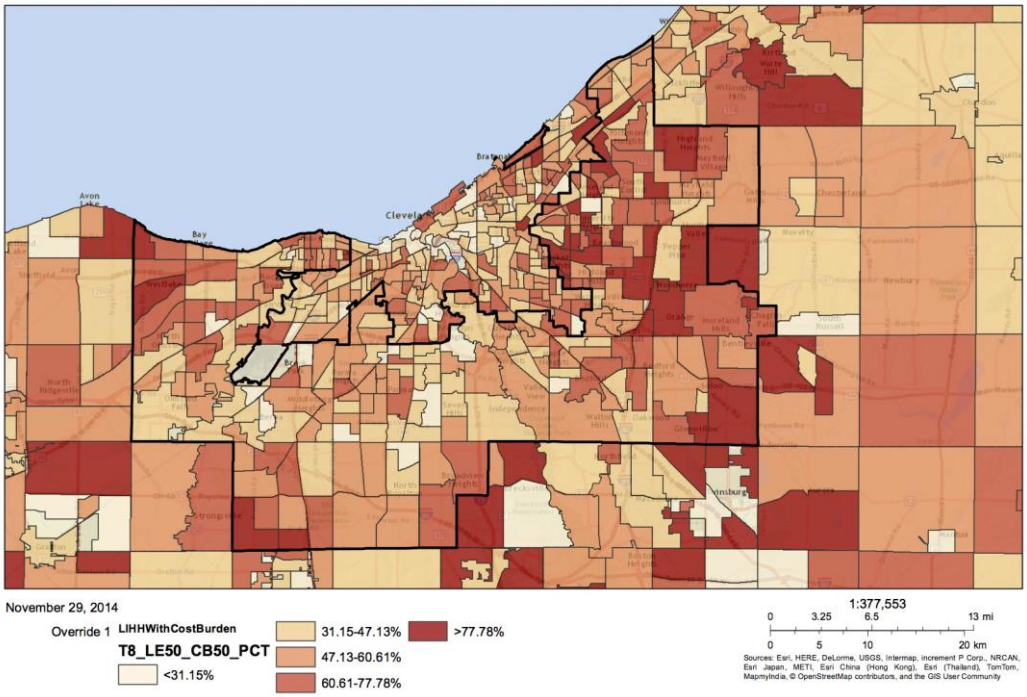
Housing Cost Burden - Cuyahoga Housing Consortium



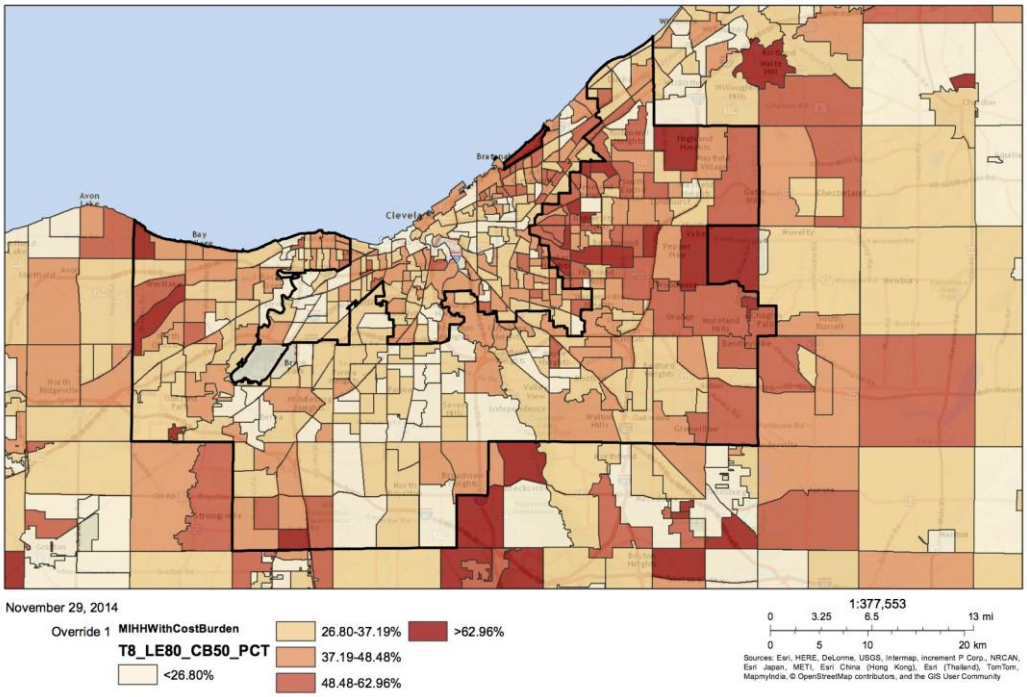
% of ELI Households with Severe Cost Burden - Cuyahoga Housing Consortium



% of LI Households with Severe Cost Burden - Cuyahoga Housing Consortium



% of MI Households with Severe Cost Burden - Cuyahoga Housing Consortium



MA-20 Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing - 91.410, 91.210(a)

Introduction

In terms of specific housing condition issues considered relevant by HUD, a lack of complete plumbing facilities, a lack of complete kitchen facilities, and occupancy of more than one person per room are not significant issues within the Cuyahoga Housing Consortium. These issues affect only about 1% of households. There are some issues in the Consortium jurisdictions related to households paying more than 30% of income for housing costs. This issue is discussed in more detail in the ***Needs Assessment***.

Regarding housing stock age, about 80% of the housing units in the Consortium were built in 1979 or earlier. This means that cyclical maintenance is an ongoing need for the housing stock. The overall condition of the housing stock however, is not severe. Using the exterior condition rating system of the Cuyahoga County Fiscal Office, and developing parallels to HUD definitions, about 97% of residential buildings could be defined as Standard Condition. About 3% of all single-family structures (about 5% of renter-occupied structures), about 11% of all two-family structures (about 12% of all renter-occupied structures), and 7% of multi-family structures could be defined as Substandard Condition but Suitable for Rehabilitation or Substandard Condition and Not Suitable for Rehabilitation.

In terms of vacant units, the 2007-2011 American Community Survey data showed that about 8.5% of housing units (32,800) in the Consortium jurisdictions were vacant, which is below the national housing unit vacancy rate of 12.4%. This vacancy rate includes units that are vacant and actively for rent or sale, in addition to units that are vacant and not being actively marketed. The Cuyahoga County Land Reutilization Corporation (CCLRC), a countywide land bank, collects data on vacant units and real estate owned (REO) properties. Their methodology and results are discussed as part of the Vacant Units table in this section.

Regarding the hazard posed by lead-based paint, a significant percentage of housing units in the Consortium are at risk. Almost 287,000 housing units in the Consortium (81%) were constructed before 1980. Furthermore, the greater the age of a housing unit, the more likely it is to contain lead-based paint. In Cleveland Heights and Lakewood, about 70% of housing units were built before 1949. In addition, LBP hazard is an ongoing issue. Childbirth and/or the relocation of persons from one housing unit to another continually create new situations of housing units with LBP hazards occupied by small children. In Cuyahoga County during 2012, about 3% of the 23,500 children under the age of six tested for blood lead levels had an elevated result. Overall, the Consortium jurisdictions had a lower rate of children identified with elevated blood lead levels, consisting of about 1% of the 9,500 children under the age of six that were tested.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Describe the jurisdiction's definition for "substandard condition" and "substandard condition but suitable for rehabilitation:

As part of the property appraisal system in Cuyahoga County, the Cuyahoga County Fiscal Office uses a grading system to define the exterior condition of properties. The ratings, in declining order of condition, are: Excellent, Very Good, Good, Average, Fair, Poor, Very Poor, and Unsound. Although detailed definitions do not exist for each of these terms, general correlations have been developed by the Cuyahoga County Planning Commission related to HUD definitions ***(Table B – Building Condition Definitions)***.

It is important to note that the Cuyahoga County Fiscal Office assessment is the only countywide exterior building condition survey available, and it is for appraisal purposes only. Individual jurisdictions may have developed exterior and/or interior building condition assessments more closely aligned with building code criteria, which is not incorporated into the Cuyahoga County Fiscal Office data.

Discussion - HUD Condition of Units Table

The housing condition issues considered relevant by HUD are 1) lack of complete plumbing facilities, 2) lack of complete kitchen facilities, 3) housing costs greater than 30% of household income, and 4) occupancy of more than one person per room (overcrowding). Most households in the Consortium jurisdictions do not have any of these issues, including almost three-quarters of owners and 55% of renters ***(Table 33)***.

There are some issues in the Consortium jurisdictions related to households paying more than 30% of income for housing costs. This issue is discussed in more detail in the ***Needs Assessment***.

A lack of complete plumbing facilities, a lack of complete kitchen facilities, and occupancy of more than one person per room are not significant issues within the Cuyahoga Housing Consortium. The 2007-2011 American Community Survey data showed that the percentage of households with one or more occupants per room was 0.74%, which was less than the national percentage of slightly over 3% of households. The 2007-2011 American Community Survey data also showed that the percentage of households lacking complete plumbing facilities or kitchen facilities was about 1% of all households in the Consortium.

Discussion - HUD Year Unit Built Table

As part of responses to Census Bureau surveys, persons are asked to estimate when their housing unit was constructed. Census data showed that about 55% of housing units (195,000) were built during 1950-1979 ***(Table 34)***. The period 1950-1979 was also the main period of construction in the Cuyahoga Urban County and Euclid (60%), along with Parma (70%).

An additional one-quarter of the housing units (92,000) were built in 1949 or earlier. Within the individual jurisdictions however, the percentage of units built in 1949 or earlier ranges from 20% to 33% in the Cuyahoga Urban County, Euclid, and Parma, to about 70% in Cleveland Heights and Lakewood ***(Table C – Year Housing Units Built, Cuyahoga Housing Consortium, 2010 (Number)*** and ***Table D – Year Housing Units Built, Cuyahoga Housing Consortium, 2010 (Percent).***

Of all of the housing units built since 1980, about 90% of the construction has occurred in the Cuyahoga Urban County. When mapped at the census tract level, the waves of construction for the time periods 1939 and earlier and 1940-69 are clearly evident, and by inference, the construction in outer ring suburbs that dominated after 1970 ***(Map – Percent Residential Housing Unit Period of Construction by Census Tract, Cuyahoga County)***.

For the Consortium during the various time periods, an equal mix of owner-occupied and renter-occupied units were developed, including about one-quarter of units before 1950, about 55% of units during 1950-1979, and 15% of units during 1980-1999. Within the individual jurisdictions, about 60%-70% of all renter-occupied units in Euclid, Parma, and the Cuyahoga Urban County were constructed during 1950-1979. In contrast, about 55%-65% of all renter-occupied units in Cleveland Heights and Lakewood were built before 1950.

Discussion - Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard Table

Lead poisoning is the most common chronic poisoning and environmental illness in America. It may cause damage to the brain and nervous system, resulting in behavioral and learning problems, slowed growth, and hearing problems.

The Housing and Community Development Act of 1992, Title X, Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act, introduced the term "lead-based paint hazard:" any condition that causes exposure from lead-contaminated dust or soil, or lead-contaminated paint that is deteriorated or present in accessible surfaces, friction surfaces, or impact surfaces that would result in adverse human health effects.

As a result of the 1992 legislation, HUD and the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences co-sponsored a study from Westat, Inc. The 2001 *National Survey of Lead and Allergens in Housing* reported findings for lead hazards, and described lead levels in dust, soil, and paint in the nation's housing stock by age, type, geographic location, and exposed populations. For example, year of construction is important for estimating the number of housing units with significant LBP hazards, because lead was used as an ingredient in residential paint until 1978. Nationally, the percentage of units containing lead hazards increases with the age of the structure: 1960-1977 (10% ± 9%), 1940-1959 (51% ± 12%), and 1939 or earlier (67% ± 17%).

With almost 287,000 housing units in the Consortium built before 1980, a significant number of housing units contain LBP hazards. Children age six or younger live in an estimated 36,052 units. In addition, LBP hazard is an ongoing issue. Childbirth and/or the relocation of persons from one housing unit to another

continually create new situations of housing units with LBP hazards occupied by small children ***(Table 35).***

Discussion - HUD Vacant Units Table

Table 36 is not required by HUD regulation.

The 2007-2011 American Community Survey data showed that about 8.5% of housing units (32,800) in the Consortium jurisdictions were vacant, a rate that is below the national housing unit vacancy rate of 12.4%. This vacancy rate includes units that are vacant and actively for rent or sale, in addition to units that are vacant and not being actively marketed.

The Cuyahoga County Land Reutilization Corporation (CCLRC), a countywide land bank, collects vacant unit data using a different source. The U.S. Postal Service provides to HUD data on vacant addresses, which are defined as residential and business addresses where mail has not been collected for 90 days or longer. As of early 2014, CCLRC had identified approximately 25,000 vacant addresses countywide.

The CCLRC has also calculated that as of early 2014, there are approximately 6,900 real estate owned (REO) properties countywide, meaning properties owned by a lender after an unsuccessful sale at a foreclosure auction. It is estimated that about 90% of these properties are owned by a bank or financial institution, and the remaining 10% are owned by other types of entities, such as a government agency or a government loan insurer.

The data collection and analysis performed by the CCLRC does not provide information on subsets of the Vacant Units and REO Properties categories, such as the number of Abandoned units/properties, or units/properties Suitable for Rehabilitation or Not Suitable for Rehabilitation.

Describe the need for owner and rental rehabilitation based on the condition of the jurisdiction's housing.

As noted above, with about 80% of the housing units in the Consortium constructed in 1979 or earlier, cyclical maintenance is an ongoing need for the housing stock. The overall condition of the housing stock however, is not severe.

The Cuyahoga County Fiscal Office data noted above can create separate condition profiles for single-family, two-family, and multi-family structures. In all three profiles, the majority of buildings were classified as Average.

Single-Family Structures

For 2008, of the approximately 260,000 single-family structures in the five Consortium jurisdictions, the percentage of structures rated Average or higher ranged from 92% to 98%. Within the Cuyahoga Urban County, all communities had 92% or more of their single-family structures rated Average or higher, except Woodmere and Oakwood at 89% ***(Table E – Exterior Housing Condition – Single-Family Structures).***

Almost 6,900 structures (2.7%) were rated Fair, which generally corresponds to HUD's definition of substandard buildings that are suitable for rehabilitation. Only about 400 single-family buildings (0.2%) were rated Poor, Very Poor, or Unsound, which generally correspond to HUD's definition of substandard buildings that are not suitable for rehabilitation.

By tenure, the percentage of single-family substandard buildings is higher for rental properties ***(Table F – Exterior Housing Condition by Tenure – Single-Family Structures).*** For the Consortium, 2.4% of the approximately 225,000 owner-occupied single-family structures and 4.6% of the approximately 34,000 non-owner-occupied single-family structures were rated Fair. For owner-occupied structures, the Consortium jurisdiction with the highest percentage of substandard buildings was Cleveland Heights (6.9%). Within the Cuyahoga Urban County, communities with the highest percentages of owner-occupied substandard buildings were Maple Heights (4.8%), Bedford (6.2%), Shaker Heights (6.3%), and Oakwood (8.5%).

For non-owner-occupied structures, the Consortium jurisdictions with the highest percentage of substandard buildings were Lakewood (7.8%) and Cleveland Heights (10.8%). Within the Cuyahoga Urban County, communities with the highest percentages of owner-occupied substandard buildings were Maple Heights (7.5%), Bedford (10.7%), and Shaker Heights (12.1%).

Only 0.1% of owner-occupied single-family structures and 0.4% of non-owner-occupied single-family structures were rated Poor, Very Poor, or Unsound.

Two-Family Structures

For 2008, of the approximately 10,600 two-family structures in the five Consortium jurisdictions, the percentage of structures rated Average or higher ranged from 94%-95% in Euclid, Lakewood, and Parma, 87% in the Cuyahoga Urban County and 79% in Cleveland Heights ***(Table G – Exterior Housing Condition – Two-Family Structures).*** Of the 47 Cuyahoga Urban County communities with two-family structures, all communities had 80% or more of their two-family structures rated Average or higher, except Shaker Heights (78%), Westlake (77%), Olmsted Falls (75%), Bratenahl (73%), Bedford (69%), Olmsted Township (67%), Valley View (63%), and Oakwood (60%). Slightly more than 1,000 structures (9.7%) were rated Fair. Almost 120 two-family buildings (1.1%) were rated Poor, Very Poor, or Unsound.

By tenure, the percentage of substandard two-family buildings is higher for rental properties. For the Consortium, 9.1% of the 7,000 owner-occupied two-family structures and 10.9% of the 3,500 non-owner-occupied two-family structures were rated Fair. For owner-occupied structures, the Consortium jurisdictions with the highest percentage of substandard buildings were the Cuyahoga Urban County (12.0%) and Cleveland Heights (16.7%). Within the Cuyahoga Urban County, communities with the highest percentages of owner-occupied substandard buildings were Shaker Heights (21.1%) and Bedford (26.2%).

For non-owner-occupied structures, the Consortium jurisdiction with the highest percentage of substandard buildings was Cleveland Heights (19.9%) properties ***(Table H – Exterior Housing Condition by Tenure – Two-Family Structures)***. Within the Cuyahoga Urban County, communities with the highest percentages of non-owner-occupied substandard buildings were Shaker Heights (21.1%) and Bedford (27.6%). Only 1.0% of owner-occupied two-family structures and 1.4% of non-owner-occupied two-family structures were rated Poor, Very Poor, or Unsound.

Multi-Family Structures

For 2008, of the approximately 2,100 multi-family structures in the five Consortium jurisdictions, the percentage of structures rated Average or higher ranged from 90%-98%, except in Euclid (73%) Heights ***(Table I – Exterior Housing Condition – Multi-Family Structures)***. Of the 42 communities within the Cuyahoga Urban County having multi-family structures, all the communities had 92% or more of their multi-family structures rated as Average or higher, except Olmsted Township (85%), Brooklyn (84%), Maple Heights (84%), Garfield Heights (83%), Bedford Heights (79%), and Highland Hills (57%). Almost 140 structures (6.4%) were rated Fair, and only six two-family buildings (0.3%) were rated as Poor, Very Poor, or Unsound.

Estimate the number of housing units within the jurisdiction that are occupied by low or moderate income families that contain lead-based paint hazards. 91.205(e), 91.405

The 8,700 households with children age six and under consist of about 6,300 owner households and 2,400 renter households. To estimate how many units might be occupied by low and moderate income households, the 2007-11 CHAS Data Book showed that 58.3% of renter households (63,560 of 108,989) and 24.6% of owner households (60,142 of 244,840) in the Consortium were low- and moderate-income. Applying those percentages to the 6,300 owner households and 2,400 renter households resulted in a total estimated 2,970 low- and moderate-income households (1,550 owner households; 1,420 renter households) with children age six or under who live in housing units built before 1980. The data shown above regarding the high percentage of housing units containing LBP hazards indicates that the housing unit of most of the 2,970 households would contain LBP hazards.

Blood Testing of Children

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has defined an Elevated Blood Lead Level (EBL) as higher than 10 micrograms per deciliter (µg/dL).

The Healthy Homes initiative of the Cuyahoga County Board of Health (CCBH) includes programs related to lead-based paint and its remediation. The CCBH's Lead Safe Cuyahoga Program enables eligible low-and-moderate income owners and renters in targeted suburban areas to make changes to their homes to provide a housing unit that is lead safe according to HUD guidelines. CCBH also coordinates blood testing of children under age six on an ongoing basis.

The most recent test results indicate that countywide, 3.2% of children tested during 2012 had an EBL ***(Table J – Childhood Blood Testing Results, Cuyahoga Housing Consortium, 2012)***. The overall rate for Consortium jurisdictions was 1.0%, but Lakewood was higher at 3.8%. The only Cuyahoga Urban County communities with at least 100 children tested – the threshold for statistically reliable results – and above the Urban County rate of 0.7% were Bedford (1.1%), Garfield Heights (1.2%), Lyndhurst (2.1%), North Olmsted (1.1%), and Richmond Heights (1.3%).

Table B

Building Condition Definitions

Cuyahoga County Fiscal Office Definition	HUD Definition	Explanation
Excellent/Very Good	Standard	New construction or no exterior repair needs
Good	Standard	Minor exterior repair needs
Average	Standard	Some exterior repair needs
Fair	Substandard Condition but Suitable for Rehabilitation	Major exterior repair needs
Poor/Very Poor/Unsound	Substandard Condition and Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Major exterior repair needs

Sources: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Cuyahoga County Fiscal Office, and Cuyahoga County Planning Commission.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	66,943	27%	45,651	42%
With two selected Conditions	995	0%	2,811	3%
With three selected Conditions	177	0%	283	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	176,697	72%	60,255	55%
Total	***244,812***	***99%***	***109,000***	***100%***

Table 33 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	11,856	5%	4,012	4%
1980-1999	35,604	15%	15,439	14%
1950-1979	133,124	54%	61,465	56%
Before 1950	64,228	26%	28,084	26%
Total	***244,812***	***100%***	***109,000***	***100%***

Table 34 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Table C

Year Housing Units Built, Cuyahoga Housing Consortium, 2000 (Number)

Community	Total Housing Units	Built 1939 or earlier	Built 1940 to 1949	Built 1950 to 1959	Built 1960 to 1969	Built 1970 to 1979	Built 1980 to 1989	Built 1990 to March 2000
Bay Village	6,401	924	965	2,115	1,082	835	370	110
Beachwood	5,447	39	332	1,204	1,032	1,091	916	833
Bedford	7,062	1,467	770	1,858	1,136	833	761	237
Bedford Heights	5,577	177	299	1,055	2,381	1,300	279	86
Bentleyville	306	11	9	43	14	17	81	131
Berea	7,429	1,325	875	1,967	1,863	813	260	326
Brately	800	267	47	59	209	87	17	114
Broadview Heights	6,803	247	333	998	1,308	1,017	984	1,916
Brooklyn	5,521	359	1,057	1,748	1,288	576	137	356
Brooklyn Heights	649	83	128	149	68	145	13	63
Brook Park	8,370	177	281	2,887	3,654	855	179	337
Chagrin Falls township	41	12	2	2	5	15	2	3
Cuyahoga Heights	280	130	36	54	48	2	4	6
Fairview Park	8,152	1,065	1,594	2,353	1,853	752	241	294
Garfield Heights	12,919	2,687	2,377	5,019	1,921	577	138	200
Gates Mills	945	242	66	94	201	117	142	83
Glenwillow	213	38	28	42	42	53	5	5
Highland Heights	2,862	77	133	487	770	292	390	713
Highland Hills	302	34	41	122	67	33	5	0
Independence	2,777	396	272	910	336	193	313	357
Linndale	76	40	11	18	5	0	2	0
Lyndhurst	6,855	541	1,204	2,590	1,358	797	166	199
Maple Heights	10,935	1,461	1,958	4,167	2,131	943	173	102
Mayfield	1,500	107	123	404	421	245	119	81
Mayfield Heights	10,461	636	991	2,346	3,145	2,396	636	311
Middleburg Heights	7,094	207	360	1,341	1,966	2,044	297	879
Moreland Hills	1,350	146	174	279	225	208	247	71
Newburgh Heights	1,157	816	164	129	32	12	4	0
North Olmsted	14,059	622	860	2,889	4,743	3,068	763	1,114
North Randall	498	26	29	170	167	64	42	0
North Royalton	11,754	644	553	1,366	1,116	2,403	2,653	3,019
Oakwood	1,438	134	249	233	288	222	120	192
Olmsted township	4,639	251	255	308	397	778	1,057	1,593
Olmsted Falls	3,235	319	133	420	489	657	437	780
Orange	1,236	94	141	289	115	176	209	212
Parma Heights	10,263	394	824	3,972	2,607	1,466	378	622
Pepper Pike	2,296	101	115	559	634	426	249	212
Richmond Heights	5,060	215	215	1,116	1,520	1,043	520	431
Rocky River	10,166	1,948	989	2,380	2,677	1,145	667	360
Seven Hills	4,883	134	257	1,022	1,752	965	356	397
Shaker Heights	12,994	5,289	2,334	3,330	1,228	328	340	145
Solon	7,801	237	304	959	1,331	1,486	1,878	1,606
South Euclid	9,854	1,303	2,456	3,790	1,542	441	242	80
Strongsville	16,858	466	384	1,429	1,710	4,958	3,264	4,647
University Heights	5,350	1,294	1,450	1,622	624	183	129	48
Valley View	786	108	86	97	115	73	192	115
Walton Hills	911	30	65	257	224	101	103	131
Warrensville Heights	6,748	320	795	2,104	1,871	1,391	187	80
Westlake	13,691	587	607	2,050	971	2,613	3,633	3,230
Woodmere	463	32	82	78	149	82	25	15
*Cuyahoga County Urban County**	*267,267*	*28,259*	*27,813*	*64,880*	*54,831*	*40,317*	*24,325*	*26,842*
Cleveland Heights**	21,826	11,896	3,611	3,097	1,300	991	624	307
Euclid	26,123	3,617	5,069	8,322	4,915	2,949	893	358
Lakewood	28,416	17,214	2,727	2,683	3,658	1,591	433	110
Parma	36,414	3,534	4,326	13,739	7,335	4,598	1,629	1,253
Cuyahoga Housing Consortium	**380,046**	**64,520**	**43,546**	**92,721**	**72,039**	**50,446**	**27,904**	**28,870**
Cuyahoga County**	616,903	177,746	83,139	128,497	94,706	64,007	33,571	35,237

* 2009 roster of Cuyahoga Urban County communities

** 2000 Census counts not corrected for Cleveland Heights or Cuyahoga County.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census of Population and Housing, 2000 (SF3, H034001, H034005 - H034010).

