

Minor Amendment for all CDBG Entitlements and our HOME Consortium - to adjust 2020 Annual Action Plans to the revised 2020 CDBG and HOME allocation amounts.

## Executive Summary

### ES-05 Executive Summary – 24 CFR 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 2020-2024) 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 2020. 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.

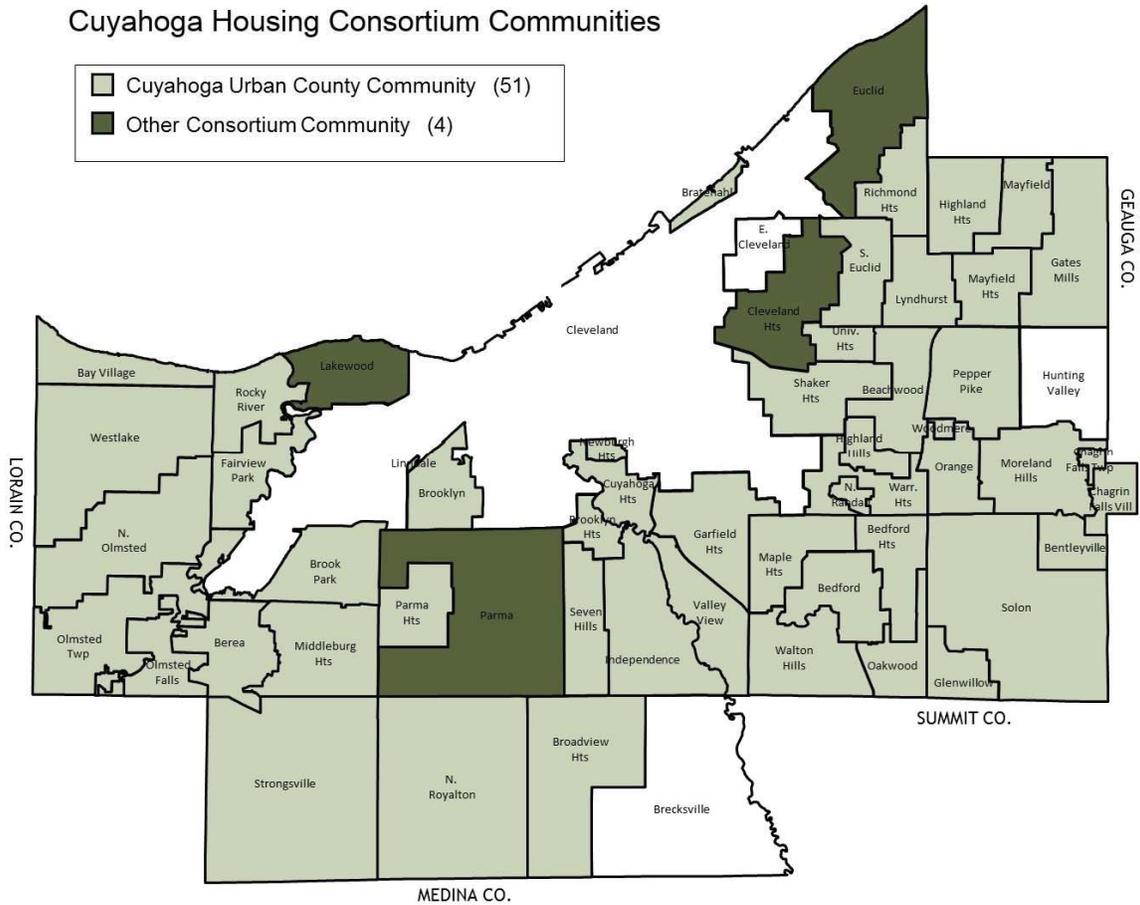
HUD funding is intended to assist individuals and families that earn less than 80% of the Median Family Income (MFI) in a metropolitan area. HUD defines these categories based upon household income, adjusted for family size. The maximum income for a family of four in 2019 is: \$25,750 (0-30% of MFI), \$36,850 (31-50% of MFI), and \$58,950 (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 two-thirds of all county residents (840,000 persons) – to ensure broader planning and coordination on affordable housing issues within Cuyahoga County.

The FY 2020-2024 Five-Year Plan also incorporates discussions pertaining to the Consortium as a whole.



**Cuyahoga Housing Consortium Communities**

**2. Summary of the objectives and outcomes identified in the Plan Needs Assessment Overview**

**HOUSING NEEDS**

The Consortium contains 840,875 persons, 353,980 households, and 388,065 housing units (2011-15 ACS). Since 2005-09 both the population and the number of households increased in the Consortium by about 3% and 4%, respectively. Housing units increased during the period by almost 5%. Incomes have

increased in many Census Tracts since 2000, but poverty has increased as well. The Consortium poverty rate is 10.5% (2011-15 ACS), but the rate is higher in many Census Tracts.

While 38% (135,893 households) of 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 (48%, 61,086 households); households with one or more children six years or younger (47%, 15,140 households); large family households (27%, 6,116 households); and small family households (26%, 35,677 households).

Cost burden is the most prevalent housing problem, particularly among low income households. Of all 45,244 households with a cost burden greater than 30% of income, 47% were renters and 53% were owners. Of all 43,519 households with a cost burden greater than 50% of income, 55% were renters and 45% were owners. Cost burden is prevalent for both renters and owners throughout the 0-80% HAMFI income range. Small family households, the elderly, and other (single-person) households experienced the greatest cost burden

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 2,044 persons experience homelessness on any given night; about 7,250 persons experience homelessness each year; and about 3,441 persons – both individuals and families – lose their housing and become homeless each year. The literally homeless (homeless) include chronically homeless individuals and families, children, persons with HIV/AIDS, and veterans. Three-quarters of homeless persons are Black or African American, about one-quarter 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, persons with HIV/AIDS, 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 Cuyahoga Urban County assist in implementing these strategies.

*Summary of Objectives and Outcomes continues in the Text Box.*

## **Summary of Objectives and Outcomes (continued)**

### ***Summary of Objectives and Outcomes (continued)***

#### **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 survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and human trafficking. Persons in all these categories live in Consortium jurisdictions and have housing and supportive service needs.

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

#### **HOUSING MARKET**

Of the 388,065 housing units in the Consortium, about 91% were occupied and 9% were vacant. Of the occupied housing units, about 68% were owner-occupied, while 32% were renter-occupied (2011-15 ACS).

About 71% of all owner-occupied housing units (274,873 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.

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 14% of units had 2 bedrooms. Conversely, only 25% of all renter-occupied units had 3 or more bedrooms, 41% 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 26% at 50% HAMFI, and about 69% at 80% HAMFI. The situation is even more serious for owner households: (no data at 30% HAMFI), about 12% at 50% HAMFI, about 36% at 80% HAMFI, and 52% 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 fluctuated substantially over the 51 communities in the Urban

County. While median home sale prices have stabilized and increased in most communities over the past several years, the housing market recovery remains slow in more distressed communities. No significant change is anticipated in the overall affordability of the housing market relative to home values or rent levels. The potential impact of the current coronavirus pandemic on real estate prices during the next several years is unclear.

### **Housing Condition**

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.

With over 283,000 housing units in the Consortium constructed before 1980, lead based-paint (LBP) hazard is an ongoing issue due to the age of the housing stock. In addition, childbirth and/or the movement of households creates new situations of housing units with LBP hazards occupied by small children.

*Summary of Objectives and Outcomes continues in the Text Box.*

### **Summary of Objectives and Outcomes (second continuation)**

*Summary of Objectives and Outcomes (second continuation)*

### **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 be limited to – down-payment assistance, rehabilitation, new construction, rental assistance, and weatherization/energy efficiency, home modifications for disabled persons or elderly homeowners. Some activities under this goal may utilize HOME Program funds.

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

**Provide Needed Public Services:** provide activities related to housing issues, which may include - but 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 or grants to foster additional job creation or retention, and possibly funding employer-requested workforce training from federal funds if criteria are met.

**Reduce Homelessness and At-Risk Homelessness:** provide ESG funds for activities through the Continuum of Care to prevent and end homelessness and rapidly return people who have become homeless to housing.

### **3. Evaluation of past performance**

Examination of the project goals in the previous Five-Year Consolidated Plan and noted in past Performance Reports demonstrate that the Consortium partners accomplished in two years the goals that they planned to complete in five 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 and started to increase in most communities, in 2019 the recovery of the housing market remains slow in more distressed communities.

Anticipating that housing market conditions will gradually continue to improve in spite of the Coronavirus pandemic, 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, down payment assistance, and foreclosure counseling. These programs strengthen neighborhoods through property improvements and the creation or continuation of homeownership. Cuyahoga County will

continue to monitor the housing market and economic forces 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 2020 Annual Action Plan, the Cuyahoga County Department of Development utilized notices in a newspaper of general circulation, internet based public meetings, and internet outreach to solicit public comment. During the 30-day public comment period, hard copies of the documents were not available due to the State of Ohio Governor’s Stay-in-Place order. The documents were posted on the Cuyahoga County Department of Development website. For more specific details about the citizen participation process, please refer to section **PR-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. The County worked with these stakeholders to identify specific issues related to housing that needed to be addressed and created the Cuyahoga County Housing Plan (2017). Stakeholders continue to meet regularly. This ongoing dialogue helps to create programs that are both proactive and reactive to change and remove unnecessarily complex program requirements while ensuring that any restrictions are followed. For more specific details about the consultation process, please refer to section **PR-10 Consultation**.

#### **5. Summary of public comments**

A resident of Cleveland Heights emailed a comment about the ongoing need for accessible housing and subsidized housing.

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

The comment was accepted. The member jurisdictions of the Cuyahoga Housing Consortium work on an ongoing basis to retain and expand the inventory of accessible and subsidized housing for county residents.

#### **7. Summary**

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## 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.

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	Health & Human Services, Office Homeless Services

**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 2020 the Consortium represents about 840,000 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 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 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, only Cleveland receives HOPWA funds from HUD, and that city coordinates funding in Cuyahoga County and surrounding counties. The funds can be spent in any community in Cuyahoga County.

### **Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information**

Sara Parks Jackson Development Administrator - Community Development, 2079 East Ninth Street, Cleveland, OH 44115, Phone (216) 443-8160 or email: [spjackson@cuyahogacounty.us](mailto:spjackson@cuyahogacounty.us)

## **PR-10 Consultation - 91.100, 91.110, 91.200(b), 91.300(b), 91.215(I) and 91.315(I)**

### **1. Introduction**

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**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(I)).**

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:

- The Board of Cuyahoga County Alcohol, Drug Addiction & Mental Health Services (ADAMHS) provides housing related activities through a number of programs, such as the Housing for Persons on MAT (Medication-Assisted Treatment), funded through the Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (OhioMHAS)-State Opioid Response program. During 2018, of the total \$19.5 million spent by the Board related to addiction services, approximately \$1.9 million was spent on housing services.
- 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 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 receive training to better handle social problems they confront, such as poverty, domestic violence, drug abuse, and child welfare. At the time of assistance, officers make referrals to mental health professionals. Counselors respond within 48 hours to schedule counseling, and an evaluation visit takes place within three days. The Police Assisted Referral (PAR) program is a partnership led by the Partnership for a Safer Cleveland and includes the CMHA Police Department, Case Western Reserve University's Begun Center on Violence Prevention Research and Education at the Mandel School of Applied Social Sciences, FrontLine, and Beech Brook.

## **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 record of working together to address the needs of literally homeless (homeless) persons, including the chronically homeless, families with children, veterans, and unaccompanied youth, as well as persons at-risk of homelessness. Selected projects include:

### **Guaranteed Access to Shelter**

The Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services (OHS) is the lead agency for the HUD Continuum of Care (CoC). In partnership with elected officials, county and city departments, and non-profit housing and service providers, the CoC supports a Homeless Crisis Response System that strives to assure that all homeless persons have access to emergency shelter or, if shelters are full, transportation and space at an Overflow Shelter location.

### **HousingFirst Initiative (HFI)**

HFI is a successful public/private partnership to develop permanent supportive housing and end chronic homelessness countywide. HFI moves chronically homeless persons into stable housing and 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 is 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**

A difficulty for shelters, hospitals, and hospitalized homeless persons is when the patient is about to be discharged. If the patient has recovered sufficiently, the hospital cannot continue to keep him/her. A shelter often does not have the medical expertise or appropriate accommodations to care for someone with more extensive medical needs. Through Care Alliance, the CoC, a coalition of shelter providers, hospital social work staff and administrators, and local foundations implemented discharge screening guidelines. If the patient is homeless at discharge but does not meet ten basic functioning measures, the CoC hospital protocols require relocation to a nursing facility.

### **211/First Call for Help**

United Way of Greater Cleveland administers a 24-hour/7 day-a-week hot line. This resource, developed 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 immediately receive an answer or referral. United Way also provides a searchable internet database available free at any library.

## Discharge Coordination Protocols

Per HEARTH Act requirements, the CoC developed and implemented protocols to ensure persons discharged from publicly funded institutions/systems of care are not released into homelessness.

## Re-Entry Strategies

The Cuyahoga County Office of Reentry addresses the needs of persons returning to Cuyahoga County from federal and state prison and local jails. In collaboration with the City of Cleveland, United Way, and local foundations, comprehensive re-entry strategies include housing, behavioral health access, and employment support. For youths, the Ohio Department of Youth Services 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:

- A Centralized 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. Non-publicly funded providers are

encouraged and welcome to participate in HMIS. The HUD-required sixteen data elements are entered for every client accessing ESG services.

HEARTH ACT regulations prohibit homeless data for persons who identify as victims of domestic violence (DV) from being entered into the HMIS data collection system. The DV shelter participates in an HMIS comparable data system unique to domestic violence shelter providers. The aggregated data related to numbers served, demographics of the population, and program services and outcomes is provided to the HMIS Administrator to add to the CoC aggregated numbers. Exit data is also collected. The HMIS data, combined with the DV 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 2018 Systems Performance Management (SPM) data.
- **Return to Shelter**: Utilizing the 2018 Systems Performance Measurement (SPM), 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 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated**

1	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Alcohol Drug Addiction & Mental Health Services Board of Cuyahoga County
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	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
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	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	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	City of Cleveland - Department of Community Development
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing Services - Housing Services-Elderly Persons Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Service-Fair Housing Other government - Local Grantee Department

	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	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
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	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	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Cleveland Housing Network
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing Services - Housing Non-profit Organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	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	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	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
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	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.
5	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Cuyahoga County Board of Developmental Disabilities
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Other government - County
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Non-Homeless Special Needs

	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	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.
6	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Cuyahoga County Board of Health
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Health Health Agency Other government - County
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Lead-based Paint Strategy
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	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.
7	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Cuyahoga County Department of Public Works
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Other government - County
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Non-housing Community Development
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	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.
8	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Cuyahoga County Division of Senior and Adult Services
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services - Victims Other government - County
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs

	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	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.
9	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Cuyahoga County Fiscal Office
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Other government - County
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Market Analysis
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	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.
10	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Cuyahoga County Land Reutilization Corporation
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing Services - Housing Regional organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Market Analysis
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	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.
11	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	PHA Regional organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Public Housing Needs

	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	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.
12	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Fair Housing Center for Rights and Research
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Service-Fair Housing Non-profit Organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis Fair Housing
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	As an organization providing fair housing services to the Cuyahoga County Urban County, the Cuyahoga County Department of Development has policy and program discussions with this organization on an ongoing basis to address housing issues in the 51-member communities.
13	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Greater Cleveland Partnership
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Regional organization Business and Civic Leaders
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Economic Development Market Analysis
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	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.
14	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Regional organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Non-housing Community Development

	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	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.
15	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Heights Community Congress
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Service-Fair Housing Non-profit Organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis Fair Housing
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	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.
16	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Home Repair Resource Center
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing Services - Housing Services-Education Non-profit Organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	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.
17	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Jobs Ohio
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Other government - State Business and Civic Leaders Private Sector Banking / Financing
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Economic Development Market Analysis

	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	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.
18	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Legal Aid Society of Cleveland
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Service-Fair Housing Regional organization Non-profit Organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis Fair Housing
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	As an organization providing fair housing services to the Cuyahoga County Urban County, the Cuyahoga County Department of Development has policy and program discussions with this organization on an ongoing basis to address affordable housing issues in the 51-member communities.
19	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Northeast Ohio Areawide Coordinating Agency
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Regional organization Planning organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Non-housing Community Development
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	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.
20	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Northeast Ohio First Suburbs Consortium
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Regional organization Planning organization Non-profit Organization

	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The nineteen 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.
21	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Northeast Ohio Regional Sewer District
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Regional organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Non-housing Community Development
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	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.
22	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Parma Public Housing Agency
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	PHA Regional organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Public Housing Needs
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	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.

23	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Team NEO
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Regional organization Business and Civic Leaders
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Economic Development Market Analysis
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	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**

<b>Name of Plan</b>	<b>Lead Organization</b>	<b>How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with</b>
Continuum of Care	Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Continuum of Care	The Consolidated Plan Strategic Plan goals support the goals of the Continuum of Homeless Services (OHS) serves all 59 communities in Cuyahoga County is the Lead Urban Development designated CoC, an extensive network of public, private, and nonprofit organizations, either directly or indirectly, emergency shelter, assisted housing, health services, and other services for people who are chronically homeless, homeless, or are at-risk of homelessness. Blue Print for Services Annual Overview.
Economic Development Plan	Cuyahoga County	This plan, updated annually by Cuyahoga County government, focuses on the areas of education as themes for County economic development decisions. Although providing more than dollars provided by HUD, the Plan emphasizes that investments should create jobs and preparation for jobs and careers, and accelerate business growth. The County will reinforce these investment objectives of the Cuyahoga County Economic Development Plan. <a href="https://www.cuyahogacounty.us/docs/default-source/development/economicdevelopmentplan.pdf">https://www.cuyahogacounty.us/docs/default-source/development/economicdevelopmentplan.pdf</a>

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with
Cuyahoga County Housing Plan	Cuyahoga County	When County Executive Armond Budish took office he saw the need for a county positive trends growing. The goal is to make Cuyahoga County one of the most d County Housing Plan was developed in coordination with countywide stakeholder objectives that need to be addressed to improve housing conditions and values. Delinquency <sup>3</sup> . Housing Insecurity <sup>4</sup> . Special Populations <sup>5</sup> . Fair Housing <sup>6</sup> . Cuyahoga Council passed legislation to create the Cuyahoga County Housing Prog repair and low-dollar mortgages starting in 2020 using \$1 million of revenue from complement strategies in the 2020-2024 Consolidated plan including expanding t low-income homeowners, new tools for first mortgage lending that could leverag ,and expanding the homeowner repair programs that currently exist.
Rebuilding as One: A Common Sense Approach to Hous	Northeast Ohio First Suburbs Consortium	This 2013 report outlines issues and strategies to address housing issues, particul geographically form the first ring of development beyond Cleveland. Building on goal of creating high-quality, well-connected places that provide our residents wi report emphasizes strategies focusing on the four policy areas of preserving olde strengthening, and promoting stability. The Consolidated Plan Strategic Plan goal existing housing through rehabilitation and homebuyer programs plus code enfor Rebuilding as One report. <a href="http://nebula.wsimg.com/dcb273f93355b0f0d3ee06c9cd4429ee?AccessKeyId=0">http://nebula.wsimg.com/dcb273f93355b0f0d3ee06c9cd4429ee?AccessKeyId=0</a>
Vibrant NEO 2040	Northeast Ohio Sustainable Communities Consortium Initiative	Funded by a HUD/USDOT/USEPA Partnership for Sustainable Communities Initiat by 33 organizations developed a vision for the future of Northeast Ohio. The eigh established communities, developing the regional economy with accessible empl transportation network. The Consolidated Plan Strategic Plan goals focus on inve in developed neighborhoods, commercial districts, and industrial areas, which re <a href="http://vibrantneo.org">http://vibrantneo.org</a>

**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(I))**

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.
- 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 cooperates with the State of Ohio Department of Development Services Agency (ODSA) through the Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services alignment with ODSA as a subrecipient of “Homeless Crisis Response Program” funding on behalf of the County. These funds are used to leverage County ESG dollars targeted to Rapid Rehousing and Homeless Prevention. The Office of Homeless Services represents Cuyahoga County on the State’s Supportive Housing Planning Council which meets annually to advise ODSA on the development of the State’s Consolidated Plan.
- 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.

## **Narrative**

### **Describe any efforts to enhance coordination with private industry, businesses, developers, and social service agencies (91.215(l)).**

- As a method to ameliorate barriers to affordable housing, Cuyahoga Urban County member communities and Cuyahoga Housing Consortium partner communities work with the Cuyahoga County Fiscal Office on foreclosure of tax delinquent vacant land. Communities also work with

the Cuyahoga County Land Reutilization Corporation to address tax delinquent properties. The CCLRC has the ability to resolve title issues, foreclose on a property, and make a decision concerning rehabilitation or demolition. Vacant properties in CCLRC possession are also held for redevelopment.

- The continued strength of first ring suburbs is key to maintaining the quality of life in the county. These suburbs are either members of the Cuyahoga County Urban County or are CDBG entitlement cities. When projects are presented that benefit the objectives of HUD funding, the Cuyahoga County Urban County's federal resources may be used in the financing of projects in other entitlement communities.
- The Cuyahoga Urban County member communities and Cuyahoga Housing Consortium partner communities can coordinate on economic development strategies and projects with local chambers of commerce, nonprofit business development groups, the Greater Cleveland Partnership, and Team NEO.
- Cuyahoga County has taken the lead and worked cooperatively with the City of Cleveland and the Northeast Ohio First Suburbs Consortium (Council of Governments), to successfully obtain funding from the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency to identify contamination on properties scheduled for redevelopment that are located throughout the county.
- At the regional level, the Fund for Our Economic Future is an alliance of funders working to improve the ability of Northeast Ohio to compete in the global economy by working with a network of economic development organizations and initiatives to create and retain jobs, increase payrolls and attract capital to the region. The Fund's members include private, community and corporate foundations, businesses, health care systems, higher education institutions, government, business and civic associations, and individuals.

## **PR-15 Citizen Participation - 91.105, 91.115, 91.200(c) and 91.300(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. Jurisdictions conduct communitywide outreach through various types of media, such as community based newspapers and newsletters, electronic newsletters, home mailings, websites, and public access cable TV channels. Outreach is expanded through members of citizen advisory committees, special interest groups, and 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.

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

- Providing translation services for non-English speaking residents.
- Having meeting locations and office space housing Consortium jurisdiction staffs accessible to persons with disabilities.
- Scheduling meetings and hearings at times and locations convenient to encourage attendance.
- Providing reasonable and timely access to information and records related to the Consolidated Plan and use of HUD assistance.
- Providing on request the Citizen Participation Plan for the jurisdiction.

The Cuyahoga County Department of Development, the Consortium lead administrative entity, oversaw the development of this Five-Year Consolidated Plan, with assistance from PlaceMark Collaborative, LLC, Lakewood, Ohio.

**Table 4** shows the public comment process undertaken by the Urban County. Due to the coronavirus pandemic and the Ohio Governor's stay-in-place order, documents were available on jurisdiction websites and online public hearings were held.

Jurisdictions linked the public meetings for the Five-Year Consolidated Plan and the FY 2020 Annual Plan, providing continuity for discussing both short-term and long-term timeframes. Jurisdictions with a Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC) coupled public meetings for the Five-Year Consolidated Plan with CAC public meetings.

At public meetings, the Five-Year Consolidated Plan was listed and discussed as a separate agenda item. The discussions included presentations of background information, data, and goals, and time was allotted for audience questions.

The staffs of Consortium jurisdictions provide 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. Staffs also provide contact information on their respective websites.

**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 to solicit comments for the upcoming Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan, listing the first public hearing date (May 29, 2019), and inviting citizen review and comment.	not applicable	not applicable	

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)
2	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	FY 2020-24 Five-Year Consolidated Plan and FY 2020 Annual Action Plan May 29, 2019 Warrensville Heights Civic and Senior Center 9:30 AM.	No comments were received.	not applicable	

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)
3	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/broad community	Cuyahoga County published a public notice in the Cleveland Plain Dealer on April 3, 2020, describing the proposed FY 2020-24 Five-Year Consolidated Plan, the proposed FY 2020 Annual Action Plan, and the Cuyahoga Housing Consortium. The public notice announced the 30-day comment period (April 3 - May 4, 2020), stated that documents were available for review on the Cuyahoga County Department of Development website, listed the second public hearing date (April 15, 2020), and invited citizen review and comment.	Not applicable	Not applicable	n/a

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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	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	FY 2020-24 Five-Year Consolidated Plan and FY 2020 Annual Action Plan April 15, 2020 Online due to coronavirus pandemic 11:00 AM	A resident of Cleveland Heights emailed a comment about the ongoing need for accessible housing and subsidized housing.	The comment was accepted. The member jurisdictions of the Cuyahoga Housing Consortium work on an ongoing basis to retain and expand the inventory of accessible and subsidized housing for county residents.	

**Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach**

# 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 840,875 persons, 353,980 households, and 388,065 housing units (2011-15 ACS). According to data from HUD mandated tables, since 2005-09 both the population and the number of households increased in the Consortium by about 3% and 4%, respectively. Housing units increased during the period by almost 5%. 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 10.5% (2011-15 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 38% 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 (48%, 61,086 households); households with one or more children six years or younger (47%, 15,140 households); large family households (27%, 6,116 households); and small family households (26%, 35,677 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 45,244 households with a cost burden greater than 30% of income, 47% were renters and 53% were owners. Of all 43,519 households with a cost burden greater than 50% of income, 55% were renters and 45% were owners. Cost burden is prevalent for both renters and owners throughout the 0-80% HAMFI income range. Small family households, the elderly, and other (single-person) households experienced the greatest cost burden.

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.

While the Census definition does not capture the extent of repair needs, the age of housing can be an indicator of condition. About 55% of the housing stock (193,512 units) was built between 1950 and 1980 and 25% (90,094 units) was built before 1950. These homes are now at least 40 years old, requiring systems replacement and a significant rehabilitation investment. The year units were built varies by Census Tract

For homeless persons or those at-risk of homelessness, the most significant problem remains the lack of affordable housing.

Poverty also continues to put low-income individuals and families with children at-risk of homelessness. ACS 2011-15 data showed that 16,390 families were in poverty in the Consortium (70% renters, 30% owners). Additionally, HUD tables showed that 18,177 extremely low- or low-income family households with children had a cost burden greater than 30%, and 12,723 extremely low- or low-income family households had a cost burden greater than 50%. About 70% of these households, at both the greater than 30% and 50% cost burden levels, were renters.

***Narrative continues in the Text Box.***

#### **Needs Assessment Overview (continued)**

#### ***Needs Assessment Overview (continued)***

The Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Continuum of Care (CoC) reported in the *2019 Point in Time Survey* that there were 111 homeless households with 269 children under age 18 in emergency shelter. There were no households with children under age 18 in Transitional Housing, and no unsheltered homeless households with children. The CoC reported in the *2019 Annual Performance and HMIS System Performance Reports* that 1,681 persons in families (adults and children) were homeless between October 1, 2018 and September 30, 2019. The CoC also estimated that 818 persons in families (adults and children) were newly homeless annually.

#### **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 2019, there are also almost 15,000 Housing Choice Voucher Program (HCVP) vouchers available in Cuyahoga County, representing about 7% of all occupied rental units in the county. Of that total, about 7,000 vouchers were in use within the Consortium. 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 countywide average, while Cleveland Heights and Euclid were above the average. Within the 51 communities of the Cuyahoga County Urban County, about 80% of all HCVP vouchers (2,891) were located in just eight communities in the eastern section of the county.

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.

***Narrative continues in the Text Box (second continuation).***

**Needs Assessment Overview (second continuation)**

***Needs Assessment Overview (second continuation)***

## **NA-40 SUMMARY**

### **HOMELESS NEEDS**

The Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services (OHS) has been designated by the Continuum of Care Advisory Board as the Systems Administrator for the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). HMIS collects HUD defined, standardized data elements on the extent and nature of homelessness in Cuyahoga County. The HEARTH Act requires all HUD funded ESG and CoC recipients to enter data into HMIS. Additionally, the OHS/CoC conducts the annual Point-in-Time (PIT) count, in accordance with HUD standards. It is estimated that about 2,040 persons experience homelessness on any given night; about 7,250 persons experience homelessness each year; and about 3,441 persons – both individuals and families – lose their housing and become homeless each year. The homeless include chronically homeless individuals and families, children, youth, and veterans, as well as survivors of domestic violence and human trafficking who are homeless. Almost 77% of homeless persons are Black or African American, and about 21% are White. About 3% 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 survivors 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.

## **NA-50 SUMMARY**

### **NON-HOUSING COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT NEEDS**

With little undeveloped land remaining among its 51-member communities, the Cuyahoga Urban County has many existing public facilities in each community including schools, libraries, fire stations, police departments, recreation centers, senior centers, parks, and playgrounds, along with an existing network of streets, sewer lines, and other infrastructure. These facilities and infrastructure vary in age and condition.

The Cuyahoga Urban County will continue to allocate a substantial percentage of its annual Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding to local communities for eligible projects including eligible public facilities and infrastructure, 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.

In terms of public services, the Cuyahoga Urban County, is served by the mature Greater Cleveland social service system. Dedicated revenue streams to meet these needs include 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.

Taking into account the limited amount of CDBG 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 CDBG funds to specific types of public services connected to and supporting its housing and community development activities, such as foreclosure prevention counseling, homebuyer and tenant counseling, and fair housing complaint investigation and services.

## 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 2011-15 American Community Survey (ACS) showed that the Cuyahoga County Consortium contains 840,875 persons, 353,980 households, and 388,065 housing units (2011-15 ACS), distributed over 348.75 square miles of land. According to data from HUD mandated tables, since 2005-09 both the population and the number of households increased in the Consortium by about 3% and 4%, respectively (**NA-10, Table 5; MA-10, Table 31; 2005-09 ACS and 2011-15 ACS**). Housing units also increased during the period by almost 5%. The percent change in population differed by community and Census Tract (**NA-10, Maps-Change in Population by Age Group**). Of all occupied housing units, 239,421 units (68%) were owner-occupied and 114,536 units (32%) were renter-occupied (**MA-Table 32, NA-10, Maps-Owner and Renter-Occupied Housing**).

Median income for the Consortium as a whole is not available however it can be viewed by Census Tract. **NA-10, Map-Median Household Income** shows the wide disparity in income among community neighborhoods. **NA-10, Map-Change in Median Income** shows that while incomes increased in many Census Tracts since 2000, poverty increased as well. While the 2011-15 ACS poverty rate in the Consortium was 10.5% and the unemployment rate was 6.78%, **NA-10, Maps-Poverty Rate and Unemployment Rate** show that the rates were substantially higher in many Census Tracts.

Another indicator of low income is percent of (HUD) Area Median Family Income (HAMFI or AMFI). **NA-Table 6** shows that 38% of all households in the Consortium have incomes that are 80% or less of the HAMFI, which is currently \$73,700 for the Cleveland-Elyria, OH MSA. The percentages of all households whose incomes were 80% or less of the HAMFI varied depending on household type and Census Tract (**NA-Table 6, NA-Maps-ELI, LI, and MI Households**). Of the 138,858 small family households, 26% (35,677 households) had incomes that were 80% or less. Of the 128,185 households containing at least one elderly person 62 years or older, about 48% (61,086 households) had incomes that were 80% or less. Of the 22,344 large family households, 27% (6,116 households) had incomes that were 80% or less. Of the 32,307 households with one or more children six years or younger, about 47% (15,140 households) had incomes that were 80% or less.

HUD considers cost burden (housing affordability), substandard housing condition, and overcrowding to be serious housing problems (**NA-Maps-Households with Any of 4 Housing Problems, ELI, LI, and MI Households**). At least to some degree, all of these housing issues occur in the Consortium, with cost burden being the most prevalent housing problem, particularly among low-income households. Median rents ranged from \$485 in Linndale to \$1,964 in Orange village, while median housing values ranged from \$51,000 in Linndale to \$553,200 in Bentleyville. While these costs are more affordable when compared to other parts of the country, they still pose a financial burden for households with lower

incomes (*MA-Table 33*). *NA-Maps-Median Home Value and Median Contract Rent* show that rents and housing values vary by Census Tract.

*Summary of Housing Needs continues in the Text Box.*

Demographics	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Population	0	840,875	
Households	0	353,980	
Median Income	\$0.00	\$0.00	

**Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics**

**Data Source:** 2005-2009 ACS (Base Year), 2011-2015 ACS (Most Recent Year)

**Number of Households Table**

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	38,088	38,910	58,895	35,898	182,230
Small Family Households	9,829	9,033	16,815	12,502	90,679
Large Family Households	1,507	1,495	3,114	2,116	14,112
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	7,026	8,342	12,905	8,672	39,059
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	6,860	12,328	13,625	5,250	14,118
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	4,545	3,967	6,628	4,334	12,833

**Table 6 - Total Households Table**

**Data Source:** 2011-2015 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	888	673	668	298	2,527	259	185	122	120	686
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	39	214	75	45	373	29	35	4	0	68
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	345	275	266	240	1,126	25	107	158	179	469
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	16,709	5,921	1,193	156	23,979	8,470	5,852	4,427	791	19,540
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	1,932	9,913	8,349	1,042	21,236	1,724	6,128	10,618	5,538	24,008

	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
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	3,005	0	0	0	3,005	1,262	0	0	0	1,262

**Table 7 – Housing Problems Table**

Data 2011-2015 CHAS  
Source:

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
<b>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</b>										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	17,975	7,105	2,197	748	28,025	8,775	6,181	4,718	1,094	20,768
Having none of four housing problems	4,594	13,290	22,412	11,971	52,267	2,500	12,321	29,568	22,078	66,467
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	3,005	0	0	0	3,005	1,262	0	0	0	1,262

**Table 8 – Housing Problems 2**

Data 2011-2015 CHAS  
Source:

### 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	6,384	4,980	3,055	14,419	2,010	2,347	4,864	9,221
Large Related	1,026	581	348	1,955	331	518	1,282	2,131
Elderly	4,393	5,557	3,362	13,312	5,664	7,561	6,016	19,241
Other	7,885	5,609	3,224	16,718	2,380	1,786	3,024	7,190
Total need by income	19,688	16,727	9,989	46,404	10,385	12,212	15,186	37,783

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2011-2015 CHAS  
Source:

### 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	5,790	1,883	208	7,881	1,862	1,457	1,330	4,649
Large Related	979	197	0	1,176	294	261	268	823
Elderly	3,584	2,653	881	7,118	4,336	3,116	1,985	9,437
Other	7,219	1,634	261	9,114	2,171	1,198	810	4,179
Total need by income	17,572	6,367	1,350	25,289	8,663	6,032	4,393	19,088

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2011-2015 CHAS  
Source:

### 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	276	444	277	265	1,262	54	107	97	119	377
Multiple, unrelated family households	101	44	33	10	188	0	35	59	58	152

	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
Other, non-family households	15	10	30	10	65	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	392	498	340	285	1,515	54	142	156	177	529

Table 11 – Crowding Information - 1/2

Data Source: 2011-2015 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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source  
Comments:

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

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.