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Table D

Year Housing Units Built, Cuyahoga Housing Consortium, 2000 (Percent)

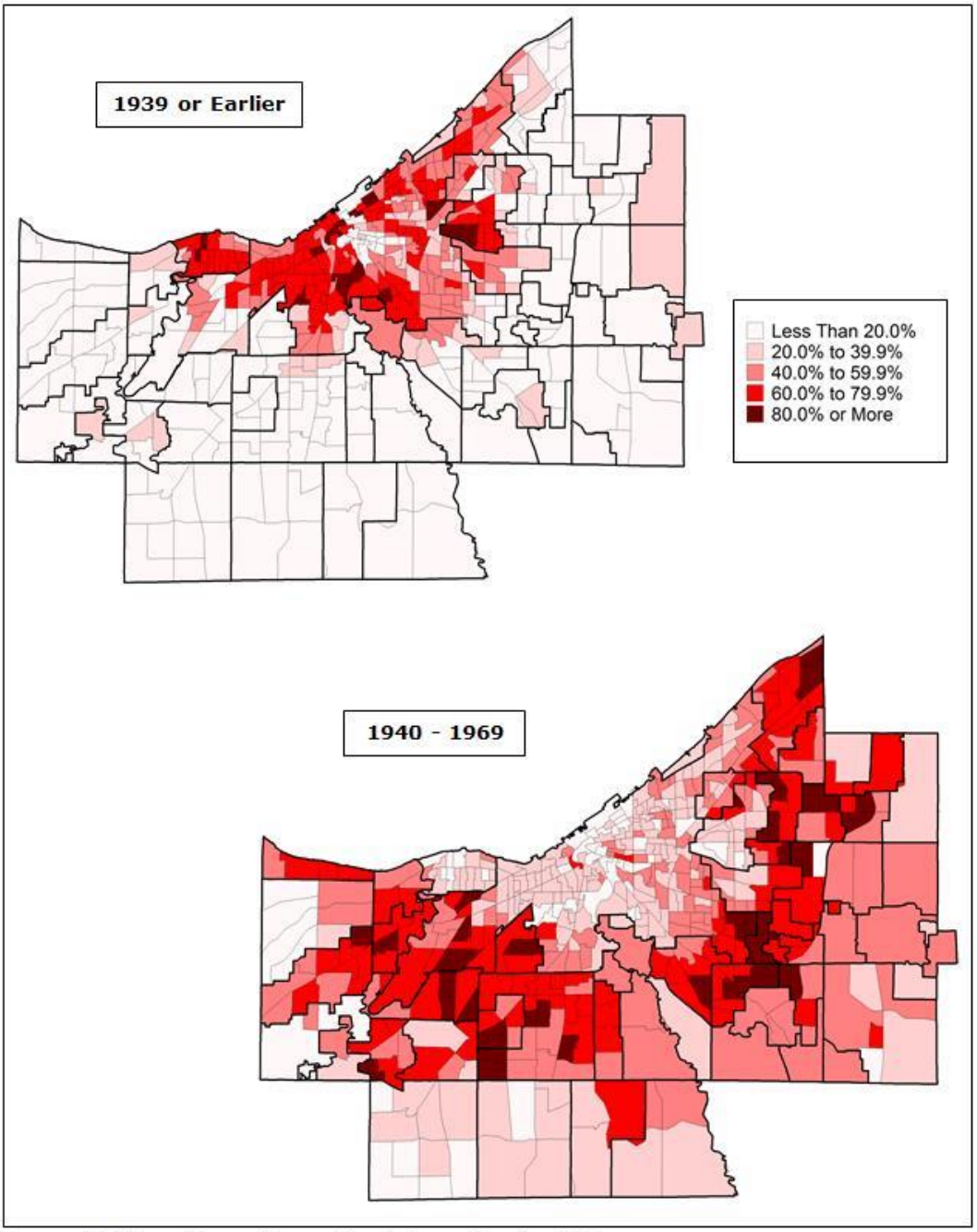
Community	Total Housing Units	Built 1939 or earlier	Built 1940 to 1949	Built 1950 to 1959	Built 1960 to 1969	Built 1970 to 1979	Built 1980 to 1989	Built 1990 to March 2000
Bay Village	6,401	14.4%	15.1%	33.0%	16.9%	13.0%	5.8%	1.7%
Beachwood	5,447	0.7%	6.1%	22.1%	18.9%	20.0%	16.8%	15.3%
Bedford	7,062	20.8%	10.9%	26.3%	16.1%	11.8%	10.8%	3.4%
Bedford Heights	5,577	3.2%	5.4%	18.9%	42.7%	23.3%	5.0%	1.5%
Bentleyville	306	3.6%	2.9%	14.1%	4.6%	5.6%	26.5%	42.8%
Berea	7,429	17.8%	11.8%	26.5%	25.1%	10.9%	3.5%	4.4%
Bratenahl	800	33.4%	5.9%	7.4%	26.1%	10.9%	2.1%	14.3%
Broadview Heights	6,803	3.6%	4.9%	14.7%	19.2%	14.9%	14.5%	28.2%
Brooklyn	5,521	6.5%	19.1%	31.7%	23.3%	10.4%	2.5%	6.4%
Brooklyn Heights	649	12.8%	19.7%	23.0%	10.5%	22.3%	2.0%	9.7%
Brook Park	8,370	2.1%	3.4%	34.5%	43.7%	10.2%	2.1%	4.0%
Chagrin Falls township	41	29.3%	4.9%	4.9%	12.2%	36.6%	4.9%	7.3%
Cuyahoga Heights	280	46.4%	12.9%	19.3%	17.1%	0.7%	1.4%	2.1%
Fairview Park	8,152	13.1%	19.6%	28.9%	22.7%	9.2%	3.0%	3.6%
Garfield Heights	12,919	20.8%	18.4%	38.8%	14.9%	4.5%	1.1%	1.5%
Gates Mills	945	25.6%	7.0%	9.9%	21.3%	12.4%	15.0%	8.8%
Glenwillow	213	17.8%	13.1%	19.7%	19.7%	24.9%	2.3%	2.3%
Highland Heights	2,862	2.7%	4.6%	17.0%	26.9%	10.2%	13.6%	24.9%
Highland Hills	302	11.3%	13.6%	40.4%	22.2%	10.9%	1.7%	0.0%
Independence	2,777	14.3%	9.8%	32.8%	12.1%	6.9%	11.3%	12.9%
Lindale	76	52.6%	14.5%	23.7%	6.6%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%
Lyndhurst	6,855	7.9%	17.6%	37.8%	19.8%	11.6%	2.4%	2.9%
Maple Heights	10,935	13.4%	17.9%	38.1%	19.5%	8.6%	1.6%	0.9%
Mayfield	1,500	7.1%	8.2%	26.9%	28.1%	16.3%	7.9%	5.4%
Mayfield Heights	10,461	6.1%	9.5%	22.4%	30.1%	22.9%	6.1%	3.0%
Middleburg Heights	7,094	2.9%	5.1%	18.9%	27.7%	28.8%	4.2%	12.4%
Moreland Hills	1,350	10.8%	12.9%	20.7%	16.7%	15.4%	18.3%	5.3%
Newburgh Heights	1,157	70.5%	14.2%	11.1%	2.8%	1.0%	0.3%	0.0%
North Olmsted	14,059	4.4%	6.1%	20.5%	33.7%	21.8%	5.4%	7.9%
North Randall	498	5.2%	5.8%	34.1%	33.5%	12.9%	8.4%	0.0%
North Royalton	11,754	5.5%	4.7%	11.6%	9.5%	20.4%	22.6%	25.7%
Oakwood	1,438	9.3%	17.3%	16.2%	20.0%	15.4%	8.3%	13.4%
Olmsted township	4,639	5.4%	5.5%	6.6%	8.6%	16.8%	22.8%	34.3%
Olmsted Falls	3,235	9.9%	4.1%	13.0%	15.1%	20.3%	13.5%	24.1%
Orange	1,236	7.6%	11.4%	23.4%	9.3%	14.2%	16.9%	17.2%
Parma Heights	10,263	3.8%	8.0%	38.7%	25.4%	14.3%	3.7%	6.1%
Pepper Pike	2,296	4.4%	5.0%	24.3%	27.6%	18.6%	10.8%	9.2%
Richmond Heights	5,060	4.2%	4.2%	22.1%	30.0%	20.6%	10.3%	8.5%
Rocky River	10,166	19.2%	9.7%	23.4%	26.3%	11.3%	6.6%	3.5%
Seven Hills	4,883	2.7%	5.3%	20.9%	35.9%	19.8%	7.3%	8.1%
Shaker Heights	12,994	40.7%	18.0%	25.6%	9.5%	2.5%	2.6%	1.1%
Solon	7,801	3.0%	3.9%	12.3%	17.1%	19.0%	24.1%	20.6%
South Euclid	9,854	13.2%	24.9%	38.5%	15.6%	4.5%	2.5%	0.8%
Strongsville	16,858	2.8%	2.3%	8.5%	10.1%	29.4%	19.4%	27.6%
University Heights	5,350	24.2%	27.1%	30.3%	11.7%	3.4%	2.4%	0.9%
Valley View	786	13.7%	10.9%	12.3%	14.6%	9.3%	24.4%	14.6%
Walton Hills	911	3.3%	7.1%	28.2%	24.6%	11.1%	11.3%	14.4%
Warrensville Heights	6,748	4.7%	11.8%	31.2%	27.7%	20.6%	2.8%	1.2%
Westlake	13,691	4.3%	4.4%	15.0%	7.1%	19.1%	26.5%	23.6%
Woodmere	463	6.9%	17.7%	16.8%	32.2%	17.7%	5.4%	3.2%
*Cuyahoga County Urban County**	*267,267*	*10.6%*	*10.4%*	*24.3%*	*20.5%*	*15.1%*	*9.1%*	*10.0%*
Cleveland Heights**	21,826	54.5%	16.5%	14.2%	6.0%	4.5%	2.9%	1.4%
Euclid	26,123	13.8%	19.4%	31.9%	18.8%	11.3%	3.4%	1.4%
Lakewood	28,416	60.6%	9.6%	9.4%	12.9%	5.6%	1.5%	0.4%
Parma	36,414	9.7%	11.9%	37.7%	20.1%	12.6%	4.5%	3.4%
Cuyahoga Housing Consortium	**380,046**	**17.0%**	**11.5%**	**24.4%**	**19.0%**	**13.3%**	**7.3%**	**7.6%**
Cuyahoga County**	616,903	28.8%	13.5%	20.8%	15.4%	10.4%	5.4%	5.7%

* 2009 roster of Cuyahoga Urban County communities

** 2000 Census counts not corrected for Cleveland Heights or Cuyahoga County.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census of Population and Housing, 2000 (SF3, H034001, H034005 - H034010).

Percent Residential Housing Unit Period of Construction by Census Tract, Cuyahoga County



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census of Population and Housing, 2000.

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	197,352	81%	89,549	82%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	23,327	10%	12,725	12%

Table 35 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Alternate Data Source Name:
CHAS Data Set - 2007-11, Table 13

Data Source Comments: Table published by HUD for "Housing Units Built Before 1980 with Children Present" was incorrect. Detailed data accessed at HUD User, tallied, and inserted.

Vacant Units (optional table)

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units	N/A	N/A	N/A
Abandoned Vacant Units	N/A	N/A	N/A
REO Properties	N/A	N/A	N/A
Abandoned REO Properties	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 36 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Table E

Exterior Housing Condition – Single-Family Structures, 2008, Cuyahoga Housing Consortium

Jurisdiction	Building Condition Rating					
	Excellent/Very Good		Good		Average	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Cuyahoga County Urban County	9,427	4.9%	58,117	30.0%	121,720	62.8%
Cleveland Heights	182	1.4%	2,217	17.0%	9,637	73.8%
Euclid	50	0.3%	3,872	26.3%	10,197	69.2%
Lakewood	131	1.4%	2,284	24.4%	6,565	70.1%
Parma	74	0.3%	2,139	7.6%	25,239	90.1%
Cuyahoga Housing Consortium	**9,864**	**3.8%**	**68,629**	**26.5%**	**173,358**	**66.9%**

Jurisdiction	Building Condition Rating				
	Fair		Poor/Very Poor/Unsound		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Cuyahoga County Urban County	4,360	2.2%	339	0.2%	193,963
Cleveland Heights	985	7.5%	43	0.3%	13,064
Euclid	617	4.2%	7	0.0%	14,743
Lakewood	385	4.1%	5	0.1%	9,370
Parma	536	1.9%	27	0.1%	28,015
Cuyahoga Housing Consortium	**6,883**	**2.7%**	**421**	**0.2%**	**259,155**

Buildings for which a rating has been determined.

Source: Cuyahoga County Fiscal Office and Cuyahoga County Planning Commission.

Table F

Exterior Housing Condition by Tenure, Single-Family Structures, 2008, Cuyahoga Housing Consortium

Jurisdiction	Owner-Occupied Structures						
	Total	Standard (Excellent, Very Good, Good, Average)		Substandard but Suitable for Rehabilitation (Fair)		Substandard but Not Suitable for Rehabilitation (Poor, Very Poor, Unsound)	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Cuyahoga County Urban County	169,337	165,706	97.9%	3,406	2.0%	225	0.1%
Cleveland Heights	10,814	10,045	92.9%	743	6.9%	26	0.2%
Euclid	11,887	11,441	96.2%	442	3.7%	4	0.0%
Lakewood	8,191	7,894	96.4%	293	3.6%	4	0.0%
Parma	24,918	24,467	98.2%	430	1.7%	21	0.1%
Cuyahoga Housing Consortium	**225,147**	**219,553**	**97.5%**	**5,314**	**2.4%**	**280**	**0.1%**

Jurisdiction	Non-Owner-Occupied Structures						
	Total	Standard (Excellent, Very Good, Good, Average)		Substandard but Suitable for Rehabilitation (Fair)		Substandard but Not Suitable for Rehabilitation (Poor, Very Poor, Unsound)	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Cuyahoga County Urban County	24,626	23,558	95.7%	954	3.9%	114	0.5%
Cleveland Heights	2,250	1,991	88.5%	242	10.8%	17	0.8%
Euclid	2,856	2,678	93.8%	175	6.1%	3	0.1%
Lakewood	1,179	1,086	92.1%	92	7.8%	1	0.1%
Parma	3,097	2,985	96.4%	106	3.4%	6	0.2%
Cuyahoga Housing Consortium	**34,008**	**32,298**	**95.0%**	**1,569**	**4.6%**	**141**	**0.4%**

Source: Cuyahoga County Fiscal Office and Cuyahoga County Planning Commission.

Table G

Exterior Housing Condition – Two-Family Structures, 2008, Cuyahoga Housing Consortium

Jurisdiction	Building Condition Rating					
	Excellent/Very Good		Good		Average	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Cuyahoga County Urban County	41	0.9%	714	16.5%	2,998	69.2%
Cleveland Heights	8	0.6%	116	8.0%	1,027	70.7%
Euclid	1	0.2%	152	25.0%	423	69.6%
Lakewood	10	0.3%	456	13.6%	2,694	80.3%
Parma	0	0.0%	85	10.4%	701	85.5%
Cuyahoga Housing Consortium	**60**	**0.6%**	**1,523**	**14.4%**	**7,843**	**74.2%**

Jurisdiction	Building Condition Rating				
	Fair		Poor/Very Poor/Unsound		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Cuyahoga County Urban County	514	11.9%	64	1.5%	4,331
Cleveland Heights	263	18.1%	39	2.7%	1,453
Euclid	29	4.8%	3	0.5%	608
Lakewood	188	5.6%	7	0.2%	3,355
Parma	29	3.5%	5	0.6%	820
Cuyahoga Housing Consortium	**1,023**	**9.7%**	**118**	**1.1%**	**10,567**

Buildings for which a rating has been determined.

Source: Cuyahoga County Fiscal Office and Cuyahoga County Planning Commission.

Table H

Exterior Housing Condition by Tenure, Two-Family Structures, 2008, Cuyahoga Housing Consortium

Jurisdiction	Owner-Occupied Structures						
	Total	Standard (Excellent, Very Good, Good, Average)		Substandard but Suitable for Rehabilitation (Fair)		Substandard but Not Suitable for Rehabilitation (Poor, Very Poor, Unsound)	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Cuyahoga County Urban County	2,873	2,488	86.6%	344	12.0%	41	1.4%
Cleveland Heights	816	659	80.8%	136	16.7%	21	2.6%
Euclid	385	366	95.1%	17	4.4%	2	0.5%
Lakewood	2,382	2,253	94.6%	125	5.2%	4	0.2%
Parma	553	533	96.4%	18	3.3%	2	0.4%
Cuyahoga Housing Consortium	**7,009**	**6,299**	**89.9%**	**640**	**9.1%**	**70**	**1.0%**

Jurisdiction	Non-Owner-Occupied Structures						
	Total	Standard (Excellent, Very Good, Good, Average)		Substandard but Suitable for Rehabilitation (Fair)		Substandard but Not Suitable for Rehabilitation (Poor, Very Poor, Unsound)	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Cuyahoga County Urban County	1,425	1,232	86.5%	170	11.9%	23	1.6%
Cleveland Heights	637	492	77.2%	127	19.9%	18	2.8%
Euclid	223	210	94.2%	12	5.4%	1	0.4%
Lakewood	973	907	93.2%	63	6.5%	3	0.3%
Parma	267	253	94.8%	11	4.1%	3	1.1%
Cuyahoga Housing Consortium	**3,525**	**3,094**	**87.8%**	**383**	**10.9%**	**48**	**1.4%**

Source: Cuyahoga County Fiscal Office and Cuyahoga County Planning Commission.

Table I

Exterior Housing Condition – Multi-Family Structures, 2008, Cuyahoga Housing Consortium

Jurisdiction	Building Condition Rating					
	Excellent/Very Good		Good		Average	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Cuyahoga County Urban County	37	2.9%	445	34.4%	751	58.1%
Cleveland Heights	2	0.9%	31	14.6%	175	82.2%
Euclid	1	0.5%	28	13.3%	124	58.8%
Lakewood	3	1.0%	59	20.2%	223	76.4%
Parma	0	0.0%	48	35.6%	74	54.8%
Cuyahoga Housing Consortium	**43**	**2.0%**	**611**	**28.5%**	**1,347**	**62.8%**

Jurisdiction	Building Condition Rating				
	Fair		Poor/Very Poor/Unsound		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Cuyahoga County Urban County	54	4.2%	6	0.5%	1,293
Cleveland Heights	5	2.3%	0	0.0%	213
Euclid	58	27.5%	0	0.0%	211
Lakewood	7	2.4%	0	0.0%	292
Parma	13	9.6%	0	0.0%	135
Cuyahoga Housing Consortium	**137**	**6.4%**	**6**	**0.3%**	**2,144**

Buildings for which a rating has been determined.

Source: Cuyahoga County Fiscal Office and Cuyahoga County Planning Commission.

Table J

Childhood Blood Testing Results, Cuyahoga Housing Consortium, 2012

Community	Number of Children Tested (Community Known)	Children with Elevated Blood Level of 10 ug/dl or higher	
		Number	Percent
Cuyahoga County Urban County	5,964	39	0.7%
Cleveland Heights	886	14	1.6%
Euclid	1.028	11	1.1%
Lakewood	728	28	3.8%
Parma	935	3	0.3%
Cuyahoga Housing Consortium	**9,541**	**95**	**1.0%**
Cuyahoga County	23,546	758	3.2%

Source: Cuyahoga County Board of Health, Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program, 2012, http://ccbhpreview.squarespace.com/lead-poisoning/ accessed August 5, 2014. Original data obtained through the Ohio Department of Health's Ohio Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program.

MA-25 Public And Assisted Housing - 91.410, 91.210(b)

Introduction

There are two public housing agencies that operate within the Consortium jurisdictions: Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority (Cuyahoga MHA) and the Parma Public Housing Agency (Parma PHA). Almost all of the public housing developments in Cuyahoga County are in the City of Cleveland, which is not part of the Cuyahoga Housing Consortium jurisdictions. ***Table 37*** shows the countywide public housing inventory.

Within the Consortium, there are only three small public housing developments totaling 177 units ***(Table K – Public Housing-Cuyahoga Housing Consortium)***. Both the Cuyahoga MHA and Parma PHA have maintenance and improvement plans for the facilities and allocate funds on an ongoing basis to accomplish those tasks.

Both the Cuyahoga MHA and Parma PHA improve the living environment of public housing residents by designating developments for particular resident groups, such as elderly residents at Oakwood Villas, and families at Oakwood Garden and Chevybrook Estates. Finally, all three of these properties have been constructed on bus routes, with retail establishments accessible by walking, bus, or automobile.

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

Describe the number and physical condition of public housing units in the jurisdiction, including those that are participating in an approved Public Housing Agency Plan:

Within the Consortium jurisdictions, only the following three facilities are considered public housing: Oakwood Villas and Oakwood Garden, both located in Oakwood, and Chevybrook Estates located in Parma.

Cuyahoga MHA has responsibility for Oakwood Garden and Oakwood Villas. Oakwood Villas has 91 one-bedroom units and one two-bedroom unit, all for elderly persons. Oakwood Garden consists of 25 three-bedroom, single-family homes designated for families. Parma PHA has responsibility for Chevybrook Estates, which contains 60 two-bedroom and three-bedroom townhouses designated for families.

As of August, 2014, the Cuyahoga MHA reported one vacant unit at Oakwood Garden, and one vacant unit at Oakwood Villas. As of August, 2014, the Parma PHA reported zero vacancies at Chevybrook Estates.

In terms of condition, the most recent Public Housing Physical Inspection Scores showed that Chevybrook Estates scored 92 out of a possible 100 points (Inspection date 02/12/2009). Corresponding inspection scores for Oakwood Garden and Oakwood Villas are not available on the HUD on-line database. http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/pis.html ***(Table 38)***.

Describe the restoration and revitalization needs of public housing units in the jurisdiction:

In terms of the maintenance and renovation of the public housing facilities, both the Cuyahoga MHA and Parma PHA have maintenance and improvement plans for the facilities, and allocate funds on an ongoing basis to accomplish those tasks.

No rental units in the public housing inventory located in Consortium jurisdictions are expected to be lost due to events such as demolition or conversion to homeownership.

Describe the public housing agency's strategy for improving the living environment of low- and moderate-income families residing in public housing:

Both the Cuyahoga MHA and Parma PHA improve the living environment of public housing residents by designating developments for particular resident groups. For the Cuyahoga MHA properties, Oakwood Villas is designated for elderly residents, while Oakwood Garden, which has three-bedroom townhouses, is designated for families. Seven units at Oakwood Garden have been renovated as accessible units to accommodate occupants with disabilities. The Parma PHA property, Chevybrook Estates, which contains two-bedroom and three-bedroom townhouses, is designated for families. In addition, four units are accessible, one-story units.

Both the Cuyahoga MHA and Parma PHA maintain the security systems and lighting for the properties.

Finally, all three of these properties have been constructed on bus routes, with retail establishments accessible by walking, bus, or automobile.

Totals Number of Units

Program Type									
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled*
# of units vouchers available	0	223	10,297	14,993	116	14,135	1,370	555	1,573
# of accessible units	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 37 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Table K

PUBLIC HOUSING
CUYAHOGA HOUSING CONSORTIUM

Jurisdiction	Community	Facility Name	Units	Bedrooms			
				0	1	2	3
Cuyahoga County Urban County	Oakwood	Oakwood Villas	92	0	91	1	0
	Oakwood	Oakwood Garden	25	0	0	0	25
Parma	Parma	Chevybrook Estates	60	0	0	40	20
Cuyahoga Housing Consortium			**177**	**0**	**91**	**41**	**45**

Sources: Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority data as of September, 2014; Parma Public Housing Agency data as of August, 2014.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Chevybrook Estates	92
Oakwood Garden	Not available on HUD online database
Oakwood Villas	Not available on HUD online database

Table 38 - Public Housing Condition

MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services - 91.410, 91.210(c)

Introduction

According to the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH), “for most individuals and families, homelessness is caused by the gap between their income and the cost of housing in their community. More affordable housing is needed for people with extremely low-incomes who are most at risk of homelessness. Unfortunately, national data show the trend moving in the opposite direction: real rents have increased while real renter incomes are now below 1980 levels.”

USICH noted that in some communities, HUD's Continuum of Care funding is used as a linear model where persons experiencing homelessness are expected to progress through levels of care and demonstrate "readiness" for permanent housing; although HUD’s current thought is that to “end homelessness in this country, communities must restructure their homeless service system into effective and rapid crisis response systems.”

In Cuyahoga County, the extensive network of public, private, and non-profit agencies that comprise or coordinate with the Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Continuum of Care (CoC) work in concert to meet the needs of homeless individuals and families, actively promoting an approach that focuses on preventing and ending homelessness and rapidly returning persons who have become homeless to housing. Particular emphasis is placed on assisting chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth (18-24 years old). The network includes providers of shelter and supportive services for the homeless, as well as governmental departments and area non-profit agencies that provide services and link persons to mainstream benefits, helping the homeless to find, and retain, housing.

Homeless Housing Facilities

In Cuyahoga County, housing facilities for homeless individuals and families include emergency shelters, transitional housing programs, safe havens, and permanent supportive housing, as well as public housing and Housing Choice Vouchers. The CoC provides shelter and services to homeless individuals and families throughout Cuyahoga County. Shelter resources are physically located in the City of Cleveland. Permanent housing is available throughout the county. This inventory is shown on ***Table-39 and Attachment-HUD's 2014 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs Housing Inventory Count Report (HIC)*** and includes bed counts for the following facility types:

Emergency Shelter, as defined by HUD, is “any facility, the primary purpose of which, is to provide a temporary shelter for the homeless in general or for specific populations of the homeless, and which does not require occupants to sign leases or occupancy agreements.”

The 2014 HIC shows there are 16 facilities, with 1,182 total beds and 84 overflow beds that provide emergency shelter. The inventory includes 1 facility for families (28 beds), 5 facilities for Mixed

Populations (329 beds), 10 facilities for adult individuals (909 beds and 84 overflow beds), and 1 facility for youth (20 beds).

Transitional Housing, as defined by HUD, is "a project that is designed to provide housing and appropriate supportive services to homeless individuals and families to facilitate movement to independent living within 24 months, or a longer period provided by HUD."

The 2014 HIC shows there are 19 facilities, with 734 total beds that provide transitional housing. The inventory includes 3 facilities for families (71 beds), 1 facility for Mixed Populations (18 beds), and 15 facilities for adult individuals (645 beds).

There are also two Safe Haven facilities for adult individuals (20 beds).

Permanent Supportive Housing, as defined by HUD, is "permanent housing in which supportive services are provided to assist homeless individuals and families with a disability to live independently."

The 2014 HIC shows there are 30 facilities, with 3,822 total beds that provide permanent supportive housing. The inventory includes 5 facilities for families (123 beds) and 25 facilities for adult individuals (3,699 beds).

There are also 2 Rapid Re-housing projects, 1 for families (226 beds) and 1 for adult individuals (71 beds).

Additional Year-Round Beds Under Development

To meet the deadline of ending chronic homelessness, the CoC plans to add an additional 120-150 permanent supportive housing units per year over the next several years by developing a 60-70 unit project each year and implementing a focused "move on" policy in the Housing First Initiative (HFI) projects to encourage 20% of current HFI residents to move to more independent, stable housing.

Facilities Targeted to Homeless Persons

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher/ Seasonal/ Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	303	84	172	1,992	0 or N/A
Households with Only Adults	899	0 or N/A	562	2,127	0 or N/A
Chronically Homeless Households	0 or N/A	0 or N/A	0 or N/A	1,305	0 or N/A
Veterans	118	0 or N/A	138	540	0 or N/A
Unaccompanied Youth	20	0 or N/A	26	55	0 or N/A

Table 39 - Facilities Targeted to Homeless Persons

Data Source Comments: 0 or N/A = Zero or Not Available. HUD's 2014 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs, Housing Inventory Count (HIC) Report, CoC Number: OH502, CoC Name: Cleveland/Cuyahoga CoC, 10/2014.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

HUD's 2014 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs
Housing Inventory Count Report

Important Notes About This Data: This report is based on information provided to HUD by Continuums of Care in the 2014 Continuum of Care application and has not been independently verified by HUD. CoCs were instructed to collect data for a point-in-time during the last week of January 2014. For inquiries about data reported by a specific Continuum of Care, please contact that jurisdiction directly. CoC contact information can be found on the HUD Exchange web site (https://www.hudexchange.info/grantees/). In some cases, a community may have listed a program in the Housing Inventory Count but did not provide sufficient information/detail for HUD to understand the number of beds/units available and the target population served. Those programs have been removed for the purposes of this report.

CoC Number: OH-502

CoC Name: Cleveland/Cuyahoga County CoC

Summary of all beds reported by Continuum of Care:

	Family Units[1]	Family Beds[1]	Adult-Only Beds	Child-Only Beds	Total Yr-Round Beds	Seasonal	Overflow / Voucher	Subset of Total Bed Inventory: Chronic Beds[2]	Veteran Beds[3]	Youth Beds[3]
Emergency, Safe Haven and Transitional Housing	**156**	**475**	**1,461**	**0**	**1,936**	**0**	**84**	**n/a**	**256**	**46**
Emergency Shelter	93	303	879	0	1,182	0	84	n/a	118	20
Safe Haven	n/a	n/a	20	n/a	20	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0
Transitional Housing	63	172	562	0	734	n/a	n/a	n/a	138	26
Permanent Housing	**722**	**1,992**	**2,127**	**0**	**4,119**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**1,305**	**540**	**55**
Permanent Supportive Housing*	649	1,753	2,069	0	3,822	n/a	n/a	1,305	482	55
Rapid Re-Housing	73	239	58	0	297	n/a	n/a	n/a	58	0
Grand Total	**878**	**2,467**	**3,588**	**0**	**6,055**	**0**	**84**	**1,305**	**796**	**101**

CoC beds reported by Program Type:

Emergency Shelter for Families[1]

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units[1]	Family Beds[1]	Adult-Only Beds	Child-Only Beds	Seasonal	Overflow / Voucher	Total Beds	Subset of Total Bed Inventory: Chronic Beds[2]	Veteran Beds[3]	Youth Beds[3]
Family Promise	Family Shelter	8	28	0	0	0	0	28	n/a	0	0
Total		**8**	**28**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**28**	**n/a**	**0**	**0**

*HUD's point-in-time count does not include persons or beds in Permanent Supportive Housing as currently homeless
**Other Permanent Housing (OPH) - consists of PH - Housing with Services (no disability required for entry) and PH - Housing Only, as identified in the 2014 HMIS Data Standards.
[1]Family Units and Family Beds categories include units and beds for households with one adult and at least one child under age 18.
[2]Chronic Beds include beds in Permanent Supportive Housing dedicated to serve chronically homeless persons.
[3]Veteran Beds and Youth Beds, respectively, include beds dedicated to serve homeless veterans and their families, and include beds dedicated to housing homeless youth age 24 and younger.

Tuesday, October 28, 2014

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

HUD's 2014 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs
Housing Inventory Count Report

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Emergency Shelter for Mixed Populations

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units[1]	Family Beds[1]	Adult-Only Beds	Child-Only Beds	Seasonal	Overflow / Voucher	Total Beds	Subset of Total Bed Inventory: Chronic Beds[2]	Veteran Beds[3]	Youth Beds[3]
City Mission	Laura's Home	33	117	39	0	0	0	156	n/a	0	0
Domestic Violence Ctr	Domestic Violence Center Sh	10	32	8	0	0	0	40	n/a	0	0
Hebrew Shelter	Hebrew Shelter Home	1	3	4	0	0	0	7	n/a	0	0
Salvation Army	Harbor Light Zelma George	32	97	2	0	0	0	99	n/a	1	0
West Side Catholic	Women/Children Shelter	9	26	1	0	0	0	27	n/a	0	0
Total		**85**	**275**	**54**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**329**	**n/a**	**1**	**0**

Emergency Shelter for Adult Individuals

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units[1]	Family Beds[1]	Adult-Only Beds	Child-Only Beds	Seasonal	Overflow / Voucher	Total Beds	Subset of Total Bed Inventory: Chronic Beds[2]	Veteran Beds[3]	Youth Beds[3]
City Mission	Crossroads Program	0	0	122	0	0	0	122	n/a	15	0
Fairhill Partners	Senior Guest House	0	0	8	0	0	0	8	n/a	0	0
Lutheran Metropolitan Ministries	ECTH-LMM	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	n/a	4	0
Lutheran Metropolitan Ministries	2100 Lakeside Shelter	0	0	336	0	0	45	381	n/a	0	0
Mental Health Services Inc.	Norma Herr Women's Center	0	0	134	0	0	36	170	n/a	0	0
Metanoia	Metanoia Extreme Weather S	0	0	58	0	0	0	58	n/a	0	0
St. Herman's House of Hospitality	St. Herman's House of Hospit	0	0	25	0	0	0	25	n/a	0	0
Stella Maris	Men's Shelter Program	0	0	20	0	0	0	20	n/a	0	0
Veteran's Administration	VADOM-Vets Domiciliary M	0	0	98	0	0	0	98	n/a	98	0
Volunteers of America	Emergency Shelter	0	0	20	0	0	3	23	n/a	0	20
Total		**0**	**0**	**825**	**0**	**0**	**84**	**909**	**n/a**	**117**	**20**

*HUD's point-in-time count does not include persons or beds in Permanent Supportive Housing as currently homeless.
**Other Permanent Housing (OPH) - consists of PH - Housing with Services (no disability required for entry) and PH - Housing Only, as identified in the 2014 HMIS Data Standards.
[1]Family Units and Family Beds categories include units and beds for households with one adult and at least one child under age 18.
[2]Chronic Beds include beds in Permanent Supportive Housing dedicated to serve chronically homeless persons.
[3]Veteran Beds and Youth Beds, respectively, include beds dedicated to serve homeless veterans and their families, and include beds dedicated to housing homeless youth age 24 and younger.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

HUD's 2014 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs
Housing Inventory Count Report

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Safe Haven Adult Individuals

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units[1]	Family Beds[1]	Adult-Only Beds	Child-Only Beds	Seasonal	Overflow / Voucher	Total Beds	Subset of Total Bed Inventory: Chronic Beds[2]	Veteran Beds[3]	Youth Beds[3]
Mental Health Services Inc.	Safe Haven I	0	0	8	n/a	n/a	n/a	8	n/a	0	n/a
Mental Health Services Inc.	Safe Haven III	0	0	12	n/a	n/a	n/a	12	n/a	0	n/a
Total		**0**	**0**	**20**	**0**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**20**	**n/a**	**0**	**n/a**

Transitional Housing for Families[1]

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units[1]	Family Beds[1]	Adult-Only Beds	Child-Only Beds	Seasonal	Overflow / Voucher	Total Beds	Subset of Total Bed Inventory: Chronic Beds[2]	Veteran Beds[3]	Youth Beds[3]
Continue Life	Hope and Glory	7	14	3	0	n/a	n/a	17	n/a	0	0
Family Promise	Family Promise Transitional	14	42	0	0	n/a	n/a	42	n/a	0	0
West Side Catholic Center	5 Unit SHDP TH	5	12	0	0	n/a	n/a	12	n/a	0	0
Total		**26**	**68**	**3**	**0**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**71**	**n/a**	**0**	**0**

Transitional Housing for Mixed Populations

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units[1]	Family Beds[1]	Adult-Only Beds	Child-Only Beds	Seasonal	Overflow / Voucher	Total Beds	Subset of Total Bed Inventory: Chronic Beds[2]	Veteran Beds[3]	Youth Beds[3]
Transitional Housing Inc.	Transitional Housing	5	18	0	0	n/a	n/a	18	n/a	0	0
Total		**5**	**18**	**0**	**0**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**18**	**n/a**	**0**	**0**

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**Other Permanent Housing (OPH) - consists of PH - Housing with Services (no disability required for entry) and PH - Housing Only, as identified in the 2014 HMIS Data Standards.
[1]Family Units and Family Beds categories include units and beds for households with one adult and at least one child under age 18
[2]Chronic Beds include beds in Permanent Supportive Housing dedicated to serve chronically homeless persons
[3]Veteran Beds and Youth Beds, respectively, include beds dedicated to serve homeless veterans and their families, and include beds dedicated to housing homeless youth age 24 and younger

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Transitional Housing for Adult Individuals

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units[1]	Family Beds[1]	Adult-Only Beds	Child-Only Beds	Seasonal	Overflow / Voucher	Total Beds	Subset of Total Bed Inventory: Chronic Beds[2]	Veteran Beds[3]	Youth Beds[3]
Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authorit	Salvation Army/Railton	0	0	56	0	n/a	n/a	56	n/a	0	0
Joseph's Home	GPD-Joseph's Home TH	0	0	3	0	n/a	n/a	3	n/a	3	0
Joseph's Home	Joseph's Home	0	0	8	0	n/a	n/a	8	n/a	0	0
Lutheran Metropolitan Ministries	GPD-2100 TH beds	0	0	25	0	n/a	n/a	25	n/a	25	0
Mental Health Services Inc.	North Point Inn	0	0	158	0	n/a	n/a	158	n/a	0	0
Salvation Army	PASS TH	0	0	75	0	n/a	n/a	75	n/a	0	0
Stella Maris	GPD-Stella Maris	0	0	10	0	n/a	n/a	10	n/a	10	0
Veterans Administration	CWT/TR-Vets Medical Ctr T	0	0	25	0	n/a	n/a	25	n/a	25	0
Volunteers of America	GPD-Vets Resource TH Prog	0	0	50	0	n/a	n/a	50	n/a	50	0
Volunteers of America	Transitional Living Program	0	0	26	0	n/a	n/a	26	n/a	0	26
Volunteers of America	Vets Resource TH	0	0	4	0	n/a	n/a	4	n/a	4	0
West Side Catholic	GPD-WSCC TH Beds	0	0	6	0	n/a	n/a	6	n/a	6	0
West Side Catholic Center	WSCC Expanded	32	86	0	0	n/a	n/a	86	n/a	0	0
YMCA of Greater Cleveland	GPD-Y Haven I TH	0	0	15	0	n/a	n/a	15	n/a	15	0
YMCA of Greater Cleveland	Y-Haven I	0	0	98	0	n/a	n/a	98	n/a	0	0
Total		**32**	**86**	**559**	**0**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**645**	**n/a**	**138**	**26**

Permanent Supportive Housing for Families[1]

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units[1]	Family Beds[1]	Adult-Only Beds	Child-Only Beds	Seasonal	Overflow / Voucher	Total Beds	Subset of Total Bed Inventory: Chronic Beds[2]	Veteran Beds[3]	Youth Beds[3]
Cleveland Housing Network	9 Units-Family PSH	9	33	0	0	n/a	n/a	33	0	0	0
Cleveland Housing Network	5 Units - Family PSH	5	15	0	0	n/a	n/a	15	0	0	0
Cleveland Housing Network	6 Units - Family PSH	6	21	0	0	n/a	n/a	21	0	0	0
Cleveland Housing Network	8 Units- Family PSH	8	27	0	0	n/a	n/a	27	0	0	0
Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Ser	S TRA 2010	7	27	0	0	n/a	n/a	27	7	0	0
Total		**35**	**123**	**0**	**0**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**123**	**7**	**0**	**0**

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**Other Permanent Housing (OPH) - consists of PH - Housing with Services (no disability required for entry) and PH - Housing Only, as identified in the 2014 HMIS Data Standards
[1]Family Units and Family Beds categories include units and beds for households with one adult and at least one child under age 18
[2]Chronic Beds include beds in Permanent Supportive Housing dedicated to serve chronically homeless persons
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Permanent Supportive Housing for Adult Individuals

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units[1]	Family Beds[1]	Adult-Only Beds	Child-Only Beds	Seasonal	Overflow / Voucher	Total Beds	Subset of Total Bed Inventory: Chronic Beds[2]	Veteran Beds[3]	Youth Beds[3]
Cogswell Hall	Cogswell Hall - PSH	0	0	10	0	n/a	n/a	10	1	0	0
Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Ser	S SRA 2004 OH0278C5E021	4	11	218	0	n/a	n/a	229	200	44	0
Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Ser	S SRA 2008 OH0035C5E020	0	0	94	0	n/a	n/a	94	94	15	0
Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Ser	S SRA 2007 OH16C702001	0	0	78	0	n/a	n/a	78	78	14	0
Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Ser	S SRA 2009 OH0310C5E020	0	0	45	0	n/a	n/a	45	45	10	0
Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Ser	Shelter Plus Care-TRA Scatte	455	1199	880	0	n/a	n/a	2079	541	95	0
Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authorit	VASH - PSH	26	65	216	0	n/a	n/a	281	53	242	0
Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authorit	Housing First Initiative - Ten	0	0	55	0	n/a	n/a	55	55	0	0
Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authorit	VASH - PSH	11	33	28	0	n/a	n/a	61	7	39	0
EDEN Inc.	HOPWA TBRA	4	10	35	0	n/a	n/a	45	1	0	0
EDEN Inc.	Mainstream Vouchers	0	0	10	0	n/a	n/a	10	0	0	0
EDEN Inc./Mental Health Services Inc.	Greenbridge Commons	16	41	47	0	n/a	n/a	88	47	3	0
EDEN Inc./Mental Health Services Inc.	Returning Home Ohio	2	5	23	0	n/a	n/a	28	5	0	0
EDEN Inc./Mental Health Services Inc.	Home for Good	2	5	15	0	n/a	n/a	20	0	0	0
EDEN Inc./Mental Health Services Inc.	SHP - Emerald Commons/Lib	11	31	18	0	n/a	n/a	49	11	0	0
EDEN Inc./Mental Health Services Inc.	SHP - Housing & Support for	8	22	35	0	n/a	n/a	57	24	3	0
EDEN Inc./Mental Health Services Inc.	SHP - Payne Avenue Plus	4	14	24	0	n/a	n/a	38	2	0	0
EDEN Inc./Mental Health Services Inc.	SHP - State	0	0	2	0	n/a	n/a	2	0	1	0
EDEN Inc./Recovery Resources	EDEN/Recovery Resources 1	29	81	91	0	n/a	n/a	172	21	5	0
Emerald Development & Economic Netw	Gurnick TBRA	0	0	16	0	n/a	n/a	16	1	0	0
Humility of Mary	Opportunity House	0	0	13	0	n/a	n/a	13	0	0	13
Mental Health Services Inc.	Permanent Housing for Youn	11	27	15	0	n/a	n/a	42	11	0	42
Mental Health Services Inc./EDEN Inc.	The Linton	17	50	56	0	n/a	n/a	106	53	7	0
Mental Health Services Inc./EDEN Inc.	SHP - 1850 Superior Avenue	6	17	4	0	n/a	n/a	21	7	1	0
Mental Health Services Inc./EDEN Inc.	SHP - Edgewood/South Point	8	19	41	0	n/a	n/a	60	41	3	0
Total		**614**	**1630**	**2069**	**0**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**3699**	**1298**	**482**	**55**

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Rapid Re-Housing for Families[1]

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units[1]	Family Beds[1]	Adult-Only Beds	Child-Only Beds	Seasonal	Overflow / Voucher	Total Beds	Subset of Total Bed Inventory: Chronic Beds[2]	Veteran Beds[3]	Youth Beds[3]
Mental Health Services Inc./EDEN Inc.	ESG Rapid Re-Housing	70	226	0	0	n/a	n/a	226	n/a	2	0
Total		**70**	**226**	**0**	**0**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**226**	**n/a**	**2**	**0**

Rapid Re-Housing for Adult Individuals

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units[1]	Family Beds[1]	Adult-Only Beds	Child-Only Beds	Seasonal	Overflow / Voucher	Total Beds	Subset of Total Bed Inventory: Chronic Beds[2]	Veteran Beds[3]	Youth Beds[3]
Mental Health Services Inc.	Supportive Services for Veter	3	13	58	0	n/a	n/a	71	n/a	56	0
Total		**3**	**13**	**58**	**0**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**71**	**n/a**	**56**	**0**

*HUD's point-in-time count does not include persons or beds in Permanent Supportive Housing as currently homeless
**Other Permanent Housing (OPH) - consists of PH - Housing with Services (no disability required for entry) and PH - Housing Only, as identified in the 2014 HMIS Data Standards
[1]Family Units and Family Beds categories include units and beds for households with one adult and at least one child under age 18.
[2]Chronic Beds include beds in Permanent Supportive Housing dedicated to serve chronically homeless persons
[3]Veteran Beds and Youth Beds, respectively, include beds dedicated to serve homeless veterans and their families, and include beds dedicated to housing homeless youth age 24 and younger

Describe mainstream services, such as health, mental health, and employment services to the extent those services are use to complement services targeted to homeless persons

HUD defines mainstream benefits and services as services that "consist of a wide variety of publicly funded services, programs, and entitlements for low-income people that address basic needs, including, but not limited to, income and employment, housing, food and nutrition, health and behavioral health services, child welfare, and transportation."

In Cuyahoga County benefits and services are provided through numerous state, county, and local governmental departments, and include services such as health care, mental health and chemical dependency treatment and counseling, early childhood and youth services, and educational assistance and employment services. Additionally, homeless housing providers work diligently to ensure that clients are aware of, and enrolled in, all applicable mainstream benefits, such as Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), food stamps, WIC, and income through Social Security.

List and describe services and facilities that meet the needs of homeless persons, particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth. If the services and facilities are listed on screen SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure or screen MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services, describe how these facilities and services specifically address the needs of these populations.

The following services and facilities meet the needs of homeless individuals and families, particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth.

Housing: Provides access to shelter and housing options

- *Coordinated Assessment & Intake for Shelter Placement (Central Intake):* instituted to provide better housing options than entering shelter, when possible, by redirecting households to alternative housing options, providing short-term cash assistance, and if diversion is not possible, referring to appropriate shelter.
- *Emergency Shelter:* 16 facilities, with 1,182 total beds and 84 overflow beds that provide emergency shelter until a more permanent housing solution can be found.
- *Transitional Housing:* 19 facilities, with 734 total beds that provide transitional housing for a longer time period, link clients to mainstream benefits, other social services, and housing resources.
- *Permanent Supportive Housing:* 30 facilities, with 3,822 total beds that provide permanent supportive housing.
- *Public Housing:* Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority and Parma Public Housing Authority. Both offer tenant-based assistance, as well as Housing Choice Vouchers, which can be used anywhere in the area.

Health/Mental Health Care/ Substance Abuse Counseling & Treatment: Provide free/low cost health/mental health care/substance counseling & treatment: Care Alliance, Metro Hospital, The Free Clinic, Murtis Taylor Human Services System, Frontline Services, Alcohol Drug Addiction and Mental Health Services Board of Cuyahoga County

Transportation: Provides free trolleys in Downtown; bus/rapid passes throughout county: Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority

Income Assistance: Provides links to mainstream benefits: Employment & Family Services

Educational Opportunities/Job Training: Provides GED classes, education, employment classes and training: Cuyahoga Community College, area high schools, Cuyahoga County Work & Training, Employment Connection, Ohio Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation, Towards Employment, City of Cleveland Division of Workforce Development

Food and Nutrition: Provides food, free meals, and other food assistance: Cleveland Food Bank, Hunger Network of Greater Cleveland, local Hunger Centers, area churches

Legal Aid/Mediation: Provides free or low-cost legal assistance: Cleveland Homeless Legal Assistance Program, Legal Aid Society of Cleveland, Cleveland Mediation Center, Cuyahoga County Bar Association, Cleveland Tenants Organization

Veteran's Services: Provides various services for veterans: Cleveland VA Medical Center, Veterans Service Commission, Veterans Upward Bound Program

Homeless Advocacy: Advocates for the rights of the homeless: Northeast Ohio Coalition for the Homeless, Ohio Coalition for the Homeless

MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services - 91.410, 91.210(d)

Introduction

There are many agencies in Cuyahoga County that offer services to meet the needs of special needs populations. In addition to the Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services, whose efforts are described elsewhere in this document, a network of providers also deliver housing and supportive services to persons who are elderly, frail elderly, persons with mental, physical and/or developmental disabilities, persons with substance abuse addictions, or persons with HIV/AIDS.

Including the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental), persons with alcohol or other drug addictions, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, public housing residents and any other categories the jurisdiction may specify, and describe their supportive housing needs

Elderly and Frail Elderly

Many of the services available to elderly or frail elderly persons are provided through the Western Reserve Area Agency On Aging or the Cuyahoga County Department of Senior and Adult Services. There are also other nonprofit or for-profit providers of in-home services to elderly persons. In addition, there are a variety of housing options for the elderly, including independent living and assisted living complexes, either at market rates or with a subsidy. Even with a variety of housing options and services, there are an estimated 14,000 extremely low and low-income Consortium households who are paying more than 50% of their income for housing costs (CHAS Data Book, 2007-11).

Persons with Mental Disabilities or Drug or Alcohol Addictions

Persons with mental disabilities, along with persons with alcohol or other drug addictions, are served by the Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Mental Health Services (ADAMHS) Board of Cuyahoga County, which works countywide with nonprofit service providers. Programs include in-patient stays at facilities, as well as community-based recovery services.

Persons with Physical Disabilities

An ongoing housing challenge for persons with physical disabilities is obtaining living space that addresses their particular need and is affordable. For example, one nonprofit organization operates two apartment buildings in Cuyahoga County for persons with mobility disabilities. The Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority and Parma Public Housing Agency include in their inventories units that are accessible to persons with physical disabilities. The website housingcleveland.org, sponsored by public and nonprofit partners, provides listings of affordable apartments throughout Cuyahoga County that include a notation on whether there are accessibility features. The Consortium jurisdictions manage housing rehabilitation programs, through which removal of architectural barriers or incorporation of universal design features are eligible projects.

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Persons with Developmental Disabilities

The primary service provider for persons with developmental disabilities in Cuyahoga County is the Cuyahoga County Board of Developmental Disabilities (CCBDD). One component of CDBDD programs is residential services, which includes both group homes and home settings. Although the number of individuals receiving residential services has increased, a waiting list for residential services still exists

Victims of Domestic Violence

An incident of intimate partner violence frequently results in a sudden loss of housing, as a victim attempts to find safety. This situation often includes the children of the victim. Emergency shelters temporarily meet housing needs, as well as provide support services. For the next step, affordable housing is needed to assist a person, often with children, to stabilize their situation.

Persons with HIV/AIDS

Some persons with HIV/AIDS require a subsidized housing unit. In addition, a variety of case management services are also needed to enable the person to maintain a long-term housing setting. These types of services are provided through the City of Cleveland, which administers HOPWA funding for all of Cuyahoga County and several adjacent counties.

Describe programs for ensuring that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing

Physical Health Institutions

The number of persons being released from physical health institutions that would be at-risk of homelessness is not believed to be a major problem within the Consortium. The persons most at-risk in this situation would be those who have lost employment during their hospital stay, do not have sufficient savings to pay ongoing housing and housing-related costs during their hospital stay, and do not have a support network of other persons to assist them through this period. Social workers at physical health institutions have access to resources such as United Way of Greater Cleveland's 211/First Call for Help, an information clearinghouse staffed 24-hours-a-day to provide information on a variety of health and human service needs. Physical health institutions have access to the Cleveland-Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services, and their efforts are described elsewhere in this document. In addition, the Ohio Department of Health's Medical Facility Discharge Protocol has been adopted and customized to meet the needs of the Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Continuum of Care.

Mental Health Institutions

While being treated for mental disabilities that require staying in an institutional setting, persons may be located in either a public or private facility. Upon release, it is the portion of this group in the public facilities that is more likely to be at-risk of homelessness. The Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Mental Health

Services (ADAMHS) Board of Cuyahoga County develops additional housing units for persons that are part of the mental health system caseload. One of the groups specifically targeted for assistance through this program are persons being released from public mental health institutions who are returning to Cuyahoga County and are at-risk of homelessness. In addition, the Ohio Department of Mental Health's Discharge Coordination Policy and Protocols have been adopted and customized to meet the needs of the Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Continuum of Care.

Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. 91.315(e)

Not applicable. See next question for Consortium response.

For entitlement/consortia grantees: Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. (91.220(2))

During the next year, Consortium jurisdictions may fund activities directed toward elderly persons, frail elderly persons, and persons with physical disabilities. These activities would provide special services to assist persons to remain in their homes or improve the accessibility of the community's facilities and/or infrastructure. For specific activity names, funding allocations, and outcomes, refer to the accompanying FY 2015 Annual Plan.

For persons with mental disabilities, developmental disabilities, alcohol or other drug addictions, or HIV/AIDS, there is a network of existing public agencies and nonprofit organizations that focus on addressing the needs of these special populations. Some funding sources originate at the Federal or State level. In addition, ongoing Medicare and Medicaid funding is an important source of funds to persons with special needs. At the local level, a significant amount of funding is created by the ongoing, countywide health and human services levy, which is a property tax levy dedicated to providing funding to meet the needs of residents throughout Cuyahoga County. Services are provided directly by County agencies or through other organizations. Local funds are often able to be supplemented through grant funding or private donations.

MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing - 91.410, 91.210(e)

Describe any negative effects of public policies on affordable housing and residential investment

Public policies, depending on their structure, can act as barriers to affordable housing or help promote it. These public polices can originate at various levels of government, such as federal, state, or local. In addition, the level of government instituting such policies can affect a community's ability to adopt or amend those policies.

Urban Sprawl: The outward expansion of a metropolitan area into previously rural areas negatively impacts central cities and inner ring suburbs. In a region with minimal population growth such as Northeast Ohio, resident movement to outer ring suburbs or exurban areas spreads existing incomes and tax revenue more thinly over a larger area and expands infrastructure. This diffusion has been encouraged by federal and state policies that do not place a high enough priority on older area reinvestment.

Inadequate National Funding for the Housing Choice Voucher Program: This situation artificially limits the number of low-income households receiving rental payment assistance for which they qualify, and thereby denies many qualifying households the ability to find affordable housing units countywide.

Decreasing levels of Federal and State Resources: The long-term decline of HUD funding (CDBG and especially HOME), along with recent cuts in revenue sharing from the State of Ohio, have left communities with fewer funds to implement needed housing and community development programs and services.

Home Rule: The State of Ohio's home rule provision (Article 18.07, Ohio Constitution) has resulted in the Ohio Development Services Agency (ODA) noting in a recent state Consolidated Plan that they would not mandate specific actions by communities. Therefore, ODA's strategies related to affordable housing focus on policy direction.

The state level issue of home rule also impacts Cuyahoga County government, where the Department of Development is the administrative entity for the Cuyahoga Urban County communities. Like the State government, the County government lacks authority over communities on issues such as master planning, zoning districts, minimum lot size, housing types, subdivision standards, supplemental building codes, impact fees, and planning and zoning approval processes, any of which can become barriers to affordable housing by raising the cost of units beyond the means of low- and moderate-income households.

Local Regulations: The Consortium jurisdictions of Cleveland Heights, Euclid, Lakewood, and Parma do not have public policies, such as taxes, land use controls, zoning ordinances, building codes, building permit issuance processes, rent controls, impact fees, or growth limits that negatively impact the ability

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to develop, maintain, or improve affordable housing. Within the 51-member communities of the Cuyahoga Urban County regulations and policies do vary, although it is not a significant issue. For example, several communities assess impact fees for new residential construction. This fee raises new home sales prices, although it does not affect the supply of affordable housing because the sale prices are often above the level affordable to low- and moderate-income buyers.

Housing Stock Maintenance: A concern for Consortium jurisdictions is housing stock age and lack of funds available to property owners for its maintenance. To maintain a safe and sanitary housing stock, some communities require systematic inspection and/or point-of-sale inspection for rental and/or owner-occupied housing units. At times, these inspections uncover expensive repair needs. While both homeowners and owners of rental property are expected to budget for needed repairs, economic hardship and limited household income can make it difficult for homeowners and small landlords to actually save the amounts required, and declining property values limit or even rule out bank financing for major repairs and renovations.

MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets - 91.410, 91.210(f)

Introduction

This section provides data and discussions on the Cuyahoga Urban County. Each of the Cuyahoga Housing Consortium jurisdictions has answered this section separately in their own Consolidated Plans.

Introduction

Cuyahoga County is the center of the largest metropolitan area in Ohio. Industrial growth in the 19th century was stimulated by the Civil War, which increased demand for machinery, railroad equipment, and ships. Greater Cleveland has long been known as a durable goods manufacturing area. Following the national trend, however, Cleveland has been shifting to a more services-based economy. Greater Cleveland is a world corporate center for leading national and multinational companies in industries including transportation, insurance, retailing, utilities, and commercial banking and finance.

Major Employment Sectors

The Cuyahoga Urban County has about 237,000 workers who live in the 51 communities and about 311,000 jobs in those same communities. The largest employment sectors based on share of jobs are Education and Health Care Services (19%), Retail Trade (15%), and Manufacturing (14%). These three sectors represent about 48% (146,000) of all jobs. When reviewed by the types of jobs that Urban County residents hold, these three largest employment sectors rank in the same order. Overall on a percentage basis, there is a balance between workers and jobs in the Urban County.

Workforce and Infrastructure Needs of the Business Community

An educated and appropriately trained workforce, along with overall workforce educational attainment and ongoing training, are all priorities. In the Urban County, these needs apply to a number of the important employment sectors discussed in the preceding paragraph, where technical knowledge, continually updated training, and a higher level of management and administrative skills are important.

The 51 member communities of the Urban County, located throughout Cuyahoga County, are served by a network of highways and arterial roads. These roads are important commuting routes and provide access to various industrial, office, and commercial districts throughout the county, which are employment, shopping, and entertainment hubs. Roadway investment is an ongoing need for the industrial, office, and commercial districts. With many fully built-out communities in the Urban County, there is also a need for buildings or sites ready to meet the expansion and relocation plans of businesses.

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Planned Investments

With the new County Charter and form of government enacted in 2011, the economic development mission for Cuyahoga County, through its five-year plan, has identified job creation and economic growth as a fundamental government purpose.

The Cuyahoga County Department of Development is charged with driving this economic development activity, working with businesses and development projects of all sizes, through the County's comprehensive Western Reserve Fund Initiative and its various lending and grant programs. Overall, since inception, the Initiative has closed over 90 loans, creating 3,000 jobs and retaining 5,000 jobs throughout the County.

Scans of local and regional needs have identified small businesses, innovation and entrepreneurship as keystones to creating higher-paying jobs, as well as delivering better and more effective products, processes, services, technologies, and ideas to the marketplace. Within these broad categories are a cadre of County loan programs specifically targeted to micro-enterprises, startups, and high-growth ventures - done sometimes in partnership with intermediary entities with the capacity to best manage these specialized needs.