**NA-Table 9** shows that of all 23,908 one-person households with incomes at 0-80% AMI and a cost burden greater than **30%**, 70% (16,718 households) were renters and 30% (7,190 households) were owners. Of all one-person **renter** households, 7,885 households had incomes of 0-30% AMI, 5,609 households had incomes of 30-50% AMI, and 3,224 households had incomes of 50-80% AMI. Of all one-person **owner** households, 2,380 households had incomes of 0-30% AMI, 1,786 households had incomes of 30-50% AMI, and 3,024 households had incomes of 50-80% AMI. One-person renters, regardless of income category, were more impacted than one-person owners.

**NA-Table 10** shows that of all 13,293 one-person households with incomes at 0-80% AMI and a cost burden greater than **50%**, 69% (9,114 households) were renters and 31% (4,179 households) were owners. Of all one-person **renter** households, 7,219 households had incomes of 0-30% AMI, 1,634 households had incomes of 30-50% AMI, and 261 households had incomes of 50-80% AMI. Of all one-person **owner** households, 2,171 households had incomes of 0-30% AMI, 1,198 households had incomes of 30-50% AMI, and 810 households had incomes of 50-80% AMI. One-person renters, regardless of income category, were more impacted than one-person owners.

## **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 36% of all households in Consortium (128,185 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 2.63% to 3.37% of persons age 65 and over need assistance with 3 or more ADLs. The 2013-17 ACS showed 163,513 persons age 65 and over in the Consortium, meaning an estimated 6,217 to 5,510 persons may need assistance.

### **Persons with Mental Disabilities**

An estimated 11,380 Cuyahoga County residents will have moderate mental illness in 2020, declining to 10,119 persons in 2030. An estimated 51,818 residents will have severe mental illness in 2020, declining to 46,197 persons in 2030 (*Projections of Ohio's Population with Mental Illness by County, 2010-2030*, Scripps).

### **Persons with Physical Disabilities**

An estimated 15,413 Cuyahoga County residents will have moderate disability in 2020, and 15,656 persons in 2030. An estimated 24,371 persons will have severe disability in 2020, 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**

In Cuyahoga County, an estimated 4,899 persons will have moderate disability in 2020, and 4,340 persons in 2030. An estimated 6,449 persons will have severe disability in 2020, 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 2018 population, an estimated 89,309 residents may have dependence or abuse issues.

Based on Cuyahoga County's 2018 population, an estimated 35,201 residents may have dependence or abuse issues (2010-12 annual *National Survey on Drug Use and Health*).

***Type of Families in Need continues in Text Box.***

### **What are the most common housing problems?**

While housing problems experienced by households in the Consortium include also substandard housing condition and overcrowding, cost burden (housing affordability) is the most prevalent housing problem, particularly among low income households.

Housing costs in the Consortium are more reasonable than in other parts of the country, with median rents ranging from \$485 in Linndale to \$1,964 in Orange village, and median housing values ranging from \$51,000 in Linndale to \$553,200 in Bentleyville.

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.

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 ***NA-Table 7***.

As shown, 45,244 households (21,236 renters and 24,008 owners) had a cost burden of greater than 30% and 43,519 households (23,979 renters and 19,540 owners) had a cost burden of greater than 50%. Of the households with a cost burden of greater than 30%, 38,664 households (20,194 renters and 18,470 owners) had incomes that were 80% or less of the HAMFI. Of the 38,664 households with a cost burden greater than **30%** of income and income that was 0-80% of HAMFI, 3,656 households were **0-30%** HAMFI (1,932 renters and 1,724 owners); 16,041 households were **30-50%** HAMFI (9,913 renters and 6,128 owners); and 18,967 households were **50-80%** HAMFI (8,349 renters and 10,618 owners).

Of the households with a cost burden of greater than 50%, 42,572 households (23,823 renters and 18,749 owners) had incomes that were 80% or less. Small family households, the elderly, and other households with incomes that were 80% or less of the HAMFI experienced the greatest cost burden (***NA-Tables 9 and 10***). Of the 42,572 households with a cost burden greater than **50%** of income and income that was 0-80% of HAMFI, 25,179 were **0-30%** HAMFI (16,709 renters and 8,470 owners); 11,773

households were **30-50%** HAMFI (5,921 renters and 5,852 owners); and 5,620 households were **50-80%** HAMFI (1,193 renters and 4,427 owners).

If transportation costs were taken into consideration, the effects of cost burden would be even more pronounced.

For homeless persons or those at-risk of homelessness, a significant problem remains the lack of affordable housing. Homelessness issues are discussed in more detail in other sections of this document.

### **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.

These households are often low wage earners, marginally employed, unemployed, disabled persons, or persons living on a fixed income, as well as immigrant households that do not have documentation.

#### **Small Related Households**

**NA-Table 9** shows that of the 23,640 small related households with incomes at 0-80% AMI and a cost burden greater than **30%**, 61% (14,419 households) were renters and 39% (9,221 households) were owners. Of all small related **renter** households, 6,384 households had incomes of 0-30% AMI, 4,980 households had incomes of 30-50% AMI, and 3,055 households had incomes of 50-80% AMI. Of the small related **owner** households, 2,010 households had incomes of 0-30% AMI, 2,347 households had incomes of 30-50% AMI, and 4,864 households had incomes of 50-80% AMI. Renters, regardless of income category, were more impacted than owners.

**NA-Table 10** shows that of the 12,530 small related households with incomes at 0-80% AMI and a cost burden greater than **50%**, 63% (7,881 households) were renters and 37% (4,649 households) were owners. Of all small related **renter** households, 5,790 households had incomes of 0-30% AMI, 1,883 households had incomes of 30-50% AMI, and 208 households had incomes of 50-80% AMI. Of the small related **owner** households, 1,862 households had incomes of 0-30% AMI, 1,457 households had incomes of 30-50% AMI, and 1,330 households had incomes of 50-80% AMI. Renters with incomes at 0-30% and 30-50% AMI were more impacted than owners, while at 50-80% AMI owners were more impacted than renters.

#### **Large Related Households**

**NA-Table 9** shows that of the 4,086 large related households with incomes at 0-80% AMI and a cost burden greater than **30%**, 48% (1,955 households) were renters and 52% (2,131 households) were

owners. Of all large related **renter** households, 1,026 households had incomes of 0-30% AMI, 581 households had incomes of 30-50% AMI, and 348 households had incomes of 50-80% AMI. Of all **owner** households, 331 households had incomes of 0-30% AMI, 518 households had incomes of 30-50% AMI, and 1,282 households had incomes of 50-80% AMI. Renters with incomes at 0-30% and 30-50% AMI were more impacted than owners, while at 50-80% AMI owners were more impacted than renters.

**NA-Table 10** shows that of the 1,999 large related households with incomes at 0-80% AMI and a cost burden greater than **50%**, 59% (1,176 households) were renters and 41% (823 households) were owners. Of all large related **renter** households 979 households had incomes of 0-30% AMI and 197 households had incomes of 30-50% AMI. There were no renter households with incomes of 50-80% AMI with a cost burden greater than **50%**. Of all **owner** households, 294 households had incomes of 0-30% AMI, 261 households had incomes of 30-50% AMI, and 268 households had incomes of 50-80% AMI. Renters with incomes at 0-30% were more impacted than other categories of renters. Owners, regardless of income category, were equally impacted.

**Population/household types continues in Text Box.**

**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. Capping TANF eligibility to 3 years, coupled with work engagement requirements, have combined to de-stabilize income and housing for very low income family households.

*The 2011-15 ACS* showed that 16,390 families were in poverty in the Consortium. Of those families, 70% (11,468 families) were renters and 30% (4,922 families) were owners.

Paying a high percentage of one's income for housing (cost burden) is another indicator of housing fragility. HUD mandated tables showed that of the 27,726 family households with children who had incomes that were 0-80% AMI and a cost burden of **greater than 30%**, 66% (18,177 households) were extremely low- or low-income households with incomes that were 0-50% of AMI. While the majority of

these households were renters (12,971 households), almost 29% were owners (5,206 households) **NA-Table 9.**

Of the 14,529 family households with children who had incomes that were 0-80% AMI and a cost burden of **greater than 50%**, 88% (12,723 households) were extremely low- or low-income households with incomes that were 0-50% of AMI. While the majority of these households were renters (8,849 households), over 30% were owners (3,874 households) **NA-Table 10.**

The Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Continuum of Care (CoC) reported in the *2019 Point in Time Survey* that there were 111 homeless households with 269 children under age 18 in emergency shelter. There were no households with children under age 18 in Transitional Housing, and no unsheltered homeless households with children. The CoC reported in the *2019 Annual Homeless Assessment Report* that 1,681 persons in families (adults and children) were homeless between October 1, 2018 and September 30, 2019. The CoC also estimated that 818 persons in families (adults and children) were newly homeless annually.

#### **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. It should be noted that RRH is now available to formerly homeless single adults, as well as formerly homeless households with children.

#### ***Families with Children continues in the Text Box.***

**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)*, along with other data sources, are estimated below and sources are noted in ( ) and listed at the end of the discussion:

**Persons in Poverty**-9% (77,781 persons) (1)

**Families with Children in Poverty**-10% (84,556 families) (1)

**Low and Extremely Low Income Households**-22% (76,998 households) (2)

**Unemployed**-6.78% (22,374 persons age 16 or older) (17)

**Cost Burden >30% AMI**-24% (84,187 households) (3)

**Cost Burden >50% AMI**-13% (44,377 households) (4)

**Persons “doubling-up” in Housing with Family/Friends**-16% of persons in poverty (12,445 persons) (7)

**Renters with Evictions Pending**-17,024 evictions filed-Cuy-Co-2016 (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**-30% (106,984 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 available by income (1). Refer to the summary in the question **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** in this section and (5).

**Persons without Health Insurance**-6.6%-est 81,514 uninsured persons-Cuy Co-2017 (10)

**Youth who have Aged-Out of Foster Care**-108 youth-Cuy Co-2018 (11)

**Young, Single Parent, Female-Headed Households**-Cuy Co-2018-710 live births to mothers age 19 and under (12) (16)

**Victims of Domestic Violence**-2018 Domestic Violence Incident Charges: Suburban Cuy Co 2,47 (13)

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

**Older Adults with Low or Extremely Low Incomes**-10% (34,556 elderly households 62+) (2)

**Recent Immigrants**-5,113 persons 2017-18 Cleveland-Elyria Metro Area (15)

**Persons with Previous Episodes of Homelessness**-Shelter usage study 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. It found that about “5.5% stayed three or more times in shelter (usually emergency shelter) in a 3 year period” and OHS 2019 Point in Time Count-257 total chronically homeless persons.

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

**Living in a Condemned Property**-No estimate. In the Consortium communities, persons squatting in a vacant property is not a significant problem.

***At-Risk Populations continues in Text Box.***

**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 38% of all households (135,893 households) in the Consortium have incomes that are 0-80% of HAMFI. Almost 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 almost one-third (42,572 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.

**Discussion**

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## 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.

### 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	30,417	3,427	4,267
White	17,869	2,257	2,373
Black / African American	10,475	912	1,476
Asian	530	24	206
American Indian, Alaska Native	68	8	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	896	157	147

**Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI**

Data Source: 2011-2015 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	29,313	9,600	0
White	20,075	7,499	0

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
Black / African American	7,370	1,525	0
Asian	643	134	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	10	20	0
Pacific Islander	0	4	0
Hispanic	778	234	0

**Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI**

Data Source: 2011-2015 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	25,883	33,037	0
White	18,133	24,476	0
Black / African American	6,671	6,772	0
Asian	351	495	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	15	75	0
Pacific Islander	0	10	0
Hispanic	497	896	0

**Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI**

Data Source: 2011-2015 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**

<b>Housing Problems</b>	<b>Has one or more of four housing problems</b>	<b>Has none of the four housing problems</b>	<b>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</b>
Jurisdiction as a whole	8,417	27,445	0
White	6,371	20,818	0
Black / African American	1,667	5,086	0
Asian	181	543	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	30	34	0
Pacific Islander	0	10	0
Hispanic	97	624	0

**Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI**

Data Source: 2011-2015 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%

**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	18,382	1,787	2,522
White	11,289	1,233	1,513
Black / African American	5,780	443	756
Asian	381	14	107
American Indian, Alaska Native	18	4	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	647	57	92

**Table NA-13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI**

Data Source: 2011-2015 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	19,718	6,355	0
White	14,240	4,924	0
Black / African American	4,260	946	0
Asian	474	130	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	20	0
Pacific Islander	0	4	0
Hispanic	489	210	0

**Table NA-14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI**

Data Source: 2011-2015 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-15 Cuyahoga Urban County - Tables NA-13 and NA-14**

**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	19,063	22,122	0
White	13,638	16,561	0
Black / African American	4,596	4,497	0
Asian	321	375	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	15	35	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	377	531	0

**Table NA-15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI**

Data Source: 2011-2015 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	6,357	18,855	0
White	4,811	14,373	0
Black / African American	1,232	3,341	0
Asian	161	443	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	30	34	0
Pacific Islander	0	10	0
Hispanic	57	424	0

**Table NA-16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI**

Data Source: 2011-2015 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-15 Cuyahoga Urban County - Tables NA-15 and NA-16**

**Discussion**

**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**)

**80% - 100% of Area Median income: American Indian/Alaska Native - 23.41% above the jurisdiction as a whole.**

The individual income category result represents 0.2% (64) of all households (35,862) in that income level, meaning it does not involve 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 30% of income for housing costs. This issue is discussed in more detail in other sections of the **Needs Assessment**.

### **Cuyahoga County Urban County**

Within the Urban County communities, disproportionate need is not a significant issue. The problem exists only at the following income levels and racial/ethnic categories (**Tables NA-13 through NA-16**).

**80% - 100% of Area Median income: American Indian/Alaska Native - 21.67% above the jurisdiction as a whole.**

The individual income category result represents 0.3% (64) of all households (25,212) in that income level, meaning it does not involve a significant number of households.

### **Disproportionality of Poverty and Race**

The data tables illustrate the disproportionality of poverty on racial equity. At the lowest income bracket (0-30% AMI) the percentage of Black/African American households experiencing housing problems is greater than the White households when viewed within each Area Median Income bracket, as well as the overall Cuyahoga County population. As the Area Median Income brackets shift to higher incomes, the percentage of Black/African Americans affected is less, but this is more indicative of the lower number of Black/African American households in those higher income brackets.

## 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.

### 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	26,750	7,094	4,267
White	15,345	4,742	2,373
Black / African American	9,514	1,873	1,476
Asian	507	46	206
American Indian, Alaska Native	48	28	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	807	241	147

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 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	13,286	25,611	0
White	9,113	18,464	0

<b>Severe Housing Problems*</b>	<b>Has one or more of four housing problems</b>	<b>Has none of the four housing problems</b>	<b>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</b>
Black / African American	3,442	5,433	0
Asian	380	406	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	10	20	0
Pacific Islander	0	4	0
Hispanic	193	820	0

**Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI**

Data Source: 2011-2015 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**

<b>Severe Housing Problems*</b>	<b>Has one or more of four housing problems</b>	<b>Has none of the four housing problems</b>	<b>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</b>
Jurisdiction as a whole	6,915	51,980	0
White	5,205	37,401	0
Black / African American	1,411	12,036	0
Asian	123	728	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	90	0
Pacific Islander	0	10	0
Hispanic	110	1,292	0

**Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI**

Data Source: 2011-2015 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**

<b>Severe Housing Problems*</b>	<b>Has one or more of four housing problems</b>	<b>Has none of the four housing problems</b>	<b>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</b>
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,842	34,049	0
White	1,275	25,900	0
Black / African American	438	6,333	0
Asian	59	675	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	10	54	0
Pacific Islander	0	10	0
Hispanic	40	679	0

**Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI**

Data Source: 2011-2015 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%

**0%-30% of Area Median Income**

<b>Severe Housing Problems*</b>	<b>Has one or more of four housing problems</b>	<b>Has none of the four housing problems</b>	<b>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</b>
Jurisdiction as a whole	16,230	3,934	2,522
White	9,695	2,792	1,513
Black / African American	5,304	918	756
Asian	362	32	107
American Indian, Alaska Native	18	4	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	603	101	92

**Table NA-17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI**

Data Source: 2011-2015 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**

<b>Severe Housing Problems*</b>	<b>Has one or more of four housing problems</b>	<b>Has none of the four housing problems</b>	<b>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</b>
Jurisdiction as a whole	9,376	16,681	0
White	6,913	12,249	0
Black / African American	1,993	3,198	0
Asian	296	307	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	20	0
Pacific Islander	0	4	0
Hispanic	103	596	0

**Table NA-18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI**

Data Source: 2011-2015 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-20 Cuyahoga Urban County - Tables NA-17 and NA-18**

**50%-80% of Area Median Income**

<b>Severe Housing Problems*</b>	<b>Has one or more of four housing problems</b>	<b>Has none of the four housing problems</b>	<b>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</b>
Jurisdiction as a whole	5,535	35,630	0
White	4,255	25,941	0
Black / African American	1,036	8,051	0
Asian	119	584	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	50	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	70	847	0

**Table NA-19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI**

Data Source: 2011-2015 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**

<b>Severe Housing Problems*</b>	<b>Has one or more of four housing problems</b>	<b>Has none of the four housing problems</b>	<b>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</b>
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,557	23,669	0
White	1,060	18,105	0
Black / African American	388	4,193	0
Asian	59	555	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	10	54	0
Pacific Islander	0	10	0
Hispanic	15	469	0

**Table NA-20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI**

Data Source: 2011-2015 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-20 Cuyahoga Urban County - Tables NA-19 and NA-20**

**Discussion**

**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 17 through 20**):

**80% - 100% of Area Median income: American Indian/Alaska Native - 10.50% above the jurisdiction as a whole.**

The individual income category result represents 0.2% (64) of all households (35,891) in that income level, meaning it does not involve 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**.

#### **Cuyahoga County Urban County**

Within the Urban County communities, disproportionate need is not a significant issue. The problem exists only at the following income levels and racial/ethnic categories (**Tables NA-17 through NA-20**).

**0% -30% of Area Median income: American Indian/Alaska Native - 10.28% above the jurisdiction as a whole**

The individual income category result represents 0.1% (22) of all households (22,686) in that income level, meaning it does not involve a significant number of households.

## 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.

### Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	246,148	56,620	46,750	4,473
White	196,216	39,879	30,098	2,489
Black / African American	34,537	13,463	13,882	1,561
Asian	7,387	1,185	910	220
American Indian, Alaska Native	359	55	68	0
Pacific Islander	36	0	0	0
Hispanic	5,001	1,326	1,103	157

**Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI**

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

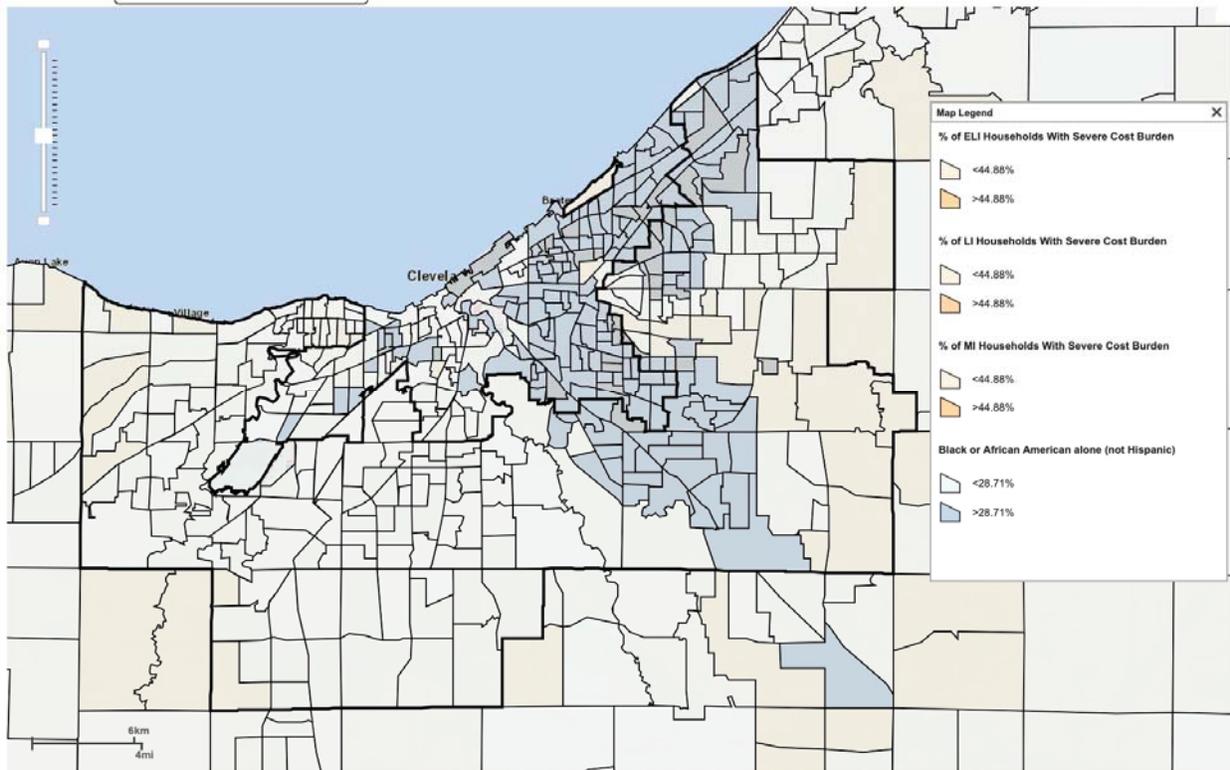
## Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	180,003	40,170	31,545	2,683
White	145,261	29,094	21,573	1,599
Black / African American	23,517	8,658	8,087	831
Asian	6,067	985	717	111
American Indian, Alaska Native	285	35	28	0
Pacific Islander	14	0	0	0
Hispanic	3,171	946	819	92

**Table NA-21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI**

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

## NA-25 Cuyahoga Urban County - Table NA-21



## Severe Cost Burdened Households and Black/African American Persons - Both Above Consortium Average

### Discussion

### 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*).

### **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-21*).

### **Disproportionality of Cost Burden and Race**

The data tables illustrate the disproportionality of cost burden on racial equity. The percentage of Black/African American households, as a percentage of the jurisdiction as a whole, increases across the categories of households with no cost burden ( $\leq 30\%$ ), cost burden (30-50%), and severe cost burden ( $>50\%$ ). For White households, the percentages decrease moving across the data columns.

## **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 two 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. Both instances involved American Indian/Alaska Natives, a racial or ethnic group that accounted for 0.2% 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.

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 and NA-20 identified two 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. Both instances involved American Indian/Alaska Natives, a racial or ethnic group that accounted for 0.3% or less 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.

**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?**

### **Cuyahoga Housing Consortium**

In the FY 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan a map was created showing the census tracts in the Consortium jurisdictions where the percentage of Black/African American persons equaled or exceeded the Consortium percentage of 28.71%, and the percentage of cost burdened households equaled or exceeded the Consortium percentage of 44.88%. The census tracts where both factors were true were concentrated in communities in the eastern portion of the Consortium (*see map inserted in Section NA-25*). This pattern of cost burdened Black/African American households was similar in 2015.

## 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 (**Table 22**). 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 (**Table 23**), representing about 7% of all occupied rental units in the 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 (**Table 24**). The Parma PHA controls 742 vouchers, meaning that approximately 14,300 vouchers are controlled by Cuyahoga MHA. The actual number of vouchers is likely less. In September, 2014, Cuyahoga MHA had 13,866 vouchers in use, and in August, 2014, Parma PHA had 679 vouchers in use.

The accompanying **Tables 22-25** provided by HUD are not dated. An analysis by zip code of Cuyahoga MHA HCVP voucher addresses as of September, 2019 showed 6,877 vouchers in use in Cleveland, with approximately 7,500 in use in suburban communities (**HCVP Vouchers by Zip Code-Cuyahoga County-Sept. 2019**). The total vouchers in use in Consortium jurisdictions were: Cleveland Heights (about 700), Euclid (2,228), Lakewood (261), and Parma (105), and Cuyahoga County Urban County (about 3,600). As a percent of total renter-occupied units with HCVP vouchers, the situation varied in the five Consortium jurisdictions: Parma, Lakewood, and the Cuyahoga County Urban County were below the countywide average of about 7%, while Cleveland Heights and Euclid were above the countywide average. Within the 51 communities of the

Cuyahoga County Urban County, about 80% of all HCVP vouchers (2,891) were located in just eight communities in the eastern section of the county: Maple Heights (755), Garfield Heights (663), Warrensville Heights (378), Bedford Heights (303), South Euclid (211), Bedford (207), Shaker Heights (187), and Richmond Heights (187).

The 2019 analysis: <https://www.cleveland.com/datacentral/2019/11/cmhas-long-waiting-list-for-housing-vouchers-and-where-they-are-being-used-statistical-snapshot.html>.

The analysis did not include the 742 vouchers controlled by the Parma PHA. An analysis of the 679 vouchers in use in August, 2014 showed that about 43% were in use in Cleveland, about 31% in use in the Cuyahoga County Urban County, and about 25% in use in the other Consortium jurisdictions.

**Totals in Use**

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	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**

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

## Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher	
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
# Homeless at admission	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	28	1,630	1,725	29	1,673	7	2
# of Disabled Families	0	45	1,900	4,022	24	3,757	89	9
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	233	9,004	14,974	106	14,409	220	55
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type**

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

## Race of Residents

Race	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	59	590	1,614	29	1,484	70	7	17
Black/African American	0	169	8,206	13,263	77	12,830	149	48	119

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 *
Asian	0	0	107	37	0	36	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	2	15	39	0	39	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	3	86	21	0	20	1	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition</b>									

**Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type**

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

### 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	0	19	534	581	6	557	6	1	7
Not Hispanic	0	214	8,470	14,393	100	13,852	214	54	129
<b>*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition</b>									

**Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type**

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

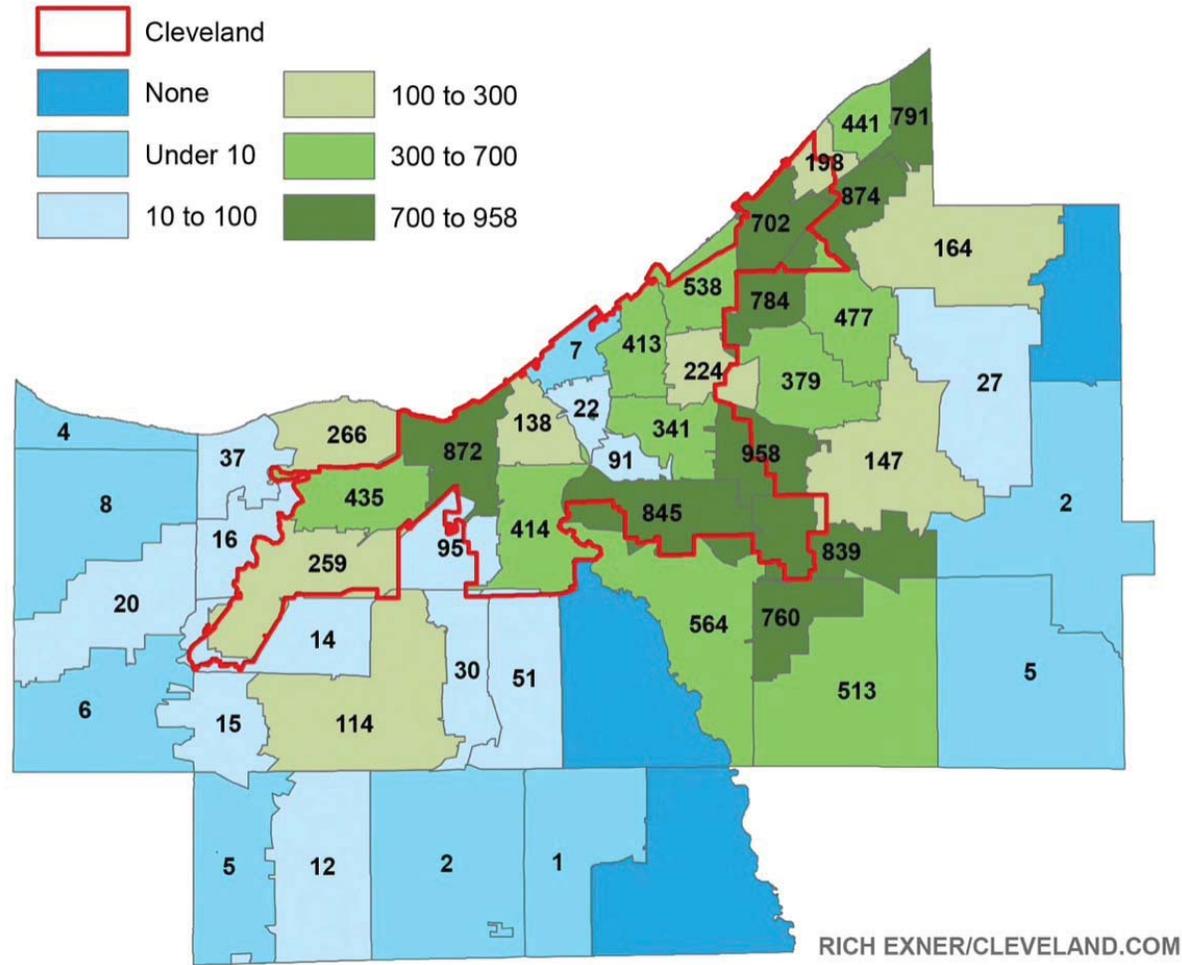
PUBLIC HOUSING  
 CUYAHOGA HOUSING CONSORTIUM

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
<b>Cuyahoga Housing Consortium</b>			<b>177</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>45</b>

Sources: Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority, 2019; Parma Public Housing Agency, 2019.

**Public Housing - Cuyahoga Housing Consortium**

## Where housing vouchers are used - by ZIP code



HCVP Vouchers by Zip Code - Cuyahoga County - September 2019

<b>Housing Needs of Families on the Waiting List</b>			
Analysis based on July 2019 Waiting List			
<b>Housing Choice Voucher Program</b>			
	<b>Number of Families</b>	<b>% of Total Families</b>	<b>Annual Turnover</b>
<b>Waiting list total</b>	<b>8,564</b>		<b>1,500</b>
Extremely low income <=30% AMI	8,317	97.12%	
Very low income (>30% but <=50% AMI)	222	2.59%	
Low income (>50% but <80% AMI)	18	0.21%	
Families with children	6,341	74.04%	
Elderly families	146	1.70%	
Families with Disabilities	223	2.60%	
Black	7,603	88.78%	
White	732	8.55%	
Other	229	2.67%	

Source: Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority, 2020 Annual PHA Plan.

Cuyahoga MHA Waitng List - HVCP - July 2019

<b>Housing Needs of Families on the Waiting List</b>			
Analysis based on August 2017 Waiting List			
<b>Public Housing Program</b>			
	<b>Number of Families</b>	<b>% of Total Families</b>	<b>Annual Turnover</b>
<b>Waiting list total</b>	<b>213</b>		<b>9</b>
Extremely low income <=30% AMI	186	87.4%	
Very low income (>30% but <=50% AMI)	25	11.8%	
Low income (>50% but <80% AMI)	2	0.8%	
Families with children	174	81.9%	
Elderly families	0	0.0%	
Families with Disabilities	49	22.8%	
Black	142	66.9%	
White	65	30.7%	
Other	5	2.4%	

<b>Housing Needs of Families on the Waiting List</b>			
Analysis based on August, 2017 Waiting List			
<b>Housing Choice Voucher Program</b>			
	<b>Number of Families</b>	<b>% of Total Families</b>	<b>Annual Turnover</b>
<b>Waiting list total</b>	<b>1,085</b>		<b>50</b>
Extremely low income <=30% AMI	917	84.5%	
Very low income			

**Parma PHA Waiting Lists - PH and HCVP - August 2017**

**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 intends to make 5% of its public housing units accessible to persons with disabilities. Cuyahoga MHA has also adopted a detailed Reasonable Accommodation and Modification Policy which is discussed in Section 14 of the 2020 Admissions and Continued Occupancy Policy (ACOP).

**Parma PHA**

When a unit becomes available at Chevybrook Estates, an in-person 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, 2019, the waiting list for the HCVP program contained 8,564 families (*Table-Waiting List- HCVP Program- Cuyahoga MHA, July, 2019*). In terms of demographic characteristics, 97% of the families have an income of 30% or less of Area Median Income, 91% of the families are minorities, and 74% of the families have children. The waiting list is currently closed.

**Parma PHA**

As of August, 2017, the waiting list for the HCVP program contained 1,085 families (*Table-Waiting Lists- Parma PHA, August, 2017*). In terms of demographic characteristics, 84% of the families have an income of 30% or less of Area Median Income, 95% of the families are minorities, and 59% of the families have children. The waiting list is currently closed.

As of August, 2017, the waiting list for the Public Housing program contained 213 families. In terms of demographic characteristics, 87% of the families have an income of 30% or less of Area Median Income, 98% of the families are minorities, and 82% of the families have children. The waiting list is currently closed.

## **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 \$7,572 in the Public Housing program and \$11,302 in the Housing Choice Voucher program (January 2016), 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.

## **Discussion**

This item intentionally left blank.

## 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.” Homelessness is extremely difficult to quantify with complete accuracy due to the fluid and complex nature of the issues and the definitions, assumptions, and methodologies used by various organizations.

Homelessness can, however, be estimated. Estimates are most frequently undertaken using one of two methods. Point-in-time estimates are counts taken at homeless shelters and on the street on a single night during the year. HMIS (Homeless Management Information System) data are unduplicated counts of people in shelters usually compiled on an annual basis.

HUD’s 2019 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress states that on a single night in January 2019, about 568,000 people were homeless in the U.S. While nearly two-thirds of all homeless were in sheltered locations, over one-third were staying in unsheltered locations, such as on the streets, in abandoned buildings, or in other places not suitable for human habitation. The National Alliance to End Homelessness reported that between October 1, 2016 and September 30, 2017, an estimated 951,000 people used an emergency shelter or transitional housing program. Since then, homelessness has increased by 3% annually. About 23% of all homeless individuals are chronically homeless. African Americans remain over-represented among the homeless population.

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.” This continues to be the case in 2020.

The issue of homelessness in Cleveland and 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.”

***Due to restrictions on answer length, the Introduction is continued in the accompanying Text Box.***

### 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)	0	390	1,664	815	619	63
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	106	1,122	4,650	2,325	1,038	89
Chronically Homeless Individuals	45	212	538	107	150	365
Chronically Homeless Families	0	5	17	3	30	365
Veterans	0	135	297	176	52	128
Unaccompanied Child	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	0	29	84	15	45	152

**Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment**

Persons with HIV: Estimate of days persons experience homelessness: 76 = average of 89 days - single person; 63 days - household. Total number of persons exiting homelessness each year (asked because not all categories may be included in the above table): 1,934.1. HOMELESSNESS ON GIVEN NIGHT1A. Sources: 2019 Point-In-Time Report (1.23.19) 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, Source: 2019 Annual Performance Report (Time Period 10.01.18 -09.30.19).2B. # Becoming Homeless: HMIS System Performance Report.2C. # Exiting Homelessness: HMIS Annual Performance Report. Number based on exits to Permanent Destinations only.2D. # of Days Experiencing Homelessness: HMIS Chronicity Tool.3. ANNUAL DATA FOR VETERANS3A. # Experiencing Homelessness Each Year: HMIS Annual Performance Report (Time Period 10.01.18-09.30.19).3B. # Becoming Homeless: HMIS SSVF RRH Annual Performance Report.3C. # Exiting Homelessness: HMIS SSVF RRH Annual Performance Report. Number based on exits to permanent destinations only.3D. # of Days Experiencing Homelessness: HMIS GPD Annual Performance Report.

**Data Source Comments:**

**NA-40 Introduction (continued)**

***NA-40 Introduction (continued)***

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 the number of homeless persons in Cuyahoga County has remained at about 23,000 annually for the last four years.

While HUD does not specifically request information about survivors of domestic violence in this section, the Consortium intends to support and provide essential services for homeless persons, including survivors of domestic violence and human trafficking who are literally homeless.

**Homeless Needs Assessment**

**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 almost 30 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).

HEARTH ACT regulations prohibit homeless data for persons who identify as survivors of domestic violence (DV) from being entered into the HMIS data collection system from an abundance of caution to maintain the confidentiality of DV survivors. DV providers are required however, to enter data about their clients in a "Comparable Data Base" system that includes the standardized HUD required data elements. Survivors of DV who seek emergency shelter through Coordinated Entry are assisted to access a DV shelter. If space is not available in a DV specific shelter, DV survivors are referred to safe and secure shelter in a confidential shelter location and linked with a DV services provider immediately to develop a safety plan and legal protection if needed. The DV shelter participates in an HMIS comparable data system unique to domestic violence shelter providers. The aggregated data related to numbers served, population demographics, and program services and outcomes is provided to the HMIS Administrator to add to the CoC aggregated numbers. The data is also provided to the DV provider to analyze data trends and program outcomes.

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 on one night during the last week of January. The PIT provides a snapshot of homelessness. It is not a definitive assessment of homelessness in a community, but when done in a consistent method, each year, it can be used as a benchmark for trends in the community, particularly for the sub-populations that are counted.

The following estimates, which utilize the above-mentioned sources, portray the extent, as well as some of the sub-population demographics, of the homeless population in Cleveland and Cuyahoga County.

- 2,044 persons experience homelessness on any given night (*Table 26 – 1A OHS source*)
- 7,250 persons experience homelessness each year (*Table 26 – 2A and 3A OHS source*)
- 3,441 persons lose their housing and become homeless each year (*Table 26 – 2B and 3B OHS source*)
- 1,934 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.

***Due to restrictions on answer length, the Homeless Needs Assessment is continued in the accompanying Text Box.***

#### **Homeless Needs Assessment (continued)**

#### ***NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment (continued)***

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

**Facility Type:** emergency shelters (14 days-singles/40 days-families), transitional housing facilities (179 days-singles/281 days-families)-  
*9/30/2014 OHS Data Dashboard/HMIS*

**Household Type:** 63 days/Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren); 0 days/Person in Households with Only Children; 89 days/Person in Households with Only Adults; 365 days/Chronically Homeless Individuals; 4 episodes in 3 years or 365 days/Chronically Homeless Families; 128 days/Veterans; 0 days/Unaccompanied Child; and 89 days (single) or 63 days (household)/Persons with HIV. Source: # of Days Experiencing Homelessness: HMIS GDP Annual Performance Report.

**Homelessness by Age:** The OHS compiled age data from homeless individuals and families who were sheltered and unsheltered on 1/22/2019. Of the persons whose age was compiled, 17% (269 children) were children under the age of 18, all of whom were sheltered; 7% (121 persons) were age 18 to 24, 103 of whom were sheltered and 18 of whom were unsheltered; and 76% (1,228 persons) were over age 24, 1,140 of whom were sheltered and 88 of whom were unsheltered.

Indicate if the homeless population is: Has No Rural Homeless

**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 and ***Attachment – HUD 2019 Continuum of Care Point-in-Time Count (PIT)*** includes HUD’s definition of each homeless category from the mandated table, as well as the Cuyahoga County count from the 2019 Point In Time Report (1.22.19) submitted to the HUD data Exchange (Data generated from HMIS).

**Chronically homeless individual:** an individual with a disability who has either been continuously homeless for 1 year or more or has experienced at least 4 episodes of homelessness in the last 3 years. By definition, only an adult can be categorized as chronically homeless.

257 Chronically Homeless Individuals

**Chronically Homeless People in Families:** people in families in which the head of household has a disability and has either been continuously homeless for 1 year or more or has experienced at least 4 episodes of homelessness in the last 3 years.

5 Persons in Chronically Homeless 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.

111 Homeless Households with Children (390 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. This also includes Reserves and National Guard members who were called up to active duty.

135 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	377	28
Black or African American	1,102	70
Asian	6	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	4	0
Pacific Islander	3	0
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	71	8
Not Hispanic	1,441	98

**Data Source:** Multiple Races: Sheltered: 20; Unsheltered 8 Source: 2019 Point-in-Time Report (1.22.19) submitted to the HUD Data Exchange. Data generated from HMIS.

**Comments:**



### HUD 2019 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs Homeless Populations and Subpopulations

*Important Notes About This Data: This report is based on point-in-time information provided to HUD by Continuums of Care (CoCs) as part of their CoC Program application process, per the Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) for the Fiscal Year 2019 Continuum of Care Program Competition. CoCs are required to provide an unduplicated count of homeless persons according to HUD standards (explained in HUD's annual HIC and PIT count notice and HUD's Point-in-Time Count Methodology Guide <https://www.hudexchange.info/hdx/guides/pit-hic/>). HUD has conducted a limited data quality review but has not independently verified all of the information submitted by each CoC. The reader is therefore cautioned that since compliance with these standards may vary, the reliability and consistency of the homeless counts may also vary among CoCs. Additionally, a shift in the methodology a CoC uses to count the homeless may cause a change in homeless counts between reporting periods.*

#### **OH-502 Cleveland/Cuyahoga County CoC**

**Point-in Time Date:** 1/22/2019

#### **Summary by household type reported:**

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing*		
Households without children <sup>1</sup>	1,019	103	106	1,228
Households with at least one adult and one child <sup>2</sup>	111	0	0	111
Households with only children <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Homeless Households</b>	<b>1,130</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>1,339</b>

#### **Summary of persons in each household type:**

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing*		
<b>Persons in households without children<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>1,019</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>1,228</b>
Persons Age 18 to 24	76	1	18	95
Persons Over Age 24	943	102	88	1,133
<b>Persons in households with at least one adult and one child<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>390</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>390</b>
Children Under Age 18	269	0	0	269
Persons Age 18 to 24	26	0	0	26
Persons Over Age 24	95	0	0	95
<b>Persons in households with only children<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Homeless Persons</b>	<b>1,409</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>1,618</b>

#### **Demographic summary by ethnicity:**

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing*		
Hispanic / Latino	67	4	8	79
Non-Hispanic / Non- Latino	1,342	99	98	1,539
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,409</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>1,618</b>

#### **Demographic summary by gender:**

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing*		
Female	483	8	28	519
Male	919	95	77	1,091
Transgender	7	0	1	8
Gender Non-Conforming (i.e. not exclusively male or female)	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,409</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>1,618</b>

\* Safe Haven programs are included in the Transitional Housing category.

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<sup>1</sup>This category includes single adults, adult couples with no children, and groups of adults.

<sup>2</sup>This category includes households with one adult and at least one child under age 18.

<sup>3</sup>This category includes persons under age 18, including children in one-child households, adolescent parents and their children, adolescent siblings, or other household configurations composed only of children.

## HUD 2019 Continuum of Care Point-in-Time Count (PIT) 1 of 2



## HUD 2019 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs Homeless Populations and Subpopulations

*Important Notes About This Data: This report is based on point-in-time information provided to HUD by Continuums of Care (CoCs) as part of their CoC Program application process, per the Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) for the Fiscal Year 2019 Continuum of Care Program Competition. CoCs are required to provide an unduplicated count of homeless persons according to HUD standards (explained in HUD's annual HIC and PIT count notice and HUD's Point-in-Time Count Methodology Guide <https://www.hudexchange.info/hdx/guides/pit-hic/>). HUD has conducted a limited data quality review but has not independently verified all of the information submitted by each CoC. The reader is therefore cautioned that since compliance with these standards may vary, the reliability and consistency of the homeless counts may also vary among CoCs. Additionally, a shift in the methodology a CoC uses to count the homeless may cause a change in homeless counts between reporting periods.*

### Demographic summary by race:

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing*		
Black or African-American	1,033	69	70	1,172
White	344	33	28	405
Asian	6	0	0	6
American Indian or Alaska Native	3	1	0	4
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	3	0	0	3
Multiple Races	20	0	8	28
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,409</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>1,618</b>

### Summary of chronically homeless households by household type reported:

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing*		
Chronically Homeless households with at least one adult and one child <sup>2</sup>	5	0	0	5

### Summary of chronically homeless persons in each household type:

Chronically Homeless persons in households without children <sup>1</sup>	197	15	0	212
Chronically Homeless persons in households with at least one adult and one child <sup>2</sup>	14	0	0	14
Chronically Homeless persons in households with only children <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Chronically Homeless Persons</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>226</b>

### Summary of all other populations reported:

Severely Mentally Ill	467	52	44	563
Chronic Substance Abuse	314	44	34	392
Veterans	52	83	0	135
HIV/AIDS	13	14	2	29
Victims of Domestic Violence	66	0	0	66
Unaccompanied Youth	76	1	18	95
Unaccompanied Youth Under 18	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Youth 18-24	76	1	18	95
Parenting Youth	23	0	0	23
Parenting Youth Under 18	0	0	0	0
Parenting Youth 18-24	23	0	0	23
Children of Parenting Youth	36	0	0	36

\* Safe Haven programs are included in the Transitional Housing category.

<sup>1</sup>This category includes single adults, adult couples with no children, and groups of adults.

<sup>2</sup>This category includes households with one adult and at least one child under age 18.

<sup>3</sup>This category includes persons under age 18, including children in one-child households, adolescent parents and their children, adolescent siblings, or other household configurations composed only of children.

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## HUD 2019 Continuum of Care Point-in-Time Count (PIT) 2 of 2

### 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 1/22/2019 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 Cleveland and Cuyahoga County showed that there were 111 homeless households with at least one child, all of which were sheltered. There were 390 persons in these households, 269 of which were children under age 18.

The Report also showed that of the 1,893 persons counted, there were 135 homeless veterans, all of which were sheltered.

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

The results of the 1/22/2019 Point-in-Time Report of the sheltered and unsheltered count of the homeless population in Cleveland and Cuyahoga County, undertaken by OHS, showed that of the

homeless persons counted, 377 (23.3%) were White, 1,102 (68.1%) were Black or African American, 6 (0.4%) were Asian, 4 (0.2%) were American Indian or Alaska Native, 3 (0.1%) was Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and although not shown in the *optional table Nature and Extent of Homelessness (by race)*, 20 (1.2%) were of Multiple Races.

Of the homeless population counted, 93% (1,512 persons) were sheltered. Of the 7% (106 persons) who were unsheltered, 28 persons were white, 70 persons were Black or African American, and 8 were of Multiple Races.

The Report also showed that of the homeless population counted, 79 (5%) were Hispanic/Latino and 1,539 (95%) were Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino. About 93% of both groups were sheltered. Of the 7% (106 persons) who were unsheltered, 8 persons were Hispanic/Latino and 98 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 1/22/2019 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, 1,512 persons (93%) were sheltered and 106 (7%) were unsheltered.

### **Discussion:**

This question intentionally left blank.

## **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 survivors of domestic violence, human trafficking, 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 Cuyahoga Housing Consortium and summarize the characteristics and housing and supportive service needs of these persons. This section also discusses the County 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 36% of all Consortium households (128,185 households) have at least one person age 62 or over (**Table 6**).

Between 2010 and 2030, persons age 60 and over in Cuyahoga County will rise from 21.3% to 31.0% of the total population (272,470 to 335,486 persons). 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 persons) (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 2.63% to 3.37% of persons age 65 and over need assistance with 3 or more ADLs (U. S. Census, *Americans with Disabilities: 2014*, Table A-1). The 2013-17 ACS showed that the Consortium communities included 155,194 persons age 65 and over, meaning an estimated 4,082 to 5,230 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 11,380 Cuyahoga County residents will have moderate mental illness in 2020, declining to 10,119 persons in 2030. An estimated 51,818 residents will have severe mental illness in 2020, 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 15,413 Cuyahoga County residents will have moderate disability in 2020, and 15,656 persons in 2030. An estimated 24,371 persons will have severe disability in 2020, 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 4,899 persons will have moderate disability in 2020, and 4,340 persons in 2030. An estimated 6,449 persons will have severe disability in 2020, 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 2018 population, an estimated 89,309 residents may have dependence or abuse issues.

The USPHS has estimated that 2.83% of Cuyahoga County/Lorain County residents age 12

***Narrative continues in Discussion Box.***

## **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 9,950 renter households and 13,225 owner households (23,175 total) paying more than 30% of income for housing costs. Of those totals, about 6,237 renter households and 7,452 owner households (13,689 total) pay more than 50% of income for housing costs (*Tables 9 and 10*).

### **Persons with Mental Disabilities**

In 2015, the Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Mental Health Services (ADAMHS) Board of Cuyahoga County provided mental health services paid with non-Medicaid dollars to 3,069 Consortium residents (672 persons under 18, 2,136 adults, and 261 persons 65 and over).

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 2019 Community Plan identified substance abuse and mental health block grant priorities (mental health related only): children with serious emotional disturbances, adults with serious mental illness, homeless persons and persons with mental illness and/or addiction in need of supportive housing, older adults, mental health/substance use disorder in the criminal justice system, integration of behavioral health and primary care services, recovery support services for individuals with mental illness or substance use disorders (e.g. housing, employment, peer support, transportation), promote health equity and reduce disparities across populations (e.g. racial, ethnic and linguistic minorities, LGBT), prevention and/or decrease of opiate overdoses and/or deaths, and promote trauma informed care approach.

## **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 840,875 persons in the Consortium (**Table 5**), an estimated 4,204 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 2016, 8,843 persons (unduplicated) received services. One component of CCBDD programs is residential services, including group homes and home settings. In 2014 the CCBDD provided community and residential services to 5,244 persons (CCBDD 2016 Annual Report).

## **Persons with Alcohol or Other Drug Addiction**

*More narrative in Discussion Box.*

## **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.

In Ohio, the rate of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in 2018 was 206 cases per 100,000 residents. In Cuyahoga County, the rate of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in 2018 was 407 cases per 100,000 residents. Cuyahoga County includes about 11% of Ohio's population and 21% of persons living with HIV/AIDS.

There are race and ethnicity differences within the Cuyahoga County HIV/AIDS population. The prevalence rate for white non-Hispanics (116 per 100,000 residents) is about 30% of the countywide rate. In comparison, the prevalence rates for Hispanic (370 per 100,000 residents) or Black/African American non-Hispanic residents (722 per 100,000 residents) are much higher. About 79% of all persons living with HIV/AIDS in the county are male. Geographically, in 2013 prevalence was highest in Cleveland, East Cleveland, and Lakewood.

About two-thirds of new HIV cases occur in Cleveland. In 2017, Cleveland accounted for 105 of the 158 new cases in Cuyahoga County. From 2016-2017, new HIV/AIDS cases decreased about 30% in both Cleveland and Cuyahoga County.

Sources in this narrative: Cleveland Department of Public Health, *2013 HIV/AIDS Surveillance Summary Report for Cleveland and Cuyahoga County*, July 29, 2014, rev Sept 10, 2014; City of Cleveland HIV/AIDS Profile, 2017, Oct 16, 2018; Ohio Department of Health, *Cuyahoga County HIV Surveillance Data Tables*, through 2018, data reported as of June 30, 2019 and *Ohio HIV Surveillance Data Tables*, through 2018, data reported as of June 30, 2019.

## **Discussion:**

### **Characteristics of special needs populations (cont'd)**

or older had an illicit drug dependence/abuse issue in the past year. Based on Cuyahoga County's 2018 population, an estimated 35,201 residents may have dependence or abuse issues (2010-12 annual *National Survey on Drug Use and Health*).

### **Survivors 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).

### **Housing and supportive service needs (cont'd)**

In 2015, the Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Mental Health Services (ADAMHS) Board of Cuyahoga County reported providing alcohol or other drug addiction services to 1,228 Consortium residents (36 persons under 18, 1,180 adults, and 12 persons 65 and over).

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 2019 Community Plan identified substance abuse and mental health block grant priorities (addiction related only): intravenous/injection drug users, pregnant women with a substance disorder, parents with substance use disorder who have dependent children, mental health/substance use disorder in the criminal justice system, recovery support services for individuals with mental illness or substance use disorders (e.g. housing, employment, peer support, transportation), prevention and/or decrease of opiate overdoses and/or deaths.

### **Survivors of Domestic Violence**

An incident of intimate partner violence frequently results in a sudden loss of housing, as a survivor seeks safety. This situation often includes the children of the survivor. 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 (01.22.2019), 124 of the 1,618 recorded sheltered and unsheltered persons (4%) categorized themselves as survivors of domestic violence, showing an ongoing housing need.

## **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-out 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-out 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, 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 67% of the population and about 63% of the housing units in Cuyahoga County.

The 2011-15 ACS data showed 388,065 housing units in the Consortium, a 5% increase since 2005-09. Of these units, about 91% were occupied and 9% were vacant. Of the occupied units, about 68% were owner-occupied, while 32% were renter-occupied.

About 71% of all units (274,873 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.

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 14% of units had 2 bedrooms. Conversely, only 25% of all renter-occupied units had 3 or more bedrooms, 41% 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 26% at 50% HAMFI, and about 69% at 80% HAMFI. The situation is even more serious for owner households: (no data at 30% HAMFI), about 12% at 50% HAMFI, about 36% at 80% HAMFI, and 52% 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 home values have rebounded to pre-recession levels in many communities, the housing market recovery remains slow 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 potential

impact of the current coronavirus pandemic on real estate prices during the next several years is unclear.

#### **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 8.8% of housing units (34,108 units) in the Consortium jurisdictions were vacant, which is below the 12.3% national rate for housing unit vacancy (2011-15 ACS).

With about 283,000 housing units in the Consortium (80%) constructed before 1980, a significant number of housing units contain lead-based paint (LBP) hazards. This 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.

#### ***Market Analysis Overview continued in Text Box***

#### **Housing Market Analysis Overview (continued)**

#### ***Housing Market Analysis Overview (continued)***

#### **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 delivers

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, uncertain 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 246,800 workers who live in the 51 communities and about 322,200 jobs in those same communities. The largest employment sectors based on share of jobs are Education and Health Care Services (17%), Retail Trade (13%), and Manufacturing (11%).

The Cuyahoga County Economic Development Plan focuses on the areas of innovation, investment, collaboration, and education as themes for County economic development decisions. The Plan has three primary objectives: foster positive employment, economic and population growth in Cuyahoga County; advance balanced, diverse and equitable economic and job growth; and re- establish the Greater Cleveland region as a national economic hub. The plan also recognizes that economic development is integrally linked to community development. Place-based development reduces the public expense of economic development by capitalizing on the region’s human capital, infrastructure, community and neighborhood assets, institutional and industrial strengths, and cultural resources that are already in place.

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**

The 2011-15 ACS and CPD Maps showed that of the 353,980 households living in the Consortium, 171,794 households had one or more of the “housing problems” defined by HUD: substandard housing lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities, overcrowding (more than 1.01 to 1.50 persons per room), severe overcrowding (more than 1.51 persons per room), or housing cost burden.

Of those households with any of four housing problems, 34.55% (46,951 households) were low- and moderate-income households.

***Housing Market Analysis Overview continued in Text Box.***

#### **Housing Market Analysis Overview (second continuation)**

### ***Housing Market Analysis Overview (second continuation)***

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.

### ***Concentrations of Racial Groups***

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 fewer census tracts with concentrations of Asian persons.

### ***Concentrations of Low Income Households***

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-60 SUMMARY BROADBAND NEEDS**

According to Federal Communications Commission broadband deployment data, as of June 2019, it is estimated that 100% of the population of the Cuyahoga Urban County has access to at least three Internet providers offering download speeds of 25 Mbps downstream (25 Megabytes per second) and 3 Mbps upstream (3 Megabytes per second). In addition, many Urban County communities have access to at least two Internet providers that offer speeds of 100/10 Mbps. Types of technology providing broadband access include ADSL, cable, fiber, fixed wireless, and satellite. Leading service providers in the Urban County are AT&T, Inc., Charter Communications (operating under the brand name Spectrum), Cox Communications, and WideOpenWest Finance, LLC. AT&T, Cox, and Spectrum offer low-cost internet to income-qualified residents.

## **MA-65 SUMMARY HAZARD MITIGATION**

The 2017-2022 All-Hazards Mitigation Plan prepared by the Cuyahoga County Office of Emergency Management examines a variety of natural hazard risks that could occur in Cuyahoga County. Using Federal Emergency Management Agency planning tools, Risk Factors were developed for a variety of possible natural hazards. Medium risk hazards, which were the highest level identified for Cuyahoga

County, include health related emergencies, flooding, temperature extremes, severe winter weather, earthquake, severe thunderstorms, tornadoes, and drought.

With hundreds of thousands of low- and moderate-income residents in Cuyahoga County, a countywide event, such as temperature extremes or severe winter weather will affect all residents. Emergency management agencies and municipalities do have localized plans in place for temporary public shelters. The All-Hazards Mitigation Plan estimates that a 100-year flood affecting Cuyahoga County would displace approximately 3,000 households, with approximately 5,000 persons seeking shelter in temporary public shelters, which represents only about 0.4% of the County population. A review of FEMA floodplain mapping that appears in the All-Hazards Mitigation Plan shows that flood-prone areas exist throughout the County and do not appear to affect economically vulnerable or racial minority neighborhoods in particular.

## **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 67% of the population and about 63% of the housing units in Cuyahoga County.

The 2011-15 ACS data shows 388,065 housing units in the Consortium, a 5% increase since 2005-09. Of these units, about 91% (353,957 units) were occupied and 9% (34,108 units) were vacant (**MA-10, Map-Vacancy Rate**). Of the occupied housing units, about 68% (239,421 units) were owner occupied, while 32% (114,536 units) were renter-occupied. Owner and renter occupancy varied by Census Tract (**NA-10, Maps-Percent Owner-and Renter-Occupied Housing Units**).

**Table 27** shows that about 71% of all units (274,873 units) in the Consortium were single-family (detached or attached) housing units, 6% (22,046 units) were 2-4 units, 10% (38,234 units) were 5-19 units, and 13% (50,494 units) were structures with 20 or more units. There were 2,418 units classified as mobile home, boat, RV, van, etc. As shown on **MA-10, 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.

The 2011-15 ACS showed that about 27% of all renter units (31,885 units) were single-family (detached or attached) housing units, 13% (15,577 units) were 2-4 units, 26% (31,279 units) were 5-19 units, and 34% (40,760 units) were structures with 20 or more units. There were 443 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 (204,079 units) having 3 or more bedrooms (**Table 28**). About 14% of all owner units had 2 bedrooms (32,444 units) and 1% (2,699 units) had 1 bedroom. Only 199 units had zero bedrooms. Conversely, only 25% of all renter-occupied units had 3 or more bedrooms (28,850 units), 41% had 2 bedrooms (46,577 units), 31% had 1 bedroom (35,131 units), and 3% had zero bedrooms (3,978 units). The number of units with 3 or more bedrooms, regardless of tenure, varied by Census Tract (**MA-10, Maps-Percent Owner and Renter Units with 3 or More Bedrooms**).

The periods of housing construction shown on **NA-10, Maps-Percent Rental Housing Built Before 1950 and 1980**, 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 communities that still had large amounts of vacant land available in 1980 for new development, such as Westlake and Strongsville.

***Due to restrictions on answer length, the remainder of this Consortium narrative is located in the accompanying Text Box.***

**All residential properties by number of units**

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	257,005	66%
1-unit, attached structure	17,868	5%
2-4 units	22,046	6%
5-19 units	38,234	10%
20 or more units	50,494	13%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	2,418	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>388,065</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 27 – Residential Properties by Unit Number**

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

**Unit Size by Tenure**

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	199	0%	3,978	3%
1 bedroom	2,699	1%	35,131	31%
2 bedrooms	32,444	14%	46,577	41%
3 or more bedrooms	204,079	85%	28,850	25%
<b>Total</b>	<b>239,421</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>114,536</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 28 – Unit Size by Tenure**

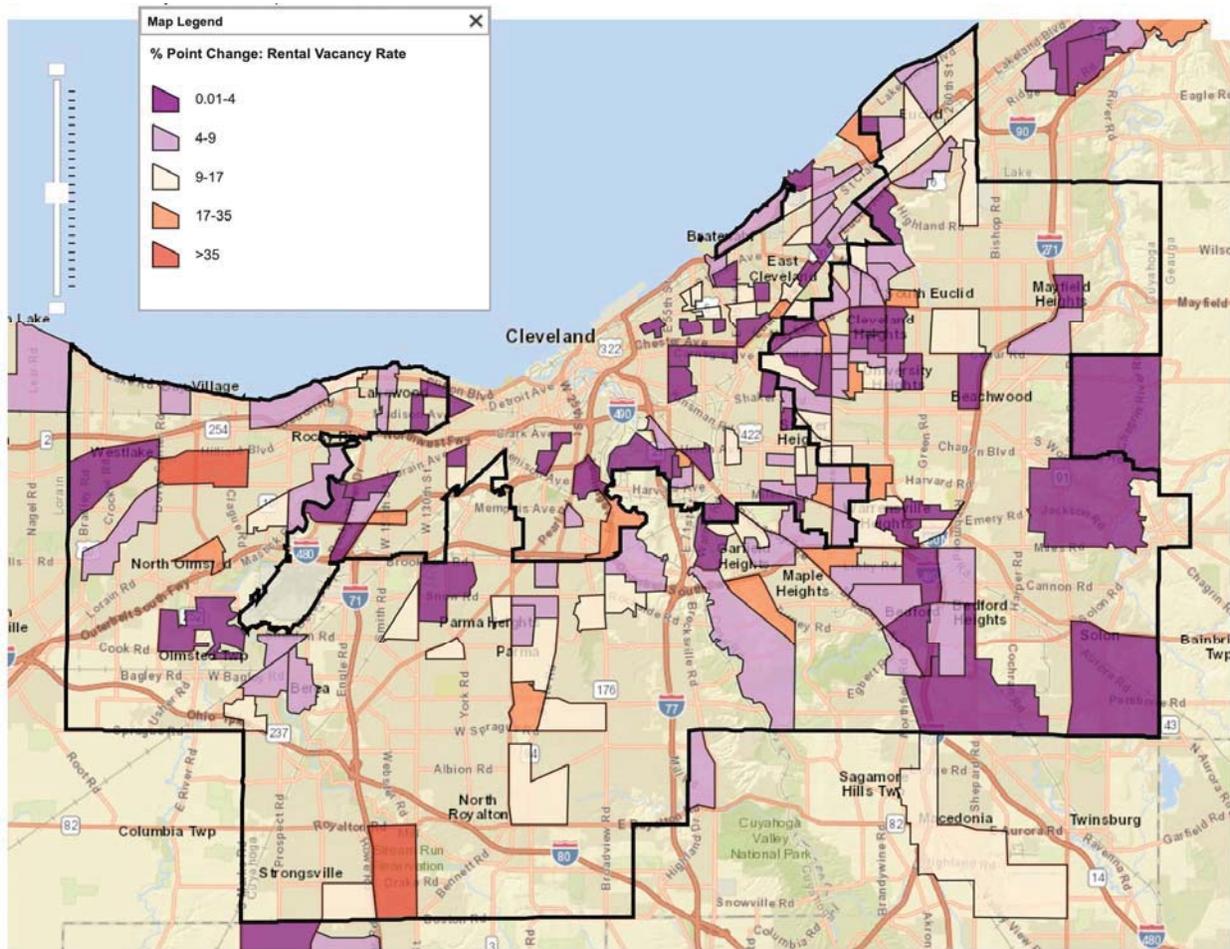
Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

**MA-05 Market Analysis Overview (continued)**

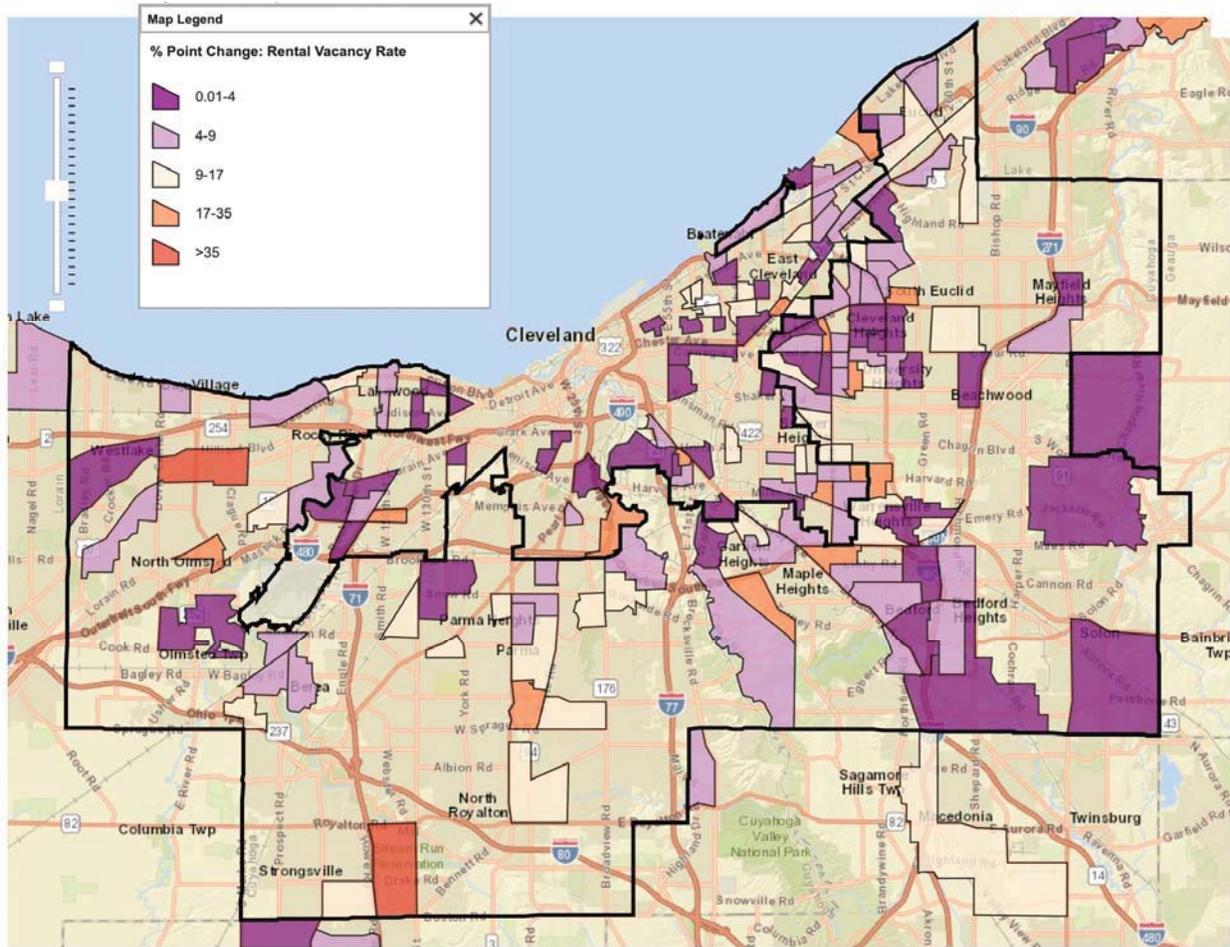
***MA-05 Market Analysis Overview (continued)***

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

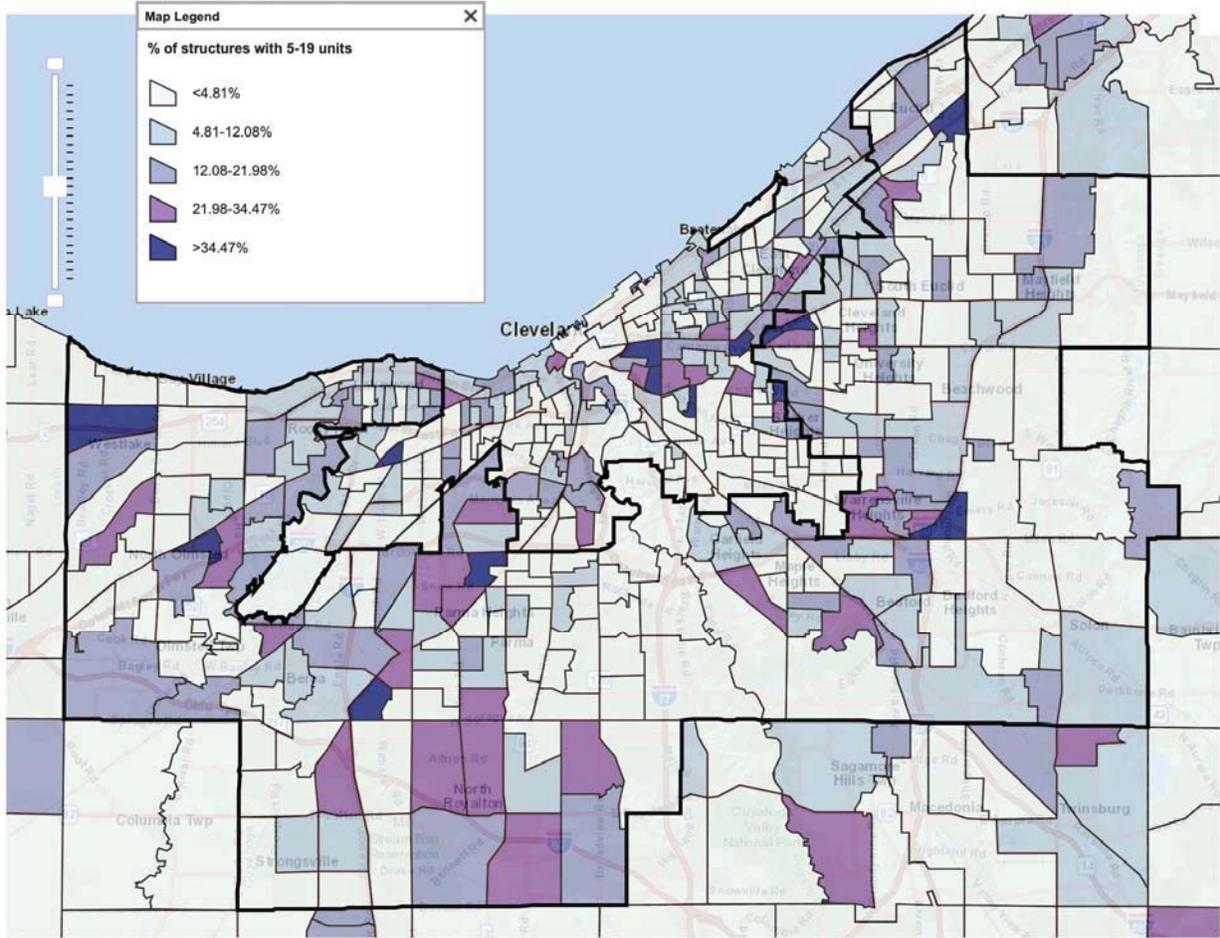
areas in Cuyahoga County. In recent years, the housing market was on the upswing in most Consortium communities, but time will tell what the impacts of recent events will have on the housing market.