The County has its long-standing efforts toward the assessment and clean-up of Cuyahoga County's vast number of underutilized and contaminated brownfield properties. Through its Community Assessment Initiative (CAI) program, it provides grant-subsidized environmental assessment services from qualified private consulting firms to potential users desiring to redevelop contaminated sites.

In addition, the County works closely with the Ohio Means Jobs (formerly Employment Connection) program in offering Western Reserve Fund Incumbent Worker Training funding opportunities to businesses, as well as requiring its borrowers to enter Workforce Cooperation Agreements which entail consulting with Ohio Means Jobs for filling job vacancies and utilizing various training programs provided by the program.

Workforce Skills and Education

The 2007-2011 ACS data emphasized the correlation of education and employment, along with the generational change occurring in the Urban County. More than one-half of Urban County residents age 65 years and over have educational attainment of a high school degree or less, compared to less than one-quarter of residents age 25-44. In addition, for the most recent twelve month period, Urban County residents with a Bachelor's degree earned 74% more than a person with only a high school degree ($46,407 vs. $26,661).

Workforce Training Initiatives

There are a variety of workforce training initiatives and opportunities available for Urban County residents and workers that focus on various employment sectors, including professional programs at several nearby universities, plus programs at Cuyahoga Community College and OhioMeansJobs. Also, the Northeast Ohio Council on Higher Education works with the business community to align higher education curricula with employer needs. Finally, Team NEO is a regional organization that focuses on Northeast Ohio business attraction and expansion.

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	443	280	0	0	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	25,280	33,900	11	11	0
Construction	7,267	11,494	3	4	1
Education and Health Care Services	59,549	57,684	25	19	-6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	20,361	31,178	9	10	1
Information	5,666	8,068	2	3	1
Manufacturing	28,146	42,362	12	14	2
Other Services	8,830	10,759	4	3	-1
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	27,961	34,376	12	11	-1
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	30,447	46,160	13	15	2
Transportation and Warehousing	8,387	11,340	4	4	0
Wholesale Trade	14,822	23,536	6	8	2
Total	237,159	311,137	--	--	--

Table 40 - Business Activity

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS (Workers), 2011 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

Labor Force

Labor Force	Number of Persons
Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	328,879
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	304,054
Unemployment Rate	7.55
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	21.94
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	5.03

Table 41 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	86,555
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	12,267
Service	24,711
Sales and office	82,488
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	15,782
Production, transportation and material moving	13,848

Table 42 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	191,248	67%
30-59 Minutes	86,430	30%
60 or More Minutes	9,760	3%
Total	***287,438***	***100%***

Table 43 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	Not in Labor Force
Less than high school graduate	9,038	1,670	5,571
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	55,103	5,058	16,226
Some college or Associate's degree	75,395	5,498	16,676
Bachelor's degree or higher	113,550	4,146	17,573

Table 44 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	250	638	729	2,317	6,142
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	6,163	2,665	2,800	7,130	12,287
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	13,845	12,605	15,594	48,260	40,103
Some college, no degree	19,406	15,290	16,539	38,964	20,421
Associate's degree	1,487	6,010	6,582	14,347	3,858
Bachelor's degree	5,772	19,750	21,367	39,032	15,058
Graduate or professional degree	336	10,167	14,657	30,353	11,177

Table 45 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	17,059
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	26,661
Some college or Associate's degree	31,844
Bachelor's degree	46,407
Graduate or professional degree	64,490

Table 46 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Based on the Business Activity table above, what are the major employment sectors within your jurisdiction?

The Cuyahoga Urban County has about 237,000 workers who live in the 51 communities and about 311,000 jobs in those same communities ***(Table 40)***. The largest employment sectors based on share of jobs are Education and Health Care Services (19%), Retail Trade (15%), and Manufacturing (14%). These three sectors represent about 48% (146,000) of all jobs. Other employment sectors representing significant numbers of jobs are Professional/Scientific/Management Services (34,400 jobs/11%), Arts, Entertainment, and Accommodations (33,900 jobs/11%), and Finance/Insurance/Real Estate (31,200 jobs/10%).

When reviewed by the share of workers in Urban County communities, these six largest employment sectors rank in the same order. The three largest sectors, Education and Health Care Services (25%), Retail Trade (13%), and Manufacturing (12%) represent about 50% (118,000) of all workers.

Overall on a percentage basis, there is a balance between workers and jobs in the Urban County. There are more Urban County residents who work in Education and Health Care Services than jobs in that

sector in the Urban County, which is likely attributable to the large hospital/health care networks, school district, and universities located in the City of Cleveland.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

Workforce Needs

Cuyahoga County's Economic Development Plan has quoted Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland research outlining the importance of education and innovation in the income growth of a region. Innovation creates jobs and improves productivity, but it requires an educated and appropriately trained workforce. Improving the overall educational attainment of the Cuyahoga County workforce, as well as ongoing training for new and veteran workers is also a priority. In the Urban County, these needs apply to a number of the important employment sectors discussed in the preceding question, where technical knowledge, continually updated training, and a higher level of management and administrative skills are important.

Infrastructure Needs

The 51 member communities of the Urban County, located throughout Cuyahoga County, are served by a network of highways and arterial roads. These roads are important commuting routes and provide access to various industrial, office, and commercial districts throughout the county, which are employment, shopping, and entertainment hubs.

Roadway investment is an ongoing need for the industrial, office, and commercial districts. Well maintained roads result in less cumulative wear to vehicles of employees, customers, mass transit providers, and delivery firms. In many areas, roadway work must be supplemented with improvements to sidewalks and parking areas, as well as items such as street furniture and plantings, in order to create an inviting shopping/employment area.

Many Urban County communities have ongoing capital plans for infrastructure investments. Funding sources include municipal funds, along with the Ohio Public Works Commission annual grant program.

Cuyahoga County's Economic Development Plan has also recognized the need for sites ready to meet the expansion and relocation plans of companies. Some sites need environmental remediation, while others are obsolete in terms of modern commercial, office, or manufacturing layout. In response, the County is working to increase funding toward the goal of having more sites ready for development when needed.

Describe any major changes that may have an economic impact, such as planned local or regional public or private sector investments or initiatives that have affected or may affect job and business growth opportunities during the planning period. Describe any needs for workforce development, business support or infrastructure these changes may create.

With the new County Charter and form of government enacted in 2011, the economic development mission for Cuyahoga County, through its five-year plan, has identified job creation and economic growth as a fundamental government purpose. The mission has been to improve the County's global competitiveness through strategic investments that foster economic growth and create vibrant, healthy and welcoming places for businesses and residents to prosper.

The Cuyahoga County Department of Development is charged with driving this economic development activity, working with businesses and development projects of all sizes, through the County's comprehensive Western Reserve Fund Initiative and its various lending and grant programs. Job creation is accomplished by offering borrowers and projects funding through a portfolio of gap-financing products at below-market rates and terms. Subordinated low-interest loans are made available for business expansion, property acquisition, innovation and accelerated growth, real estate development and reutilization. The Department's Economic Development Division runs a seasoned internal lending operation for this broad spectrum of business and economic expansion needs. It also works closely with and consults regularly the area's key regional development entities, such as the Greater Cleveland Partnership and Team NEO to respond to large scale attraction opportunities to the County. Overall, since inception, the Initiative has closed over 90 loans, creating 3,000 jobs and retaining 5,000 jobs throughout the County.

Scans of local and regional needs have identified small businesses, innovation and entrepreneurship as keystones to creating higher-paying jobs, as well as delivering better and more effective products, processes, services, technologies, and ideas to the marketplace. Within these broad categories are a cadre of County loan programs specifically targeted to micro-enterprises, startups, and high-growth ventures - done sometimes in partnership with intermediary entities with the capacity to best manage these specialized needs. To augment its core economic development lending operation and capacity, the County works with these external experts in the delivery of capital to higher risk business and developer needs. For example, MAGNET and JumpStart, Inc. partner with the County on startup incubation and innovation loans. The National Development Council manages the Grow Cuyahoga Fund for certain SBA-guaranteed lending activity. The SBA works with the County on targeted municipally based small business lending, and the Economic & Community Development Institute (ECDI) manages its micro-enterprise loan program.

The County has its long-standing efforts toward the assessment and clean-up of Cuyahoga County's vast number of underutilized and contaminated brownfield properties. Through its Community Assessment Initiative (CAI) program, it provides grant-subsidized environmental assessment services from qualified private consulting firms to potential users desiring to redevelop contaminated sites. This is often the critical jumpstart needed for redevelopment of these vacant or underutilized properties utilizing

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remediation funding resources additionally offered by or through the County such as Brownfield Redevelopment Fund loans, Brownfield Revolving Loan Fund supplemental grants, and Targeted Brownfield Assessment grants.

In addition, the County works closely with the Ohio Means Jobs (formerly Employment Connection) program in offering Western Reserve Fund Incumbent Worker Training funding opportunities to businesses, as well as requiring its borrowers to enter Workforce Cooperation Agreements which entail consulting with Ohio Means Jobs for filling job vacancies and utilizing various training programs provided by the program.

How do the skills and education of the current workforce correspond to employment opportunities in the jurisdiction?

Workers employed in Urban County communities are a combination of persons who also reside within the Urban County or travel into its member communities to work. Regardless of a worker's home community, the workforce issues are similar. The dominant issue is the ongoing need for more education and training.

Tables 45 and 46, showing data from the 2007-11 American Community Survey, emphasize the correlation of education and employment, along with the generational change that is occurring in the Urban County. Looking at the ratio of employed to unemployed persons in the labor force, roughly one out of five persons with a high school degree or less were unemployed. The number of unemployed persons dropped to one-in-fourteen for persons with some college or Associate's degree, and one-in twenty-seven for persons with a bachelor's degree or higher. The attainment of additional education beyond high school is beneficial, and in many situations essential, for the diverse fields represented among Urban County residents. Generationally, 54% of Urban County residents age 65 years and over have educational attainment of a high school degree or less, compared to 24% of residents age 25-44. Conversely, 54% of Urban County residents age 25-44 have an Associate's, Bachelor's, or graduate/professional degree, compared to 28% of residents age 65 and over. In addition, ACS data also showed that for the most recent twelve month period, Urban County residents with a Bachelor's degree earned 74% more than a person with only a high school degree ($46,407 vs. $26,661).

Describe any current workforce training initiatives, including those supported by Workforce Investment Boards, community colleges and other organizations. Describe how these efforts will support the jurisdiction's Consolidated Plan.

There are a variety of workforce training initiatives and opportunities available for Urban County residents and workers that focus on various employment sectors. For example, programs at Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland State University, and John Carroll University offer professional continuing education courses and MBA degree programs designed to be pursued on a part-time basis. Other training sources include:

Cuyahoga Community College

The College's Workforce and Economic Development Division focuses on employee training programs and professional development. There are ten programs offered through the Center of Health Industry Solutions, multiple information technology programs, plus courses in accounting and finance, business, and teaching and education.

The Corporate College provides professional training and development customized for individual businesses. Programs are delivered either off-site at the company facility or on-site at one of the Corporate College campuses.

OhioMeansJobs|Cleveland-Cuyahoga County (OMJ|CC)

OMJ|CC is a collaborative workforce system of the City of Cleveland and Cuyahoga County that assists both employers and job seekers. The Area 3 Workforce Investment Board (WIB) serves as the advisory body for the City of Cleveland and Cuyahoga County Departments of Workforce Development. The system uses a demand-based model driven by employer needs. Both on-the-job training and new hire programs exist. The Workforce Investment Act (WIA) Certified Training Providers includes healthcare training.

Northeast Ohio Council on Higher Education (NOCHE)

NOCHE's 16-county coverage area encompasses about 30 higher education institutions that enroll more than 226,000 degree-seeking students and grant more than 35,000 certificates and degrees annually. NOCHE focuses on talent development programs linking the higher education and business communities to enhance college access and completion; address workforce needs; and promote and facilitate experiential learning, which connects classroom learning with professional practice for students and improves recruitment and retention efforts for employers.

Team NEO

Team NEO is a regional, private-sector organization that focuses on business attraction and expansion into eighteen counties in Northeast Ohio. Team Neo emphasizes that the strong regional history of innovation and traditional manufacturing has evolved into advanced manufacturing and focuses on the following key industries in the Cleveland region: aerospace and aviation, automotive, biomedical/medical devices, food processing, headquarters and professional services, instruments/controls and electronics, information technology, metal production and fabrication, oil and gas, and polymers and materials.

Goodwill Industries of Greater Cleveland and East Central Ohio, Inc.

Goodwill Industries provides a comprehensive set of services designed to improve employment skills, including: vocational evaluation, career counseling, work-related skills training, jobs seeking assistance, as well as operating a Center for Entrepreneurial Success.

Does your jurisdiction participate in a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS)?

No

If so, what economic development initiatives are you undertaking that may be coordinated with the Consolidated Plan? If not, describe other local/regional plans or initiatives that impact economic growth.

Other local/regional plans or initiatives that impact economic growth:

Economic Development Plan - Cuyahoga County

This plan, updated annually by Cuyahoga County government, focuses on the areas of innovation, investment, collaboration, and education as themes for County economic development decisions. Although primarily intended to be implemented with funds other than dollars provided by HUD, the Plan emphasizes that investments should create high-quality, well-connected places, ensure access to and preparation for jobs and careers, and accelerate business growth. The Consolidated Plan Strategic Plan goals, using HUD funds, reinforce these investment objectives of the Cuyahoga County Economic Development Plan. http://development.cuyahogacounty.us/en-US/EDCPlan-ExeSummary-053111.aspx

Rebuilding as One: A Common Sense Approach to Housing In Cuyahoga County - Northeast Ohio First Suburbs Consortium

This 2013 report outlines issues and strategies to address housing issues, particularly in the Cuyahoga County suburbs that geographically form the first ring of development beyond Cleveland. Building on the Cuyahoga County Economic Development Plan goal of creating high-quality, well-connected places that provide our residents with great communities to live, work, and play, the report emphasizes strategies focusing on the four policy areas of preserving older housing stock, reducing vacancy and blight, tax base strengthening, and promoting stability. The Consolidated Plan Strategic Plan goals focus significant housing funds on investment in existing housing through rehabilitation and homebuyer programs plus code enforcement, which reinforce the strategies of the Rebuilding as One report. http://www.organizeohio.org/uploads/2/8/7/7/2877533/fsc_county_housing_policy_agenda.pdf

Vibrant NEO 2040 - Northeast Ohio Sustainable Communities Consortium Initiative

Funded by a HUD/USDOT/USEPA Partnership for Sustainable Communities Initiative grant, this twelve county regional project guided by 33 organizations developed a vision for the future of Northeast Ohio. The eight objectives include promoting investment in established communities, developing the regional economy with accessible employment opportunities, and enhancing the regional transportation network. The Consolidated Plan Strategic Plan goals focus on investing funds in housing, businesses, and infrastructure in developed neighborhoods, commercial districts, and industrial areas, which reinforce the goals of Vibrant NEO 2040. http://vibrantneo.org

Western Reserve Plan - Cuyahoga County

This 2012 document approved by Cuyahoga County government is a framework for addressing the issue of consolidating and improving service delivery among the many communities in the county. The plan contains 12 key areas including incorporating economic inclusion as a guiding principle in economic development strategies, adopting a collaborative approach to the foreclosure crisis and its aftermath, and aligning and coordinating public and private resources to address human service needs. The Consolidated Plan Strategic Plan goals focus on investing funds in economic opportunities, housing programs, and public services for low-and moderate-income individuals and families, which reinforce the goals of the Western Reserve Plan. http://www.westernreserveplan.org

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

Are there areas where households with multiple housing problems are concentrated? (include a definition of "concentration")

HUD defines “housing problems” as one or more of the following:

Substandard Housing – Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities.

Overcrowded – Housing more than 1.01 persons per room excluding bathrooms, porches, foyers, halls or half rooms.

Housing Cost Burden – Housing costs that are more than 30% of a household’s total gross income. For renters, cost includes rent paid plus utilities. For owners, cost includes mortgage payments, taxes, insurance, and utilities.

Household Has No/Negative Income – A household whose income is zero or negative due to self-employment, dividends, and net rental income.

A “concentration” of multiple housing problems can be defined as households who experience multiple housing problems at a greater rate (10 percentage points or greater) than the households for the Cuyahoga Housing Consortium. The CPD Maps Reports showed that of the 353,812 households in the Consortium, 33.03% (116,860 households) had one or more of the above “housing problems.” Cost burden was the problem cited by most households having one or more “housing problems.”

For the Consortium as a whole, only a small percent of households lived in housing that was substandard (0.8%) or in over-crowded conditions (0.5%), however ***Maps-Percent of Extreme Low, Low, and Moderate Income Households with Substandard Housing or Overcrowding*** show that percentages varied by Census Tract. Investment in the housing stock is still needed. The main period of housing construction in the Consortium as a whole was 1950-1979, when about 55% of the housing units were built. These units are now 35-64 years old, and may require systems replacement and a significant rehabilitation investment.

Maps-Percent and Concentration of Extreme Low Income (ELI), Low Income (LI), and Moderate Income (MI) Households with Any Housing Problems show that there was a 43.03% or greater (33.03% plus 10 percentage points) concentration of:

ELI Households with one or more housing problems, which occurred in all Consortium census tracts ***except*** CTs 9811, 1343, 1381.05, 1381.07, 1403.02, 1408, 1414, 1525.02, 1531.07, 1608, 1616, 1712.05, 1712.06, 1741.06, 1774.06, 1791.01, 1833, 1841.03, 1841.06, 1852.01, 1861.03, 1891.07, 1905.04 (part), 1923, 1939 (part), 1945, and 1958.

LI Households with one or more housing problems, which occurred in all Consortium census tracts ***except*** CTs 9811, 1341, 1342.04, 1342.06, 1343, 1371.02, 1381.05, 1381.07, 1403.02, 1408, 1522.02, 1526.04, 1531.06, 1531.07, 1543, 1545.02, 1546.03, 1561.02, 1608, 1610, 1616, 1711.03, 1712.05, 1712.06, 1731.05, 1741.06, 1742.04, 1751.05, 1751.06, 1762, 1771.03, 1771.04, 1773.04, 1774.06, 1775.01, 1775.03, 1775.04, 1775.05, 1776.05, 1776.09, 1791.01, 1801.04, 1811, 1812.03, 1821.05, 1841.06, 1852.02, 1891.07, 1905.04, 1923, 1939 (part), and 1957 (part).

MI Households with one or more housing problems, **which occurred in** CTs 1301.03, 1301.04, 1301.05, 1311.02, 1311.03, 1311.04, 1321, 1401, 1403.01, 1404, 1405, 1406, 1407.01, 1407.02, 1409, 1410, 1411, 1412, 1413, 1414, 1415, 1416.01, 1417, 1523.03, 1525.01, 1526.03, 1527.01, 1527.02, 1542, 1544, 1547, 1551.01, 1602, 1615, 1617, 1618, 1701.02, 1702.01, 1702.02, 1711.02, 1711.04, 1712.03, 1731.04, 1731.07, 1741.04, 1741.05, 1742.05, 1761, 1781.01, 1791.01, 1791.02, 1801.02, 1801.03, 1811, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834.01, 1834.02, 1835.02, 1836.03, 1836.04, 1836.05, 1841.05, 1841.08, 1851.01, 1851.02, 1851.04, 1852.03, 1861.04, 1862.01, 1862.02, 1862.03, 1862.05, 1862.06, 1871.03, 1871.05, 1871.06, 1881.04, 1881.07, 1891.05, 1891.08, 1891.11, 1891.12, 1905.02, 1905.04 (part), 1939 (part), 1943, 1945, 1948, 1949, 1957 (part), 1958 (part), 1959, 1960, and 1963 (part).

Are there any areas in the jurisdiction where racial or ethnic minorities or low-income families are concentrated? (include a definition of "concentration")

A concentration of racial/ethnic persons or low-income households can be defined as person/household racial or income types that occur in an area at a greater rate (10 percentage points or greater) than the person/household types for the Cuyahoga Housing Consortium.

The CPD Maps Reports for the Consortium, prepared by HUD, show a concentration for the following:

Black or African American

Of the 849,245 persons in the Consortium, 17.44% (148,099 persons) were Black or African American. Using the above-cited definition of “concentration,” there was a 27.44% or greater (17.44% plus 10 percentage points) “concentration” of Black or African Americans living in CTs 1311.02, 1321, 1322, 1323.01, 1323.02, 1331.03, 1331.04, 1401, 1403.01, 1403.02, 1404, 1405, 1406, 1407.01, 1407.02, 1408, 1409, 1410, 1416.02, 1521.01, 1521.02, 1522.01, 1522.02, 1523.01, 1523.02, 1523.03, 1524, 1525.01, 1525.02, 1526.03, 1526.04, 1527.01, 1527.02, 1527.03, 1541, 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545.01, 1545.02, 1546.01, 1547, 1711.02, 1711.03, 1711.04, 1712.03, 1712.04, 1712.05, 1712.06, 1801.02, 1801.03, 1801.04, 1834.01, 1834.02, 1835.01, 1835.02, 1836.03, 1836.04, 1836.05, 1836.06, 1851.01, 1851.02, 1851.03, 1852.01, 1852.02, 1871.03, 1871.04, 1881.03, 1881.04, 1881.05, 1881.06, 1881.07, 1938, 1939, 1948, 1956, 1957, 1960, 1962, and 1964 (part) ***(Maps-Percent and Concentration of Black or African Americans)***.

Asian

Of the 849,245 persons in the Consortium, 3.16% (26,794 persons) were Asian. Using the above-cited definition of "concentration," there was a 13.16% or greater (3.16% plus 10 percentage points) "concentration" of Asians living in CTs 1721.03, 1731.06, 1831, 1841.05, 1841.08, and 1891.12 ***(Maps-Percent and Concentration of Asians)***.

Hispanic or Latino Origin

Of the 849,245 persons in the Consortium, 2.54% (21,582 persons) were persons of Hispanic or Latino Origin. Using the above-cited definition of "concentration," there was a 12.54% or greater (2.54% plus 10 percentage points) "concentration" of persons of Hispanic or Latino Origin living in CTs 1342.05, 1371.01, 1406, and 1964 (part) ***(Maps-Percent and Concentration of Persons of Hispanic or Latino Origin)***.

Two or More Races

Of the 849,245 persons in the Consortium, 1.40% (11,914 persons) were persons of two or more races. Using the above-cited definition of "concentration," there was an 11.40% or greater (1.40% plus 10 percentage points) "concentration" of persons of two or more races living in CT 1406 ***(Maps-Percent and Concentration of Persons of Two or More Races)***.

Low Income Households

Of the 353,812 households in the Consortium, 19.28% of households had incomes that were 0-50% of the HUD Area Median Family Income (HAMFI) (33,014 Extremely Low Income [ELI] Households with incomes that were 0-30% of HAMFI and 35,193 Low Income [LI] Households with incomes that were 31-50% of HAMFI). Using the above-cited definition of "concentration," there was a 29.28% or greater (19.28% plus 10 percentage points) "concentration" of Low Income Households (households with incomes 0-50% of HAMFI) living in CTs 1331.03, 1401, 1403.01, 1407.01, 1407.02, 1408, 1410, 1411, 1522.01, 1525.01, 1525.02, 1526.03, 1526.04, 1527.01, 1527.02, 1542, 1543, 1606.01, 1606.02, 1605, 1607, 1615, 1616, 1617, 1618, 1711.02, 1711.04, 1712.03, 1712.04, 1771.01, 1771.03, 1773.04, 1782.04, 1801.04, 1834.02, 1836.03, 1861.06, 1881.04, 1881.05, 1881.07, 1938, 1939 (part), 1948, and 1962 ***(Maps-Percent and Concentration of Low Income Households)***.

What are the characteristics of the market in these areas/neighborhoods?

The areas with concentrations of Black/African Americans are located primarily in the northeastern and southeastern portions of Cuyahoga County, including the Consortium ***(Map-Concentration of Black or African Americans)***. Almost three-quarters of the households in these areas have median household incomes that are significantly below the County's median household income of $49,939 (2007-11 ACS). Over three-quarters of the households also have higher poverty rates, and two-thirds have higher

unemployment rates when compared to the Consortium's rates of 9.5% poverty and 8% unemployment. In terms of housing, some of the areas of "concentration" listed above exhibit higher vacancy rates than the Consortium rate of 8.5%. Most of the areas had high percentages of older rental housing stock that exceeded the Consortium's percentage. Most of the areas exhibited median rents that were below the County's median rent of $592, and most of the home values were below the County's median value of $134,900.

The areas with concentrations of Asians are scattered around the county in Mayfield Heights, Middleburg Heights, Shaker Heights, Solon, and Westlake ***(Map-Concentration of Asians)***. Most of the households in these areas have median household incomes that are significantly above the County's median household income of $49,939 (2007-11 ACS). Most areas also have much lower poverty and unemployment rates when compared to the Consortium's rates of 9.5% poverty and 8% unemployment. In terms of housing, most of the areas of "concentration" listed above exhibited lower vacancy rates than the Consortium rate of 8.5%. About half of the areas listed had percentages of older rental housing stock that were similar to the Consortium's percentage; housing was newer in the remaining areas. All of the areas listed exhibited median rents that were significantly higher than the County's median rent of $592, and most of the home values were much higher than the County's median value of $134,900.

While most of the persons of Hispanic/Latino origin live on the west side of Cleveland, the Consortium communities with concentrations include Berea, Brooklyn, Cleveland Heights, and Linndale ***(Map-Concentration of Persons of Hispanic or Latino Origin)***. The median household income in two of the four census tracts is below the County's median household income of $49,939 (2007-11 ACS). There are also higher poverty and unemployment rates than the Consortium rate of 9.5% poverty and 8% unemployment. In terms of housing, most of the areas of "concentration" listed exhibited higher vacancy rates than the Consortium rate of 8.5%. Most of the areas had high percentages of older rental housing stock that exceeded the Consortium's percentage. Most of the areas exhibited median rents that were below the County's median rent of $592, and half of the home values were below the County's median value of $134,900.

The Consortium communities with concentrations of low income households include Bedford Heights, Cleveland Heights, Euclid, Garfield Heights, Highland Hills, Lakewood, Maple Heights, North Randall, Parma, Parma Heights, Shaker Heights, Strongsville, Richmond Heights, Warrensville Heights, and Woodmere ***(Map-Concentration of Low Income Households)***. Most of the areas had median household incomes that were below the County's median household income of $49,939 (2007-11 ACS). There are also significantly higher poverty and higher unemployment rates than the Consortium rate of 9.5% poverty and 8% unemployment. In terms of housing, most of the areas of "concentration" listed exhibited higher vacancy rates than the Consortium rate of 8.5%. Most of the areas had high percentages of older rental housing stock that exceeded the Consortium's percentage. Only about one-third of the areas exhibited median rents that were below the County's median rent of $592, and three-quarters of the home values were below the County's median value of $134,900.

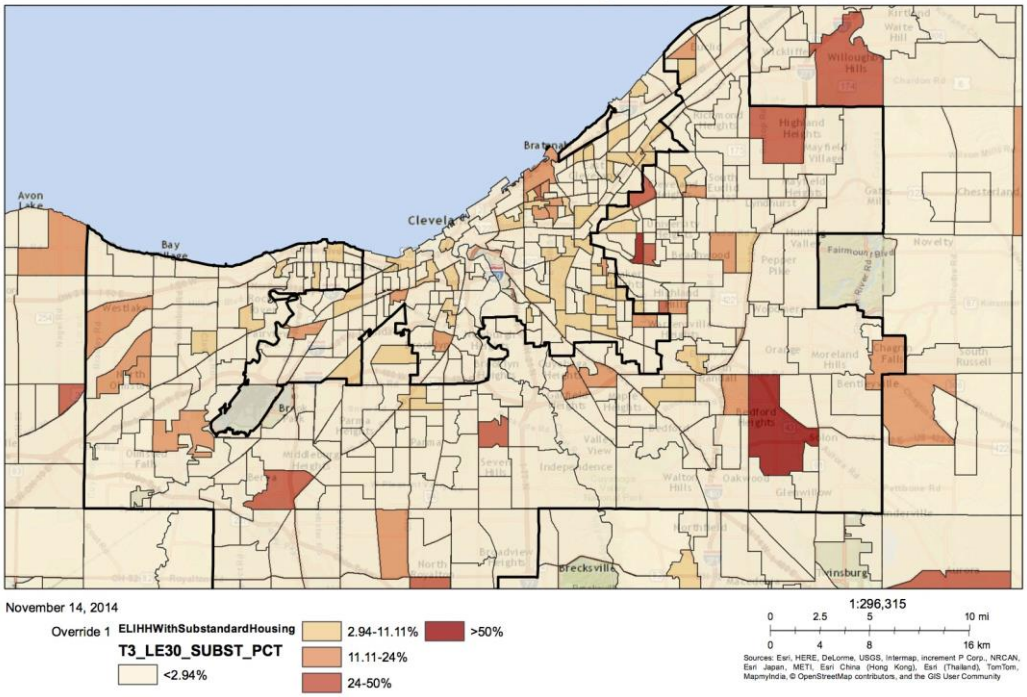
Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

Housing located in these neighborhoods offers a broad range of options in terms of types and prices. Easy access to commercial shopping, employment centers, schools, libraries, municipal and regional parks, recreational activities and services add to the quality of life. Another major asset is excellent access – both in terms of proximity to major highways and arterial roads – as well as to the Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority public transportation network, making access to employment in Cleveland and other surrounding communities quick and convenient.