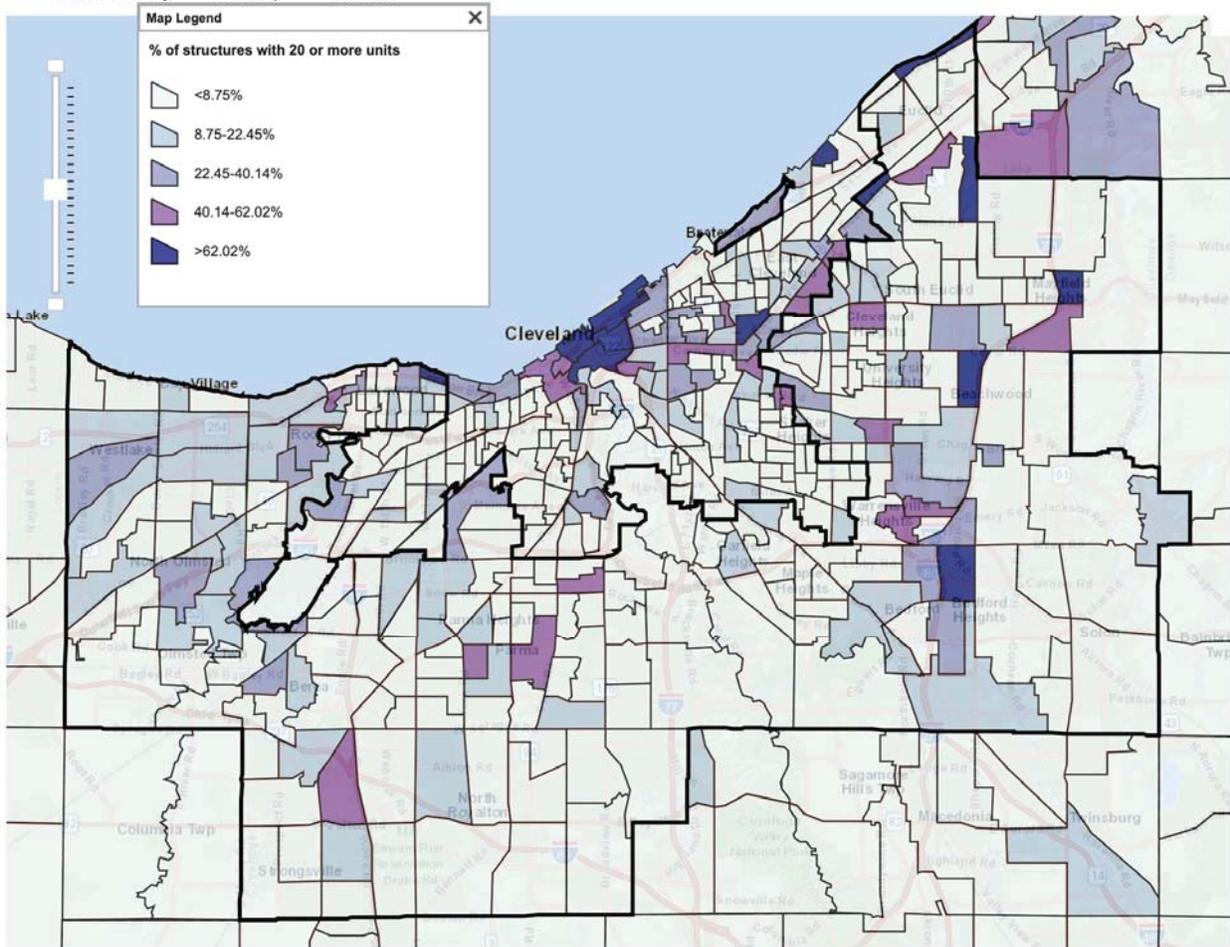
Map 1- Percent Change - Rental Vacancy Rate, Cuyahoga Housing Consortium, Ohio



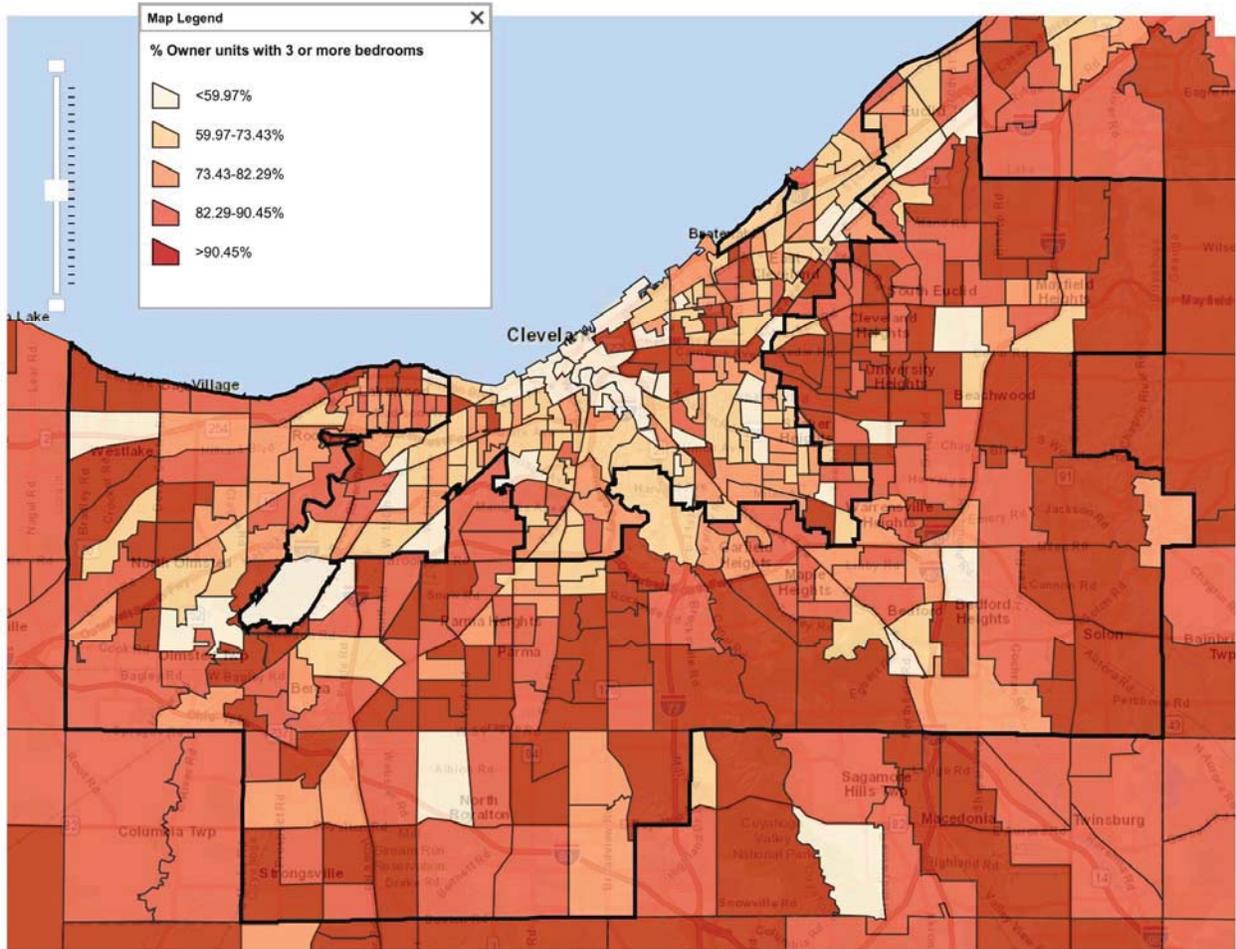
Map 2- Percent Change - Owner Vacancy Rate, Cuyahoga Housing Consortium, Ohio



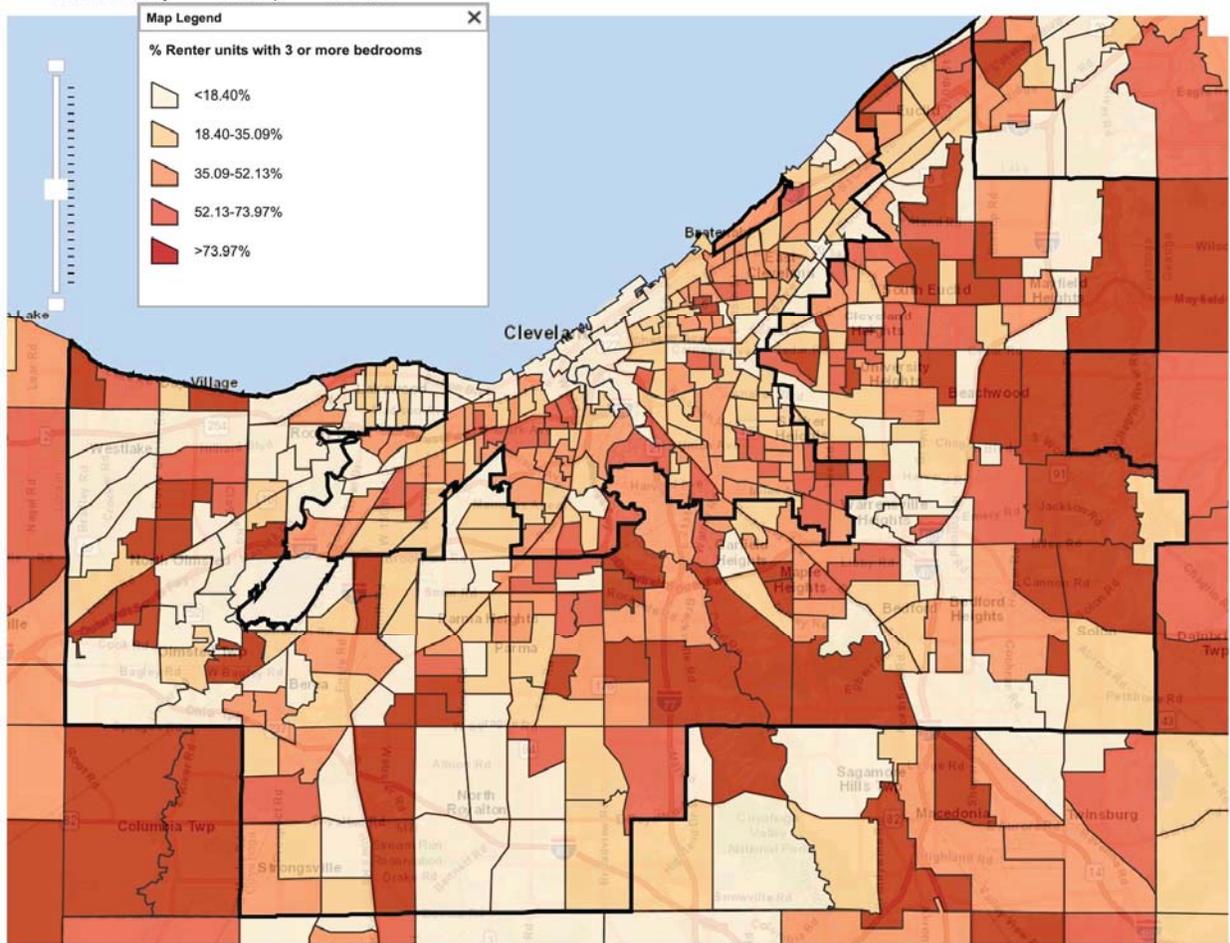
**Map 3 - Percent Structures with 5-19 Housing Units, Cuyahoga Housing Consortium, Ohio**



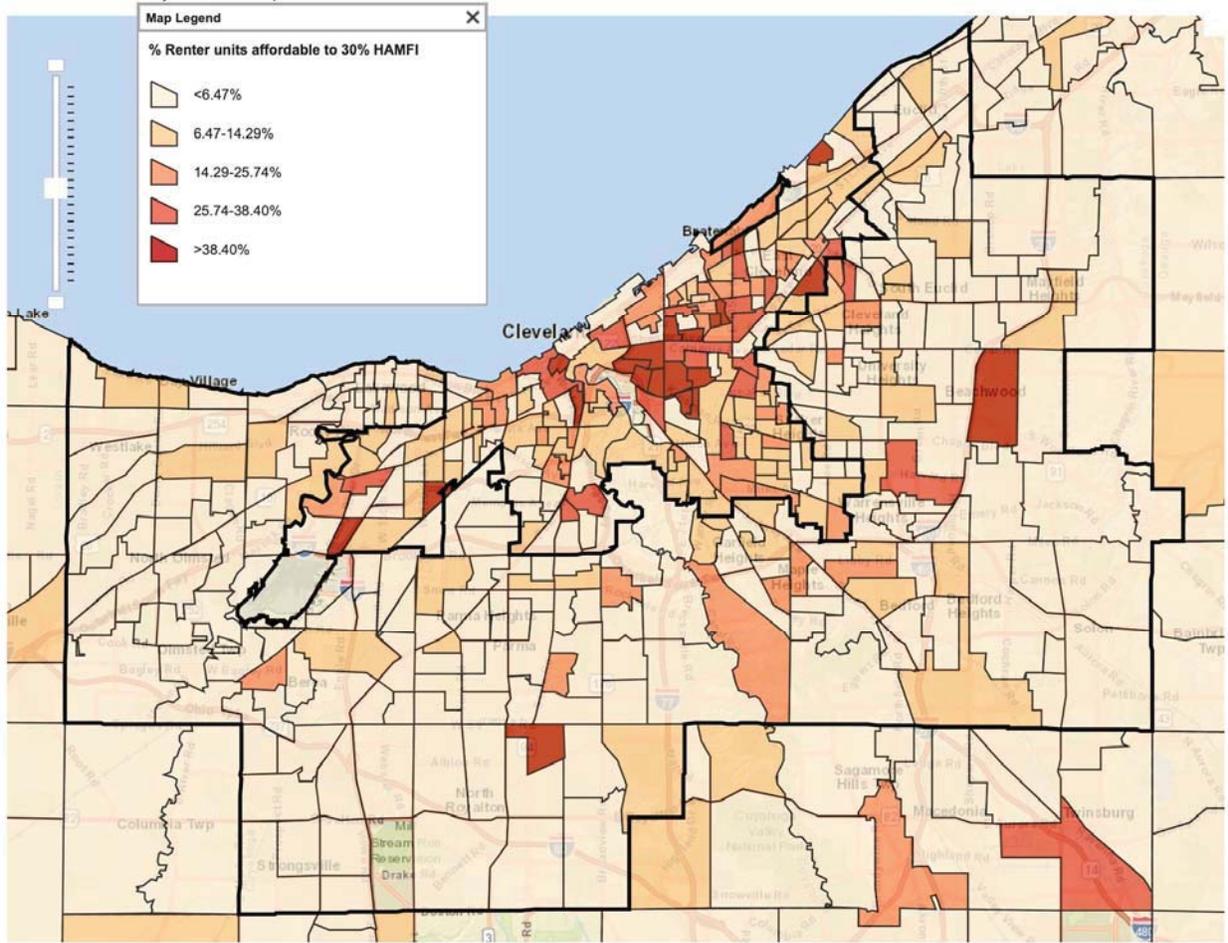
**Map 4 - Percent Structures with 20 or More Housing Units, Cuyahoga Housing Consortium, Ohio**



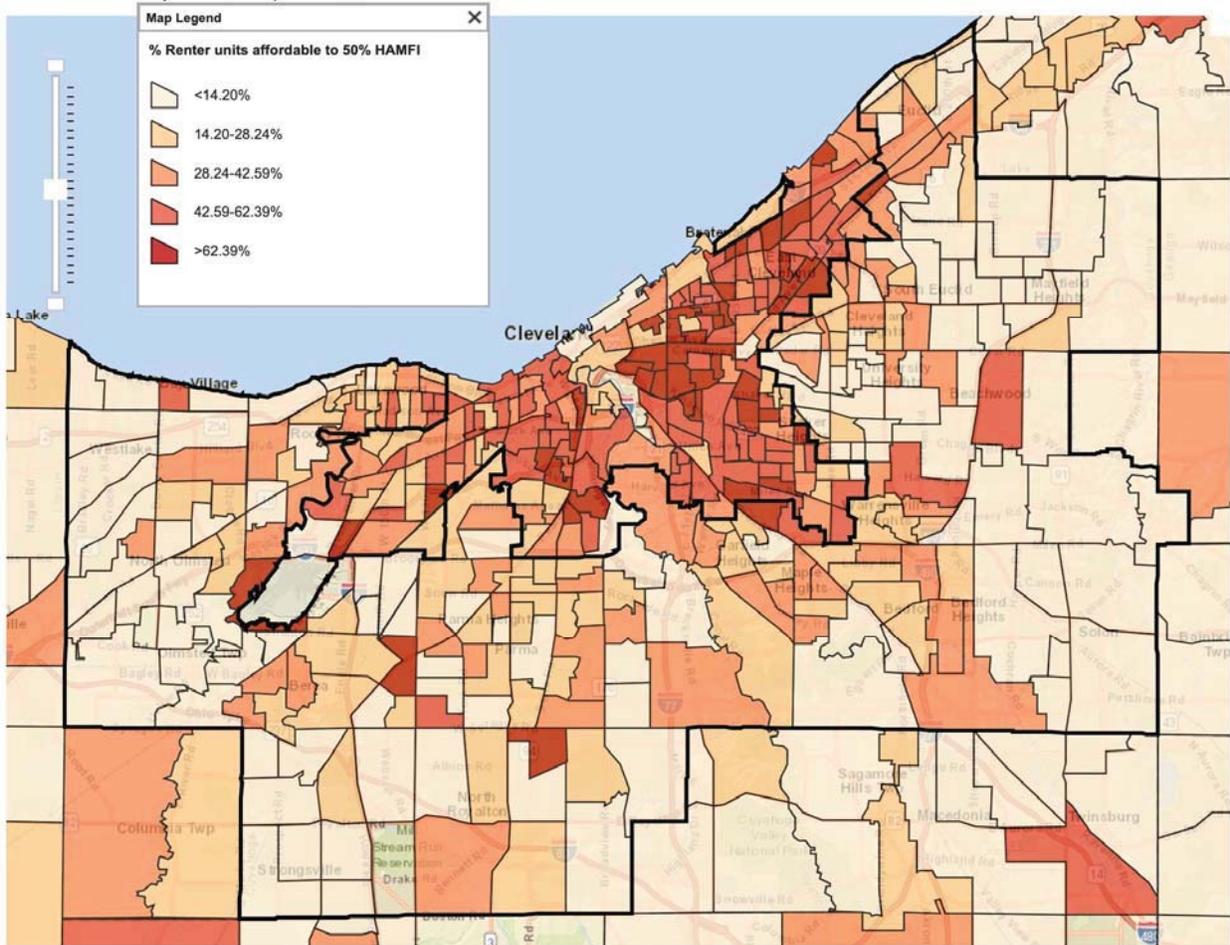
**Map 5 - Percent Owner-Occupied Housing Units with 3 or More Bedrooms, Cuyahoga Housing Consortium, OH**



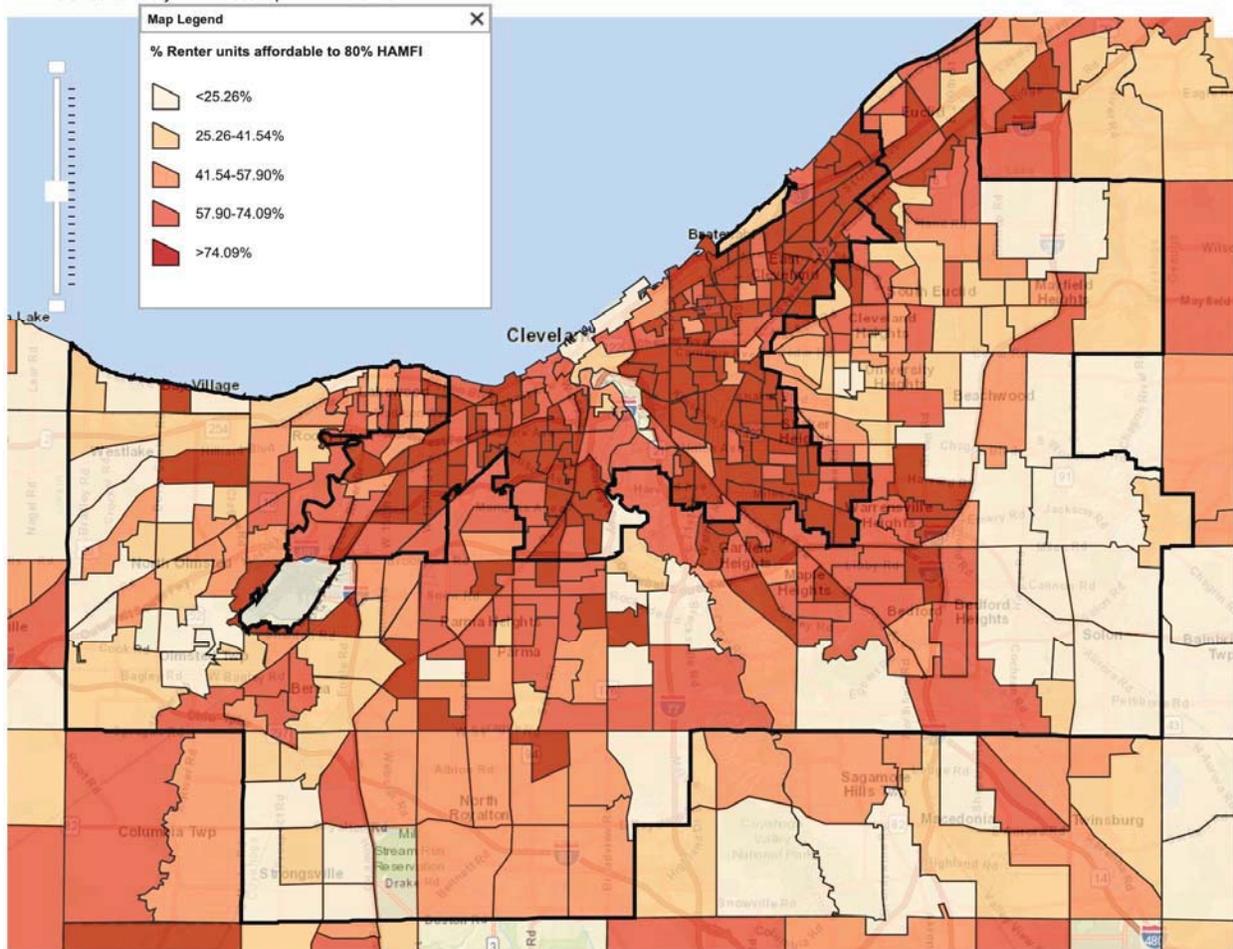
**Map 6 - Percent Renter-Occupied Housing Units with 3 or More Bedrooms, Cuyahoga Housing Cnstrtm, OH**



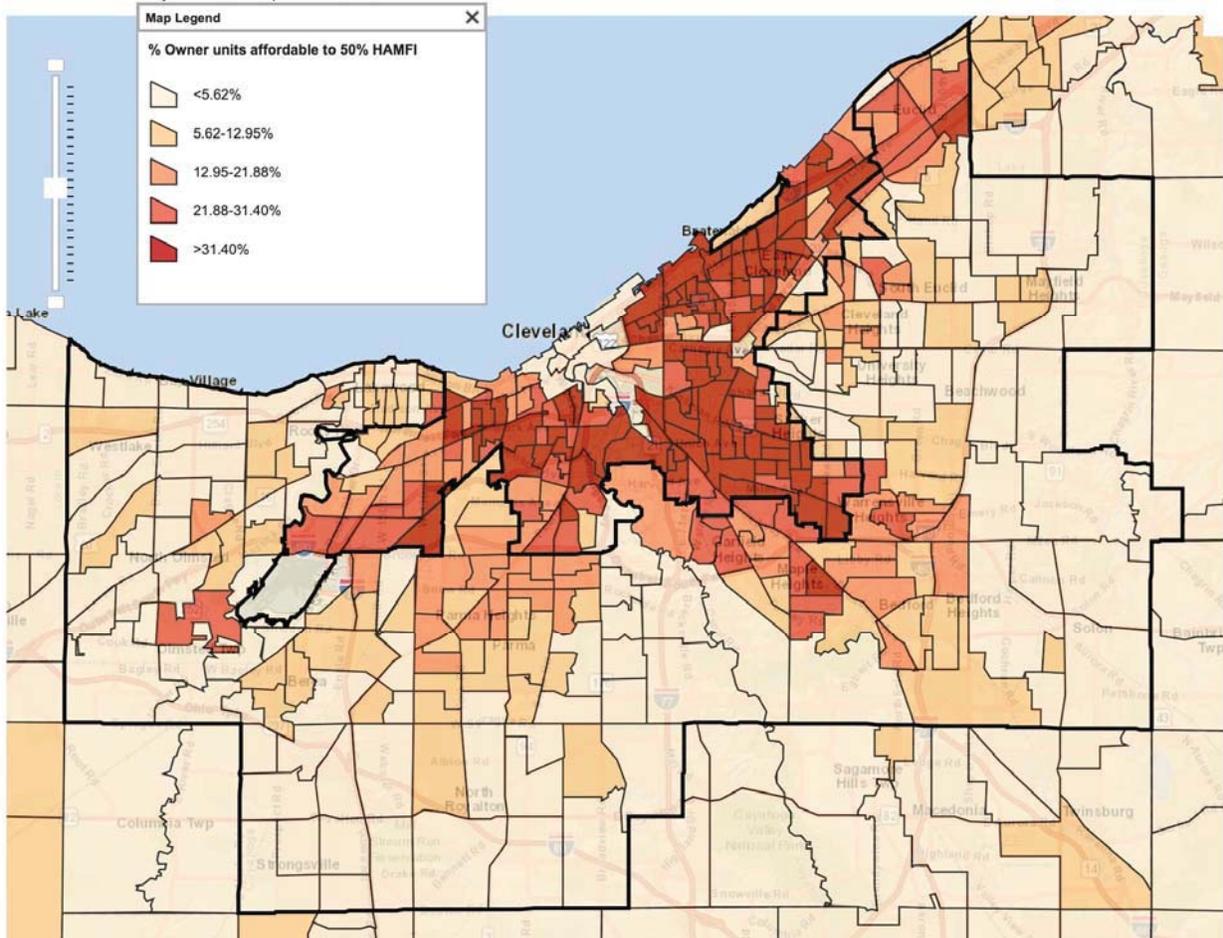
**Map 7 - Percent Renter Units Affordable to 30% HAMFI, Cuyahoga Housing Consortium, Ohio**



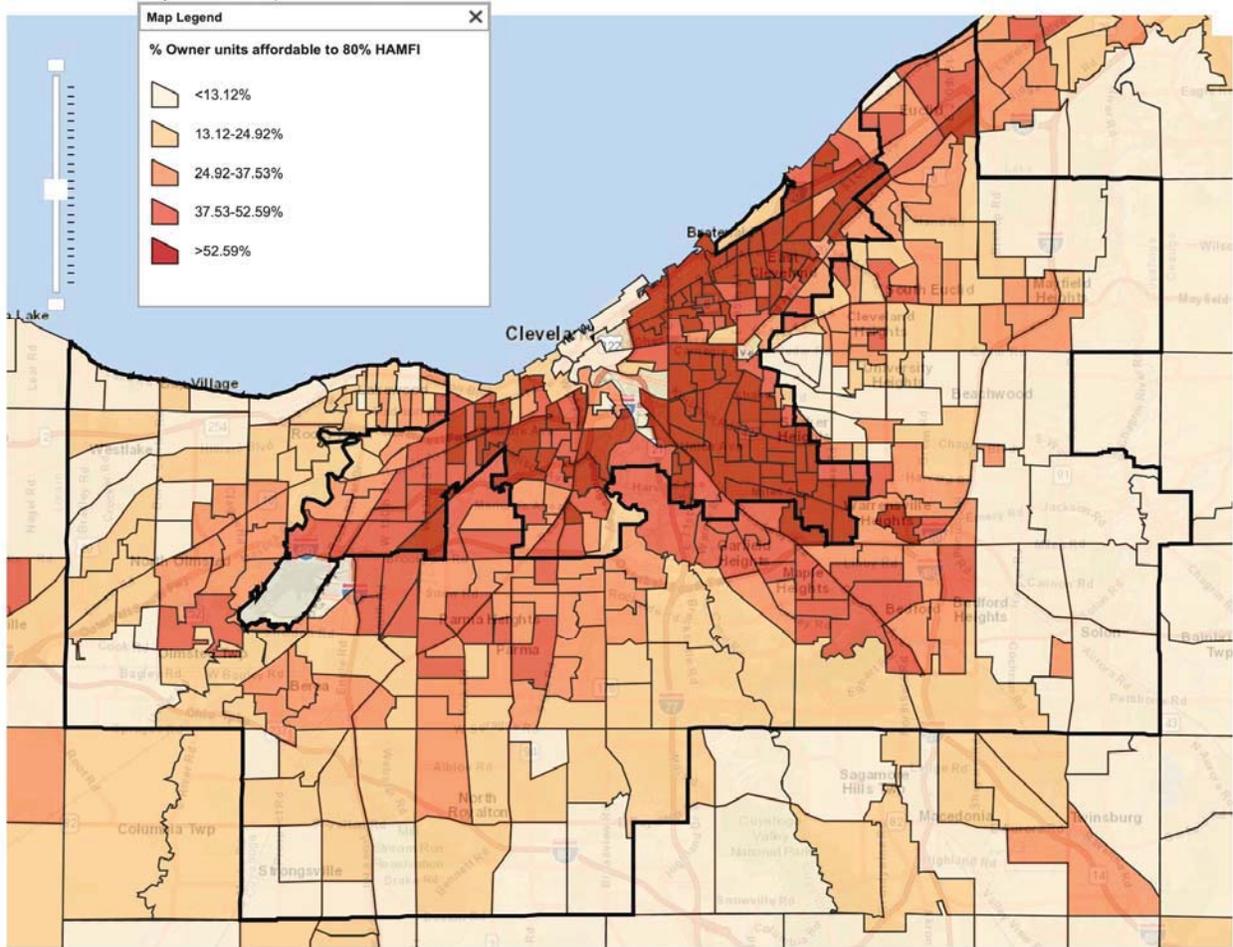
**Map 8 - Percent Renter Units Affordable to 50% HAMFI, Cuyahoga Housing Consortium, Ohio**



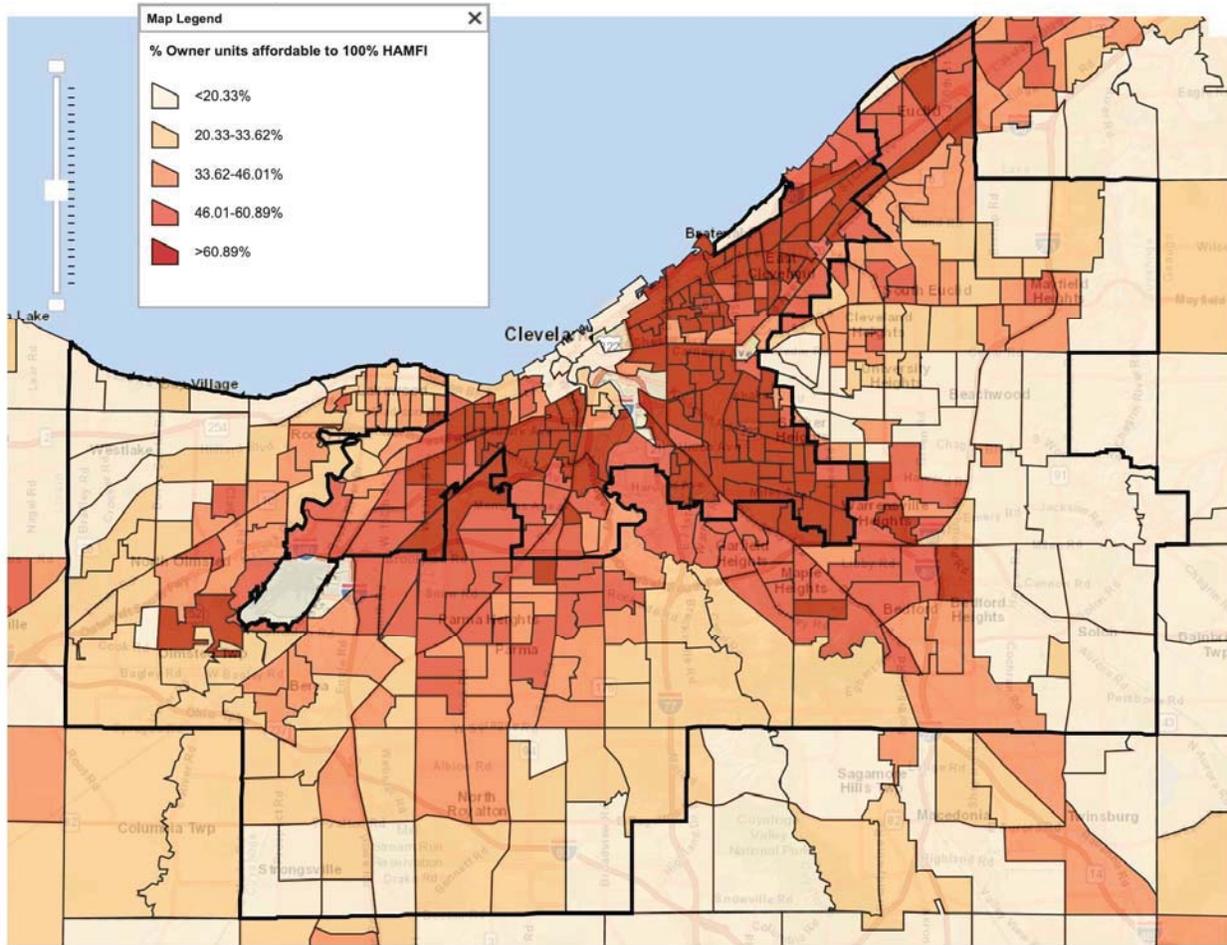
**Map 9 - Percent Renter Units Affordable to 80% HAMFI, Cuyahoga Housing Consortium, Ohio**



**Map 10 - Percent Owner Units Affordable to 50% HAMFI, Cuyahoga Housing Consortium, Ohio**



**Map 11 - Percent Owner Units Affordable to 80% HAMFI, Cuyahoga Housing Consortium, Ohio**



**Map 12 - Percent Owner Units Affordable to 100% HAMFI, Cuyahoga Housing Consortium, Ohio**

**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 persons with disabilities 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, 2019, there were about 6,900 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.