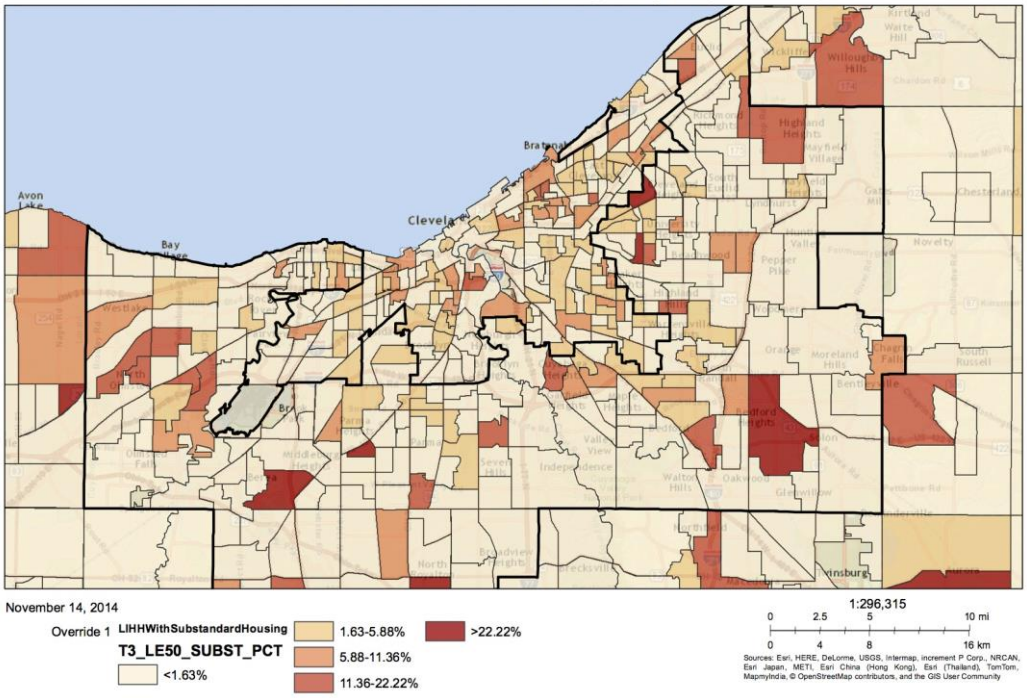
Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

There are strategic opportunities in many of these areas that relate to one or more of the major planning and public infrastructure projects mentioned in ***MA-45 Non-Homeless Community Development Assets,*** including capital planning for infrastructure improvements, economic development, and brownfields remediation. The County's economic development plan emphasizes job creation and economic growth and can capitalize on the various assets of these areas to foster place-based economic growth in cooperation with the private sector. Funding for this program uses local, non-federal resources. There are also strategic opportunities in terms of housing. Cuyahoga County rehabilitation and homebuyer programs, using CDBG and HOME resources, are frequently utilized in these areas, which improves residential neighborhood stability. In addition, the Cuyahoga County Department of Development structures its programs to both create opportunities and respond to possibilities to enhance existing assets. For example, some of these areas qualify for funding through the Competitive Municipal Grant program, with CDBG funding, which results in improvements to infrastructure and public facilities. The Department of Development also encourages comprehensive planning in its 51 member communities, so that the impact of projects and funding can produce enhanced results.

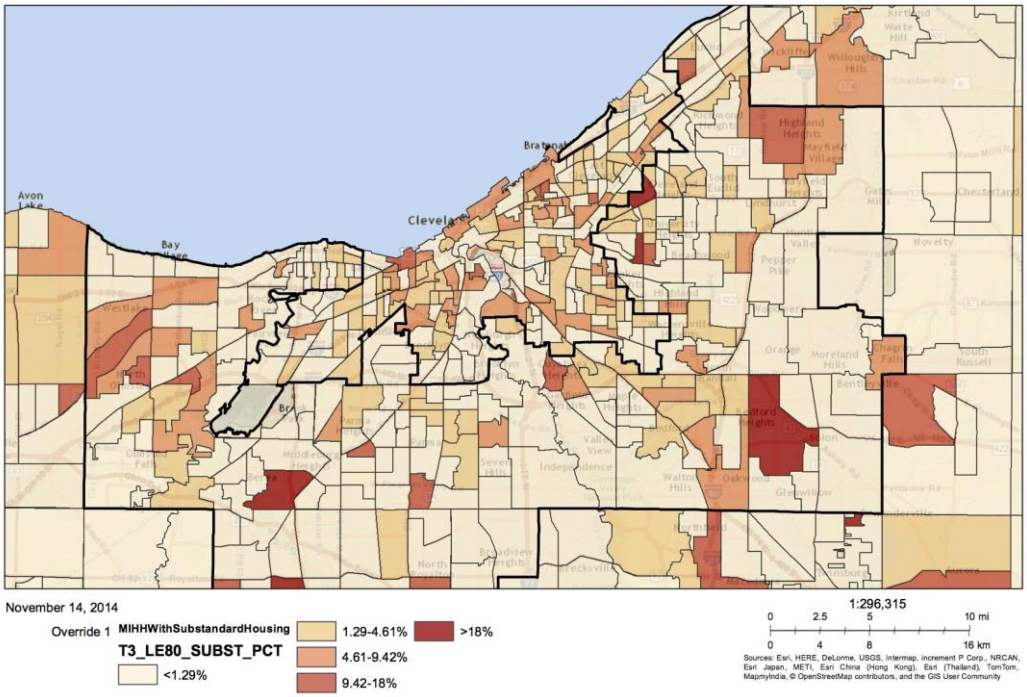
Percent of ELI Households with Substandard Housing - Cuyahoga Housing Consortium



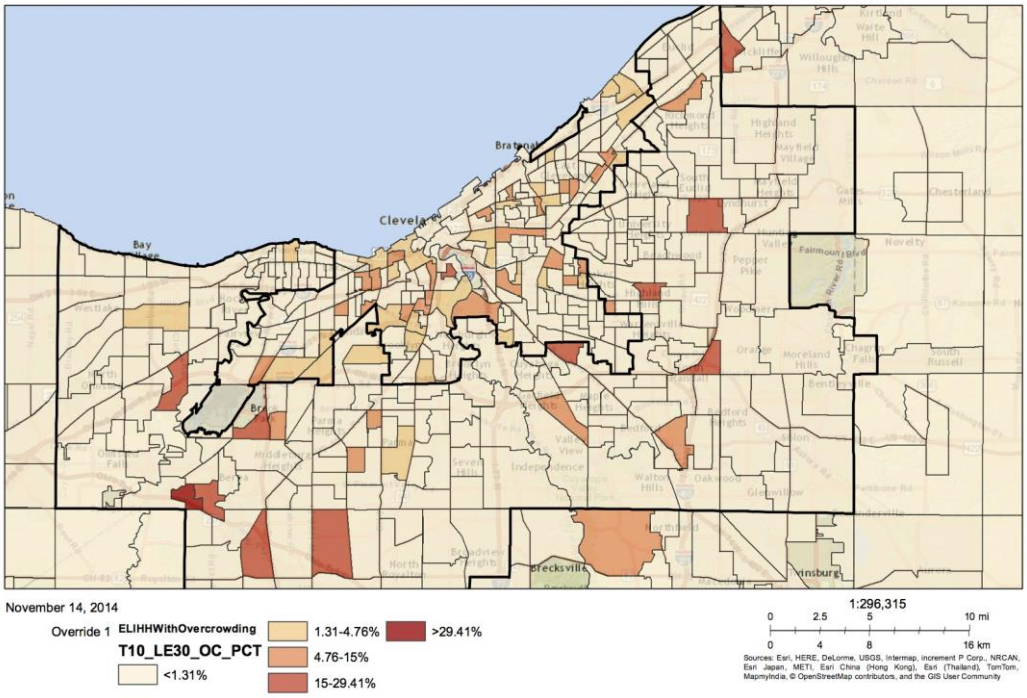
Percent of LI Households with Substandard Housing - Cuyahoga Housing Consortium



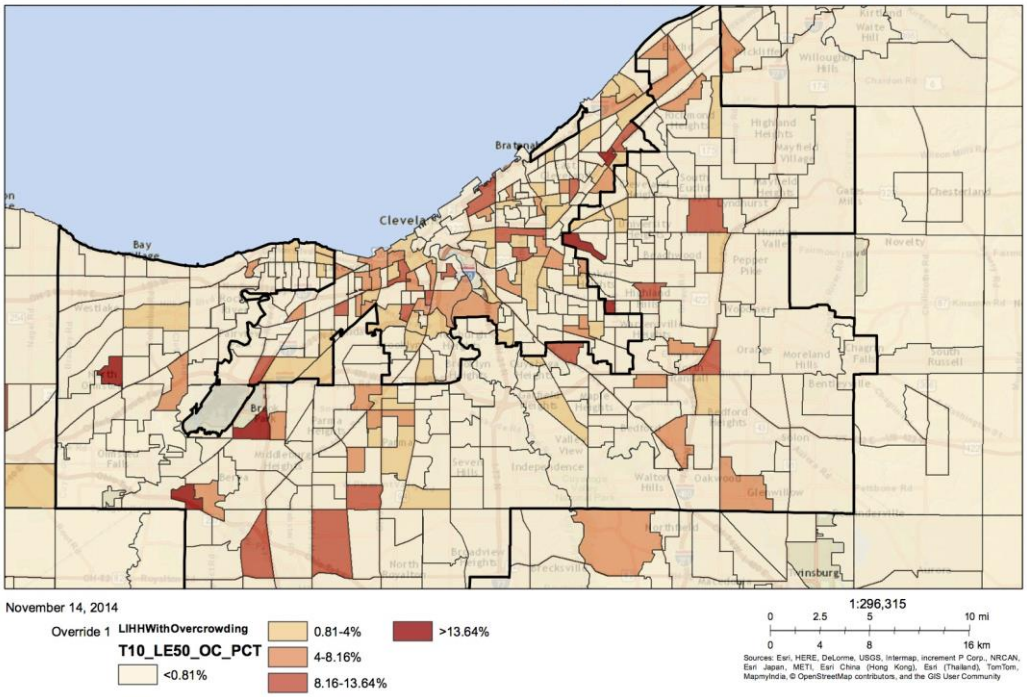
Percent of MI Households with Substandard Housing - Cuyahoga Housing Consortium



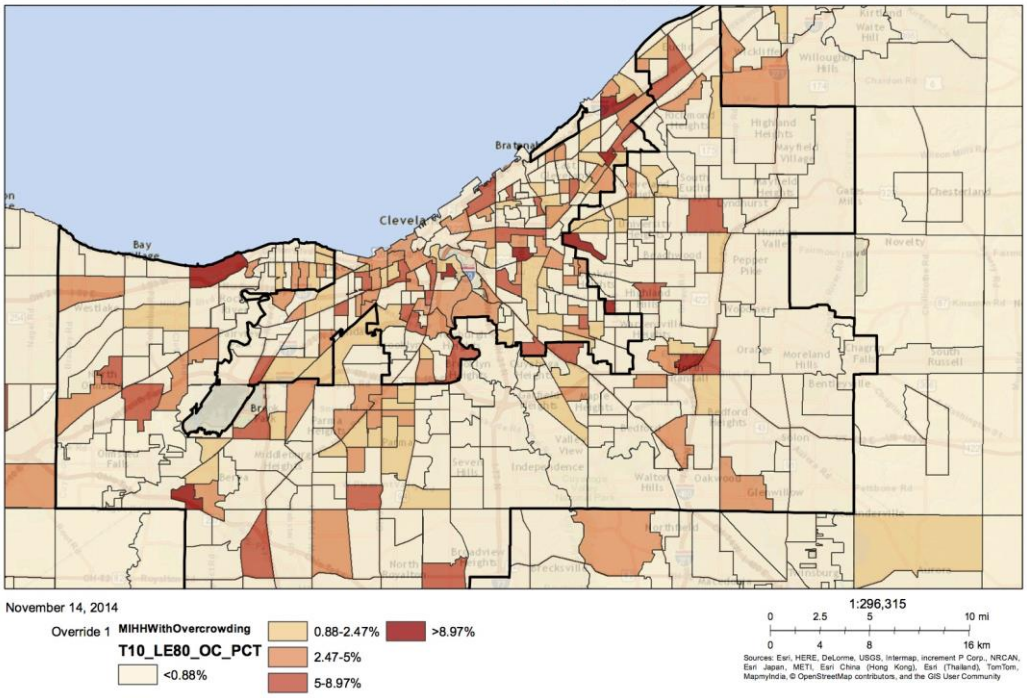
Percent of ELI Households with Overcrowding - Cuyahoga Housing Consortium



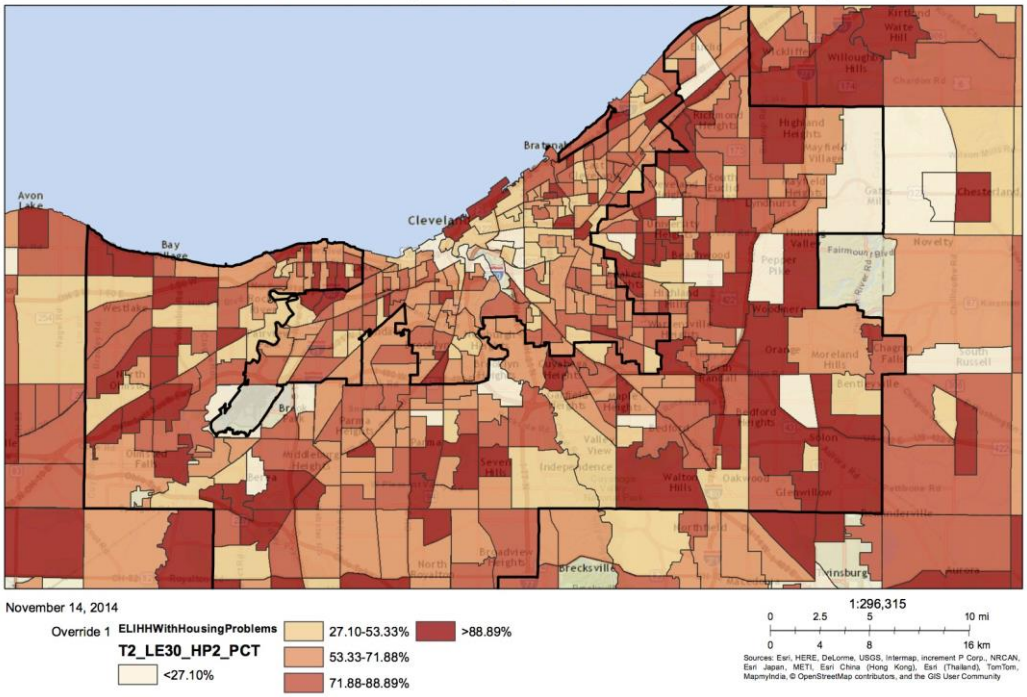
Percent of LI Households with Overcrowding - Cuyahoga Housing Consortium



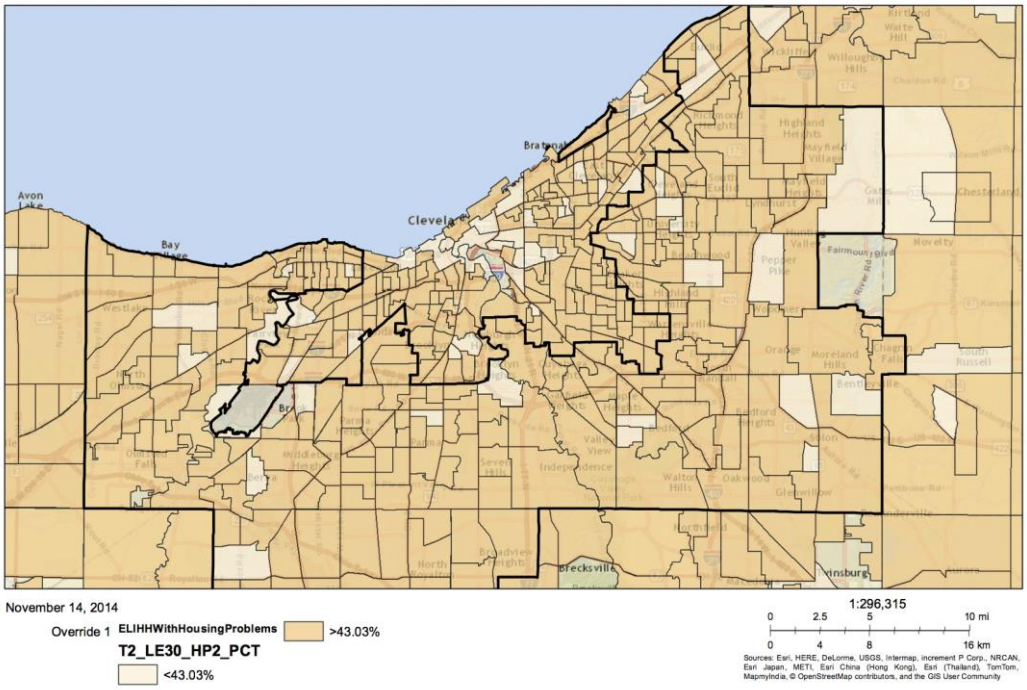
Percent of MI Households with Overcrowding - Cuyahoga Housing Consortium



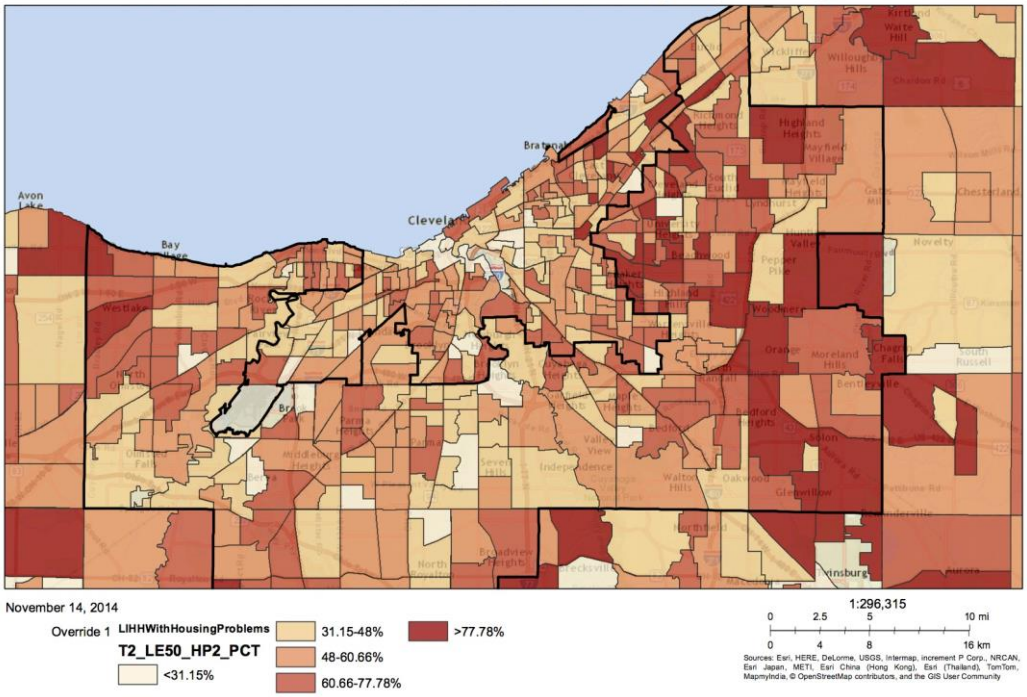
Percent of ELI Households with Any Housing Problems - Cuyahoga Housing Consortium



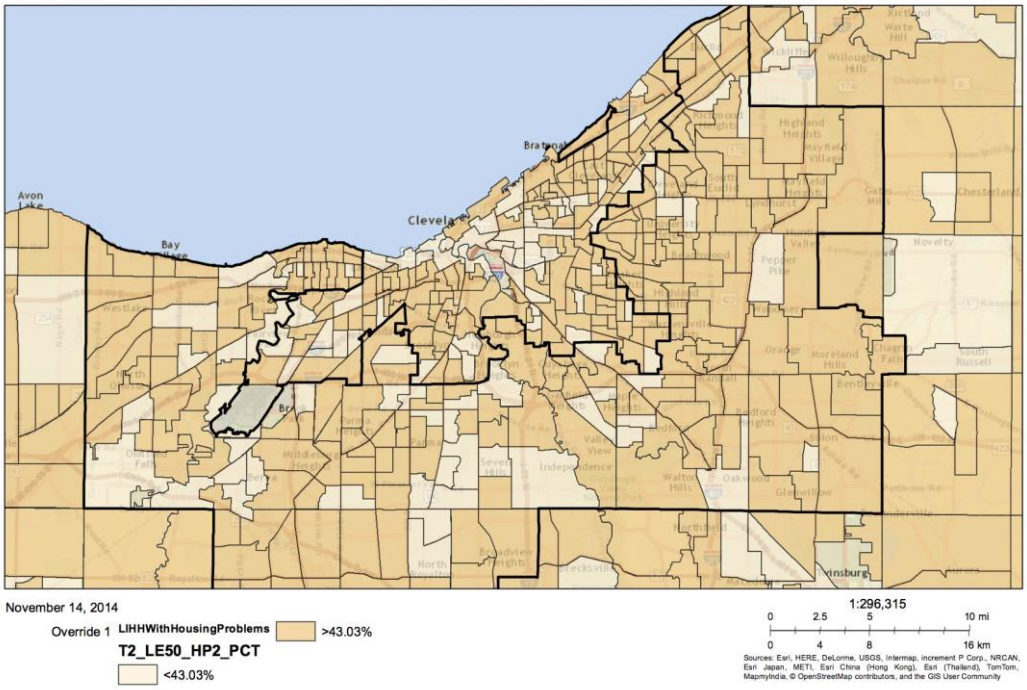
Concentration of ELI Households with Any Housing Problems - Cuyahoga Housing Consortium



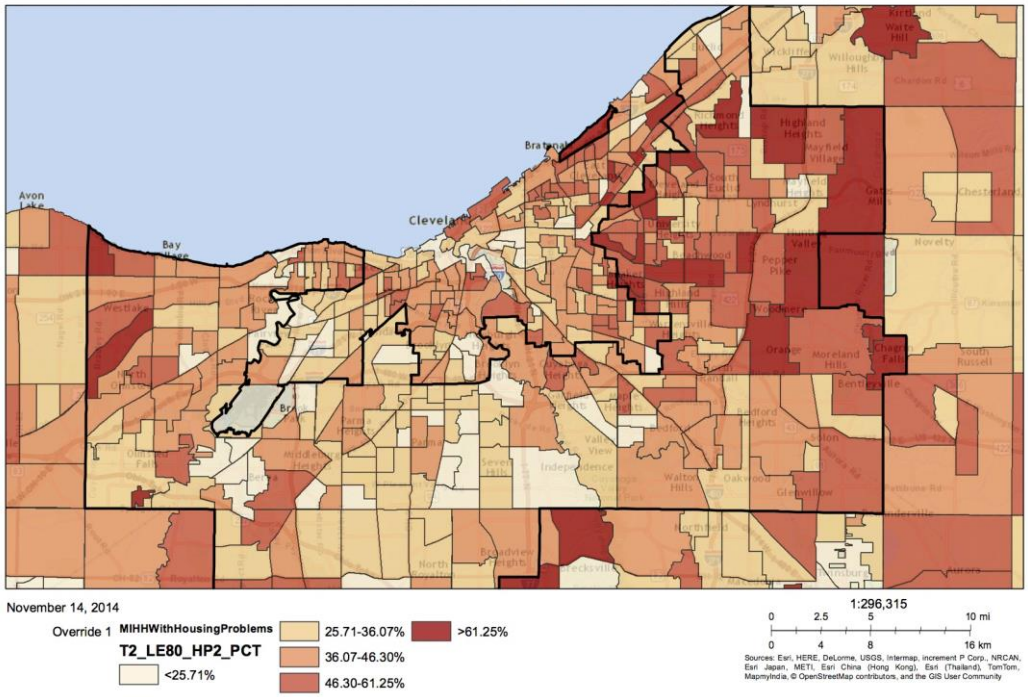
Percent of LI Households with Any Housing Problems - Cuyahoga Housing Consortium



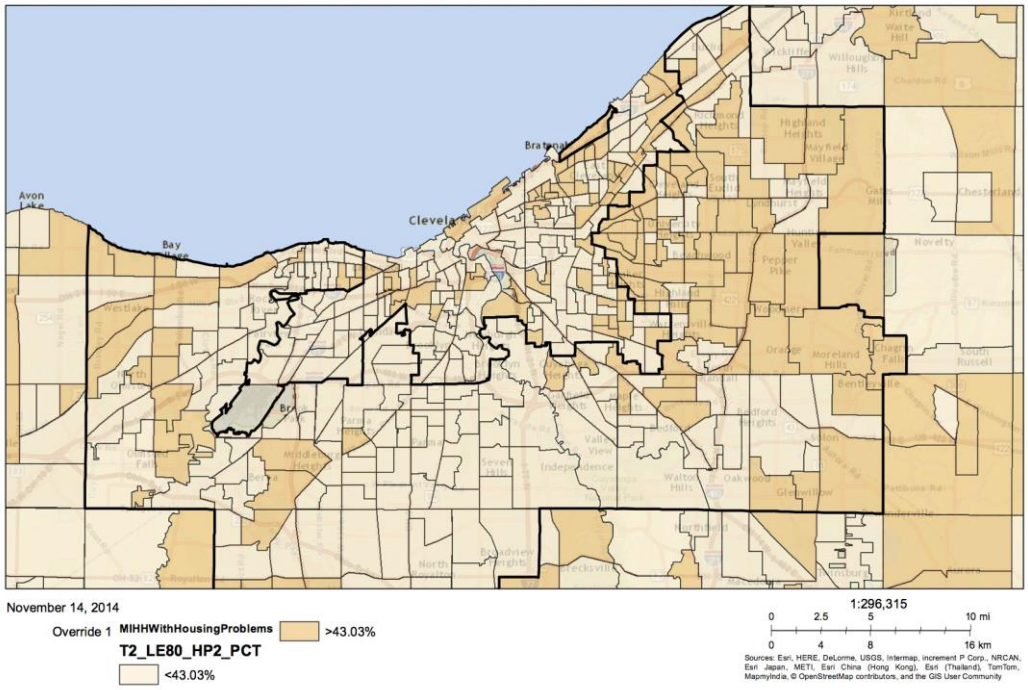
Concentration of LI Households with Any Housing Problems - Cuyahoga Housing Consortium