**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 84,187 households with a cost burden greater than 30%, 30,073 households (19,688 renters and 10,385 owners) have incomes at 0-30% HAMFI; 28,939 households (16,727 renters and 12,212 owners) have incomes at 31-50% HAMFI; 25,175 households (9,989 renters and 15,186 owners) have incomes at 51-80% HAMFI.

**Table 10** (section NA-10) shows of the 44,377 households with a cost burden greater than 50%, 26,235 households (17,572 renters and 8,663 owners) have incomes at 0-30% HAMFI; 12,399 households (6,367 renters and 6,032 owners) have incomes at 31-50% HAMFI; 5,743 households (1,350 renters and 4,393 owners) have incomes at 51-80% HAMFI.

**Table 31** (section Ma-15) shows that only 5% (5,269 units) of all rental units are affordable to renter households at 30% HAMFI (**MA-10, Map-Percent Renter Units Affordable at 30% HAMFI**). About 26% (27,155 units) are affordable to renter households at 50% HAMFI (**MA-10, Map-Percent Renter Units Affordable at 50% HAMFI**). About 69% (71,850 units) are affordable to renter households at 80% HAMFI (**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 12% (18,734 units) are affordable to owner households at 50% HAMFI (**MA-10, Map-Percent Owner Units Affordable at 50% HAMFI**). Approximately 36% (58,818 units) are affordable to owner households at 80% HAMFI (**MA-10, Map-Percent Owner Units Affordable at 80% HAMFI**). Only 52% (84,489 units) are affordable to owner households at 100% HAMFI (**MA-10, 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, 2019, 4,697 families were on the Public Housing Program waiting list and 8,564 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 1/22/2019, there were 1,618 homeless persons (1,409 persons at emergency shelters, 103 persons at transitional housing, and 106 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, 25% of all housing units (90,094 units: 61,831 owner-occupied and 28,263 renter-occupied) were built before 1950, 55% (193,512 units: 129,046 owner-occupied and 64,466 renter-occupied) were built 1950-1979, and 15% (52,359 units: 34,964 owner-occupied and 17,395 renter-occupied) were built 1980-1999. Only 5% of all housing units (18,022 units: 13,563 owner-occupied and 4,459 renter-occupied) were built in 2000 or later. Because the main period of housing construction in the Consortium was pre-1980, and about 80% of the housing units were built at least 40 years ago, these units may require systems replacement and a significant rehabilitation investment.

## **Describe the need for specific types of housing:**

Comparing the housing needs (*NA-Housing Needs Assessment*) with the housing supply (*MA-Housing Market Analysis*) clearly shows a need for specific types of housing and/or housing programs. The Consortium continues to make these issues high priorities, as noted in its current list of goals, which is included in *SP-25, Priorities*:

### **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 59,012 extremely low- and low-income households living in the Consortium who are paying more than 30% of their incomes for housing and 38,634 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 5,269 housing units that are affordable to extremely low-income households (0-30% HAMFI) and merely 45,899 housing units that are affordable to low-income households (30-50% HAMFI).

Additionally, as of July, 2019, Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority (CMHA) had a Public Housing program waiting list of 4,697 families who are waiting for a unit in a CMHA property. The program has an annual turnover rate of 1,049 families. CMHA has a Housing Choice Voucher Program (HCVP) waiting list of 8,564 households who are waiting for a voucher. The program has an annual turnover rate of 1,500 families.

As of August, 2017, the Parma Public Housing Agency (PPHA) had a Public Housing program waiting list of 213 families who are waiting for a unit in a PPHA property and a HCVP waiting list of 1,085 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 84,187 extremely low-, low-, and moderate-income households living in the Consortium who are paying more than 30% of their incomes for housing and 44,377 extremely low-, low-, and moderate-income households who are paying more than 50% of their incomes for housing. *Table 31* (section MA-15) shows that there is a supply of only 5,269 housing units that are affordable to very low income households (0-30% HAMFI), merely 45,889 housing units that are affordable to low income households (30-50% HAMFI), and 130,668 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 80% 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.

***Due to restrictions in answer length, the narrative continues in the Discussion Box.***

## **Discussion**

***Describe the need for specific types of housing (continued)***

### **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 2019 Point-in-Time Counts showed sheltered and unsheltered counts for each category (***See NA-40, Homeless Needs Assessment***).

### **Housing for the Homeless**

The Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Office of Homelessness (OHS) is the lead entity that coordinates local planning and implementation efforts to address the issue of homelessness. The office was established in 1992 as the result of a community-wide planning process - which included over 150 community stakeholders - and is jointly chaired by the elected leadership of the City of Cleveland and Cuyahoga County.

Initially, OHS was focused on providing homeless persons with a place to sleep, but now coordinates a Continuum of Care (CoC) approach that is guided by the requirements of the HEARTH Act and the policies stated in the U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness document *Opening Doors* that not only assures basic, low barrier shelter and services to those who are experiencing a housing crisis, but works to:

- Prevent persons from becoming homeless;
- Develop strategies and resources to move people from the streets or shelter into the most appropriate form of permanent housing as quickly as possible; and
- Reduce the rate of persons returning to homelessness.

Although the focus of local efforts to address homelessness is no longer only providing shelter, the CoC recognizes the importance of having a Homeless Crisis Response System that provides immediate, safe shelter to the highest barrier individuals and families to reduce street homelessness. Through the implementation of Coordinated Entry, persons seeking shelter are first assessed to determine if diversion from shelter is an option. Identifying a safe, permanent alternative at the “front door” reduces the number of households that enter the shelter system. If placed in shelter, the providers work to refer the household to Rapid Re-Housing to shorten the experience of homelessness as much as possible.

## 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. Over the last several years, median home sale prices have slowly stabilized and have increased in most communities. Many properties have been selling more quickly, but in some areas the recovery of the housing market remained slow, particularly in more distressed communities. Time will tell what the impacts of recent events will have on the housing market.

**Table 29**, a comparison of median home value and median contract rent from the 2005-09 ACS to the 2011-15 ACS, was not available for the Consortium as a single result. During this time period however, the general trend was an increase, despite the price volatility just before and during the recession, and an accelerated increase after the recovery (**MA-15, Map-Change in Median Home Value**). For median home values, almost all census tracts in the Consortium increased, but by less than 40%. The median home value in a few census tracts increased up to 85%. This gradual upward trend, as part of the housing market recovery, continued through 2019. An analysis by the *The Cleveland Plain Dealer* showed that the median sale price for single-family homes and condos in suburban Cuyahoga County was \$139,000 during the first six months of 2019, a \$9,000 (7%) increase from the \$130,000 median sale price during the same period in 2018. From the first half of 2015 to the first half of 2019, median sale prices rose 48% in Cleveland Heights, 62% in Euclid, 45% in Lakewood, and 41% in Parma, as communities recovered from the recession. The analysis excluded sheriff’s sales.  
<https://www.cleveland.com/datacentral/2019/07/home-prices-up-across-most-of-cuyahoga-county-this-year-see-details-for-your-city.html>

In terms of rent paid by category, the 2011-15 ACS showed that 69% of all rents paid were \$500-\$999 (**Table 30**). Another 18% were less than \$500. The remaining 13% were \$1,000 or more. At the Census Tract level, median contract rent varies considerably, with rent increases fluctuating from less than 16% to over 52% (**MA-15, Map-Change in Median Rent**).

### Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Median Home Value	0	0	0%
Median Contract Rent	0	0	0%

Table 29 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS (Base Year), 2011-2015 ACS (Most Recent Year)

<b>Rent Paid</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
Less than \$500	20,076	17.5%
\$500-999	79,117	69.1%
\$1,000-1,499	11,623	10.1%
\$1,500-1,999	1,932	1.7%
\$2,000 or more	1,755	1.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>114,503</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Table 30 - Rent Paid**

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

### Housing Affordability

<b>% Units affordable to Households earning</b>	<b>Renter</b>	<b>Owner</b>
30% HAMFI	5,269	No Data
50% HAMFI	27,155	18,734
80% HAMFI	71,850	58,818
100% HAMFI	No Data	84,489
<b>Total</b>	<b>104,274</b>	<b>162,041</b>

**Table 31 – Housing Affordability**

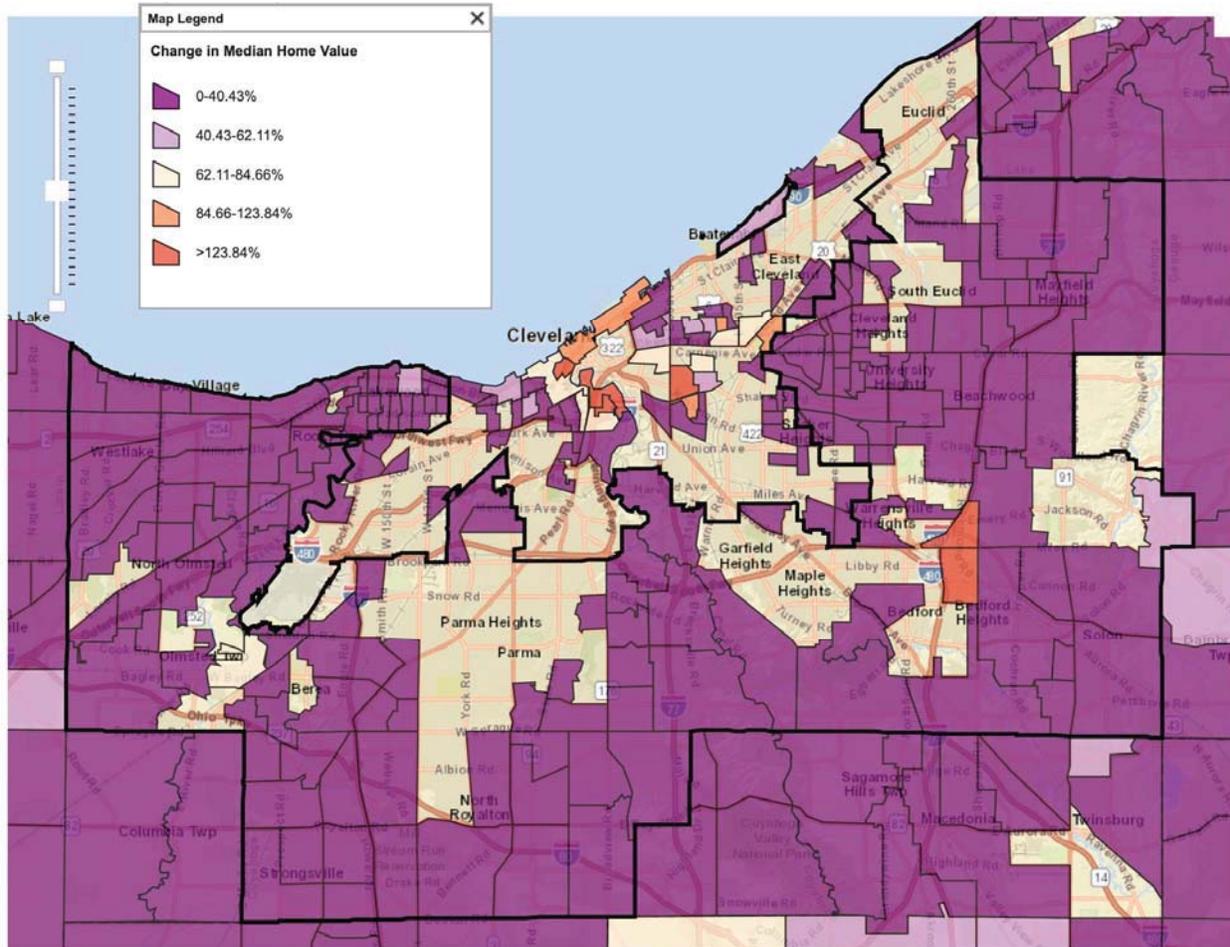
Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

### Monthly Rent

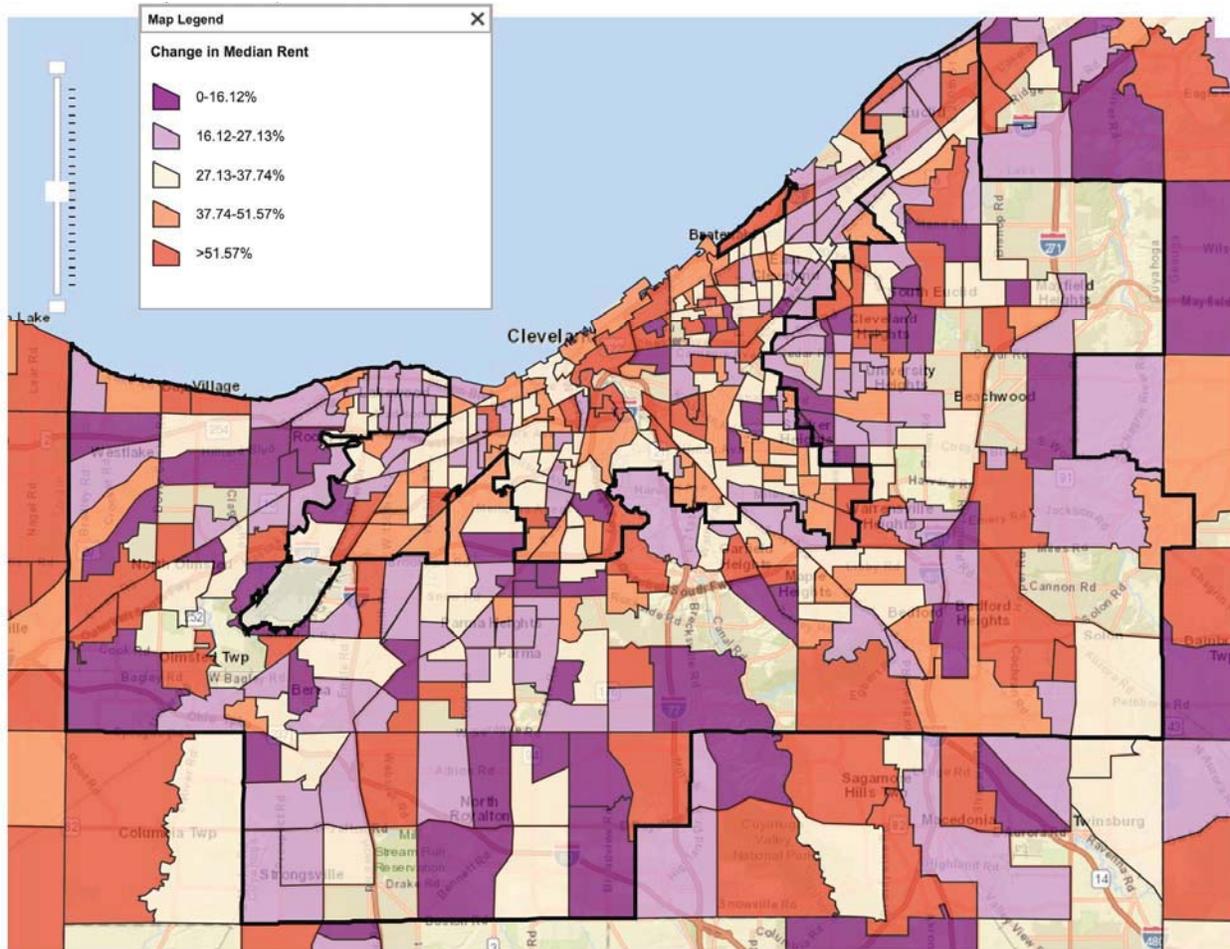
<b>Monthly Rent (\$)</b>	<b>Efficiency (no bedroom)</b>	<b>1 Bedroom</b>	<b>2 Bedroom</b>	<b>3 Bedroom</b>	<b>4 Bedroom</b>
Fair Market Rent	569	678	836	1,102	1,158
High HOME Rent	569	678	836	1,102	1,158
Low HOME Rent	569	678	830	958	1,068

**Table 32 – Monthly Rent**

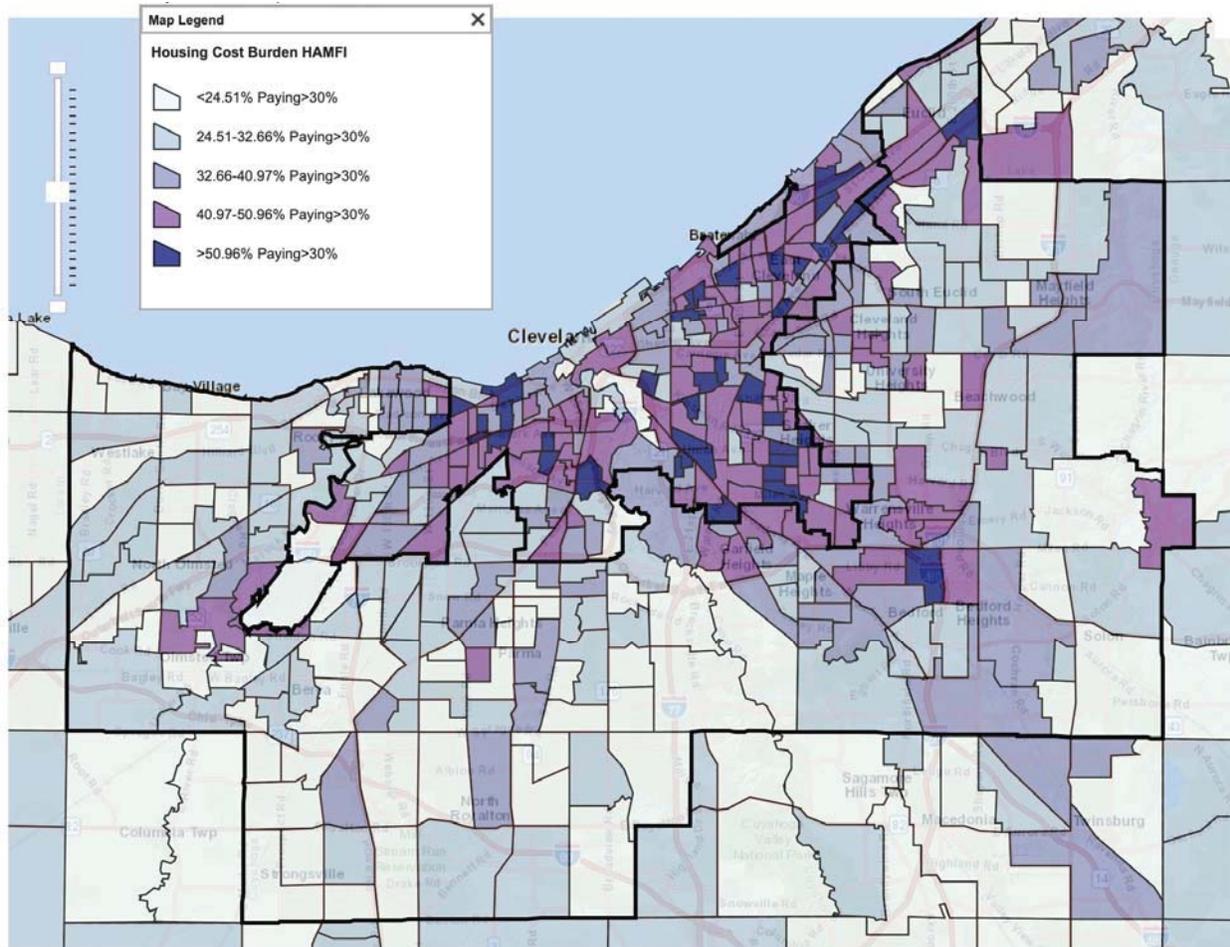
Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents



Map 1 - Change in Median Home Values, Cuyahoga Housing Consortium, Ohio



Map 2 - Change in Median Rent, Cuyahoga Housing Consortium, Ohio



**Map 3 - Cost Burdened Households, Cuyahoga Housing Consortium, Ohio**

### **Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?**

While housing costs in most areas of the Cuyahoga Housing Consortium are considered fairly affordable compared to other parts of the country, for households paying over 30% of their income for housing, it is a struggle to make ends meet. Additionally, much of the housing stock was built before 1950 and in many cases, is in need of significant repair. Therefore, 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 in **NA-10, Table 7**, there are 81,236 very low-, low-, and moderate-income households living in the Consortium who are paying more than 30% of their incomes for housing (cost burden). Of those households, 38,664 households 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 (**MA-15, 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 (**NA-10, Map-Percent of Extremely Low Income Households with Severe Cost Burden**). The situation lessens somewhat for low-income households, although census

tracts with high rates of severe cost burden are common, particularly in eastern Cuyahoga County (**NA 10, Maps-Percent of Low Income Households with Severe Cost Burden and Percent of Moderate Income Households with Severe Cost Burden**).

**Table 31** shows that only 5% (5,269 units) of all rental units are affordable to renter households at 30% HAMFI (**MA-10, Map-Percent Renter Units Affordable at 30% HAMFI**). About 26% (27,155 units) are affordable to renter households at 50% HAMFI (**MA-10, Map-Percent Renter Units Affordable at 50% HAMFI**). About 69% (71,850 units) are affordable to renter households at 80% HAMFI (**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 12% (18,734 units) of all owner-occupied units are affordable to owner households at 50% HAMFI (**MA-10, Map-Percent Owner Units Affordable at 50% HAMFI**). Approximately 36% (58,818 units) of all owner-occupied units are affordable to owner households at 80% HAMFI (**MA-10, Map-Percent Owner Units Affordable at 80% HAMFI**). Only 52% (84,489 units) of all owner-occupied units are affordable to owner households at 100% HAMFI (**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 have rebounded and properties are selling more quickly in most communities, the recovery of the housing market has been slower 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 potential impact of the current coronavirus pandemic on real estate prices during the next several years is unclear.

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 Fourth Quarter of 2014, the Cleveland-Elyria, Ohio MSA had an HOI score of 84.6%, ranking it nationally as the 41st most affordable area out of 238 markets analyzed. Nationwide, 63.2% of new and existing homes sold in the same quarter were affordable to families earning the area's median income.

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

There are two ways the Census Bureau reports data on the cost of rental housing: median contract rent, which does not include the cost of utilities, and median gross rent, which does include the cost of utilities. The 2011-15 ACS showed that the median contract rent (which does not include the cost of utilities) in Cuyahoga County was \$615 (2011-15 ACS). The median contract rents for Cleveland Heights (\$750), Euclid (\$634), and Parma (\$658) were somewhat higher than the County as a whole, while the median rent in Lakewood (\$608), was somewhat lower. The median contract rent was not available for the Cuyahoga Urban County or the Cuyahoga Housing Consortium. As shown on **NA-10, Map-Median Contract Rent**, median contract rent in the Consortium varied by census tract.

The median gross rent (rent and utilities) in Cuyahoga County was \$730. The median gross rents for Cleveland Heights (\$856) and Parma (\$748) were somewhat higher than the County as a whole, while median gross rents in Euclid (\$722) and Lakewood (\$698) were somewhat lower. The median gross rent is not available for the Cuyahoga Urban County or the Cuyahoga Housing Consortium. HUD CPD Maps does not provide the information 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 (**MA-Table 32, Monthly Rent**). FMRs in the Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor MSA range from \$569 for an efficiency apartment to \$1,158 for a 4-bedroom unit. A comparison of the Fair Market Rent for a two-bedroom unit (\$836) to median gross rents showed that several jurisdictions were slightly below the FMR (Cuyahoga County: 13% lower, Euclid: 14% lower, Lakewood: 17% lower, and Parma: 11% lower). Cleveland Heights was 2% above the FMR.

The HOME Rents, which are usually 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.

## Discussion

This item intentionally left blank.

## **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, 2011-2015 American Community Survey data showed that about 8.8% of housing units (34,108) in the Consortium jurisdictions were vacant, which is below the national housing unit vacancy rate of 12.3%. The Cuyahoga Land Bank, 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. About 283,000 housing units in the Consortium (80%) 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 2017, about 3% of the 23,300 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 10,700 children under the age of six who were tested.

### **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 Department of Development related to HUD definitions (*see accompanying table*).

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.

### Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	55,123	23%	48,000	42%
With two selected Conditions	968	0%	2,550	2%
With three selected Conditions	206	0%	137	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	183,115	76%	63,874	56%
<b>Total</b>	<b>239,412</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>114,561</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 33 - Condition of Units**

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

### Condition of Units Narrative

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 three-quarters of owners and 56% 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 2011-2015 American Community Survey data showed that the percentage of households with one or more occupants per room was less than 1%, which was lower than the national percentage of slightly over 2% of households. The 2011-2015 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.

## 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.

## Building Conditions Definitions

### Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	13,563	6%	4,459	4%
1980-1999	34,964	15%	17,395	15%
1950-1979	129,046	54%	64,466	56%
Before 1950	61,831	26%	28,263	25%
<b>Total</b>	<b>239,404</b>	<b>101%</b>	<b>114,583</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 34 – Year Unit Built**

**Data Source:** 2011-2015 CHAS

### Year Unit Built Narrative

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 Consortium housing units (193,512) were built during 1950-1979 (**Table 34**). The period 1950-1979 was also the main period of construction in the Cuyahoga Urban County (57%), Euclid (63%), and Parma (71%).

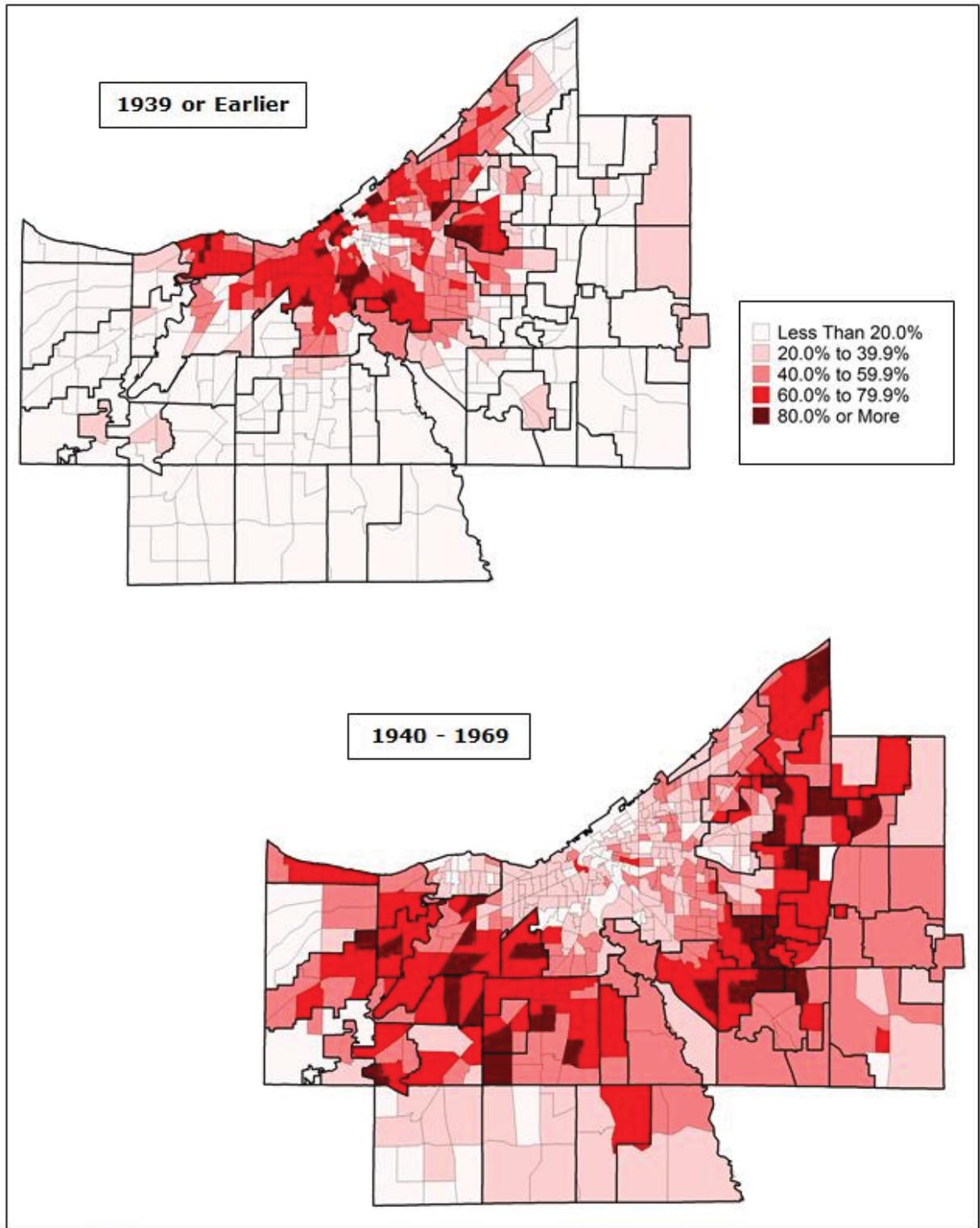
An additional one-quarter of Consortium housing units (90,094) were built in 1949 or earlier. Within the individual jurisdictions however, the percentage of units built in 1949 or earlier ranges from 20% to 30% in the Cuyahoga Urban County, Euclid, and Parma, to about 70% in Cleveland Heights and Lakewood.

Of all of the housing units built since 1980, about 90% of the construction has occurred in the Cuyahoga Urban County (63,400 units). 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 (*see accompanying map*).

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, 15% of units during 1980-1999, and 5% of units since 2000.

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 60% of all renter-occupied units in Cleveland Heights and Lakewood were built before 1950.

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



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

**Percent Residential Housing Unit Period of Construction by Census Tract**

## 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	190,877	80%	92,729	81%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	8,813	4%	6,255	5%

**Table 35 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint**

**Alternate Data Source Name:**

2012-16 CHAS Data Book, Table 13

**Data Source Comments:**

Table published by HUD for "Housing Units Built Before 1980 with Children Present" is incorrect. Detailed data was compiled from the CHAS Data Book. IDIS will not allow changes to data in all cells. See corrected table in accompanying attachment.

## Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard Narrative

Lead poisoning is the most common chronic poisoning and environmental illness in America. It can 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 about 283,000 housing units in the Consortium built before 1980, a significant number of housing units contain LBP hazards. The FY 2020-24 Five-Year Consolidated Plan documented that children age six or younger lived in an estimated 33,332 units (**Table 35, corrected - see attachment**). 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.