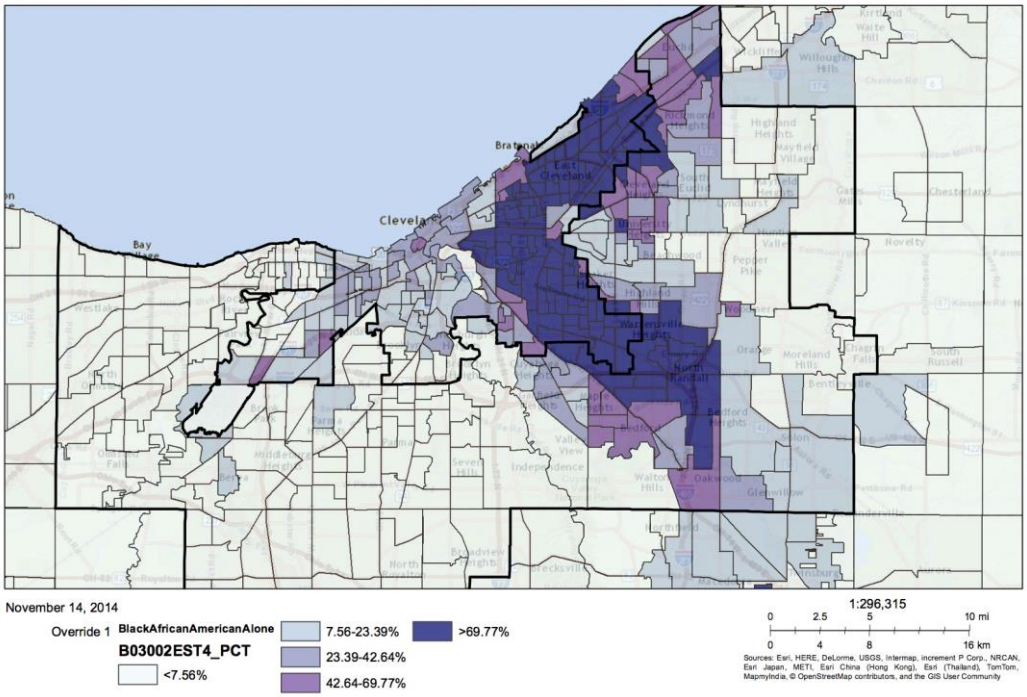
Percent of MI Households with Any Housing Problems - Cuyahoga Housing Consortium



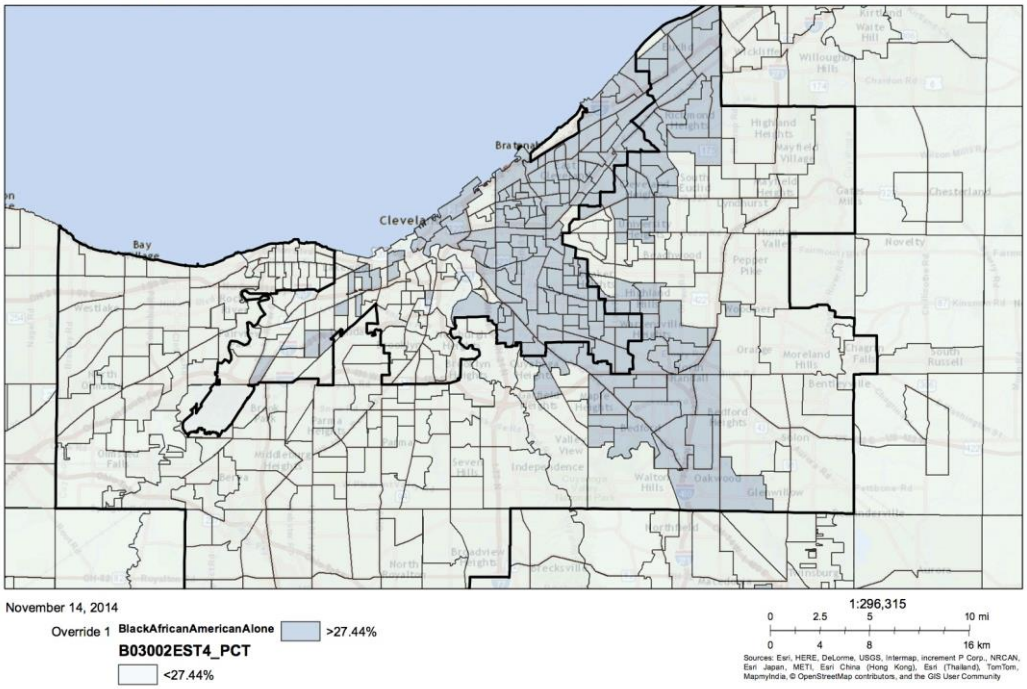
Concentration of MI Households with Any Housing Problems - Cuyahoga Housing Consortium



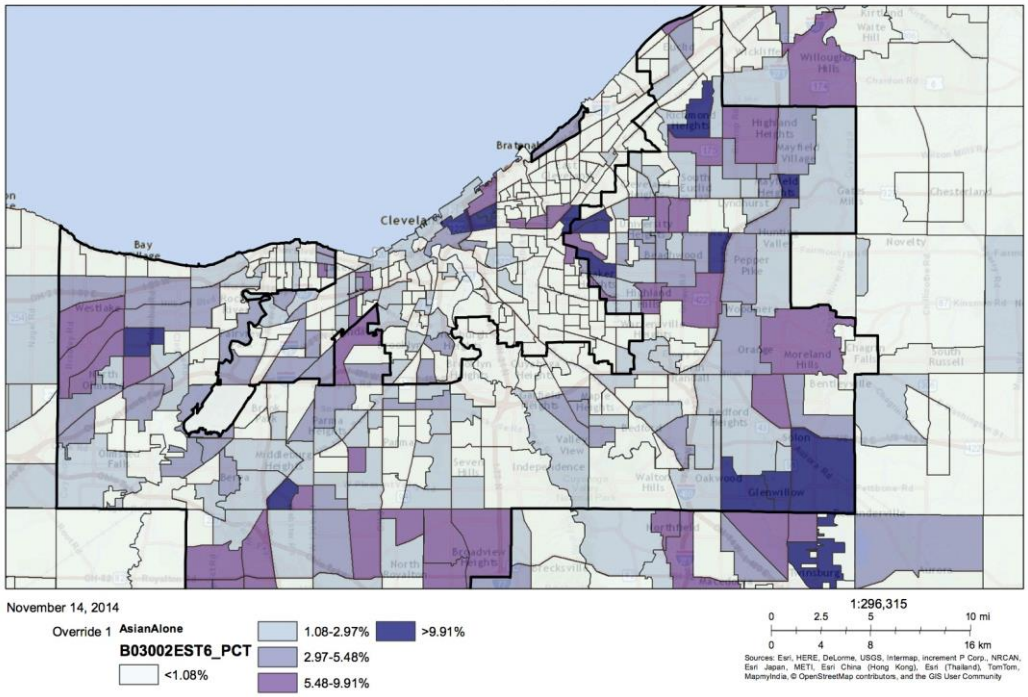
Percent Black or African Americans Alone - Cuyahoga Housing Consortium



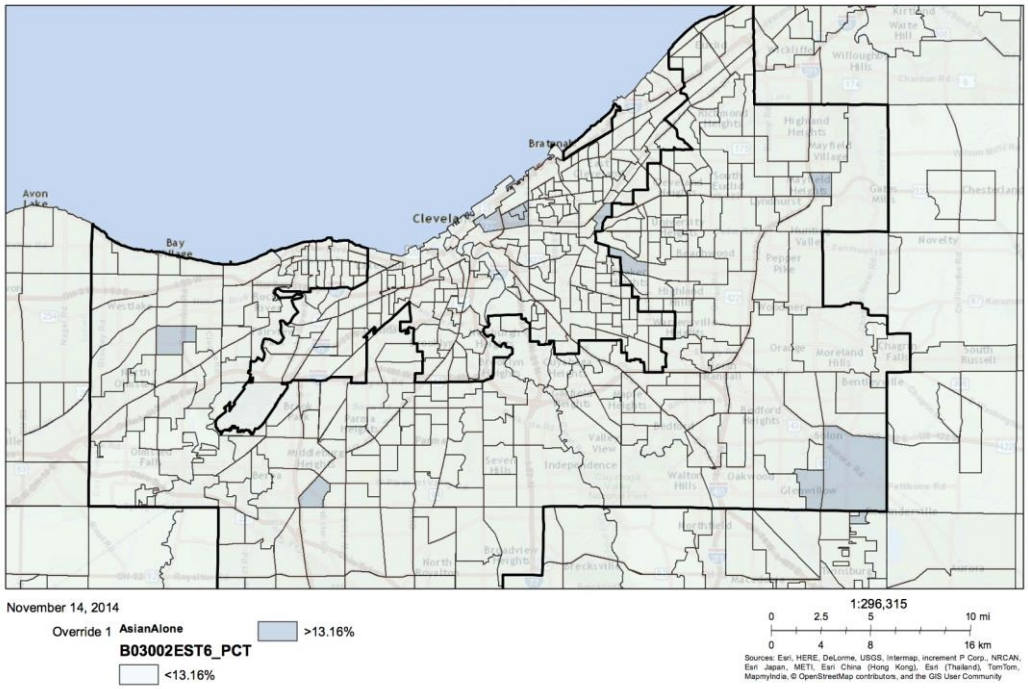
Concentration of Percent Black or African Americans Alone - Cuyahoga Housing Consortium



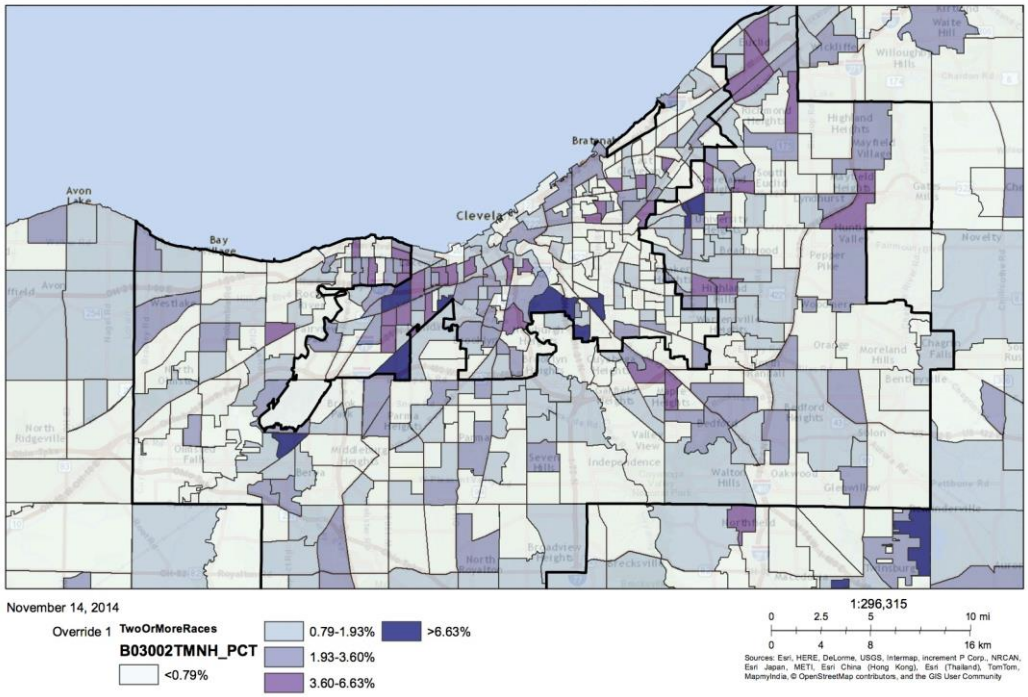
Percent Asians Alone - Cuyahoga Housing Consortium



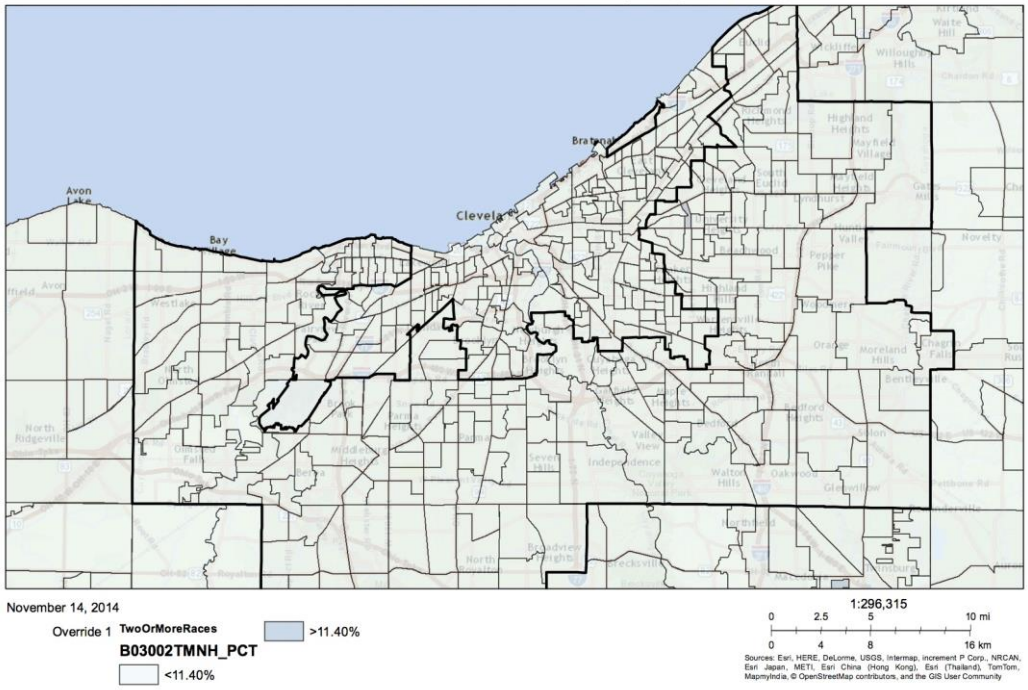
Concentration of Asians - Cuyahoga Housing Consortium



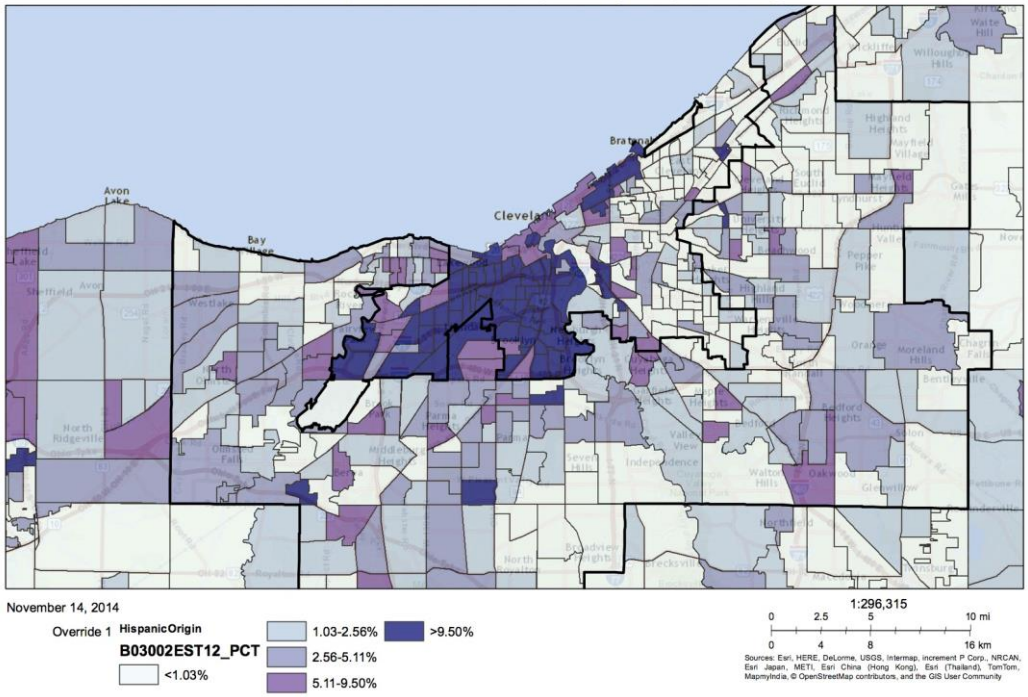
Percent Persons of Two or More Races - Cuyahoga Housing Consortium



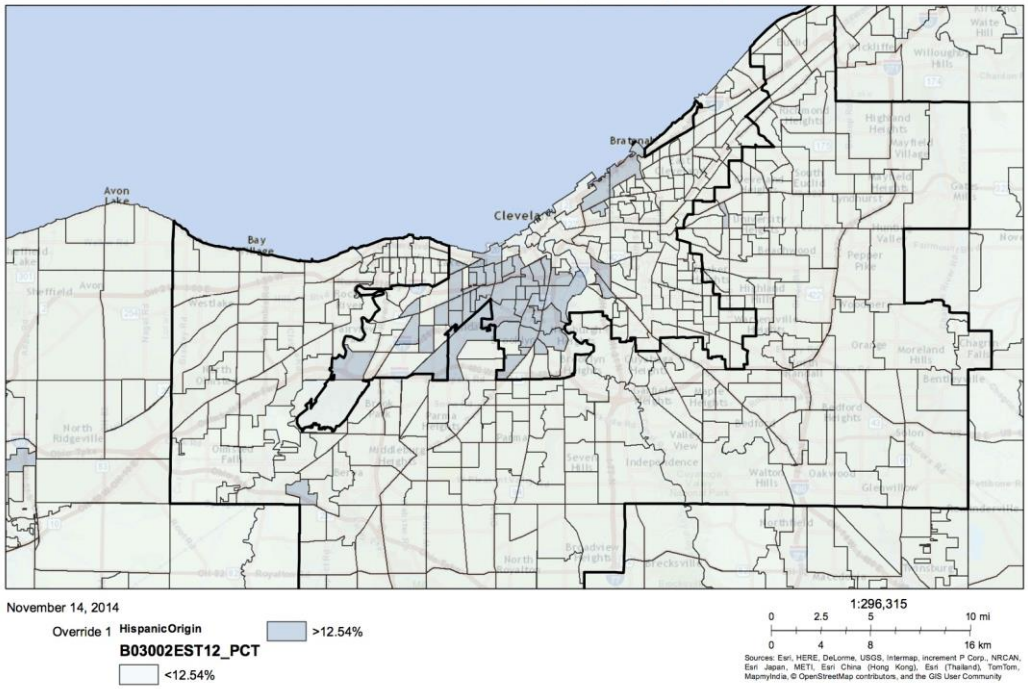
Concentration Persons of Two or More Races - Cuyahoga Housing Consortium



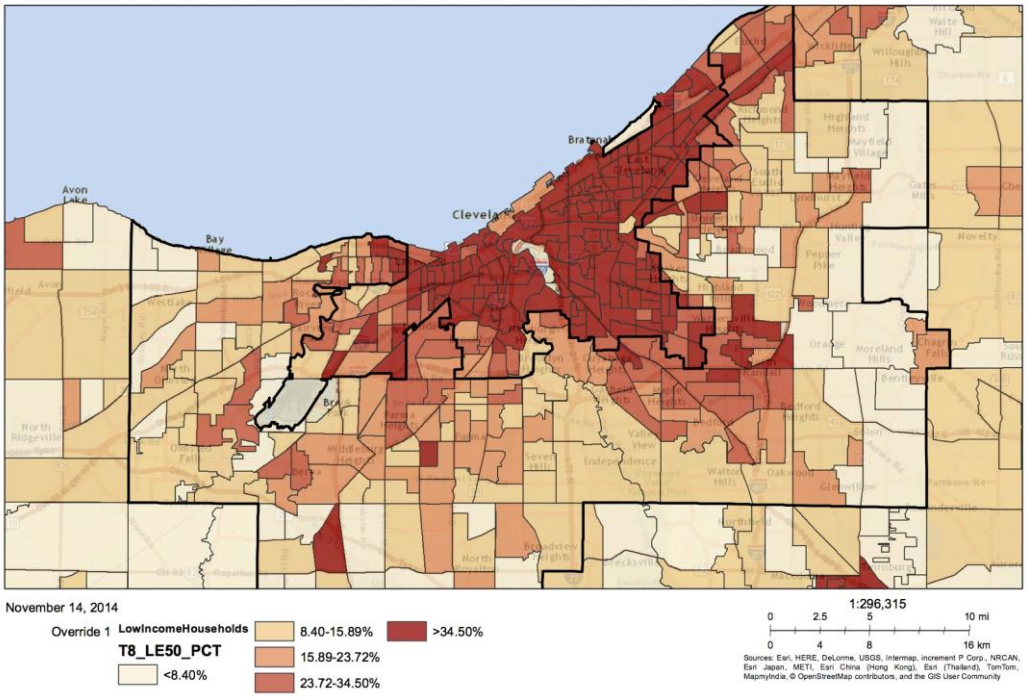
Percent Persons of Hispanic or Latino Origin - Cuyahoga Housing Consortium



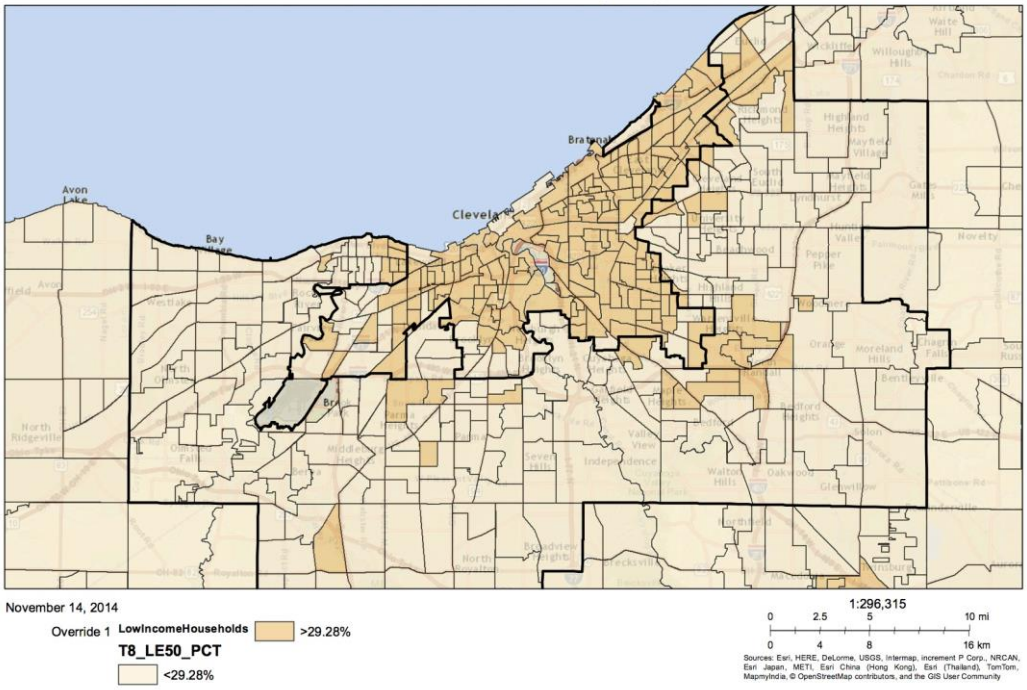
Concentration of Persons of Hispanic or Latino Origin - Cuyahoga Housing Consortium



Percent Low Income Households - Cuyahoga Housing Consortium



Concentration of Low Income Households - Cuyahoga Housing Consortium



Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The FY 2015-19 Plan outlines the Cuyahoga Urban County's (Urban County) five-year priorities, anticipated financial resources, partners, and programs to address the needs outlined in Needs Assessment and Market Analysis. The five-year framework is linked to the FY 2015 Annual Plan, which describes activities to be implemented and the HUD statutory objective and outcomes to be met ***(page 184).***

Please refer to the Strategic Plan for each of the Cuyahoga Housing Consortium (Consortium) members for the equivalent discussion.

At the end of the Urban County narrative is a discussion of the Strategic Plan sections for which HUD has required responses from the Cuyahoga Housing Consortium as a whole.

Cuyahoga Urban County

PRIORITY NEEDS

The Urban County has identified four High priority needs for the next five years:

Affordable Housing: prioritize housing-related funding on maintaining and creating homeownership, through rehabilitation, downpayment assistance, and new construction activities, all of which are important to neighborhood stability.

Non-homeless Persons with Special Needs: improve the condition and energy efficiency of housing and offer services to assist persons to remain in their home, focused on the elderly and frail elderly.

Non-Housing Community Development: revitalize residential neighborhoods and commercial/industrial areas with infrastructure/public facility investments, along with economic development programs, to focus on retaining and attracting residents and offering a desirable environment for businesses to invest and retain/expand employment.

Homelessness: provide funds through a competitive process to the Cleveland/Cuyahoga Continuum of Care (CoC) to further the goals of preventing and ending homelessness and rapidly returning people who have become homeless to housing.

Public Housing: Low priority need due to the agencies that assist persons in a countywide system.

ANTICIPATED FINANCIAL RESOURCES

The Urban County will utilize various funding sources to address priorities. The main public sources will be CDBG and ESG funds as an entitlement community, plus HOME funds as a Consortium member.

PARTNERS

The Urban County's institutional delivery structure will use County departments and the 51 Urban County member communities, along with non-profit organizations – including designated Community Housing Development Organizations – for housing programs, public service projects, and fair housing activities.

GOALS AND PROGRAMS

The Urban County has identified five goals, through which activities will be implemented during the next five years:

Improve, Maintain, and Expand Affordable Housing: provide activities for renters and owners, which may include – but not limited to – down-payment assistance, rehabilitation, new construction, and weatherization/energy efficiency, plus home modifications for disabled persons or elderly homeowners. The Urban County may also fund rental assistance for homeless households returning to housing.

Revitalize Residential Neighborhoods: improve the physical condition, health, and safety of neighborhoods with activities that may include – but not limited to – improvements to rights-of-way, water and/or sewer lines, and/or other neighborhood facilities or public facilities.

Provide Needed Public Services: provide activities related to housing issues, which may include - but may not be limited to - budgeting and home maintenance counseling for potential home buyers and fair housing services for both the rental and home purchase markets, along with tenant/landlord services.

Increase Economic Opportunities: provide funding for economic development loans to foster additional job creation or retention.

Reduce Homelessness and At-Risk Homelessness: provide ESG funds for activities through the CoC to further the goals of preventing and ending homelessness and rapidly returning people who have become homeless to housing.

OTHER STRATEGIES

The Strategic Plan discusses other strategies by the Urban County for the next five years regarding lead-based paint hazards and anti-poverty, plus procedures for activity monitoring.

Cuyahoga Housing Consortium

INFLUENCE OF MARKET CONDITIONS

Of the five Consortium jurisdictions, the Urban County may use HOME funds for **Tenant Based Rental Assistance** (TBRA) to assist households emerging from homelessness, which would help address the CoC's priority to rapidly return households to housing.

None of the five Consortium jurisdictions plans to provide **TBRA funds for non-homeless persons with special needs**, but will offer housing activities to qualifying households. A countywide network of agencies and organizations is available to assist.

Consortium jurisdictions may participate in the creation of **new affordable rental or owner housing units** through rehabilitation or new construction, which would address cost burden for various types of households at various income levels.

Consortium jurisdictions plan to implement **rehabilitation** activities, which promote neighborhood stability and lower overall housing costs through financing mechanisms, weatherization, and energy efficiency improvements.

Consortium jurisdictions may participate in **acquisition** activities, such as acquisition/rehabilitation/resale of a foreclosed or vacant property, or acquisition as part of the creation of new affordable housing units. The presence of vacant properties and land makes acquisition a feasible component of some projects at appropriate locations.

PUBLIC HOUSING ACCESSIBILITY AND INVOLVEMENT

The public housing properties operated by the Cuyahoga MHA and Parma PHA have accessible units. Both housing authorities have systems in place for residents and administrators to discuss management/building issues.

BARRIERS TO AFFORDABLE HOUSING

The barriers identified by the Consortium, along with strategies to address them, include urban sprawl, inadequate national funding for the Housing Choice Voucher Program, decreasing levels of Federal and State resources, the Ohio Constitution's Home Rule provision, timelines for redevelopment in built-out communities, as well as housing stock maintenance and rental housing financing due to constraints involving financing, repair costs, and the overall housing market.

HOMELESSNESS STRATEGY

The Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Continuum of Care's (CoC) strategic plan goals are:

1. Reduce the number of individuals and families who experience homelessness;

2. Develop strategies and resources to move people from shelter and the streets to housing as quickly as possible;

3. Align resources to promote rapid re-housing; and

4. Increase the supply of permanent supportive housing for chronically homeless individuals, families, and youth.

Among other issues, these goals address:

A. Outreach to homeless persons (programs that operate 365 days/year);

B. Meeting the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons (Coordinated Assessment & Intake system);

C. Helping homeless persons make the transition to permanent housing (HousingFirst Initiative); and

D. Helping persons being discharged from publicly funded systems of care and working to increase assistance being received from other sources.

HUD Statutory Objectives

- ***Providing decent affordable housing*** includes helping homeless persons obtain appropriate housing; assisting those at risk of homelessness; retaining the affordable housing stock; increasing availability of permanent housing that is affordable to low- and moderate-income persons without discrimination; increasing the supply of supportive housing, including structural features and services to enable persons with special needs to live independently; or providing affordable housing that is accessible to job opportunities.

- ***Creating a suitable living environment*** involves improving the safety and livability of neighborhoods; eliminating blighting influences and the deterioration of property; or increasing access to quality facilities and services;

- ***Expanding economic opportunities*** involves creating or retaining jobs that are accessible to low- and moderate-income persons; establishing, stabilizing, or expanding small businesses; making mortgage financing available to low- and moderate income persons at reasonable rates, providing access to credit for development activities that promote long-term economic and social viability; or empowering low-income persons to achieve self-sufficiency.

HUD Outcomes

- **Availability/Accessibility** activities make services, infrastructure, housing, or shelter available or accessible to low- and moderate-income people, including persons with disabilities. This includes not only physical barriers, but also making the affordable basics of daily living available and accessible to low- and moderate-income people.

- **Affordability** activities provide affordability for low- and moderate-income people. This can include the creation or maintenance of affordable housing, basic infrastructure hook-ups, or services such as transportation or day care.

- **Sustainability** activities improve communities or neighborhoods, making them livable or viable by providing benefit to persons of low- and moderate-incomes or by removing slums or blight.

SP-10 Geographic Priorities - 91.415, 91.215(a)(1)

Geographic Area

Table 47 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	**Area Name:**	Cuyahoga Urban County
	Area Type:	Other
	Other Target Area Description:	Other
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	

General Allocation Priorities

Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the jurisdiction:

Each of the five Cuyahoga Housing Consortium jurisdictions has responded to this question separately. Therefore, there is no overall Consortium response shown here.

Cuyahoga County Urban County

HUD describes a "locally designated area" as an area where geographically targeted revitalization efforts are carried out through multiple activities in a concentrated and coordinated manner. Furthermore, target areas allow grantees to communicate a higher priority for one or more areas over the jurisdiction as a whole and to call out priority needs and goals for specific geographic areas (*eCon Planning Suite Desk Guide*, February 14, 2014 version, page 155).

Based on the above definition, Cuyahoga Urban County programming is not targeted geographically unless required by the particular federal funding source such as NSP. The programming is individual application based. Many programs have eligibility requirements based upon characteristics of the individual or family, such as age or age and income. Program eligibility regarding specific buildings often

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involves the extent of the repair needs of the structure, which is commonly referred to as the "slum/blight" status. The Department of Development staff believes this to be the best model to follow to meet the needs of all the eligible citizens of the Urban County.

HOME funds received by the Cuyahoga Housing Consortium have an informal geographic component. The annual HUD allocation itemizes the amount of funds that each of the five Consortium jurisdictions qualify for under the HUD formula. Each jurisdiction has the first opportunity to use its "allocation" first. If the jurisdiction is unable to spend the funds within their community, the funds are made available to other Consortium members to ensure that the money is used locally and not returned the federal government.

SP-25 Priority Needs - 91.415, 91.215(a)(2)

Priority Needs

Table 48 – Priority Needs Summary

1	**Priority Need Name**	Affordable Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	Other
	Associated Goals	Improve, Maintain, and Expand Affordable Housing Revitalize Residential Neighborhoods
	Description	The Cuyahoga Urban County will prioritize housing-related funding on maintaining and creating homeownership, through rehabilitation, downpayment assistance, and new construction activities, all of which are important to neighborhood stability. Rehabilitation activities will ensure that housing is safe, well maintained, and meets the needs of existing homeowners and renters. Downpayment assistance, focused toward qualified renters, will create new homeowners. New construction will increase the supply of affordable housing units. Code enforcement on a strategic and regional basis will assist in targeting limited private and public funds to cost-effective repairs which best support neighborhood stability.
	Basis for Relative Priority	A High Level priority was chosen for homeownership and rehabilitation activities in order to maintain and improve neighborhood stability. The recent recession has increased the number of homeowners in need of assistance to maintain and repair their properties, which can be addressed through a rehabilitation program. In addition, many renters are homeownership candidates through a downpayment assistance program. Rental rehabilitation will improve the quality and safety of housing units. New construction will increase the supply of affordable housing units. Weatherization work is available for income-eligible owners and renters through the State of Ohio's Home Weatherization Assistance Program, which will lower overall housing costs.
2	**Priority Need Name**	Non-homeless Persons with Special Needs
	Priority Level	High

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	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Elderly Frail Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	Other
	Associated Goals	Improve, Maintain, and Expand Affordable Housing Provide Needed Public Services
	Description	The Cuyahoga Urban County has rated the elderly and frail elderly as a priority for housing assistance. County programs will improve the condition, accessibility, and energy efficiency of housing, thereby assisting persons to remain in an independent living situation.
	Basis for Relative Priority	A High Priority level was chosen because the elderly and frail elderly are among the most vulnerable segments of the population. The remaining special populations are not checked because programs and services for these groups originate with other public agencies and nonprofit organizations. The County will consider certifications of consistency for other entities' applications for Federal assistance.
3	**Priority Need Name**	Non-Housing Community Development
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Other
	Associated Goals	Revitalize Residential Neighborhoods Increase Economic Opportunities

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	Description	The Cuyahoga Urban County has rated infrastructure needs, public facility needs, and commercial/industrial revitalization as priorities for funding. With many older neighborhoods and communities among its members, the Urban County must reinvest in its public infrastructure and facilities to continue to retain and attract residents and offer a desirable environment for business employees. The Urban County must also work creatively with businesses to maintain and expand the community's employment base.
	Basis for Relative Priority	A High Priority level was chosen because these types of projects encourage reinvestment in neighborhoods by property owners. These types of projects also assist in the revitalization of commercial areas, which leads to job retention and creation.
4	**Priority Need Name**	Homelessness
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	Other
	Associated Goals	Reduce Homelessness and At-Risk Homelessness

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	Description	In Cuyahoga County, the extensive network of public, private, and non-profit agencies that comprise the Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Continuum of Care (CoC) work in concert to meet the needs of homeless persons, actively promoting an approach to prevent and end homelessness and rapidly return people who have become homeless to housing. The Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funds provided to the Cuyahoga Urban County are made available to the nonprofit organizations of the CoC who have the capacity to deliver services through 1) an open RFP process or 2) a review and ranking process, both administered by the Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services.
	Basis for Relative Priority	A High Priority level was chosen because homeless persons and extremely low-income persons at-risk of homelessness are a vulnerable segment of the Cuyahoga Urban County's population, and requests for services illustrate that there is an ongoing need. These programs will provide services within Cuyahoga County for Urban County residents.
5	**Priority Need Name**	Public Housing
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low Public Housing Residents
	Geographic Areas Affected	Other
	Associated Goals	Improve, Maintain, and Expand Affordable Housing
	Description	Only about 1% of all public housing units in Cuyahoga County are located in Urban County communities. These units are administered by the Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority, and the Cuyahoga Urban County does not intend to fund activities directly related to these housing units. Urban County residents can be assisted through the countywide public housing system administered by the Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority and the Parma Public Housing Authority.
	Basis for Relative Priority	A Low Priority level was chosen because this housing need is addressed by the Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority and the Parma Public Housing Agency on a countywide basis.

SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions - 91.415, 91.215(b)

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	Of the five Cuyahoga Housing Consortium jurisdictions, the Cuyahoga Urban County may use HOME funds at some point over the next five years for TBRA. The rent subsidy, combined with case management services, would be available for a specified period of time to assist households emerging from homelessness as they work to achieve economic self-sufficiency. As discussed in other sections of this document, this activity would help address the priority of the Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Continuum of Care (CoC) to rapidly return people who have become homeless to housing, as outlined in their 2009 document *Blue Print for Change*.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	None of the five Cuyahoga Housing Consortium jurisdictions plans to provide TBRA funds for this purpose. As discussed in other sections of this document, the Consortium jurisdictions plan to offer other housing activities that will benefit non-homeless persons with special needs who are at qualifying income levels. In addition, an extensive countywide network of public agencies and nonprofit organizations are available to provide assistance and services.
New Unit Production	Consortium jurisdictions may participate in activities that create new affordable rental or owner housing units through either rehabilitation or new construction. As discussed in other sections of this document, cost burden is the only one of the four housing problems identified by HUD that is a significant issue in the Consortium jurisdictions. The creation of affordable housing would address household cost burden for various types of renter households at qualifying income levels.
Rehabilitation	Consortium jurisdictions plan to implement rehabilitation activities, which promote neighborhood stability and can lower overall housing costs. As discussed in other sections of this document, most of the housing stock in the Consortium jurisdictions is more than 30 years old, meaning major maintenance/repair and/or systems upgrades may be needed. Rehabilitation work financed at less than market rates will reduce overall potential housing costs. Weatherization and energy efficiency improvements will assist in lowering utility costs. Rehabilitation is a suitable activity at qualifying income levels for owner-occupied housing units, as well as various types of renter households.
Acquisition, including preservation	Consortium jurisdictions may participate in acquisition activities within the context of a multi-phase project. One project type could be the acquisition, rehabilitation, and resale of a foreclosed or vacant property, which would promote neighborhood stability and create a homeownership opportunity. This type of project would typically be targeted at households above 50% of MFI. A second project type could be acquisition as part of the creation of new affordable rental units, as described above in **New Unit Production**, which could be suitable for various types of renter households at qualifying income levels. As discussed in other sections of this document, the presence of vacant housing structures makes acquisition a feasible component of some projects at appropriate locations.

Table 49 – Influence of Market Conditions

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SP-35 Anticipated Resources - 91.420(b), 91.215(a)(4), 91.220(c)(1,2)

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of Con Plan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	3,369,298	535,000	0	3,904,298	13,400,000	Annual allocation is a conservative estimate based on recent allocations and federal budget deficit reduction trends. Program Income is based on recent years. All program income is held in one of three revolving loan funds.
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	1,829,447	200,000	0	2,029,447	7,250,000	Annual allocation is a moderately conservative estimate based on recent annual allocations. Program income is based on recent experience. Prior year resources are due to limited utilization of rental rehab funds available in 2014.
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	298,155	0	0	298,155	1,025,000	Annual allocation is a conservative estimate based on recent annual allocations. ESG funded activities do not produce program income.

Table 50 - Anticipated Resources

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Explain how federal funds will leverage those additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements will be satisfied

HOME matching requirements are met by utilizing accumulated match from prior year activities, especially rental housing development which has leveraged large amounts of investment from other countable sources.

Housing construction and renovation activities funded by HOME typically leverage tax credit equity and loans from other funding sources far in excess of the HOME funds invested.

ESG match requirements are met with local government contributions, foundations philanthropic donations and charitable event fundraising sponsored by homeless shelter providers funded with county ESG.

Cuyahoga County has adopted a five-year economic development plan, with annual updates, to guide its investment of local resources for job creation through economic development. Housing and community development activities are noted in this plan, although the county economic development plan is not intended to provide the level of needs analysis achieved in the Consolidated Plan. While no other funding is certain, Cuyahoga County leadership has publicly stated a commitment to use local tax revenues to make up to $100 million of funding available for loans to private businesses in support of job creation through economic development. Additionally, Cuyahoga County leadership has publicly stated its intention to use local tax revenues to provide up to $50 million to local communities throughout Cuyahoga County to defray their cost to demolish blighted, vacant, and abandoned structures which depress property values and hamper development.

If appropriate, describe publically owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan

County government does not itself own substantial amounts of vacant land or buildings suitable for redevelopment in the suburban communities for which this plan is developed. Several suburbs have acquired ownership of vacant residential lots through a land banking program, and Cuyahoga County has established an innovative Land Bank which holds an increasing number of vacant houses and vacant lots for redevelopment. Land Bank owned houses do not remain vacant for long periods; they are either renovated for re-occupancy, or demolished if the cost of needed repairs would make renovation and re-occupancy economically unsound.

Discussion

Finalized 2015 HUD Allocations

The section below describes actions the County would take if 2015 HUD funding was greater or less than estimated funding in the Draft Consolidated Plan. In mid-Feb., HUD published the 2015 entitlement

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allocations. CBDG and ESG funding levels were greater than estimated, and budgets were increased according to the Draft Plan methodology. HOME funding was less than anticipated, and budget cuts were made as outlined in the Draft Plan.

Draft Plan Provisional Budgets and Contingencies

Programming described in the FY 2015 projects and Annual Goals and Objectives is based on conservative funding estimates for CDBG, HOME, and ESG.

As the 2015 Draft Action Plan was being prepared, Congress and the President had not agreed upon appropriation legislation for most federal departments, such as HUD. The Dept. of Development has budgeted for expenditures to cover administration, staffing and program activities that may be incurred before submission of its FY 2015 Annual Action Plan. This conforms to CPD Notice 14-015 (Oct. 21, 2014), advising grantees "not to submit its consolidated plan/action plan until the FY 2015 formula allocations have been announced." Given the lack of appropriation legislation by Congress, a portion of 2015 budget expenditures will be incurred before the grant agreements are executed (permitted under 24 CRF 570.200(h), Reimbursement for Pre-award Costs). To provide the required public disclosure of the County's intent to use unobligated carry forward funds as necessary for such pre-award costs, the regulatory provisions for incurring pre-award costs under 24 CFR 570.200(h)(1) will be discussed at the public hearing. This may also include using unobligated carry forward funds for housing and community development program operating costs and administrative operating costs, as well as operate loan programs including housing, economic development, municipal grant, and commercial revitalization.

The Dept. of Development uses approved staffing levels set in the County 2014-15 biennial budget. For CDBG eligible operating activities, funds are reserved in the appropriate section of the 2015 Annual Plan budget items. These are pre-award costs and are noted as such in the proposed activity descriptions. These expenses are monitored for compliance with OMB Circular A-87, "Cost Principles for State, Local, and Indian Tribal Governments."

If the actual 2015 allocation is less that the estimated budgets presented here, the 40% reserved for the Competitive Municipal Grant Program (CMGP) will be reduced to 40% of the actual CDBG entitlement funding award. Funding will also be reduced in the CDBG financed single-family housing rehab program. HOME programming will be proportionately reduced in all HOME activity line items. ESG funding will be reduced in the budget allocated to Homeless Prevention & Rapid Re-housing activities.

If the actual allocation for 2015 is greater than the estimated budgets presented here, first, the estimated amount reserved for the CMGP will be increased to the full 40% of the actual CDBG entitlement funding award. Additional funding will then be applied to ensure that mortgage foreclosure counseling is funded at its historical level of $250,000. Remaining funding will be added to single-family housing rehab activities, including a possible pilot program for accessibility modifications, and a possible study of eligible code enforcement activities. Additional HOME funding will be applied to provide tenant based rental assistance to a targeted population in consultation with the County's Office of Homeless

Services, not to exceed $200,000. Remaining HOME funding will be used to proportionately increase all other HOME activity line items. ESG funding will be applied to Homeless Prevention & Rapid Re-housing activities.

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure - 91.415, 91.215(k)

Explain the institutional structure through which the jurisdiction will carry out its consolidated plan including private industry, non-profit organizations, and public institutions.

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services	Government	Homelessness	Other
Cleveland Housing Network	CHDO	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Rental	Other
Cleveland Tenants Organization	Other		Jurisdiction
Cuyahoga County Department of Development	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Rental neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
Cuyahoga Urban County - 51 member communities	Government	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs Ownership Rental neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
Emerald Development and Economic Network, Inc.	CHDO	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Rental	Other
Euclid Development Corp.	Non-profit organizations	Ownership	Jurisdiction
Famicos Foundation	CHDO	Non-homeless special needs Rental	Other
Heights Community Congress	Other		Jurisdiction
Home Repair Resource Center	Non-profit organizations	Ownership	Jurisdiction
Housing Research & Advocacy Center	Other		Jurisdiction
Neighborhood Housing Services of Greater Cleveland	CHDO	Ownership	Jurisdiction
North Coast CHDO Homes, Inc.	CHDO	Non-homeless special needs Rental	Other

Table 51 - Institutional Delivery Structure

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Assess Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

As stated in the HUD Desk Guide instructions, the entries in ***Table 51*** represent the lead agency and other entities that will have a major role in administering funding activities currently and potentially during the next five years, rather than a list of all potential subrecipients that might occur over time.

The institutional network utilized by the Cuyahoga Urban County jurisdictions to implement their housing strategies includes agencies and organizations from the public, private and non-profit sectors. Several of these agencies and organizations have an extensive service area and play a role throughout the Consortium jurisdictions. Other agencies and organizations have a service area that is limited to the 51-member communities of the Cuyahoga Urban County, and in the situation of a municipal government implementing an activity as a subrecipient of the Cuyahoga County Department of Development, only within that respective community.

Within the public sector, Cuyahoga County government has one department with the lead role in the issue of affordable housing. The Cuyahoga County Department of Development (DOD) manages the federal funds received by the Cuyahoga Urban County (CDBG and ESG) and the Cuyahoga Housing Consortium (HOME).

The Cuyahoga County DOD will continue to promote leveraging HOME funds with the private sector in activities implemented in conjunction with the Cuyahoga Housing Consortium.

The County has qualified partners capable of carrying out their activities. There are no major gaps in the institutional delivery system.

Availability of services targeted to homeless persons and persons with HIV and mainstream services

Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted to Homeless	Targeted to People with HIV
Homelessness Prevention Services			
Counseling/Advocacy	X	X	
Legal Assistance	X	X	
Mortgage Assistance	X	X	
Rental Assistance	X	X	
Utilities Assistance	X	X	
Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement	X	X	
Mobile Clinics	X	X	
Other Street Outreach Services	X	X	
Supportive Services			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X	X	
Child Care	X	X	
Education	X	X	
Employment and Employment Training	X	X	
Healthcare	X	X	
HIV/AIDS	X	X	
Life Skills	X	X	
Mental Health Counseling	X	X	
Transportation	X	X	
Other			

Table 52 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

Describe the extent to which services targeted to homeless person and persons with HIV and mainstream services, such as health, mental health and employment services are made available to and used by homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families and unaccompanied youth) and persons with HIV within the jurisdiction

Institutional Delivery Structure Serving Homeless Persons

In ***Table 52***, "Available in the Community" and "Targeted to Homeless" have been answered based on a countywide response, rather than a response for a single jurisdiction.

The Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services (OHS), a division within Cuyahoga County government, serves all 59 communities in Cuyahoga County. The OHS coordinates the

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Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Continuum of Care, an extensive network of public, private, and non-profit agencies that facilitate and/or provide, either directly or indirectly, assisted housing, health services, and/or social services to persons in Cuyahoga County who are homeless or at-risk of homelessness, including chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth.

Institutional Delivery Structure Serving Persons with HIV/AIDS

The HIV column in ***Table 52*** was left blank because the jurisdiction is not the HOPWA grantee for this metropolitan area. The HOPWA program is administered by the City of Cleveland's Office of HIV/AIDS Services on behalf of the five-county metropolitan area, which receives primary funding from:

- Federal HIV Prevention Grant – Ohio Department of Health (ODH) through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
- Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) – Cleveland City Council
- Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) – U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
- STD Prevention Grant – Ohio Department of Health (ODH) through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

These public funds are combined with grants and private sector resources to enable coordination and direction of the overall response to HIV/AIDS in Cleveland, Cuyahoga County, and the metropolitan area in cooperation with community-based organizations, governmental bodies, advocates, and people living with HIV/AIDS. More information is available from the City of Cleveland Department of Public Health.

Describe the strengths and gaps of the service delivery system for special needs population and persons experiencing homelessness, including, but not limited to, the services listed above

SPECIAL NEEDS POPULATIONS – SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEM

Strengths

The Cuyahoga Housing Consortium jurisdictions and its partners listed previously in this section will continue to utilize their experience in providing housing-related programs and public services to special needs populations such as the elderly, frail elderly, and persons with physical disabilities. These activities would provide improvements or services to assist persons to remain in their homes or improve the accessibility of the community's facilities and/or infrastructure.

For persons with mental disabilities, developmental disabilities, alcohol or other drug addictions, or HIV/AIDS, Cuyahoga County has a strong network of public agencies and nonprofit organizations that provide housing and support services to persons with special needs. In turn, these agencies and organizations work to leverage other state and local funds, plus financial support from foundations, companies, and individuals, to carry out their programs. These providers constantly work to balance community needs, priorities, available funds, and the ability to deliver programs in a cost effective manner.

Gaps

In terms of special needs populations, the primary obstacle to fully addressing the needs outlined in the Five-Year Plan is the overall level of funds available. Recent federal and state budget issues related to social service programs may jeopardize the model that has been created to combine affordable housing for special needs populations with needed social services.

HOMELESS – SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEM

Strengths

The Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Continuum of Care (CoC), a network of local government, business and non-profit organizations is coordinated through the Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services. The CoC has reached a consensus on the causes and problems of the homeless; made recommendations for effective solutions to prevent, and more efficiently serve, the homeless and potentially homeless; and is implementing methods to promote and adopt an effective countywide coordinated commitment to meet the needs of the homeless.

Gaps

The 2014 HUD NOFA response by the Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Continuum of Care (CoC) noted strengths and gaps in the institutional structure and service delivery system:

Transition by Individuals Out of Permanent Supportive Housing Units

Transition by individuals out of the HousingFirst Initiative permanent supportive housing units to more independent, stable housing has been slower than anticipated.

Maintaining the Level of Housing Stability in Permanent Housing

In 2013, 98% of participants remained in, or exited to, permanent housing, however the total number of participants is expected to rise.

Increase the Income of Project Participants

In 2013, 56% of participants accessed non-employment income sources, but that percentage could be larger.

Increase the Employment Income of Project Participants

The overall employment rate in 2013 for exiting CoC program participants was 16%. In addition to the challenges to finding employment in the current economy, the HUD emphasis on rapid re-housing shifts staff focus from helping clients get jobs while in shelter as a threshold for accessing permanent housing, to leaving shelter to Public Housing as quickly as possible.

Increase the Percentage of Persons Accessing Mainstream Benefits

In 2013, 73% of participants in CoC funded projects obtained mainstream benefits.

Assist Households with Children Through Rapid Re-housing with McKinney-Vento Act Funds

Currently, families with children are not assisted with rapid re-housing using McKinney-Vento Act funding.

Provide a summary of the strategy for overcoming gaps in the institutional structure and service delivery system for carrying out a strategy to address priority needs

SPECIAL NEEDS POPULATIONS – SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEM

With the primary gap being the overall level of available funding, the Cuyahoga Housing Consortium jurisdictions and its partners listed previously in this section will continue to seek additional sources of funds to supplement dollars available through HUD and assist more persons.

Locally, significant funding is created by two countywide human services levies, which voters have recently renewed and increased. These property tax levies provide funding to meet the needs of residents countywide, including persons with special needs. Agencies and organizations that receive these funds also work to leverage other public funds, plus financial support from foundations, companies, and individuals.

HOMELESS – SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEM

The 2014 HUD NOFA response by the Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Continuum of Care (CoC) noted strategies for overcoming gaps in the institutional structure and service delivery system:

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Transition by Individuals Out of Permanent Supportive Housing Units

The CoC is working to implement a focused "move on" policy in the HousingFirst Initiative projects to encourage 20% of current residents to move to more independent, stable housing each year, including a partnership with the Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority regarding Housing Choice Vouchers.

Maintaining the Level of Housing Stability in Permanent Housing

The CoC has created Housing Retention Specialist positions, who are involved in all cases where clients are at risk of termination or eviction. The intervention is intended to prevent the loss of housing or assistance, assure compliance with re-inspection requirements to maintain eligibility, and/or reconnect the clients with case management and other community stabilization assistance.

Increase the Income of Project Participants

Improving the percentage of participants receiving income from entry to exit will be accomplished through focused efforts to assess and link clients more quickly. Through Coordinated Assessment and Intake, the CoC will be better able to assess clients at shelter entrance to identify current income sources and potential benefit sources.

Increase the Employment Income of Project Participants

By emphasizing support during the rapid re-housing process, a person is able to leave the shelter without employment, and link with resources in the community to maintain housing through employment. During the shelter stay, the CoC will promote more collaboration with County Jobs and Family Services to link clients with Child Care vouchers; Work Force Development, for training that can be started while the client is in shelter; and using Motivational Interviewing to help clients identify job options.

Increase the Percentage of Persons Accessing Mainstream Benefits

The CoC will attempt to increase this percentage by continuing the strategy of using the Coordinated Assessment & Intake tool, which identifies client eligibility for income supports and mainstream benefits. This is particularly helpful for veterans and chronically homeless persons.

Assist Households with Children Through Rapid Re-housing with McKinney-Vento Act Funds

Households with children will start to be funded using McKinney-Vento Act funds. First, households with children will remain a priority population. Second, more federal and local money will be directed toward this program. Third, reducing the average time from shelter entry to rapid re-housing exit will enable more families to be assisted. The former average shelter wait time, 62 days, has been reduced to 52 days. The goal is to reduce shelter stays to 30 days or less through improved coordination among shelter staff, families, and Housing Locator staff.

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SP-45 Goals - 91.415, 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Improve, Maintain, and Expand Affordable Housing	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Cuyahoga Urban County	Affordable Housing Non-homeless Persons with Special Needs Public Housing	CDBG: $5,129,298 HOME: $9,029,447	Rental units constructed: 200 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 100 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 200 Household Housing Unit Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 300 Households Assisted Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 80 Households Assisted
2	Revitalize Residential Neighborhoods	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Cuyahoga Urban County	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: $8,500,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 113000 Persons Assisted Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 5000 Persons Assisted

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Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
3	Provide Needed Public Services	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Cuyahoga Urban County	Non-homeless Persons with Special Needs	CDBG: $1,690,000 HOME: $250,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 120 Persons Assisted Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 400 Persons Assisted
4	Increase Economic Opportunities	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Cuyahoga Urban County	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: $1,985,000	Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation: 10 Business Jobs created/retained: 43 Jobs Businesses assisted: 10 Businesses Assisted
5	Reduce Homelessness and At-Risk Homelessness	2015	2019	Homeless	Cuyahoga Urban County	Homelessness	ESG: $1,323,155	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 300 Persons Assisted Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added: 60 Beds Homelessness Prevention: 1825 Persons Assisted Housing for Homeless added: 60 Household Housing Unit

Table 53 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	**Goal Name**	Improve, Maintain, and Expand Affordable Housing
	Goal Description	The Cuyahoga Urban County will administer activities to improve, maintain, and expand owner- and renter-occupied housing. The activities may include - but may not be limited to - down-payment assistance; rehabilitation; new construction; weatherization and energy efficiency improvements; home modifications for disabled persons and elderly homeowners to assist them to remain in their homes; and rental assistance. Some activities under this goal will utilize HOME funds provided by HUD and administered by the Cuyahoga Urban County as the lead jurisdiction.
2	**Goal Name**	Revitalize Residential Neighborhoods
	Goal Description	The Cuyahoga Urban County will administer activities to improve the physical condition, health, and safety of residential neighborhoods. Activities may include - but may not be limited to - improvements to rights-of-way, water and/or sewer lines, parks, recreation facilities, senior centers, and/or other neighborhood facilities or public facilities.
3	**Goal Name**	Provide Needed Public Services
	Goal Description	The Cuyahoga Urban County may fund activities identified as public services. Activities may include - but may not be limited to - counseling services to low- and moderate income persons on budgeting and home maintenance for potential home buyers. The County has significant non-federal resources to apply for public services regardless of incomes. The Department of Development attempts to use their resources for programming that complements their ongoing affordable housing initiatives. This also includes landlord tenant counseling. If available administrative funding in the 2015 CDBG grant permits, consideration will be given to commissioning a study of CDBG-eligible actions to improve the targeting and delivery of code enforcement services in low- and moderate-income areas and Improvement Target Areas within Cuyahoga County. The Cuyahoga Urban County will also provide fair housing services for both the rental and home purchase markets, along with tenant/landlord services.
4	**Goal Name**	Increase Economic Opportunities
	Goal Description	The Cuyahoga Urban County will provide funding for economic development loans to foster additional job creation or retention of jobs for persons who are principally low- and moderate-income. In addition, Department of Development will use non-federal resources to fund workforce training requested by employers. If such workers are found to be eligible under CDBG, funding may come from economic development revolving loan repayments.