## 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	191,405	79%	94,835	81%
Housing Units built before 1980 with children present	20,077	10%	13,255	14%

**Table 35 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint**

**Alternate Data Source Name:**

2012-16 CHAS Data Book, Table 13

**Data Source Comments:**

Table published by HUD for "Housing Units Built Before 1980 with Children Present" is incorrect. Detailed data was compiled from the CHAS Data Book.

## Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard - CORRECTED TABLE

### Vacant Units

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units	0	0	0
Abandoned Vacant Units	0	0	0
REO Properties	0	0	0
Abandoned REO Properties	0	0	0

**Table 36 - Vacant Units**

**Data Source:** 2005-2009 CHAS

### Vacant Units Narrative

**Table 36** is not required by HUD regulation.

The 2007-2011 American Community Survey data showed that about 8.8% of housing units (34,108) in the Consortium jurisdictions were vacant, a rate that is below the national housing unit vacancy rate of 12.3%. 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 Land Bank (CLB), 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, the CLB identified approximately 25,000 vacant addresses countywide.

The CLB also calculated that as of early 2014, there were 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 were owned by a bank or financial institution, and the remaining 10% were owned by other types of entities, such as a government agency or a government loan insurer.

The data collection and analysis performed by the CLB 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 occupied 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 (*see accompanying tables*). 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%.

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. 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 non-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.

***Due to HUD restrictions on answer length, the remainder of this response, Two-Family Structures and Multi-Family Structures, are located in the accompanying Text Box.***

**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**

In the Cuyahoga Urban County, the 33,332 households living in housing units built before 1980 with children age six and under consist of about 20,077 owner households and 13,255 renter households. To estimate how many units might be occupied by low and moderate income households, the 2012-16 CHAS Data Book showed that 59.6% of renter households (43,931 of 73,730) and 27.4% of owner households (48,082 of 175,605) in the Consortium were low- and moderate-income. Applying those percentages to the 20,077 owner households and 13,255 renter households resulted in a total estimated 13,401 low- and moderate-income households (5,501 owner households; 7,900 renter households) with children age six or under who live in housing units built before 1980. The information shown in this section regarding the high percentage of housing units containing LBP hazards indicates that the housing units of most of the 13,401 households would contain LBP hazards.

**Blood Testing in Children**

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has defined an Elevated Blood Lead Level (EBL) as higher than 10 micrograms per deciliter ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ ).

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, 2.8% of children tested during 2017 had an EBL (*see accompanying table*). The overall rate for Consortium jurisdictions was 0.9%, with Lakewood and Cleveland Heights above 2%. 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 0.6% were (Brooklyn (0.7%), Garfield Heights (2.2%), Maple Heights (1.1%), Shaker Heights (1.1%), and South Euclid (1.3%).

**Discussion**

This item intentionally left blank.

## 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.

### 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									
<b>*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition</b>									

**Table 37 – Total Number of Units by Program Type**

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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
<b>Cuyahoga Housing Consortium</b>			<b>177</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>45</b>

Sources: Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority, 2019; Parma Public Housing Agency, 2019.

**Table - Public Housing - Cuyahoga Housing Consortium**

**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.

Cuyahoga MHA has reported minimal vacancies at Oakwood Garden and Oakwood Villas.

Parma PHA reported consistent utilization of at least 95% at Chevybrook Estates (Parma PHA, 2019 Annual Plan, Attachment 1).

In terms of condition, the most recent Public Housing Physical Inspection Scores showed that Chevybrook Estates scored 81 out of a possible 100 points (Inspection date 01/12/2018). 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**).

## Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Chevybrook Estates	81
Oakwood Garden	n/a
Oakwood Villas	n/a

Table 38 - Public Housing Condition

### 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.

In 2021, Chevybrook Estates in Parma will transition from public housing to a Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) subsidized affordable residential community. Ownership will transfer from the Parma PHA to CHN Housing Partners. The ten one- and two-story residential buildings, each containing six units, will be renovated using LIHTC financing, federal HOME Investments Partnership funds allocated through the State of Ohio, along with other public and private funds. The total project cost is estimated to be \$8,768,033. The total number of units will not change. The 60 units will be available to households with incomes up to 60% of the Area Median Household Income. The Parma PHA will continue to administer its Housing Choice Voucher Program.

### 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.

**Discussion:**

This item intentionally left blank.

## 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, an 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 individuals and families, actively promoting a “housing first” approach that focuses on preventing and ending homelessness and rapidly returning persons who have become homeless to housing. Particular emphasis is placed on assisting the most vulnerable households, including chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, youth (18-24 years old), and survivors of domestic violence and human trafficking who are challenged to maintain stable housing. The CoC 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, Emergency Housing facilities for persons experiencing a housing crisis include emergency shelters, Temporary Housing, and Veteran Grant and Per Diem programs. Permanent housing options include Safe Havens, Rapid Re-Housing (RRH), and Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)), as well as Public Housing and Housing Choice Vouchers. The CoC supports a continuum of housing 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 41 and Attachment-HUD 2018 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 2019 HIC shows there are 17 facilities, with 1,542 total beds and 134 overflow beds that provide emergency shelter. The inventory includes 1 facility for families (59 beds and 0 overflow beds), 5 facilities for Mixed Populations (378 beds and 8 overflow beds), 10 facilities for adult individuals (979 beds and 104 overflow 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 HEARTH Act (2009) has re-directed funding and policy away from a 24-month “transitional housing”

*Introduction continues in Text Box.*

**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)	381	8	0	2,405	0
Households with Only Adults	1,027	126	88	2,865	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	1,450	0
Veterans	4	0	88	683	0
Unaccompanied Youth	59	0	0	107	0

**Table 39 - Facilities Targeted to Homeless Persons**

Data Source Comments: Housing Inventory Count Report 2019

**MA-30 Introduction (continued)**

### ***MA-30 Introduction (continued)***

approach. CoCs were encouraged to re-allocate CoC funding away from transitional housing toward permanent housing options like Rapid Re-Housing and Permanent Supportive Housing. The only transitional housing in Cuyahoga County is funded through the Veteran Administration's Grant and Per Diem program (GPD), and even GPD is focused on a shorter stay and a rapid exit to permanent housing.

The 2019 HIC shows there are 10 facilities, with 88 total beds that provide transitional housing for adults only.

There is also 1 ***Safe Haven*** facility for adult individuals (12 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 2019 HIC shows there are 42 facilities, with 5,270 total beds that provide permanent supportive housing. The inventory includes 3 facilities for families (180 beds), 19 facilities for Mixed Populations (4,293 beds), and 20 facilities for adult individuals (797 beds).

There are also 7 Rapid Re-housing projects, with 860 total beds. The inventory includes 2 facilities for families (187 beds) and 5 for Mixed Populations (673 beds).

### ***Additional Year-Round Beds Under Development***

With the opening of Emerald Alliance XI in the Fall of 2020, the CoC will be in a position to declare an "end to chronic homelessness," which also signals the completion of the goal to develop additional Permanent Supportive Housing for Chronic Homeless (CH) units in the community. By the end of 2020, based on the CH projections, the existing number of dedicated Permanent Supportive Housing for CH units, and the turnover rate in the existing portfolio, the community will have achieved the benchmark of "FUNCTIONAL ZERO." Functional Zero means that the CoC has a system in place that is able to (a) quickly identify a CH person and (b) link him/her with permanent housing within 90 days.

Having met the goal of ending Chronic Homelessness, the CoC will continue to work to meet the goals of ending homelessness for veterans, families, youth, and single adults. The CoC, through the leadership of the Ending Veteran Homelessness Work Group, anticipates declaring an End to Veteran Homelessness by December 2020. This goal will be maintained through targeting Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) resources to veterans and to continuing to work closely with the Veterans Administration and the Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority (CMHA) to

maximize the VASH Voucher program. Strategies for families and youth focus on negotiating with (CMHA) for dedicated Housing Choice Vouchers and prioritizing 40% of the turnover from the CoC Permanent Supportive Housing beds not currently dedicated to Chronically Homeless individuals, families, and youth. In addition to the above described strategies, the CoC has supported submitting BONUS Projects for “Dedicated PSH” in the annual HUD NOFA process to increase the supply of PSH subsidies in the community. Finally, the CoC, in partnership with CMHA and Emerald Development and Economic Network, Inc. (EDEN), are engaged in implementing a “Move-On” Strategy. The Move-On Strategy enables households who have been stably housed with a CoC funded PSH subsidy for over 3 years to transition to a Housing Choice Voucher Program subsidy. This benefits both CMHA by providing a stable tenant through a referral process that reduces the administrative burden, and it will assist the CoC immensely by permitting limited PSH resources to be re-allocated to other, high need households.

### **MA-30 Services and facilities (continued)**

#### ***MA-30 Services and facilities (continued)***

**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.

**Homeless Advocacy:** Advocates for the rights of the homeless: Northeast Ohio Coalition for the Homeless, Coalition for Housing and Homelessness in Ohio” (COHHIO).

**Veterans Services:** Provides various services for veterans: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, Louis Stokes Cleveland VA Medical Center, Veterans Service Commission, Veterans Upward Bound Program, Disabled American Veterans. Examples of other facilities and services include:

Supportive Services for Veterans Families (SSVF): This program was introduced by the Veterans Administration (VA) and funded directly by the VA through grant(s) awarded to communities to PREVENT VETERAN HOMELESSNESS, and to RAPIDLY RE-HOUSE VETERANS who are homeless. In Cuyahoga County, two agencies are funded: FrontLine Service and the Volunteers of America (VOA). These efforts are fundamental to the Ending Veteran Homelessness initiative.

VA Community Referral and Resource Center (CRRC): The VA has awarded funds competitively to establish CRRCs throughout the country, including one in Cleveland. The CRRC is operated by the VA in the community, essentially as a drop-in center for veterans where they can access whatever they need.

Domiciliary: This facility, an adjunct to the VA Medical center, functions as a “step down” from the VA hospital for people who need ongoing mental health and substance abuse treatment/recovery support.



### HUD 2019 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 2019 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 2019. The data presented in this report are limited to beds available for occupancy on the night of the count (beds under development are excluded). 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 available beds reported by Continuum of Care:**

	Family Units <sup>1</sup>	Family Beds <sup>1</sup>	Adult-Only Beds	Child-Only Beds	Total Yr-Round Beds	Seasonal	Overflow / Voucher	Subset of Total Bed Inventory		
								Chronic Beds <sup>2</sup>	Veteran Beds <sup>3</sup>	Youth Beds <sup>3</sup>
<b>Emergency, Safe Haven and Transitional Housing</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>1,155</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,536</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>59</b>
Emergency Shelter	102	381	1,027	0	1,408	0	134	n/a	4	59
Safe Haven	n/a	n/a	40	n/a	40	n/a	n/a	n/a	20	0
Transitional Housing	0	0	88	0	88	n/a	n/a	n/a	88	0
<b>Permanent Housing</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>3,051</b>	<b>3,079</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,130</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>1,450</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>149</b>
Permanent Supportive Housing*	660	2,405	2,865	0	5,270	n/a	n/a	1,450	683	107
Rapid Re-Housing	189	646	214	0	860	n/a	n/a	n/a	137	42
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>3,432</b>	<b>4,234</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,666</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>1,450</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>208</b>

**Available CoC beds reported by Program Type:**

\*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 2017 HUD Data Standards.  
 Family Units and Family Beds categories include units and beds for households with one adult and at least one child under age 18.  
 Chronic Beds include beds in Permanent Supportive Housing dedicated to serve chronically homeless persons.  
 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.

Wednesday, October 16, 2019



## HUD 2019 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs Housing Inventory Count Report

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### Emergency Shelter

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units <sup>1</sup>	Family Beds <sup>1</sup>	Adult-Only Beds	Child-Only Beds	Seasonal	Overflow / Voucher	Total Beds	Subset of Total Bed Inventory		
									Chronic Beds <sup>2</sup>	Veteran Beds <sup>3</sup>	Youth Beds <sup>3</sup>
City Mission	Laura's Home	32	122	30	0	0	0	152	n/a	0	0
City Mission	Crossroads Program	0	0	116	0	0	0	116	n/a	0	0
Domestic Violence and Child Advocacy	Domestic Violence Center Sh	10	35	10	0	0	0	45	n/a	0	0
Fairhill Partners	Senior Guest House	0	0	10	0	0	0	10	n/a	0	0
Family Promise	Family Shelter	20	59	0	0	0	0	59	n/a	0	59
Hebrew Shelter	Hebrew Shelter Home	3	8	3	0	0	0	11	n/a	0	0
Joseph's Home	Joseph's Home	0	0	8	0	0	0	8	n/a	0	0
Lutheran Metropolitan Ministries	2100 Lakeside Shelter	0	0	336	0	0	50	386	n/a	0	0
Lutheran Metropolitan Ministries	ECTH-LMM	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	n/a	4	0
Mental Health Services, Inc.	North Point Inn	0	0	140	0	0	0	140	n/a	0	0
Mental Health Services, Inc.	Family Overflow	0	0	0	0	0	22	22	n/a	0	0
Salvation Army	Harbor Light Zelma George	28	128	3	0	0	8	139	n/a	0	0
Salvation Army	PASS Temporary Housing	0	0	75	0	0	0	75	n/a	0	0
Stella Maris	Men's Shelter Program	0	0	20	0	0	0	20	n/a	0	0
West Side Catholic	Women/Children Shelter	9	29	2	0	0	0	31	n/a	0	0
YMCA of Greater Cleveland	Y-Haven Temporary Housing	0	0	98	0	0	0	98	n/a	0	0
YWCA	Norma Herr Women's Center	0	0	172	0	0	54	226	n/a	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>102</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>1027</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>1542</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>59</b>

### Safe Haven

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units <sup>1</sup>	Family Beds <sup>1</sup>	Adult-Only Beds	Child-Only Beds	Seasonal	Overflow / Voucher	Total Beds	Subset of Total Bed Inventory		
									Chronic Beds <sup>2</sup>	Veteran Beds <sup>3</sup>	Youth Beds <sup>3</sup>
Lutheran Metropolitan Ministries	GPD LMM Low Demand	0	0	20	n/a	n/a	n/a	20	n/a	20	n/a
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
<b>Total</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>n/a</b>

<sup>1</sup>HUD's point-in-time count does not include persons or beds in Permanent Supportive Housing as currently homeless.  
<sup>2</sup>Other Permanent Housing (OPH) consists of PPH - Housing with Services (the disability required for entry) and PPH - Housing Only, as identified in the 2017 IHMS Data Standards.  
<sup>3</sup>Family Units and Family Beds categories include units and beds for households with one adult and at least one child under age 18.  
<sup>4</sup>Chronic Beds include beds in Permanent Supportive Housing dedicated to serve chronically homeless persons.  
<sup>5</sup>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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## Housing Inventory Count Report 2019 - page 2



## HUD 2019 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs Housing Inventory Count Report

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### Transitional Housing

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units <sup>1</sup>	Family Beds <sup>1</sup>	Adult-Only Beds	Child-Only Beds	Seasonal	Overflow / Voucher	Total Beds	Subset of Total Bed Inventory		
									Chronic Beds <sup>2</sup>	Veteran Beds <sup>3</sup>	Youth Beds <sup>4</sup>
Joseph's Home	GPD JH Hospital to Housing	0	0	3	0	n/a	n/a	3	n/a	3	0
Lutheran Metropolitan Ministries	GPD LMM Bridge Housing	0	0	4	0	n/a	n/a	4	n/a	4	0
Lutheran Metropolitan Ministries	GPD LMM Service Intensive	0	0	1	0	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	1	0
Stella Maris	GPD Stella Maris Clinical	0	0	10	0	n/a	n/a	10	n/a	10	0
Volunteers of America	GPD VOA Service Intensive	0	0	17	0	n/a	n/a	17	n/a	17	0
Volunteers of America	GPD VOA Bridge	0	0	18	0	n/a	n/a	18	n/a	18	0
Volunteers of America	GPD VOA Clinical	0	0	10	0	n/a	n/a	10	n/a	10	0
Volunteers of America	GPD VOA Hospital to Housi	0	0	5	0	n/a	n/a	5	n/a	5	0
West Side Catholic	GPD WSCC Service Intensiv	0	0	6	0	n/a	n/a	6	n/a	6	0
YMCA of Greater Cleveland	GPD YMCA Clinical	0	0	14	0	n/a	n/a	14	n/a	14	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>0</b>

<sup>1</sup>HUD's point-in-time count does not include persons or beds in Permanent Supportive Housing as currently homeless.  
<sup>2</sup>Other Permanent Housing (OPH) consists of PHH - Housing with Services (no disability required for entry) and PHH - Housing Only, as identified in the 2017 HUD Data Standards.  
<sup>3</sup>Family Units and Family Beds categories include units and beds for households with one adult and at least one child under age 18.  
<sup>4</sup>Chronic Beds include beds in Permanent Supportive Housing dedicated to serve chronically homeless persons.  
<sup>5</sup>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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## Housing Inventory Count Report 2019 - page 3



## HUD 2019 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs Housing Inventory Count Report

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### Permanent Supportive Housing

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units <sup>1</sup>	Family Beds <sup>1</sup>	Adult-Only Beds	Child-Only Beds	Seasonal	Overflow / Voucher	Total Beds	Subset of Total Bed Inventory		
									Chronic Beds <sup>2</sup>	Veteran Beds <sup>3</sup>	Youth Beds <sup>3</sup>
Cleveland Housing Network	Family PSH	30	105	0	0	n/a	n/a	105	0	0	0
Cogswell Hall	Cogswell ODSA Housing	0	0	5	0	n/a	n/a	5	5	0	0
Cogswell Hall	Cogswell Hall - PSH	0	0	14	0	n/a	n/a	14	8	2	0
Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authorit	VASH 8301 Detroit	0	0	25	0	n/a	n/a	25	3	25	0
Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authorit	VASH - PSH	28	91	458	0	n/a	n/a	549	0	549	0
EDEN Inc.	EAX Greenbridge Extension	5	17	26	0	n/a	n/a	43	0	2	0
EDEN Inc.	Permanent Housing for Perso	13	42	25	0	n/a	n/a	67	9	1	2
EDEN Inc.	Mainstream Vouchers	30	98	154	0	n/a	n/a	252	0	0	0
EDEN Inc.	Liberty Building PSH	0	0	72	0	n/a	n/a	72	72	13	0
EDEN Inc.	HOPWA TBRA	8	24	30	0	n/a	n/a	54	0	0	0
EDEN Inc.	Home for Good	2	4	13	0	n/a	n/a	17	0	0	0
EDEN Inc.	Gurnick	1	2	16	0	n/a	n/a	18	9	0	0
EDEN Inc.	Greenbridge Commons II Bui	0	0	60	0	n/a	n/a	60	60	4	1
EDEN Inc.	Emerald Commons Building	0	0	52	0	n/a	n/a	52	52	8	1
EDEN Inc.	EDEN Owned PSH - Scattered	31	84	156	0	n/a	n/a	240	8	0	0
EDEN Inc.	S+C SRA 2004	1	3	14	0	n/a	n/a	17	14	1	2
EDEN Inc.	Northridge Commons Buildin	0	0	30	0	n/a	n/a	30	24	6	0
EDEN Inc.	S+C TRA 2010	8	30	0	0	n/a	n/a	30	22	0	0
EDEN Inc.	Permanent Housing for Perso	5	41	46	0	n/a	n/a	87	40	2	0
EDEN Inc.	Returning Home Ohio	2	5	10	0	n/a	n/a	15	0	0	3
EDEN Inc.	S+C SRA 2007-54	0	0	2	0	n/a	n/a	2	2	0	0
EDEN Inc.	Duplex Housing PSH - Scatte	10	44	41	0	n/a	n/a	85	0	4	6
EDEN Inc.	S+C TRA 2009	406	1481	911	0	n/a	n/a	2392	455	11	10
Front Steps	Permanent Supportive Housi	0	0	5	0	n/a	n/a	5	5	0	0
Front Steps	CMHA PSH	0	0	45	0	n/a	n/a	45	0	2	0
Humility of Mary	Opportunity House Building	0	0	11	0	n/a	n/a	11	4	0	7
Mental Health Services, Inc.	South Pointe PSH - Scattered	9	28	34	0	n/a	n/a	62	59	4	8
Mental Health Services, Inc.	8301 Detroit PSH - Scattered	21	77	12	0	n/a	n/a	89	61	0	4

<sup>1</sup>HUD's point-in-time count does not include persons on beds in Permanent Supportive Housing as severely homeless.  
<sup>2</sup>Other Permanent Housing (OPH) consists of PH - Housing with Services for disability assistance only and PH - Housing Only, as identified in the 2017 HHS Data Standards.  
<sup>3</sup>Family Units and Family Beds categories include units and beds for households with one adult and at least one child under age 18.  
<sup>4</sup>Chronic Beds include beds in Permanent Supportive Housing dedicated to serve chronically homeless persons.  
<sup>5</sup>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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### Housing Inventory Count Report 2019 - page 4



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### Permanent Supportive Housing

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units <sup>1</sup>	Family Beds <sup>1</sup>	Adult-Only Beds	Child-Only Beds	Seasonal	Overflow / Voucher	Total Beds	Subset of Total Bed Inventory		
									Chronic Beds <sup>2</sup>	Veteran Beds <sup>3</sup>	Youth Beds <sup>3</sup>
Mental Health Services, Inc.	Buckeye Building PSH	0	0	65	0	n/a	n/a	65	65	5	1
Mental Health Services, Inc.	Edgewood Park Building PS	0	0	63	0	n/a	n/a	63	63	8	1
Mental Health Services, Inc.	Winton Building PSH	0	0	40	0	n/a	n/a	40	40	3	0
Mental Health Services, Inc.	South Pointe Commons Build	0	0	82	0	n/a	n/a	82	82	13	0
Mental Health Services, Inc.	Payne Avenue Plus PSH - Sc	5	20	24	0	n/a	n/a	44	25	0	0
Mental Health Services, Inc.	Miles/Killingsworth Pointe P	10	45	0	0	n/a	n/a	45	45	0	0
Mental Health Services, Inc.	Miles/Killingsworth Pointe B	0	0	66	0	n/a	n/a	66	66	4	2
Mental Health Services, Inc.	Greenbridge Commons Build	0	0	70	0	n/a	n/a	70	70	10	0
Mental Health Services, Inc.	Euclid PSH - Scattered Site	25	138	59	0	n/a	n/a	197	0	2	4
Mental Health Services, Inc.	Permanent Housing for Youn	7	18	19	0	n/a	n/a	37	0	0	25
Mental Health Services, Inc.	Downtown Superior Apartme	0	0	8	0	n/a	n/a	8	0	0	1
Mental Health Services, Inc.	Downtown Superior Apartme	0	0	41	0	n/a	n/a	41	41	1	0
Mental Health Services, Inc.	Commons at West Village - 8	0	0	41	0	n/a	n/a	41	41	3	1
YWCA	Independence Place Building	3	8	20	0	n/a	n/a	28	0	0	28
<b>Total</b>		<b>660</b>	<b>2405</b>	<b>2865</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>5270</b>	<b>1450</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>107</b>

### Rapid Re-Housing

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units <sup>1</sup>	Family Beds <sup>1</sup>	Adult-Only Beds	Child-Only Beds	Seasonal	Overflow / Voucher	Total Beds	Subset of Total Bed Inventory		
									Chronic Beds <sup>2</sup>	Veteran Beds <sup>3</sup>	Youth Beds <sup>3</sup>
EDEN Inc.	CoC RRH-EDEN	35	132	88	0	n/a	n/a	220	n/a	0	15
EDEN Inc.	CoC RRH-OHS	16	53	27	0	n/a	n/a	80	n/a	0	4
EDEN Inc.	ESG Rapid Re-Housing	72	234	2	0	n/a	n/a	236	n/a	0	20
Mental Health Services, Inc.	Supportive Services for Veter	3	14	23	0	n/a	n/a	37	n/a	37	0
Volunteers of America	Supportive Services for Veter	7	26	74	0	n/a	n/a	100	n/a	100	0
West Side Catholic	RRH 20	19	85	0	0	n/a	n/a	85	n/a	0	3
West Side Catholic	RRH 32	37	102	0	0	n/a	n/a	102	n/a	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>189</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>42</b>

<sup>1</sup>HUD's point-in-time count does not include permits or beds in Permanent Supportive Housing as currently homeless.  
<sup>2</sup>When Permanent Housing (PH) consists of PH Housing with Services (beds) by required for only PH Housing Only, as identified in the 2017 HHS Data Standards.  
 Family Units and Family Beds categories include units and beds for households with one child and at least one child under age 18.  
<sup>3</sup>Chronic Beds include beds in Permanent Supportive Housing, dedicated to serve chronically homeless persons.  
 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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## Housing Inventory Count Report 2019 - page 3

**Describe mainstream services, such as health, mental health, and employment services to the extent those services are used 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.

Starting as a Pilot Program in 2017 as part of a demonstration “Pay for Success” program, an initiative was launched that developed a “Dedicated Case Management” (DCM) model within the Department of Jobs and Family Services (JFS). The DCM model identified a specific staff person in the Benefits Eligibility staff of JFS with whom Family Shelter Case Managers could connect in order to determine the eligibility status/issues for their clients. The model was further simplified and codified by designating a single point of contact from the CoC/Shelter side so that there was clear communication between JFS and the CoC. Private Foundation funds provided the initial funding for the CoC Family Shelter liaison position. Outcomes for families connected to this DCM approach are being tracked and analyzed. Families that have been “sanctioned” because they were not able to respond to JFS requests because they hadn’t received them, or because they were homeless, have been reinstated for benefits; families that have never applied for benefits have become eligible; and families have been reconnected with job training and job opportunities. The DCM model, which started initially with 45 households, is now offered to all families entering the shelter system.

**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*: 17 facilities, with 1,542 total beds and 134 overflow beds that provide emergency shelter until a more permanent housing solution can be found.
- *Transitional Housing*: 10 facilities, with 88 total beds that provide transitional housing for a longer time period, link clients to mainstream benefits, other social services, and housing resources. Transitional Housing beds in the CoC are all provided through the Veteran Administration (VA) Grant and Per Diem (GPD) Program. The VA is a co-leader on the “Ending Veteran Homelessness” Work Group. While GPD beds technically are listed as TH, the VA has aligned the GPD program with the CoC and U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness objectives of “housing first” and rapid exit. Over the past 3 years, the VA has established different “types” of GPD beds within the broad GPD category that are defined by lengths of time, and have encouraged providers to shift their programs to the shorter term and rapid exit focus. All of this work is to align with the benchmark measure of linking veterans with permanent housing within 90 days.
- *Safe Haven*: 1 facility, with 12 total beds.
- *Permanent Supportive Housing*: 42 facilities, with 5,270 total beds that provide permanent supportive housing.
- *Rapid Re-housing Projects*: 7 facilities, with 860 beds.
- *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, MetroHealth Hospital, Circle Health Clinic, Murtis Taylor Human Services System, FrontLine Service, 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.

***Services and facilities continues in Text Box.***

## **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, persons experiencing hardship from natural disasters, persons re-entering the community from incarceration 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 38,634 extremely low- and low-income Consortium households who are paying more than 50% of their income for housing costs (*Table 10*).

### **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 OhioHousingLocator.org, sponsored by the Ohio Housing Finance Agency, the Ohio Department of Health, and the Ohio Department of Medicaid, provides listings of affordable apartments throughout Cuyahoga County. The website includes a search function on whether units are accessible/have accessibility features.

### **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

### **Survivors of Domestic Violence**

An incident of intimate partner violence frequently results in a sudden loss of housing, as a survivor attempts to find safety. This situation often includes the children of the survivor. 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.

***Due to space limitations, Supportive Housing Needs narrative continues in accompanying Text Box.***

### **Supportive Housing Needs narrative (continued)**

### ***Supportive Housing Needs narrative (continued)***

### **Persons Re-entering Community**

The Cuyahoga County Office of Reentry, under the auspices of the Department of Health and Human Services, exists to create an organizational structure that supports reentry research, community education, and best practices in the delivery of services for re-entrants. The Office is designed to assist policy makers, community leaders, and service providers in identifying reentry challenges and convening such entities to work together to target resources and comprehensive and cost-effective solutions.

### **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 housing, 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 2020 Annual Plans.

For persons with mental, physical, and/or developmental disabilities, alcohol or other drug addictions, and victims of domestic violence, human trafficking, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, 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 policies 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.

**Uncertain levels of Federal and State Resources:** Uncertain levels of HUD funding (CDBG, ESG, HOME), as well as State of Ohio revenue sharing, leaves 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 (ODSA) noting in a recent state Consolidated Plan that they would not mandate specific actions by communities. Therefore, ODSA'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, 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 to develop, maintain, or improve affordable housing. Within the 51 communities of the Cuyahoga Urban County regulations and policies do vary, but 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**

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 leading corporate center for 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 246,800 workers who live in the 51 communities and about 322,200 jobs in those same communities. The largest employment sectors based on share of jobs are Education and Health Care Services (17%), Retail Trade (13%), Manufacturing (11%), Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations (10%), and Professional, Scientific, Management Services (10%). These five sectors represent about 218,450 jobs. When reviewed by the number of jobs that Urban County residents hold, the five largest employment sectors rank in the same order. Overall on a percentage basis, there is generally an employment sector 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.

### **Planned Investments**

The Cuyahoga County Economic Development Plan, updated annually by Cuyahoga County government, focuses on the areas of innovation, investment, collaboration, and education as themes for County economic development decisions.

Cuyahoga County also recognizes that economic development is integrally linked to community development.

Place-based development reduces the public expense of economic development by capitalizing on the region’s human capital, infrastructure, community and neighborhood assets, institutional and industrial strengths, and cultural resources that are already in place. County programs and initiatives are a diverse portfolio of community development and housing assistance offerings that work together to create strong, vibrant communities in which people want to live and work.

*Due to restrictions on answer length, the Introduction continues in the accompanying Discussion Box.*

## 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	449	208	0	0	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	28,330	36,398	11	11	0
Construction	8,440	12,982	3	4	1
Education and Health Care Services	61,896	60,334	25	19	-6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	20,822	32,955	8	10	2
Information	5,385	8,202	2	3	1
Manufacturing	28,979	39,760	12	12	0
Other Services	9,114	11,260	4	3	-1
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	29,195	34,789	12	11	-1
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	30,060	47,169	12	15	3
Transportation and Warehousing	8,618	13,005	3	4	1
Wholesale Trade	15,469	25,158	6	8	2
Total	246,757	322,220	--	--	--

**Table 40 - Business Activity**

**Data Source:** 2011-2015 ACS (Workers), 2015 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

## Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	327,054
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	304,860
Unemployment Rate	6.78
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	20.98
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	4.54

**Table 41 - Labor Force**

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	89,747
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	12,046
Service	26,357
Sales and office	77,631
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	15,160
Production, transportation and material moving	13,469

**Table 42 – Occupations by Sector**

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

## Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	185,325	64%
30-59 Minutes	91,168	32%
60 or More Minutes	10,896	4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>287,389</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 43 - Travel Time**

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

## Education:

### Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	7,323	1,447	5,863
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	51,123	4,441	17,223
Some college or Associate's degree	74,569	4,944	16,644
Bachelor's degree or higher	118,449	3,940	17,073

**Table 44 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status**

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

## Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	179	752	717	1,987	5,133
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	4,942	2,387	2,780	5,995	10,472
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	13,407	12,978	13,738	46,087	39,606
Some college, no degree	19,739	15,834	14,576	38,997	23,285
Associate's degree	1,542	5,640	6,389	14,712	4,673
Bachelor's degree	6,296	20,227	19,807	41,778	17,268
Graduate or professional degree	630	12,125	15,220	30,349	14,225

**Table 45 - Educational Attainment by Age**

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

## Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	830,196
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1,487,594
Some college or Associate's degree	1,798,008
Bachelor's degree	2,549,164
Graduate or professional degree	3,372,842

**Table 46 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months**

Data Source: 2011-2015 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

## Median Earnings Data Incorrect - ACS 2007-11 Data Here

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

The Cuyahoga Urban County has about 246,800 workers who live in the 51 communities and about 322,200 jobs in those same communities (**Table 40**). The largest employment sectors based on share of jobs are Education and Health Care Services (17%), Retail Trade (13%), Manufacturing (11%), Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations (10%), and Professional, Scientific, Management Services (10%). These five sectors represent about 218,450 jobs. When reviewed by the number of jobs that Urban County residents hold, the five largest employment sectors rank in the same order.

Overall on a percentage basis, there is generally an employment sector 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 districts, 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 freight/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 also recognizes 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 works with other partners to have 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.**

The Cuyahoga County Economic Development Plan, updated annually by Cuyahoga County government, focuses on the areas of innovation, investment, collaboration, and education as themes for County economic development decisions. The Plan has three primary objectives

- Foster positive employment, economic and population growth in Cuyahoga County;
- Advance balanced, diverse and equitable economic and job growth through public policies and investment that focus not just on the quantity of jobs created, but also the quality of jobs and neighborhoods. Connect residents of underserved and disadvantaged communities and neighborhoods to economic opportunities; and
- Reestablish the Greater Cleveland region as a national economic hub, recognized both nationally and globally for its: manufacturing sector; global center for healthcare, innovation, research and development; well-organized and well-funded startup ecosystem; and modernized workforce system that is both demand and supply focused and that reflects quality of jobs as measured by benefits, advancement, and career pathways.

Cuyahoga County also recognizes that economic development is integrally linked to community development. Place-based development reduces the public expense of economic development by capitalizing on the region's human capital, infrastructure, community and neighborhood assets, institutional and industrial strengths, and cultural resources that are already in place. County programs and initiatives are a diverse portfolio of community development and housing assistance offerings that work together to create strong, vibrant communities in which people want to live and work. Current programs include:

- Municipal Grant Program: Competitive program that awards grants up to \$150,000 to municipal governments for projects that improve their community.
- Supplemental Grant Program: Competitive program that awards grants to local governments and community development corporations to strengthen communities and neighborhoods, encourage regional collaboration, and improve the quality of life for County residents.