5	**Goal Name**	Reduce Homelessness and At-Risk Homelessness
	Goal Description	The Cuyahoga Urban County's allocation of Emergency Solutions Grant funds will be expended on activities approved through the Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Continuum of Care to support its approach of preventing and ending homelessness and rapidly returning people who have become homeless to housing. The Cuyahoga Urban County does not anticipate using CDBG or HOME funds to assist activities in this goal.

Estimate the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families to whom the jurisdiction will provide affordable housing as defined by HOME 91.315(b)(2)

Through HOME funding received via the Cuyahoga Housing Consortium, the Cuyahoga Urban County estimates approximately 1,100 extremely low-income, low-income and moderate-income families will be assisted through programs that promote affordable housing.

SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement - 91.415, 91.215(c)

Need to Increase the Number of Accessible Units (if Required by a Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement)

For public housing properties in Consortium jurisdictions, both the Cuyahoga MHA and Parma PHA already have accessible units in their inventory. For the Cuyahoga MHA properties, Oakwood Villa is designated for elderly residents, while Oakwood Garden, which has three bedroom townhouses, is designated for families. Seven units at Oakwood Garden were recently renovated to accommodate disabled occupants. The Parma PHA property, Chevybrook Estates, which contains two-bedroom and three-bedroom townhouses, is designated for families. In addition, four units are handicap accessible, one-story units.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvement

In terms of management, both the Cuyahoga MHA and Parma PHA have systems in place for residents and administrators to meet on an ongoing basis to discuss management/building issues, which the Consortium jurisdictions believe is appropriate for that purpose. Public housing facilities are also subject to the building codes of the local communities, in case repair issues arise.

Is the public housing agency designated as troubled under 24 CFR part 902?

No

Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation

Not applicable. Neither the Cuyahoga MHA nor the Parma PHA is designated as "troubled" by HUD.

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SP-55 Strategic Plan Barriers to Affordable Housing - 91.415, 91.215(h)

Barriers to Affordable Housing

Public policies, depending on their structure, can act as barriers to affordable housing or help promote it. These public polices can originate at various levels of government, such as federal, state, or local. In addition, the level of government instituting such policies can affect a community's ability to adopt or amend those policies.

Urban Sprawl: The outward expansion of a metropolitan area into previously rural areas negatively impacts central cities and inner ring suburbs. In a region with minimal population growth such as Northeast Ohio, resident movement to outer ring suburbs or exurban areas spreads existing incomes and tax revenue more thinly over a larger area and expands infrastructure. This diffusion has been encouraged by federal and state policies that do not place a high enough priority on older area reinvestment.

Inadequate National Funding for the Housing Choice Voucher Program: This situation artificially limits the number of low-income households receiving rental payment assistance for which they qualify, and thereby denies many qualifying households the ability to find affordable housing units countywide.

Decreasing levels of Federal and State Resources: The long-term decline of HUD funding (CDBG and especially HOME), along with recent cuts in revenue sharing from the State of Ohio, have left communities with fewer funds to implement needed housing and community development programs and services.

Home Rule: The State of Ohio's home rule provision (Article 18.07, Ohio Constitution) has resulted in the Ohio Development Services Agency (ODA) noting in a recent state Consolidated Plan that they would not mandate specific actions by communities. Therefore, ODA's strategies related to affordable housing focus on policy direction.

The state level issue of home rule also impacts Cuyahoga County government, where the Department of Development is the administrative entity for the Cuyahoga Urban County communities. Like the State government, the County government lacks authority over communities on issues such as master planning, zoning districts, minimum lot size, housing types, subdivision standards, supplemental building codes, impact fees, and planning and zoning approval processes, any of which can become barriers to affordable housing by raising the cost of units beyond the means of low- and moderate-income households.

Local Regulations: The Cuyahoga Housing Consortium jurisdictions of Cleveland Heights, Euclid, Lakewood, and Parma do not have public policies, such as taxes, land use controls, zoning ordinances, building codes, building permit issuance processes, rent controls, impact fees, or growth limits that negatively impact the ability to develop, maintain, or improve affordable housing. Within the 51 Urban County communities regulations and policies do vary, although it is not a significant issue. For example,

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several communities assess impact fees for new residential construction. This fee raises new home sales prices, although it does not affect the supply of affordable housing, because the sale prices are often above the level affordable to low- and moderate-income buyers.

Timelines for Redevelopment: Many Consortium jurisdictions are fully developed. Thus, opportunities for new construction must originate as redevelopment, which can take longer to implement due to issues such as multiple property acquisitions, demolition, environmental remediation, and utility replacement/upgrades.

Housing Stock Maintenance: A concern for Consortium jurisdictions is housing stock age and lack of funds available to property owners for its maintenance. To maintain a safe and sanitary housing stock, some communities require systematic inspection and/or point-of-sale inspection for rental and/or owner-occupied housing units. At times, these inspections uncover expensive repair needs. While both homeowners and owners of rental property are expected to budget for needed repairs, economic hardship and limited household income can make it difficult for homeowners and small landlords to save the amounts required, and declining property values limit or even rule out bank financing for major repairs or renovations. Several CDBG entitlement communities and Urban County member communities within the Consortium have identified regional collaboration on code enforcement, including use of housing stock condition data to strategically target code enforcement as a needed improvement to their systems for encouraging and enforcing housing stock maintenance.

Rental Housing Financing: The cost of creating affordable rental housing units, through rehabilitation or new construction, can be difficult due to the gap between project costs and rent levels. Even with very low or zero debt service, monthly operating costs often exceed the rents low-income households can pay.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

Urban Sprawl: The Northeast Ohio First Suburbs Consortium, representing first-ring suburbs of Cleveland, will continue to address federal and state policies, and continue and expand local initiatives to reduce the negative impact of regional urban sprawl.

Inadequate National Funding for the HCVP Program: Consortium members will work with the Cuyahoga MHA, Parma PHA, advocates, and elected officials to inform policymakers of the consequences of inadequate national funding, and to maximize the availability of vouchers to low income households, including the homeless and persons with special needs.

Decreasing levels of Federal and State Resources: Consortium members will continue to work with advocates and elected officials to improve the availability of funding for housing and community development through HUD and the State of Ohio.

Home Rule and Local Regulations: Importantly, the barriers discussed in the previous question are not a widespread issue within the Urban County, where affordable rental and ownership housing options are widely available. Addressing the issues however, is beyond the direct control of the Cuyahoga County DoD. In the limited situations where regulations and policies may conflict with affordable housing issues, the Cuyahoga County DoD works with individual Urban County communities, as the need arises, to ensure that potential barriers do not adversely affect the construction or maintenance of affordable housing.

Timelines for Redevelopment: Consortium jurisdictions are aware of this more lengthy process for redevelopment and strive to undertake tasks quickly and concurrently.

Housing Stock Maintenance: The availability of low-cost rehabilitation funds helps lower the cost for property owners to make repairs. In turn, low-cost funds reduce housing costs for owner and renter households and assure that the unit meets safe and sanitary housing code requirements. Counseling for new and current homeowners, and support for tenants asserting their legal rights to compel repairs, can help ensure owners direct their limited resources towards priority repair needs. Engaging local banks to offer affordable home repair financing can also help fill the financing gap for major repairs. To the extent that regional collaboration on code enforcement and strategic targeting of code enforcement meet Community Development Block Grant eligibility requirements, these activities may be funded.

Rental Housing Financing: Cuyahoga County will continue to provide HOME funds as gap financing to support affordable rental housing projects that utilize the federal LIHTC program. The County will also continue to issue housing revenue bonds to support affordable housing development, and to advocate for increased rental assistance for low income tenant households. These tools, used singly or in combination, will help balance project costs and rental income stream.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy - 91.415, 91.215(d)

Describe how the jurisdiction's strategic plan goals contribute to:

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

Introduction

The goals of the Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Continuum of Care's (CoC) strategic plan are:

1. Reduce the number of individuals and families who experience homelessness;

2. Develop strategies and resources to move people from shelter and the streets to housing as quickly as possible;

3. Align resources to promote rapid re-housing; and

4. Increase the supply of permanent supportive housing for chronically homeless individuals, families, and youth.

Outreach

The CoC has four primary outreach efforts that operate 365/days a year: 1) PATH workers, supported by mental health funding, work early morning and in the evening visiting camps and places known to be used by homeless. PATH refers many persons to the permanent supportive housing/chronically homeless units; 2) Care Alliance, the Federally Qualified Health Center serving homeless persons, also searches streets, under bridges, and empty buildings to find street homeless; 3) Shelter Outreach – many street homeless spend some nights at the publicly funded shelters. Shelter staff attempt to engage them in permanent supportive housing/chronically homeless housing and services; 4) The CoC funds a cold weather, weekend shelter for people who refuse 'traditional' shelter. Care Alliance staff go to this site to engage these chronic homeless persons.

Once at a shelter, individual needs of homeless persons are assessed through Coordinated Assessment & Intake (CA/I). The CoC implemented CA/I for Men in FY 2009, and for single women and families system wide in FY 2012. CA/I enables the CoC to use limited resources most effectively, by matching client need with CoC resources. CA/I permits a single door of entry at which a standardized HMIS assessment form is utilized, promoting consistency and quality of data entry and outcomes. CA/I enables every household seeking shelter to have the opportunity to be assessed for Diversion – an intervention to keep the household from entering the shelter system. CA/I assures that all CoC funded beds are available and being used by legitimately homeless persons. CA/I permits the CoC to assess housing barriers for each household and recommend an exit housing plan to be implemented by the receiving

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shelter. CA/I enables the CoC to track the Rapid Re-Housing (RRH) and permanent supportive housing referrals initiated through CA/I.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

In FY 2009, the CoC implemented CA/I at the 365 bed Men's Shelter to increase the percentage of referrals from the shelter to HUD funded men's transitional housing programs. In 2009, all the transitional housing programs had drug screening policies in place, with thresholds such as required sobriety for 30 days. Now, while drug testing still occurs, it is not a barrier to entry. Instead it is a diagnostic tool to determine needed services. The family shelters and transitional housing programs likewise had significant barriers for single women and families involving income, sobriety, medication compliance, and work readiness. As of June, 2012 when CA/I was implemented for the family shelters, these barriers have been significantly reduced. Family transitional housing is now targeted to the highest barrier families, referring households that require more interventions to programs that have more resources. Lack of income is not a barrier for referral to shelter or to access Rapid Re-Housing assistance. CA/I has been the mechanism to change the system.

A significant number of homeless individuals and families also have involvement with one or more systems. While the CoC is engaged with these systems to encourage more effective discharge planning, the CoC is also identifying ways to relink persons once they become homeless. Specifically, through CA/I and Diversion Assessment at the shelter front door, families and individuals that currently have case managers in other systems, can be contacted for interventions to prevent the client from entering shelter: a) Veterans and their families are identified and referred to the VA's Supportive Services to Veterans Families (SSVF) Project, which provides homeless prevention assistance and links clients with other VA resources; b) persons over 65 are linked with the aging system; and c) 18-24-year-old, former child welfare clients may be relinked with the agency for system resources.

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 HousingFirst Initiative (HFI) is the CoC's Plan to end Chronic Homelessness. Established in FY 2003, the HFI set a goal of developing 1,000 units of Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) for chronically homeless individuals by FY 2015. To date, 605 units are open. In 2011, the CoC confirmed the HFI production goals based on the number of chronically homeless, housing models, and costs. It also expanded its target population to include chronically homeless families and youth. To meet the deadline of ending chronic homelessness, CoC strategies include developing a new 60 -70 unit project for chronically homeless individuals annually and implementing a focused "move on" policy in the HFI

projects to encourage 20% of current HFI residents to move to more independent, stable housing each year. These two strategies will provide 120 – 150 units for individuals annually. The strategies for families and youth focus on negotiating with the Cuyahoga MHA for dedicated Housing Choice Vouchers and prioritizing 40% of the turnover from CoC PSH beds not currently dedicated to the chronically homeless for chronically homeless families and youth to meet the annual production goals.

The CoC is pursuing several strategies to increase the number of households with children assisted through Rapid Re-Housing (RRH) through 2014-2015. The first is to maintain households with children as the priority population for RRH. Second, the CoC is expanding financial assistance for RRH by a) re-allocating CoC program funds from Transitional Housing to RRH; b) increasing the allocation of local County Health & Human Services levy dollars; c) encouraging an increase in the use of Supportive Services for Veterans Families funds. These actions will increase the pool of funds and permit more families to be helped. The third strategy focuses on the RRH process. Presently the average time from shelter entry to RRH exit is 52 days, which is a reduction from an average of 62 days. The CoC goal is to reduce shelter stays to 30 days or less. Better coordination/communication among shelter staff, families, and RRH Housing Locator staff will further reduce the length of time from referral to housing, enabling more families to be assisted.

Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: 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); or, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs.

Foster Care Discharge Planning

Through CA/I, youth aging out of foster care are identified at the shelter front door. CA/I staff contact the Department of Children and Family Services staff liaison to relink the client with agency services and divert them from shelter. In 2013, the CoC joined the Jim Casey Youth Opportunity Initiative to improve youth outcomes related to permanence, employment, health, education, housing, and financial capability, to prevent youth homelessness. The Jim Casey model will be replicated with the youth justice and mental health systems. Also in 2013, the CoC converted a 26 bed adult male shelter and a 26 bed adult male transitional housing program to target males aged 18-24. The objective is to have a safe emergency housing alternative for youth who are on the street, and who are less likely to go to the 365 bed men's shelter.

Health Care Discharge Planning

Although the Ohio Department of Health policy prohibits discharging people requiring ongoing medical care to shelter, the practice continues. A CoC Hospital Discharge Planning Group, established in FY 2011, focuses on the discharge policies and protocols of area nursing homes and hospitals. The group

developed written “Health Status” guidelines which clearly state the minimum health status threshold to enter a shelter. This information has been distributed to all area nursing homes and hospitals. Further, the protocol states that prior to sending someone to a shelter by cab or by ambulance, the facility must call CA/I, who will discuss the referral in order to prevent someone who is medically inappropriate from being discharged to the shelter. Hospital and nursing home staff attend the Discharge Planning Group meetings. CA/I staff track medical discharges that are inappropriate. Facilities are contacted and held accountable to stop the practice.

Mental Health Discharge Planning

The Cuyahoga County Alcohol, Drug Addiction & Mental Health Services Board monitors state requirements prohibiting discharge to shelters. In addition, it provides a 10 bed mental health crisis shelter. The respite beds provide additional time for case workers to develop safe, permanent housing options for persons who may have been homeless prior to hospitalization. Chronically homeless individuals leaving the state hospital may access a permanent supportive housing/chronically homeless unit. Safe Haven placement is another option provided the client was homeless prior to the state hospital stay. Mentally ill persons living on the streets and in the shelter are prioritized for permanent supportive housing/chronically homeless units.

Corrections Discharge Planning

In 2009, Cuyahoga County and the City of Cleveland established an Office of Re-entry to link returning offenders with resources in order to reduce recidivism. A strategy to prevent homelessness that has been promoted by the Office on Re-entry is outreach to inmates to assess housing, employment, and behavioral health needs, and begin the process of linking clients with resources prior to release. Two current programs are noteworthy: a) the VA goes into the institutions and identifies veterans, provides ID’s, benefit determination, medical services and housing upon release; and b) The Corporation for Supportive Housing has sponsored a program that focuses on identifying persons who have serious mental health issues, engaging with them and providing housing upon release. Both programs have documented success with reducing homelessness for these high risk populations as a result of the program interventions.

Assistance from Other Public or Private Agencies

In 2013, 56% of participants accessed non-employment income sources. Over the next two years, improving on the percentage of participants increasing income from entry to exit will be accomplished through focused efforts to assess and link clients more quickly. Through CA/I, the CoC is better able to assess clients at shelter entrance to identify current income sources and potential benefit sources. The standardized data is entered into HMIS. The open HMIS system enables the agency accepting the client referral from CA/I to begin addressing client income issues more quickly. In addition, the State of Ohio has established an online “Benefit Bank.” Using client data, case workers can identify additional income sources for which the client may qualify. Through CA/I, veterans are identified and referred immediately

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to the VA Homeless Outreach Coordinator to link the client with VA resources. Performance on income attainment is discussed at bi-monthly provider meetings.

In 2013, 73% of participants in CoC funded projects obtained mainstream benefits in 2013. The CoC will attempt to increase this percentage over the next two years by continuing the following strategies. The CoC requires all providers to participate in CA/I, which identifies client eligibility for income supports and mainstream benefits. It identifies veterans and links them immediately with the VA Homeless Outreach Coordinator for the CoC. Chronically homeless individuals are prioritized for permanent supportive housing. Enrolling chronically homeless clients in mainstream resources is a primary activity during the engagement and housing process. Mainstream benefit enrollment achievement is tracked through monthly HMIS reports generated by the HMIS Systems Administrator. Performance is discussed at bi-monthly provider meetings.

SP-65 Lead-based Paint Hazards - 91.415, 91.215(i)

Actions to address LBP hazards and increase access to housing without LBP hazards

The Cuyahoga County Board of Health (CCBH), in cooperation with the Cleveland Public Health Department for residents of that city, operates as the clearinghouse for state and federal lead testing requirements for children, local statistics, local resources and contact information, and best practice strategies to improve testing rates. The Greater Cleveland Lead Advisory Council (GCLAC) was created in 2005 to bring together more than sixty agencies representing diverse sectors of the community such as parents of lead poisoned children, medical providers, contractors, local, state, and federal government officials and environmental and child health advocates to work toward the common goal of reducing lead poisoning through public education, testing, and remediation. GCLAC joined with the Greater Cleveland Asthma Coalition in 2011 to create the Healthy Homes Advisory Council of Greater Cleveland to continue their efforts on a countywide basis, including within Consortium jurisdictions.

How are the actions listed above related to the extent of lead poisoning and hazards?

Reducing lead-based paint (LBP) hazards is related to the extent of hazards by giving special attention to the 29 Cuyahoga County zip codes that have been designated “high risk” zip codes for blood lead testing by the Ohio Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program of the Ohio Department of Health. The methodology to determine high-risk zip codes was developed by The Ohio State University Center for Biostatistics.

To evaluate and reduce LBP hazards, the CCBH’s Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program serves as the coordination point for blood testing. CCBH receives all lead test results for children under the age of 6 living in almost all cities in Cuyahoga County (the remainder are available via the Ohio Department of Health). Tests may be obtained through private physicians, public health clinics, or clinics operated by the CCBH. The CCBH offers free, voluntary, case management services to families with children with elevated lead levels or who are at risk of lead poisoning. A case is automatically opened for a child under the age of six with lead levels of 10 ug/dL or greater and for children under the age of fourteen months with lead levels of 6 ug/dL or greater. In addition, scientific evidence indicates that children suffer adverse effects from lead at levels less than 10 ug/dl. Therefore, the CCBH now recommends that 5 ug/dl be used as the threshold at which to raise awareness and provide services. Services include education on lead, its effects, its sources, nutrition, development, and referrals to other social service resources. Case management provides ongoing follow-up to ensure children are being retested as needed. In addition, the CCBH operates a free HEPA vacuum loan program.

How are the actions listed above integrated into housing policies and procedures?

To integrate the LBP issue into housing programs, several agencies operate programs countywide (Cleveland operates its own programs). A program that directly creates lead safe housing units meeting HUD guidelines is the Cuyahoga County Lead Safe Program. The program is available in suburban

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Cuyahoga County to income-eligible homeowners and renters with a child age five or under living in the home or regularly attending paid home day care in the home. The scope of work is determined by a free Lead Risk Assessment prepared by the CCBH. The remediation work is completed by a state licensed lead abatement contractor and inspected by the CCBH. The program is administered by the Cuyahoga County Department of Development. This county program was the first in the U.S. to win the U.S. EPA 2006 Children's Environmental Health Excellence and Recognition Award.

In addition, rehabilitation programs operated by Consortium jurisdictions can also be used for the abatement of lead hazards.

Consortium jurisdictions have implemented HUD's Lead Safe Housing Rule, providing educational materials, abatement of lead-based paint hazards, and safe work site practices, depending upon the specific activity. Also, Consortium jurisdiction staffs have been trained to administer lead paint remediation work.

SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy - 91.415, 91.215(j)

Jurisdiction Goals, Programs and Policies for reducing the number of Poverty-Level Families

"Poverty level" is defined as an annual income level, adjusted for family size and number of children. In 2013, a 1-person household (under age 65) was considered in poverty if annual income was below $12,119; a 3-person family with 2 children under age 18 was considered in poverty if annual income was below $18,769.

With such a low level of income, the method to reduce the number of families living below the poverty line is to create additional employment opportunities.

Consortium jurisdictions use, and often combine, a variety of funds for job creation and retention projects, such as CDBG funds from HUD, State of Ohio programs, municipal or county funds, private sector financing, and private sector equity. Many communities have also used Cuyahoga County's Brownfield Redevelopment Fund for both identification of environmental problems and their remediation. The sources of funds often vary based upon the type, size, and location of the project. Projects can range from large investments with regional impact down to small projects that help revitalize local retail or industrial space and employment in an immediate area.

In addition to projects that construct or rehabilitate space, many Consortium communities actively publicize "buy local" programs as a way to stimulate shopping at local, independent businesses. Several jurisdictions also maintain updated website-based lists of retail and office space available for lease or sale, which supplements the efforts of property owners to market their spaces.

In 2011, Cuyahoga County developed a comprehensive Five-Year Economic Development Plan that has shaped a policy agenda and defined priorities and strategies for economic growth. The Plan has been coupled with the $100 million Cuyahoga County Western Reserve Fund to make investments. The County Executive's Office, County Council, and the Economic Development Commission identified specific areas of investment: Innovation; Commercial Property Redevelopment; and Business Growth and Attraction. Cuyahoga County also uses significant non-federal revenue streams for growth and development for the benefit of residents countywide.

Education and Training

A prerequisite for a higher paying job to move families above the poverty level is the appropriate education and/or job training. Within the metropolitan Cleveland area there are numerous organizations that provide education, vocational training, and job training. For example, the Ohio Means Jobs|Cleveland-Cuyahoga County is a collaborative system that helps local employers meet their hiring and training needs and assists job seekers to find work. Educational institutions also provide a substantial amount of workforce education and training. For example, Cuyahoga Community College has classes and programs tailored to job training for individuals, workforce training for organizations, corporate training for companies, and professional development for individuals.

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Financial Literacy

Increasing the ability of low- and moderate-income families to maximize their income is also important. A number of Consortium jurisdictions support organizations that work to improve citizen's financial literacy and money management skills. In addition, County departments work with organizations to inform residents of the Earned Income Tax Credit, a refundable federal income tax credit for low- to moderate-income working households.

Public Transportation

Consortium jurisdictions work with the Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority and the Metropolitan Planning Organization, NOACA, to maintain and increase the supply of convenient, accessible public transportation options essential for people to obtain and retain employment and access educational and training opportunities.

How are the Jurisdiction poverty reducing goals, programs, and policies coordinated with this affordable housing plan

The Cuyahoga Urban County uses combinations of its HUD-related funding, State of Ohio funding, local public funds and programs, along with philanthropic and private section dollars, to provide affordable housing programs to reduce housing cost burden, which is frequent among households whose income is near the poverty line. For example, low interest or deferred rehabilitation loans, weatherization programs, and utility discounts based on household income reduce overall housing costs and makes available money for other necessities or to help pay toward educational programs or training.

When feasible, the County also takes advantage of blending rehabilitation, development, and transit opportunities. Cuyahoga County is considered the first completely built-out county in Ohio, meaning that in the future, more development will occur on previously developed sites than on undeveloped tracts of land. As noted by the Center for Neighborhood Technology's H+T Affordability Index, transportation costs associated with the location of housing have a demonstrable impact on a household's economic bottom line. Access to reliable public transportation for employment and necessities, with decreasing reliance on an automobile, will further reduce household expenditures.

Administratively, the County enforces applicable federal regulations that create economic opportunity and sustain a living wage, such as Davis-Bacon, minority and women business equal opportunity compliance, and Section 3 of the National Affordable Housing Act. Section 3 sets goals for the participation of qualified low- and moderate-income businesses and workers for HUD-funded construction projects.

More broadly, the County participates in regional efforts that strive to prevent or reduce poverty, such as the Northeast Ohio Sustainable Communities Consortium. Objectives in the NEOSCC report, Vibrant

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NEO 2040, include promoting investment in established communities, develop the regional economy with accessible employment opportunities, and enhance the regional transportation network.

SP-80 Monitoring - 91.230

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

All agencies or properties receiving HUD-funded assistance from Cuyahoga County receive a risk based analysis. Based on this review, either a desk review or an on-site monitoring visit that meets or exceeds HUD minimum standards is conducted.

HOME

As the Lead Administrative Entity for the Cuyahoga Housing Consortium, Cuyahoga County plans and carries out monitoring of HOME funded activities and rental properties in compliance with HOME program regulations (August 2013 update). HOME program monitoring includes a risk analysis to determine the items to be reviewed as required by HUD based on the type of activity and property, with the following minimums:

HOME Consortium member cities, treated as subrecipients, receive a minimum of one monitoring visit by County Development staff each calendar year, as well as ongoing desk review. Additional visits may be scheduled if problems or issues arise.

Other HOME nonprofit subrecipients receive a minimum of one monitoring visit by County Development staff each calendar year, as well as ongoing desk review. Additional visits may be scheduled if problems or issues arise.

Monitoring of a HOME nonprofit subrecipient carrying out a homebuyer assistance program includes verification of continued owner-occupancy of a sample of units still within their period of affordability.

HOME assisted rental properties still within their period of affordability receive, at a minimum, an annual desk review, including rent limit compliance and a sampling of tenant income certifications.

Physical unit inspections are done every one to three years, according to HUD guidance established by 24 C.F.R. 92.204(d)(1) and HomeFires (Vol. 3, No. 2), depending on the total number of units and number of HOME assisted units in each project.

CDBG

CDBG non-profit subrecipients receive a minimum of one monitoring visit by County Development staff each calendar year, as well as ongoing desk review. Additional visits may be scheduled if problems or issues arise.

CDBG Municipal construction sites are visited by an inspector familiar with construction practices, as well as a person familiar with Davis Bacon procedures, if applicable.

ESG

Staff coordinates visits with those of the Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services.

Other

In terms of minority business outreach, Cuyahoga County has equal opportunity programs in place related to both public purchasing and contracts. (The programs target all business conducted by the county, not just those that use HUD funding). The County also encourages minority-owned businesses to become registered contractors with the County.

Cuyahoga County operates an active Small Business Enterprise program with a goal of up to 30% Small Business Enterprise participation in all goods and services contracts. Cuyahoga County takes affirmative steps to maximize participation by Section 3 qualified contractors in all HUD-funded housing development activities. Presentations are made to the Minority Contractors Association at least once per year. This group pairs new minority contractors with existing businesses in similar fields. The mentoring program assists new firms in obtaining access to subcontractors and business opportunities to which they might not otherwise have access.

In terms of ongoing comprehensive planning, the County and other Consortium jurisdictions utilize the staffs of the Cuyahoga County Planning Commission, the Case Western Reserve University/Mandel School of Applied Social Sciences, and the Cuyahoga County Land Reutilization Corporation to research housing needs and issues, as well as develop data reports for Consortium members.

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	**Data Source Name** HUD CHAS Data Book - 2007-11, Table 13
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. HUD. Detailed data downloaded from http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/cp/CHAS/data_download_chas.html
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. See link above to HUD User.
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? Consolidated Plan template table published by HUD contained incorrect data for "Housing Units Built Before 1980 with Children Present."
	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population? See link above to HUD User.
	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set? See link above to HUD User.
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)? See link above to HUD User.

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