- Commercial Storefront Renovation: Competitive program designed to help municipalities update or revitalize local retail corridors.
- Homeownership, Repair and Foreclosure: Down payment assistance, home repair funding and housing counseling to support homeownership.
- Affordable and Fair Housing Initiatives: Initiatives that promote all areas in the County as welcoming places for our residents.

**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.

The American Community Survey data shown in **Tables 45 and 46** emphasizes 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 eleven persons with a high school degree or less were unemployed. The number of unemployed persons dropped to one-in-sixteen for persons with some college or Associate’s degree, and one-in-thirty-one 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, 48% of Urban County residents age 65 years and over have educational attainment of a high school degree or less, compared to 23% of residents age 25-44. Conversely, 55% of Urban County residents age 25-44 have an Associate’s, Bachelor’s, or graduate/professional degree, compared to 31% of residents age 65 and over.

The data published by HUD in the median earnings by educational attainment table is incorrect. The 2007-11 ACS data used in the previous five-year plan has been added. 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 Community and Economic Development Division focuses on employee training programs and professional development in a variety of fields. 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 Department of Workforce Development. The system uses a demand-based model driven by employer needs. Both on-the-job training and new hire programs exist.

## **SkillUp Talent Services**

Started in 2017, SkillUp is a free business advisory service offered by the Cuyahoga County Department of Development that helps companies identify business problems, create solutions, and drive business results. The service, recognized by the Brookings Institution's Metropolitan Policy Program as a best practice for solving skill gaps, helps employers produce skilled workers using a structured training process that aligns with business needs and industry standards.

## **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 a number of key industries in the Cleveland region.

## **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. <https://www.cuyahogacounty.us/docs/default-source/development/economicdevelopmentplan.pdf>

## **Cuyahoga County Housing Plan**

### **Cuyahoga County**

The Cuyahoga County Housing Plan was developed in coordination with countywide stakeholders from 2015-2017. The plan identified six primary objectives that need to be addressed to improve housing conditions and values: access to capital, tax collection and delinquency, housing insecurity, special populations, fair housing, and confidence in the housing market. In February 2019, Cuyahoga Council passed legislation to create the Cuyahoga County Housing Program. A feature of this program is to support home repair and low-dollar mortgages starting in 2020 using \$1 million of revenue from casino taxes. The programming will be designed to complement strategies in the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan, including expanding the capacity of local counseling agencies to support low-income homeowners, new tools for first mortgage lending that could leverage the current down payment assistance programming, and expanding the homeowner repair programs that currently exist.

## **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://nebula.wsimg.com/dcb273f93355b0f0d3ee06c9cd4429ee?AccessKeyId=09E1CA301C4A0B66503D&disposition=0&alloworigin=1>

## **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>

### **Discussion**

#### ***MA-45 Introduction (continued)***

#### **Workforce Skills and Education**

American Community Survey data emphasizes the correlation of education and employment, along with the generational change occurring in the Urban County. Almost 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, ACS data showed that 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. Finally, Team NEO is a regional organization that focuses on Northeast Ohio business attraction and expansion.

## 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 to 1.50 persons per room excluding bathrooms, porches, foyers, halls or half rooms.

**Severely Overcrowded**- Housing more than 1.51 persons per room excluding bathrooms, porches, foyers, halls or half rooms.

**Housing Cost Burden**-Housing costs that are more than 30% of the 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**-Households 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 Consortium as a whole.

The usual source for this information is the CPD Maps Report. Because this report is currently unavailable from HUD, the "concentration" can only be roughly estimated using other sources. HUD mandated tables and the 2011-15 ACS were used as sources for Consortium data, while data from the maps in CPD Maps and the 2011-15 ACS were used as sources for census tract data.

The 2011-15 ACS and CPD Maps showed that of the 171,794 households with incomes that were 100% AMI or below living in the Cuyahoga Housing Consortium, 48,793 households had one or more of the "housing problems" listed above (**NA-Table 8**). Of those households 135,903 households were low- and moderate-income households, of which 34.55% (46,951 households) had any of 4 housing problems listed above. Using the above-cited definition of "concentration," (34.55% plus 10 percentage points = **44.55%**) provides the threshold for a "concentration."

Households with any of 4 housing problems that were **Extremely Low-Income (ELI) households** were fairly widespread throughout the Consortium while **Low-Income (LI) households** with any of 4 housing problems showed a more consistent concentration in the outer suburbs of Cleveland.

Households with any of 4 housing problems that were **Moderate-Income Households** were concentrated primarily in the outer eastern and western in the suburbs of Cleveland. (**NA-Table 8, NA-Maps-Percent ELI, LI, and MI Households with Any of 4 Housing Problems and MA-Maps-Concentration of Percent ELI, LI, and MI Households with Any 4 Housing Problems**).

Cost burden was the major problem cited by most of the households having one or more “housing problems.” Very small percentages of households lived in housing that was substandard or in overcrowded conditions. Continued investment in the housing stock however, is still needed. The main period of housing construction in the Cuyahoga Housing Consortium was between 1950 and 1979 when about 55% of all housing units (193,512 units) were built. These units are at least 41 years old and may also require updating and systems work. An additional 25% of all housing (90,094 units) were constructed pre-1950. These units are now at least 71 years old, and may require systems replacement and a significant rehabilitation investment work (**MA-Table 38**).

### **Are there any areas in the jurisdiction where racial or ethnic minorities or low-income families are concentrated? (include a definition of "concentration")**

The 2011-15 ACS and CPD Maps showed that of the 840,866 persons living in the Consortium, 75.18% (632,167 persons) were White, 18.71% (157,331 persons) were Black or African American, 0.16% (1,370 persons) were American Indian and Alaska Native, 3.25% (27,317 persons) were Asian, 0.02% (156 persons) were Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 0.59% (4,986 persons) were Some Other race, and 2.09% (17,539 persons) were Two or More Races (**MA-Maps-Percent White, Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, Some Other Race, and Two or More Races**). Hispanic or Latino persons, who could be of any race, comprised 2.99% (25,161 persons) of the population (**MA-Map-Percent Hispanic or Latino Persons**).

### **Concentration of Racial/Ethnic Persons**

A concentration of racial/ethnic persons can be defined as the percentage of a person/racial or ethnic type that occurs in an area at a greater rate (10 percentage points or greater) than the percentage of a person/racial or ethnic type occurs for the Consortium as a whole.

The usual source for this information is the CPD Maps Report. Because this report is currently unavailable from HUD, the “concentration” can only be roughly estimated using other sources. HUD mandated tables and the 2011-15 ACS were used as sources for citywide data, while the maps from CPD Maps and the 2011-15 ACS were used as sources for census tract data.

**White Persons**-Using the percentage of White persons Consortium-wide and the above-cited definition of “concentration,” (75.18% plus 10 percentage points = **85.18%**) illustrates that there is a concentration of White persons living in the census tracts shown in **MA-Map-Concentration of White Persons**.

**Black or African American Persons**-Using the percentage of Black or African American persons Consortium-wide and the above-cited definition of “concentration,” (18.71% plus 10 percentage points = **28.71%**) illustrates that there is a concentration of Black or African American persons living in the census tracts shown in **MA-Map-Concentration of Black or African American Persons**.

**Asian Persons**-Using the percentage of Asian persons Consortium-wide and the above-cited definition of “concentration,” (3.25% plus 10 percentage points = **13.25%**) illustrates that there is a concentration of Asian persons living in the census tracts shown in **MA-Map-Concentration of Asian Persons**.

There were no concentrations of persons for any remaining racial or ethnic groups.

**Racial and Low-Income Concentration continues in the Text Box.**

### **What are the characteristics of the market in these areas/neighborhoods?**

Many of the households living in these areas of “concentration” have lower median household incomes and higher poverty rates and unemployment rates than those found in the Consortium as a whole. In terms of housing, several of the areas of “concentration” exhibited lower median home values and median contract rent values than those found in the Consortium as a whole.

### **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, providing access to employment in suburban communities as well as Cleveland.

### **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, resulting 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.

### **Racial and Low-Income Concentration (continued)**

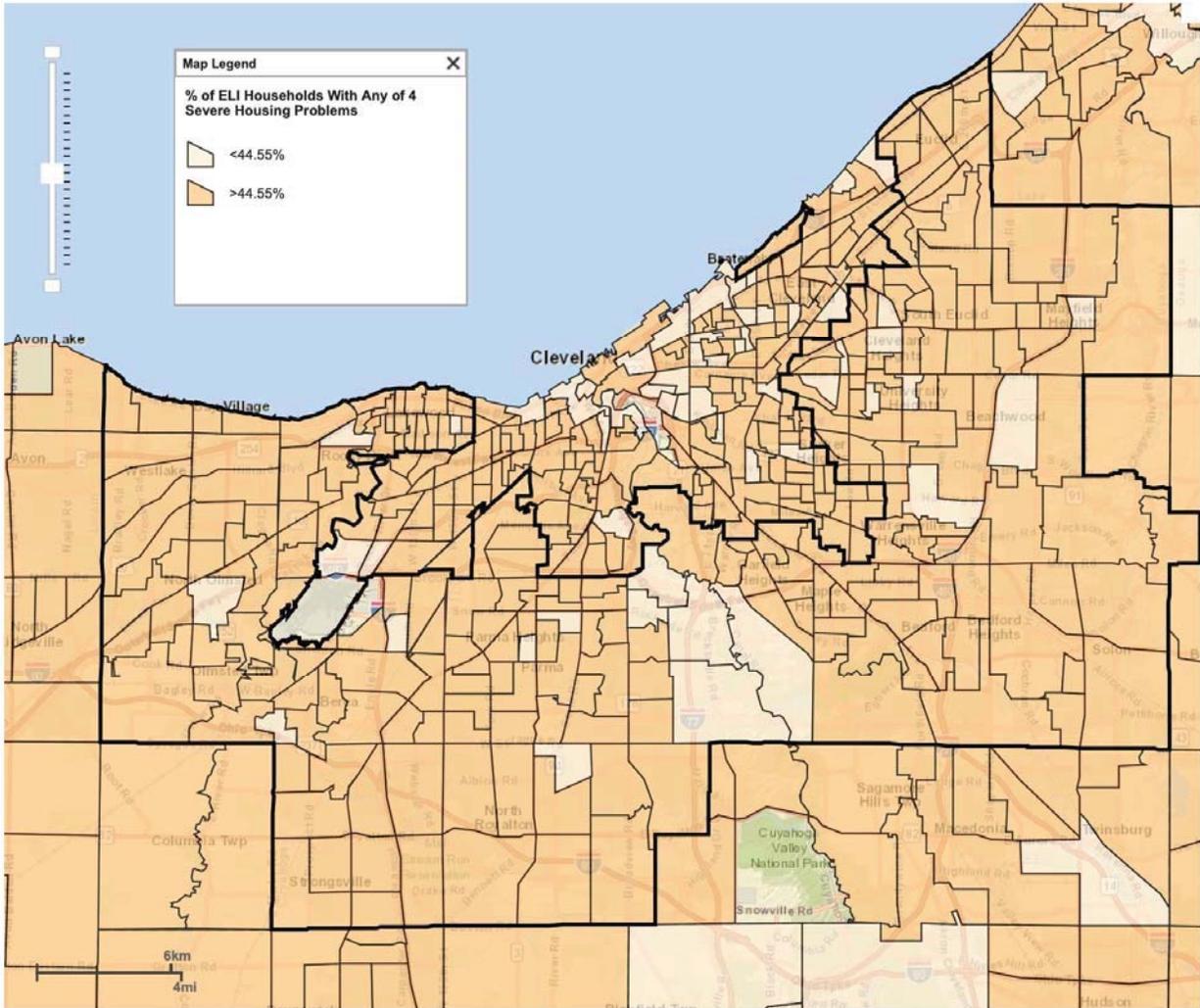
#### ***Racial and Low-Income Concentration (continued)***

#### **Concentration of Low-Income Households**

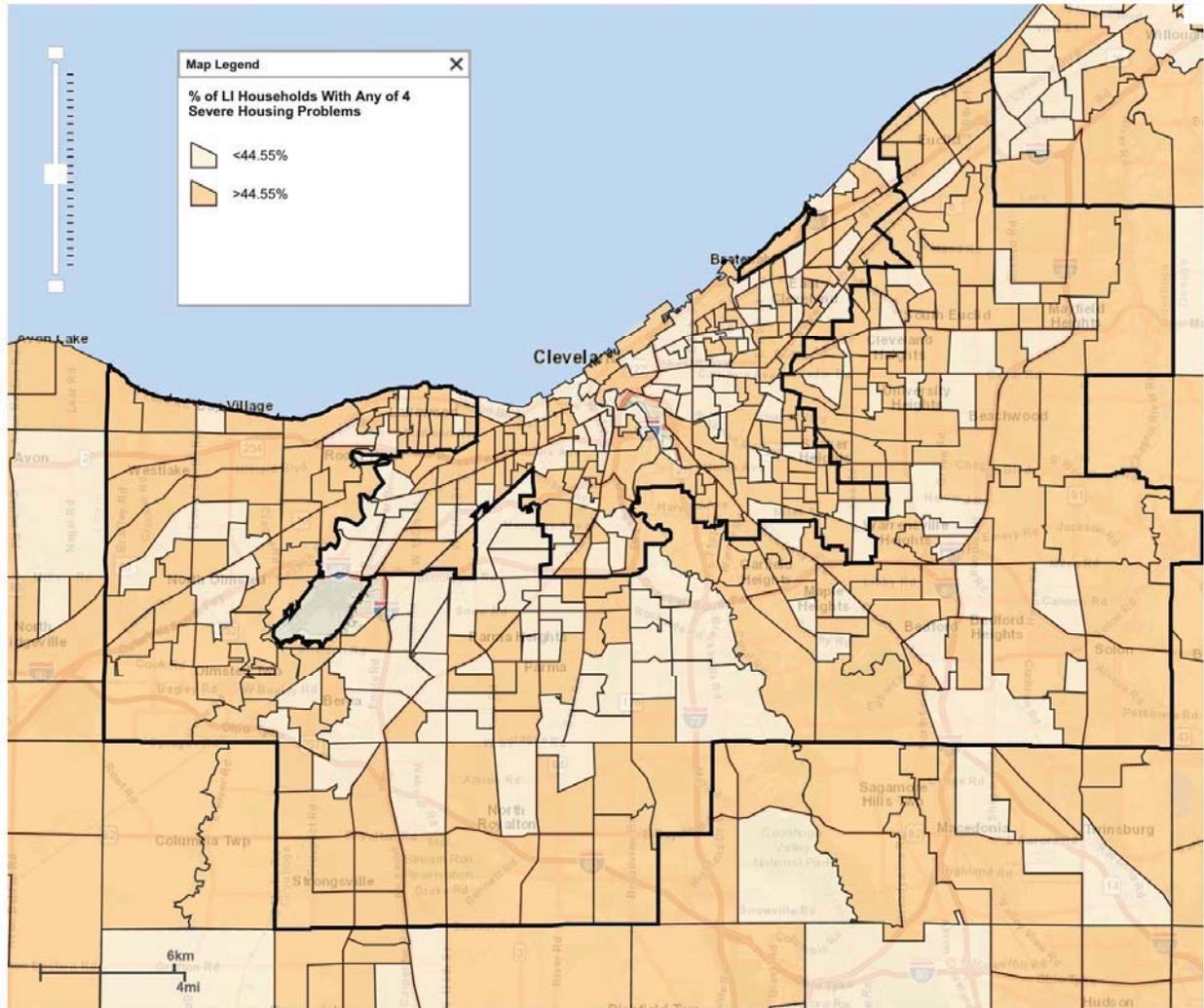
A concentration of low-income households can be defined as the percentage of a household income type that occurs in an area at a greater rate (10 percentage points or greater) than the percentage of a household income type occurs for the Consortium as a whole.

The usual source for this information is the CPD Maps Report. Because this report is currently unavailable from HUD, the “concentration” can only be roughly estimated using other sources. HUD mandated tables and the 2011-15 ACS were used as sources for Consortium-wide data, while the maps from CPD Maps and the 2011-15 ACS were used as sources for Census Tract data.

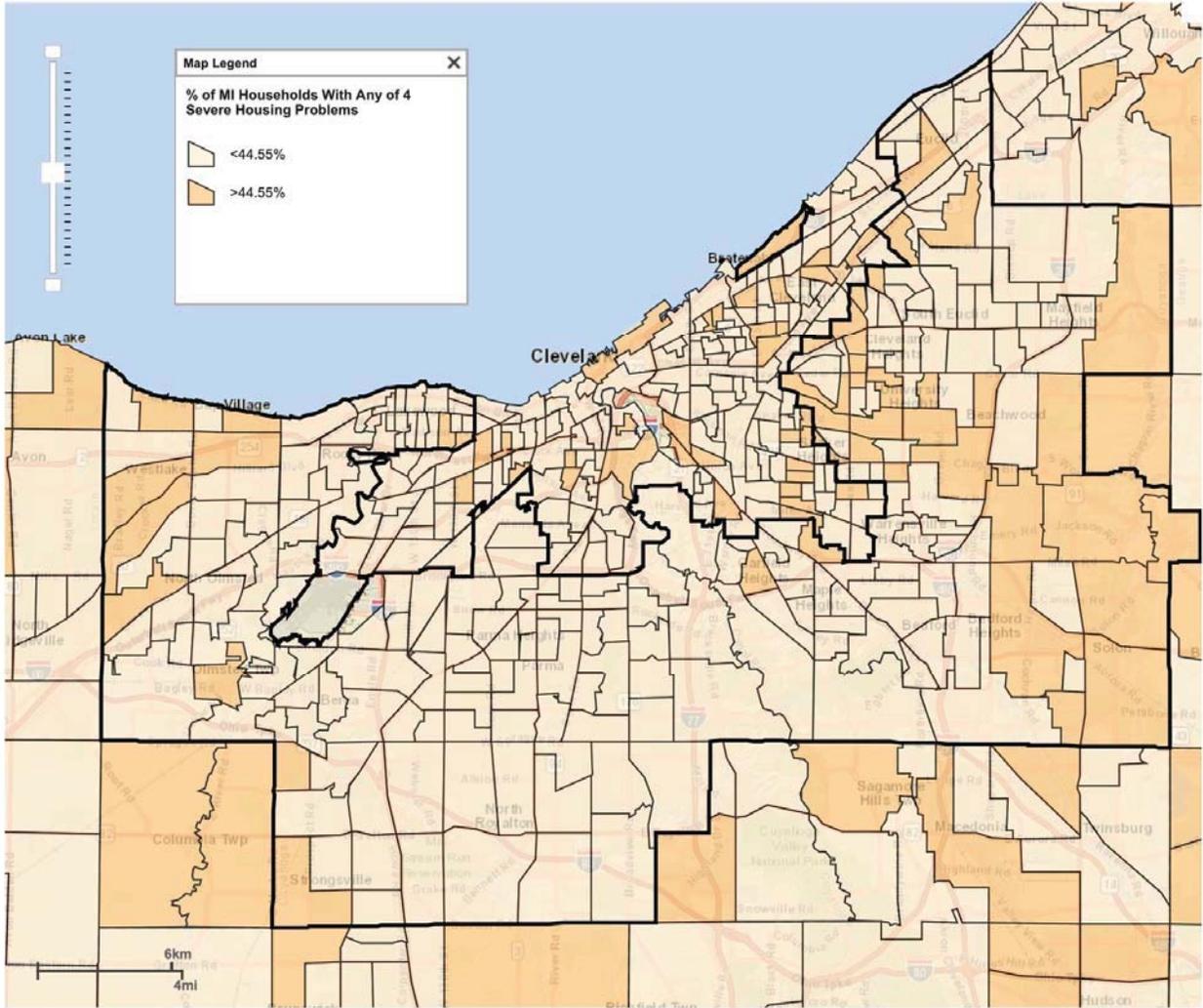
The 2011-15 ACS and CPD Maps showed that of the 353,980 households living in the Consortium, 76,998 households (21.75%) were low income households with incomes that were 0-50% of the HUD Area Median Family Income (HAMFI). Of these households, 38,088 households were Extremely Low Income [ELI] Households with incomes that were 0-30% of HAMFI and 38,910 households were Low Income [LI] Households with incomes that were 31-50% of HAMFI (***NA-Table 6***). Using the percentage of low-income persons Consortium-wide and the above-cited definition of “concentration,” (21.75% plus 10 percentage points = **31.75%**) illustrates that there is a concentration of low-income persons living in the census tracts shown in ***MA-Map-Concentration of Percent Low Income Households***.



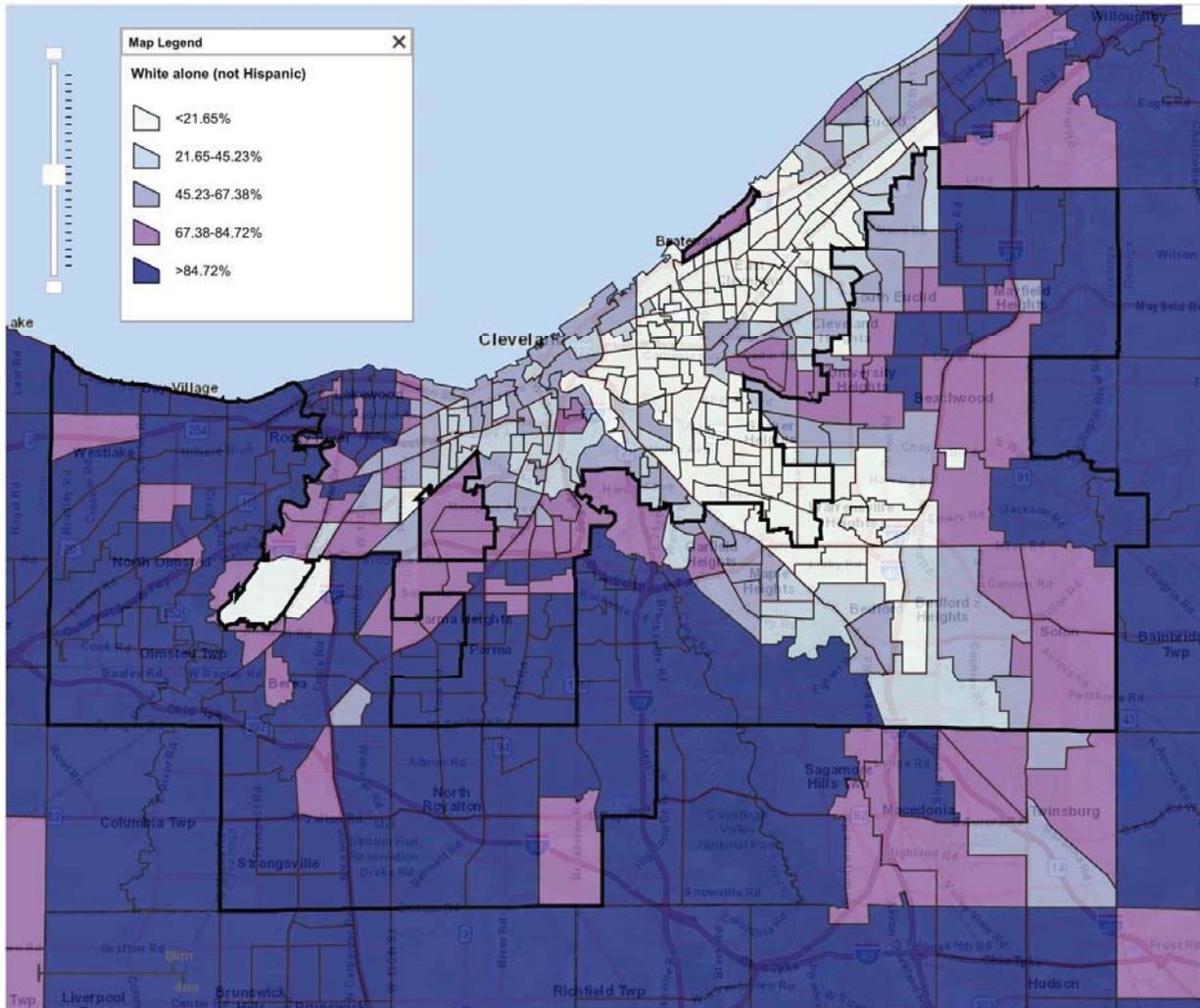
**Map 1 - Concentration of Extremely Low Income Households-Any 4 Housing Problems,Cuy Hsing Cnsrtm,OH**



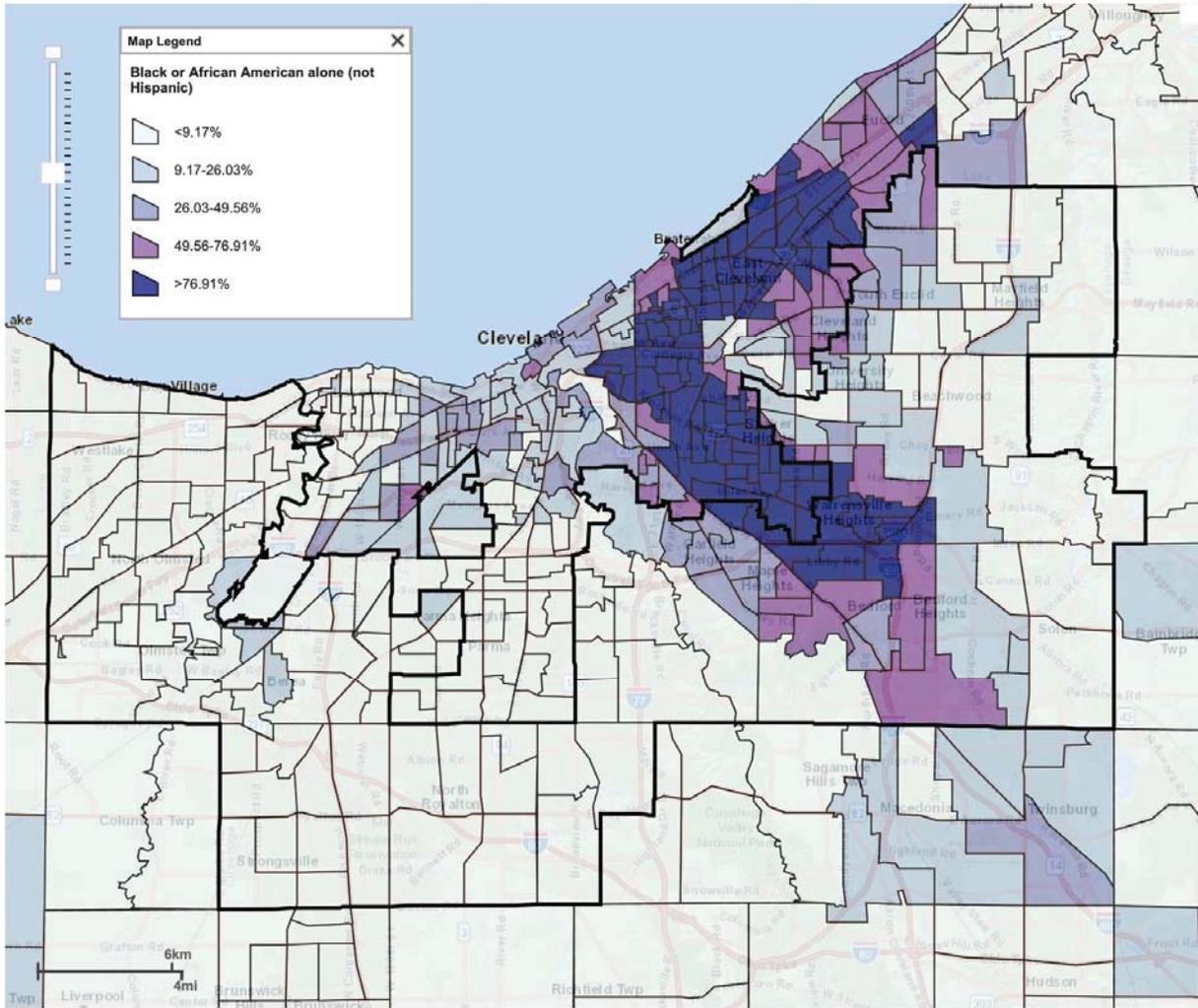
**Map 2 - Concentration of Low Income Households - Any 4 Housing Problems, Cuyahoga Housing Cnstrtm, OH**



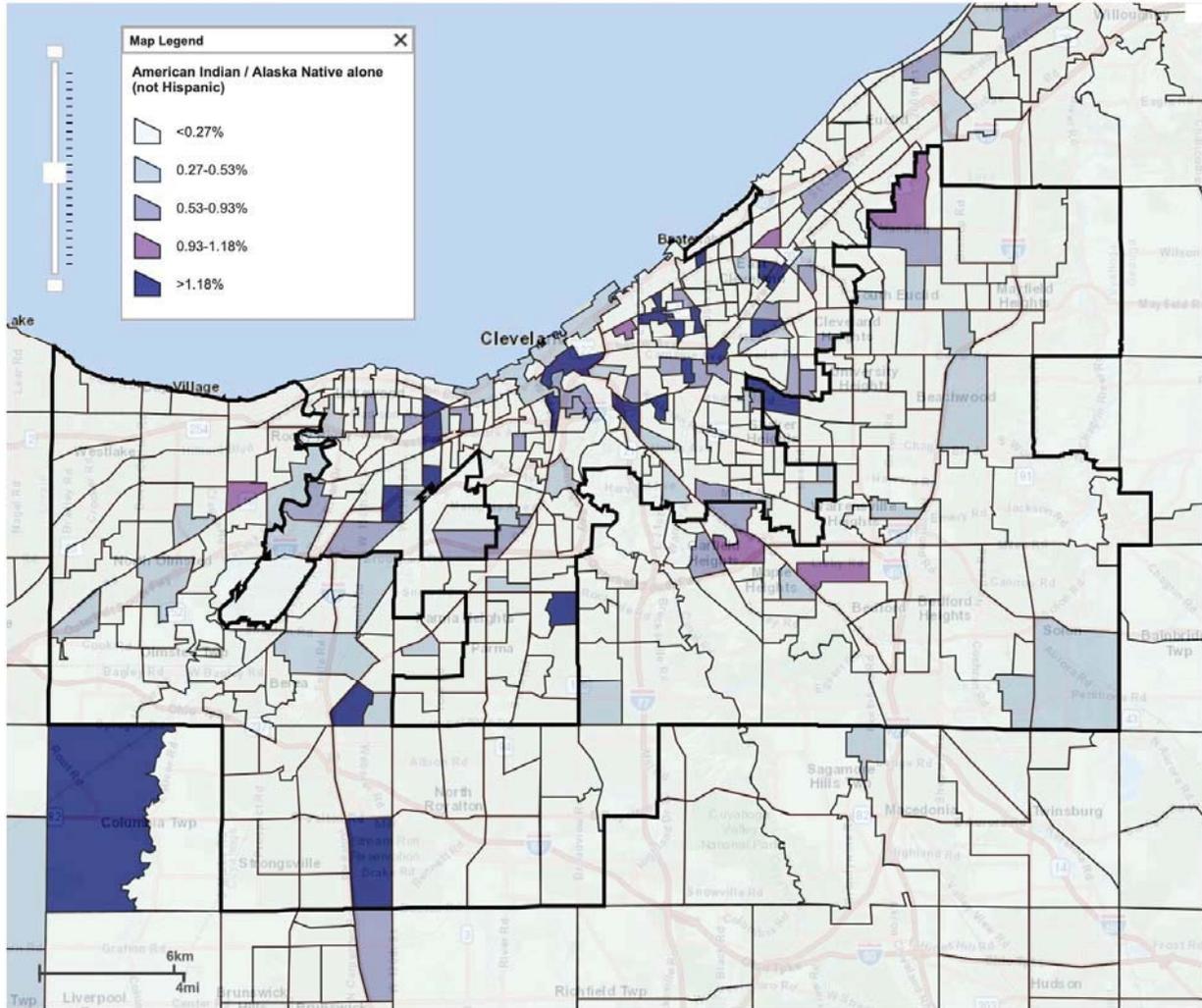
**Map 3 - Concentration of Moderate Income Households - Any 4 Housing Problems, Cuy Hsing Cnsrtm, OH**



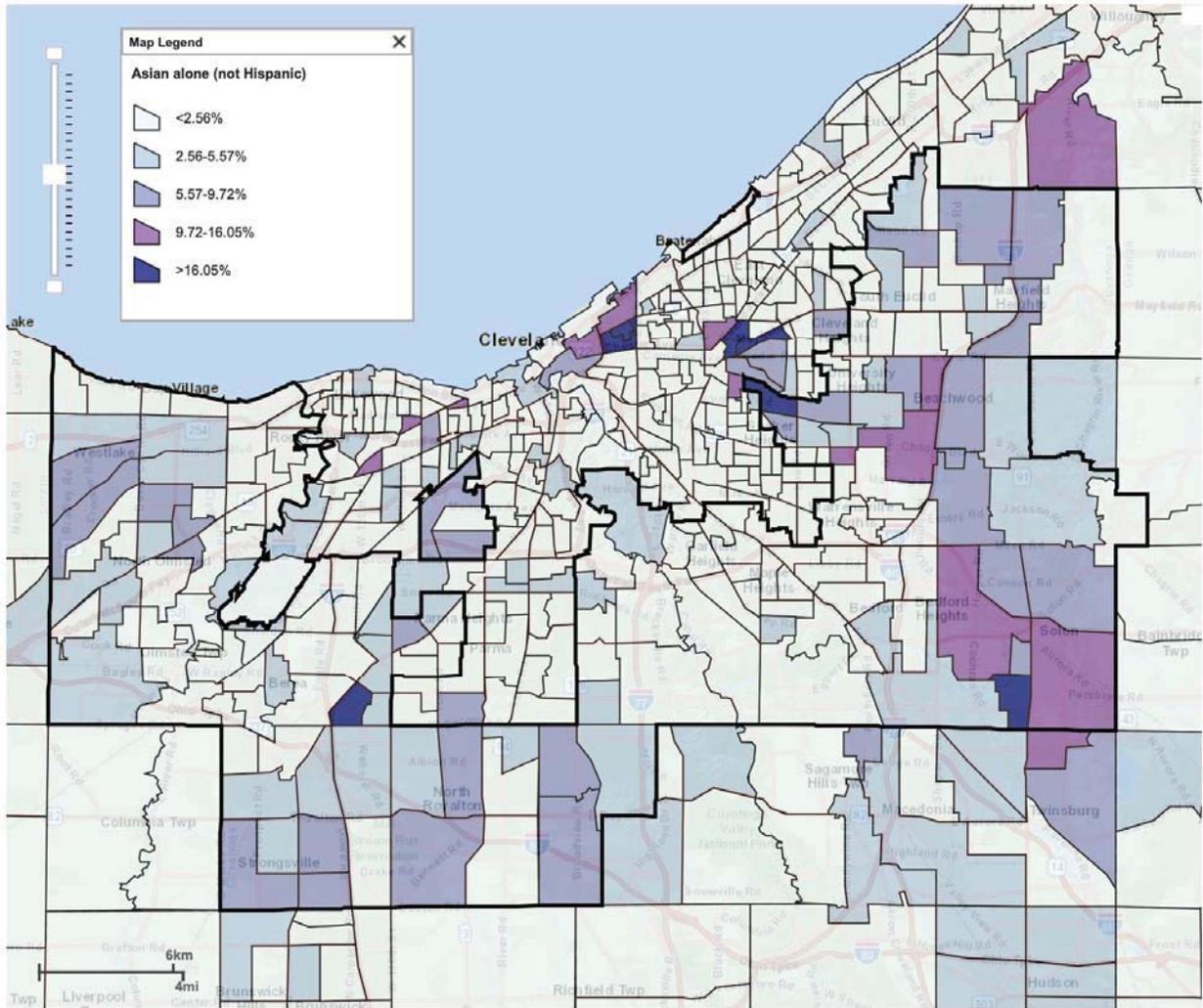
Map 4 - Percent White Persons Alone, Cuyahoga Housing Consortium, Ohio



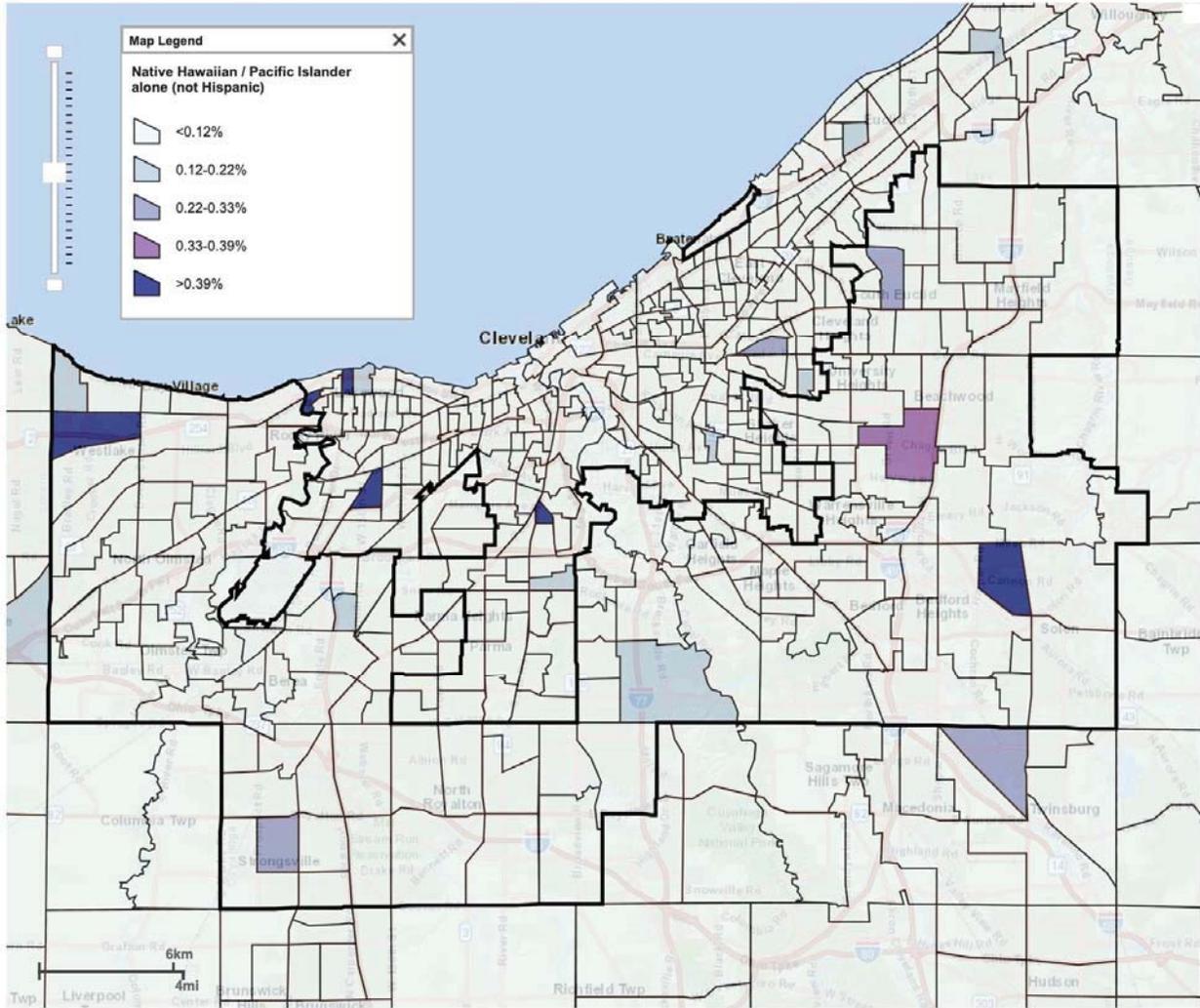
**Map 5 - Percent Black or African American Persons Alone, Cuyahoga Housing Consortium, Ohio**



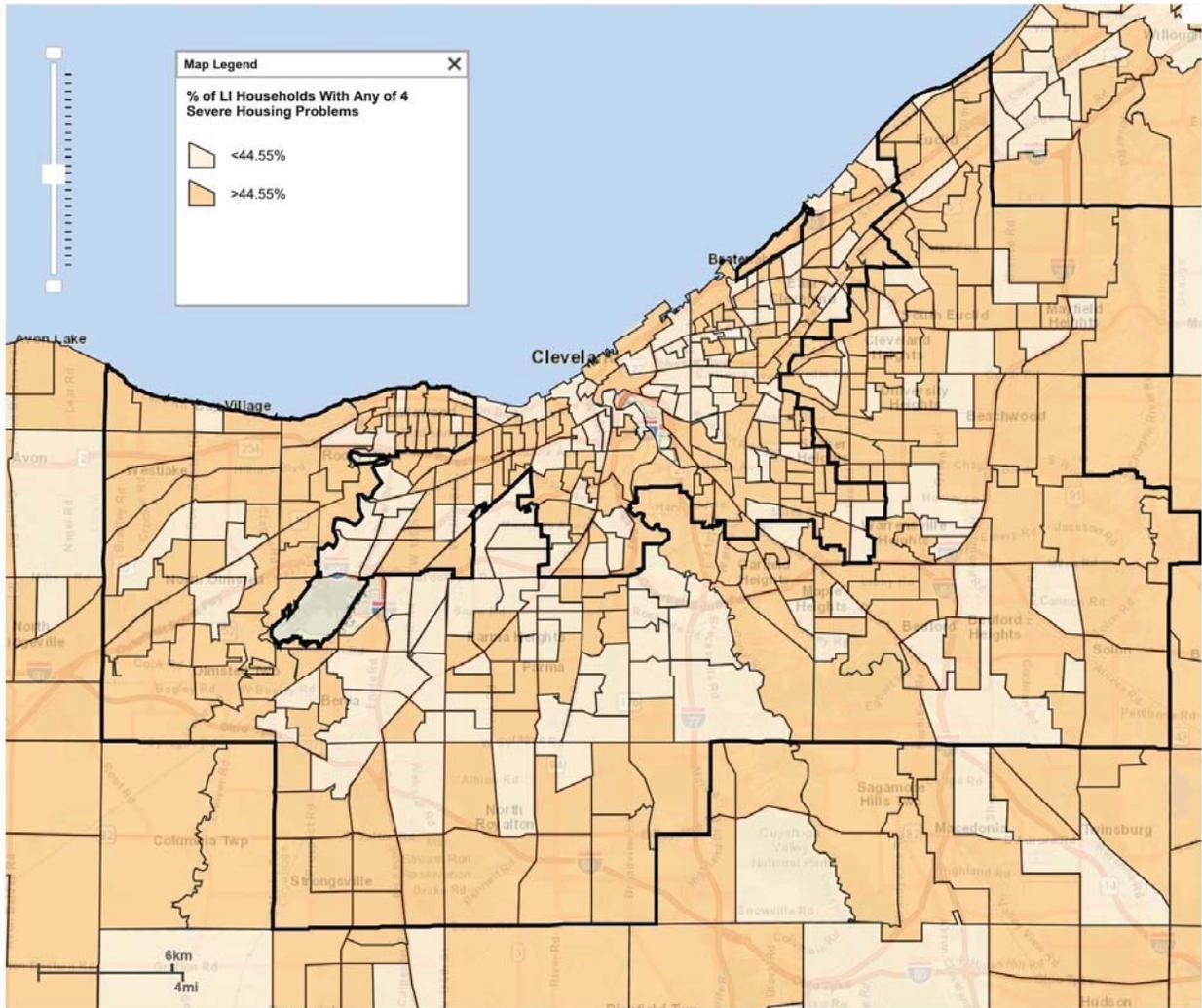
Map 6 - Percent American Indian/Alaskan Native Persons Alone, Cuyahoga Housing Consortium, Ohio



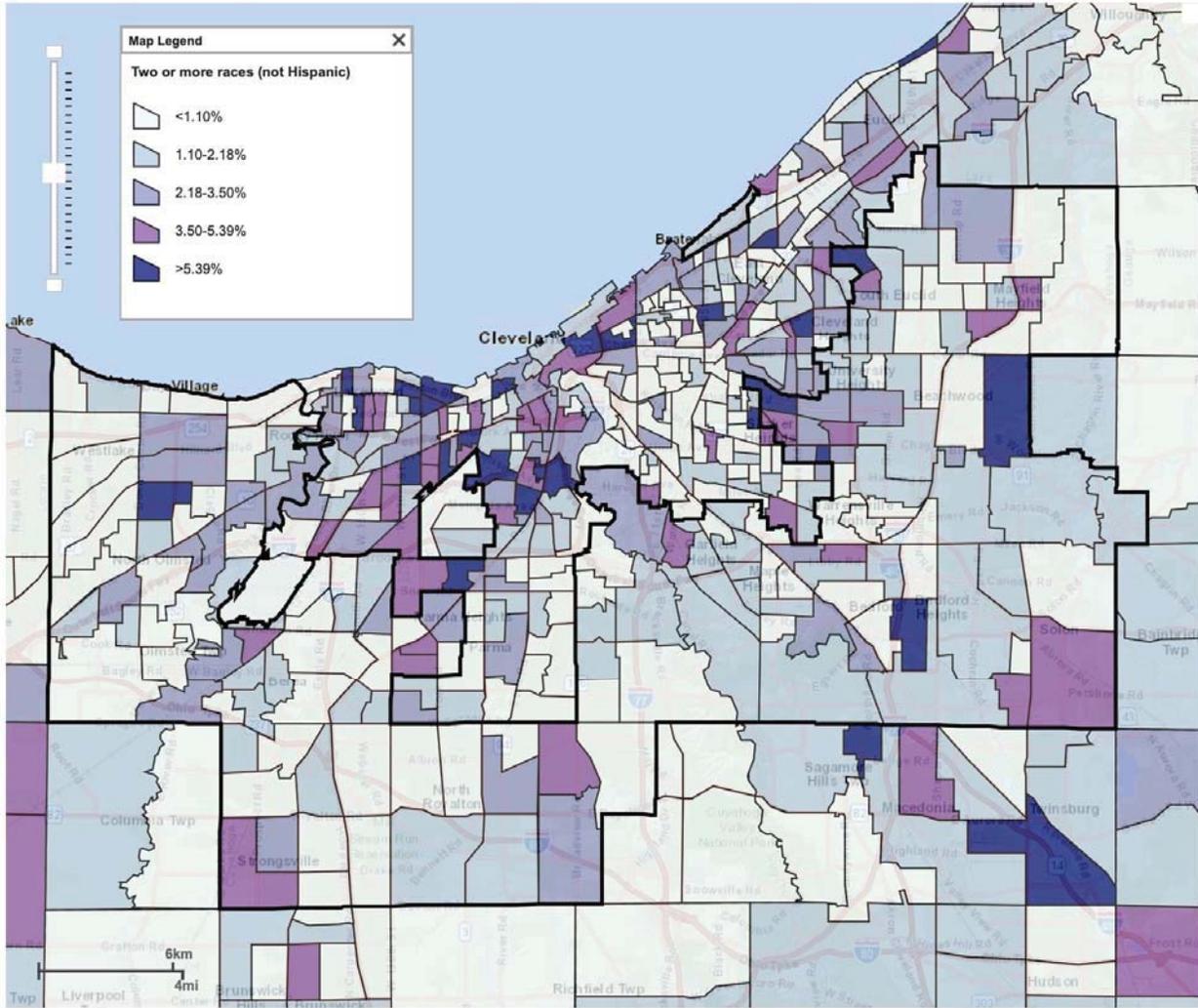
**Map 7 - Percent Asian Persons Alone, Cuyahoga Housing Consortium, Ohio**



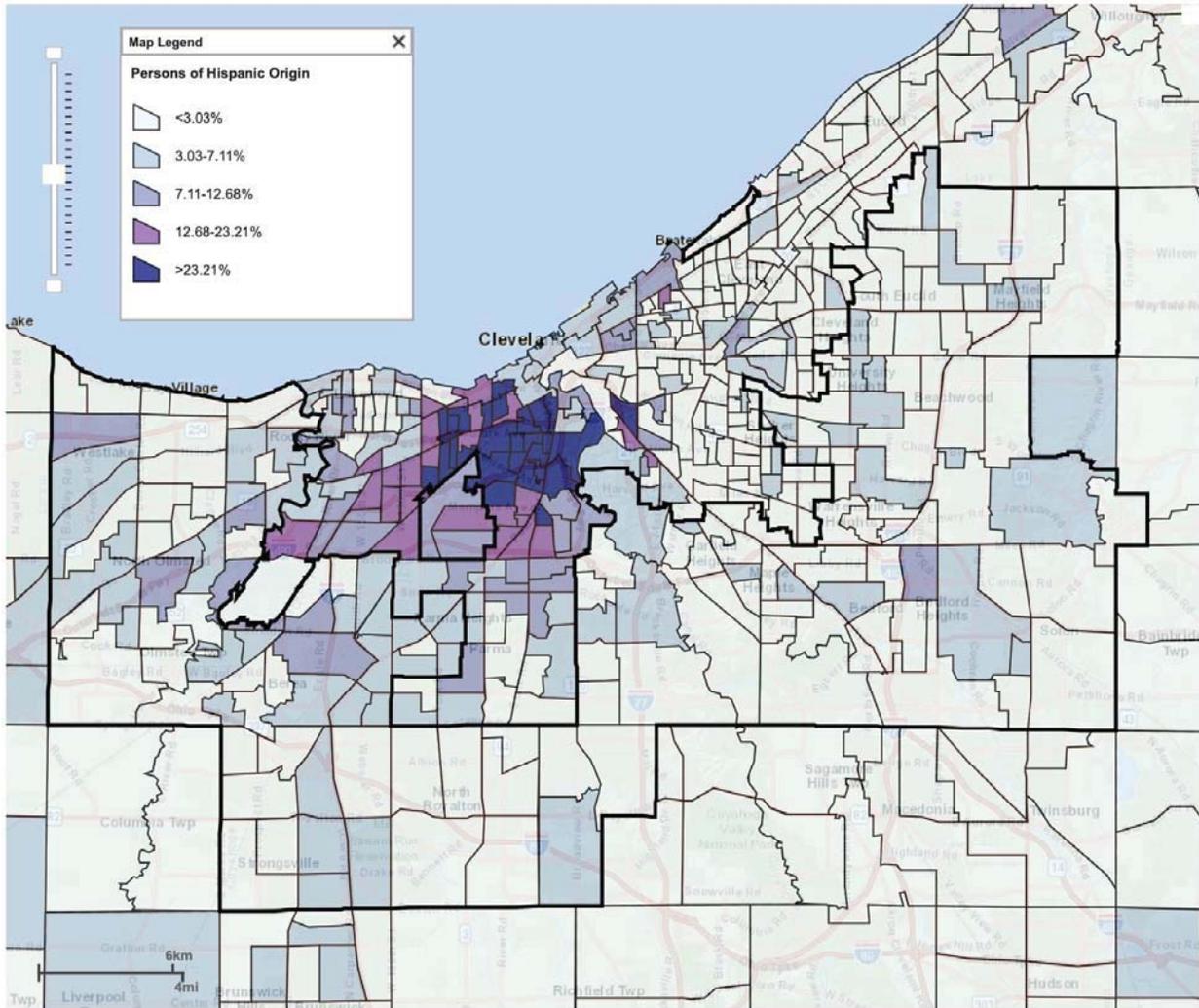
**Map 8 - Percent Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Persons Alone, Cuyahoga Housing Consortium, Ohio**



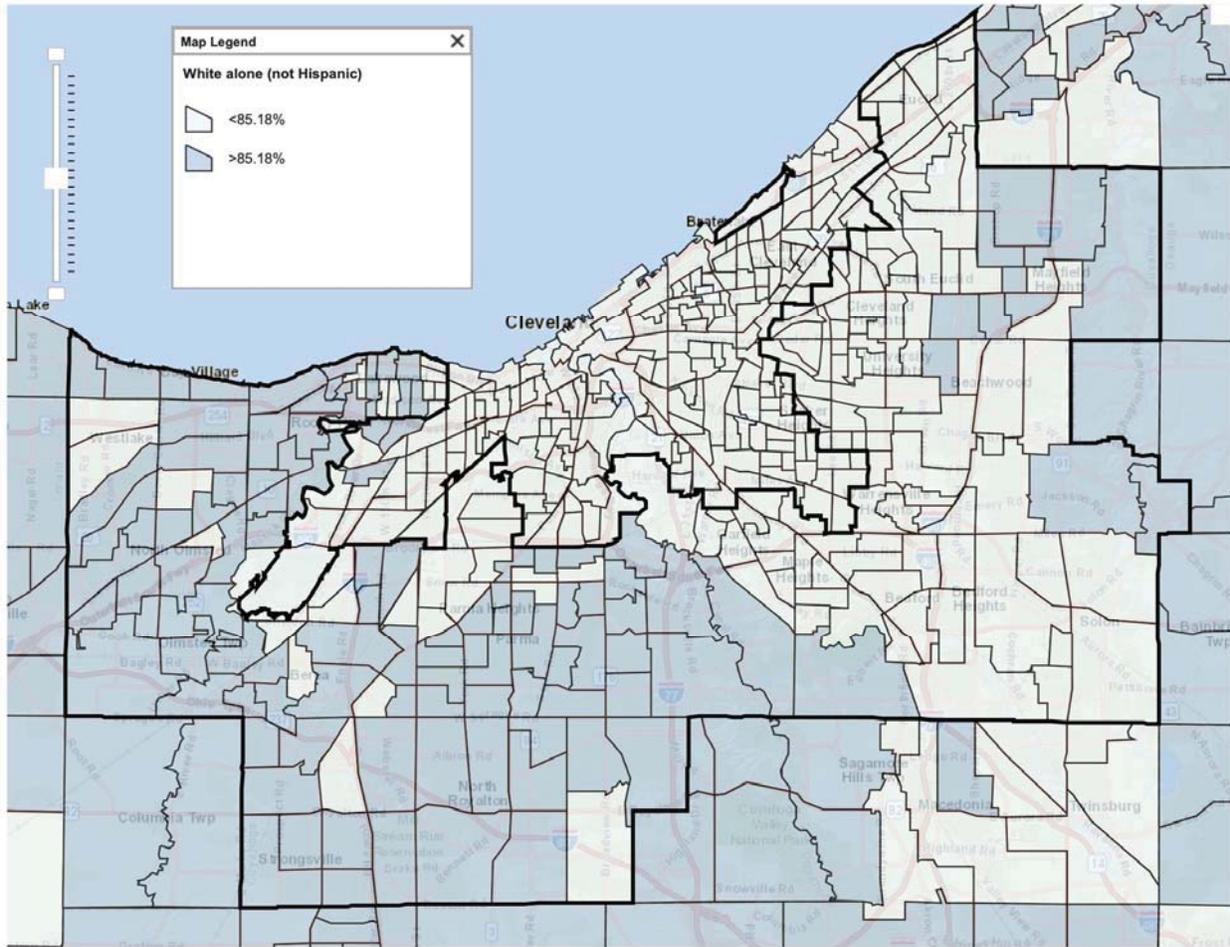
**Map 9 - Percent Persons Some Other Race Alone, Cuyahoga Housing Consortium, Ohio**



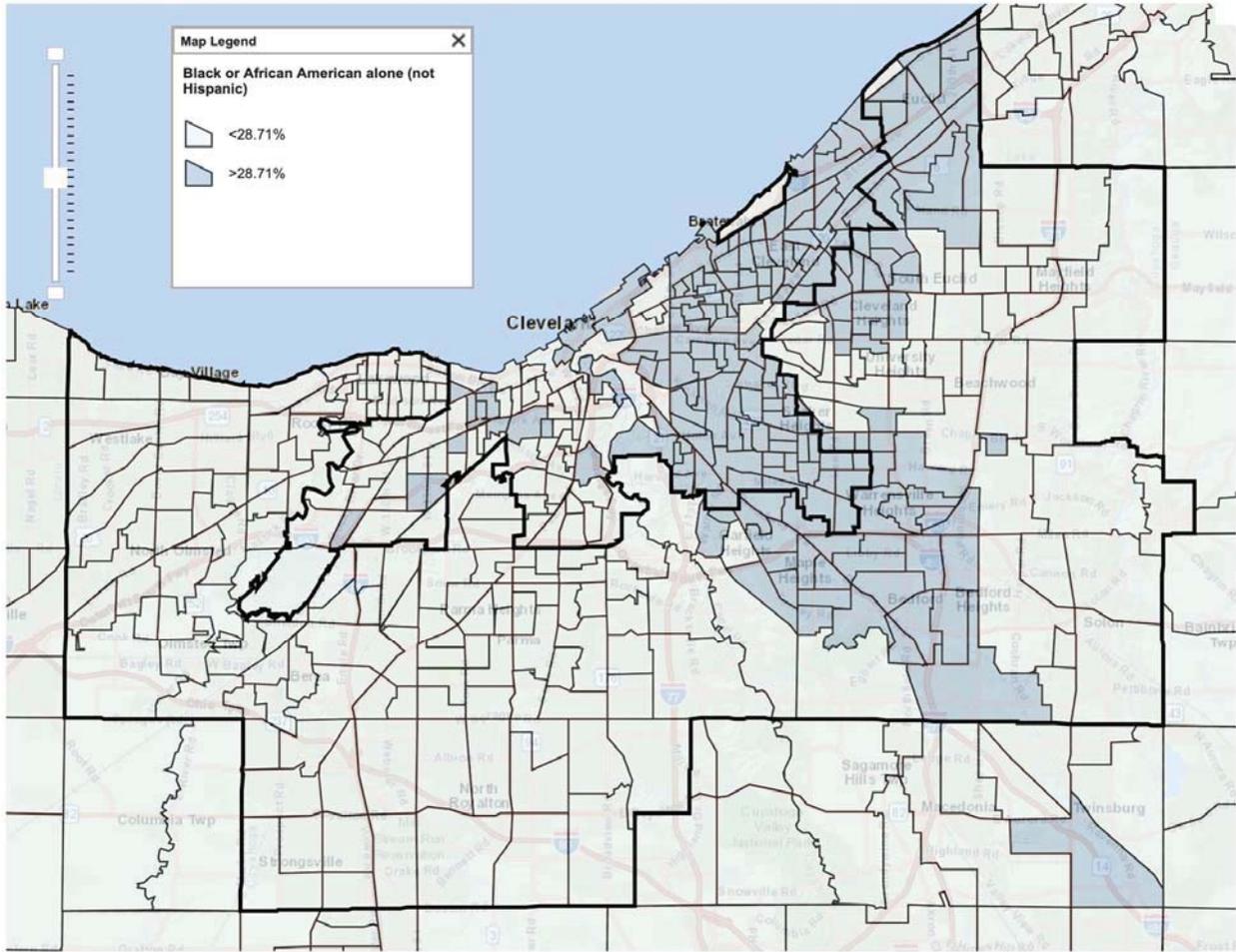
**Map 10 - Percent Persons Two or More Races, Cuyahoga Housing Consortium, Ohio**



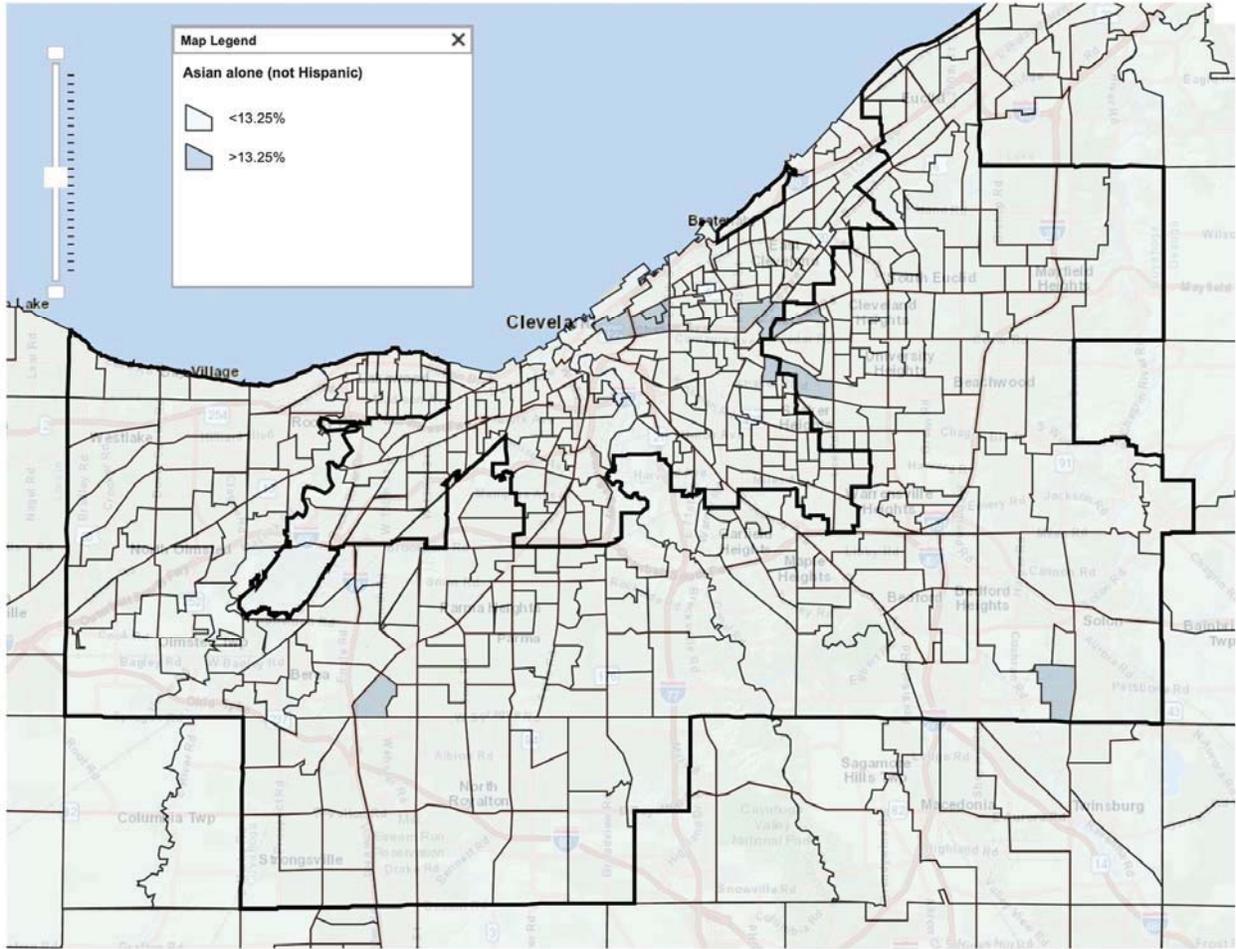
**Map 11 - Percent Hispanic Persons, Cuyahoga Housing Consortium, Ohio**



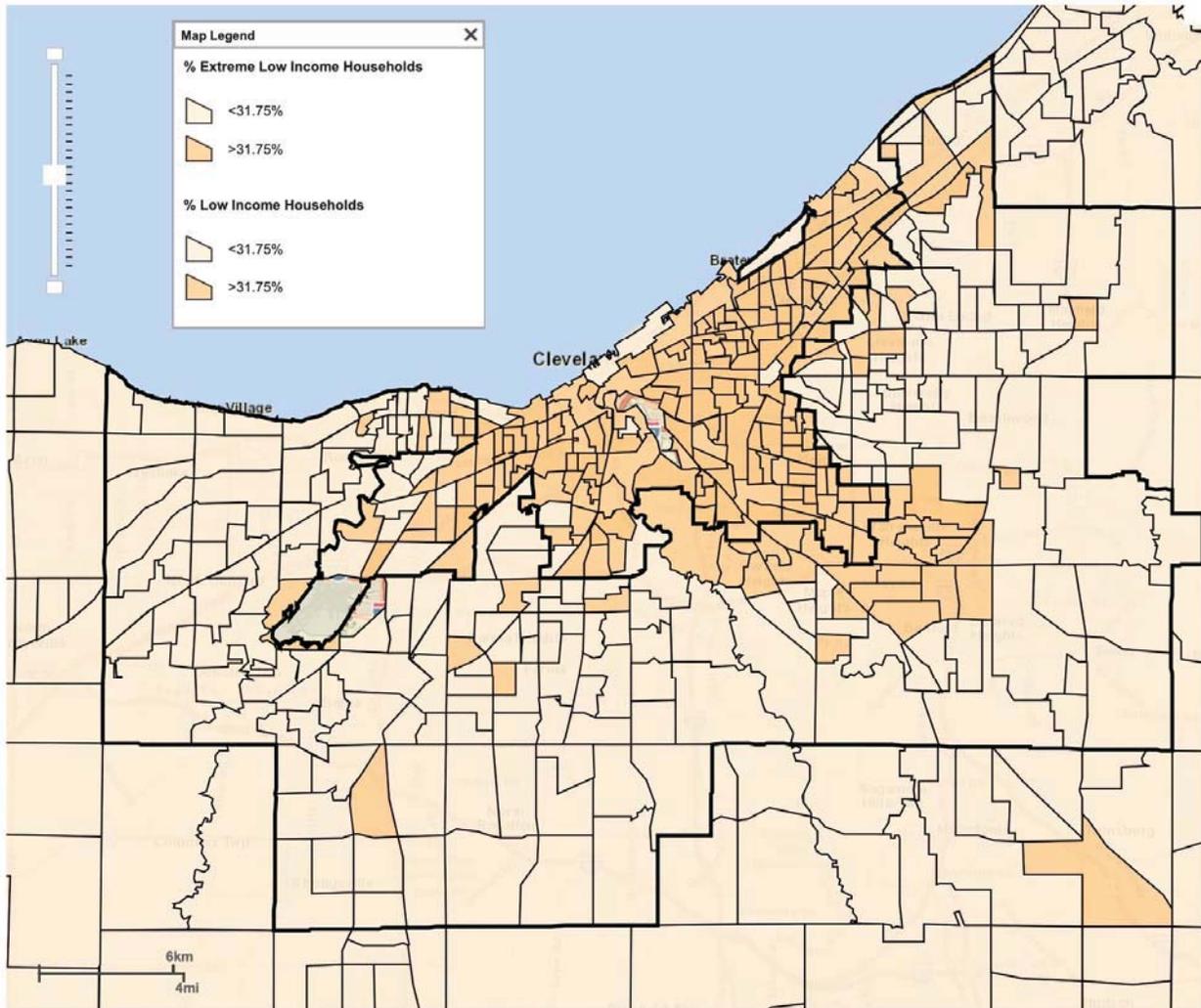
**Map 12 - Concentration of White Persons, Cuyahoga Housing Consortium, Ohio**



**Map 13 - Concentration of Black or African American Persons, Cuyahoga Housing Consortium, Ohio**



**Map 14 - Concentration of Asian Persons, Cuyahoga Housing Consortium, Ohio**



**Map 15 - Concentration of Low Income Households, Cuyahoga Housing Consortium, Ohio**

## **MA-60 Broadband Needs of Housing occupied by Low- and Moderate-Income Households - 91.210(a)(4), 91.310(a)(2)**

**Describe the need for broadband wiring and connections for households, including low- and moderate-income households and neighborhoods.**

For Five-Year Consolidated Plans submitted to HUD after January 1, 2018, a discussion on broadband needs is required.

According to Federal Communications Commission broadband deployment data, as of June 2019 (latest release), 99% of the population of Cuyahoga County has access to at least two Internet providers offering download speeds of 25 Mbps downstream (25 Megabytes per second) and 3 Mbps upstream (3 Megabytes per second). It is estimated that in the Urban County, 100% of the population has access to at least three Internet providers at the 25/3 Mbps speed. In addition, many Urban County communities have access to at least two Internet providers that offered speeds of 100/10 Mbps. Types of technology providing broadband access include ADSL, cable, fiber, fixed wireless, and satellite. Leading service providers in the Urban County are AT&T, Inc., Charter Communications (operating under the brand name Spectrum), Cox Communications, and WideOpenWest Finance, LLC.

The AT&T Access Program assigns Internet speed to an address based on the service the company has deployed. If speed up to 3 Mbps is available, that will be assigned for \$5.00 per month. If speed up to 10 Mbps is available, that speed will be assigned for \$10.00 per month. To qualify, one or more members of the household must be a recipient of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).

Cox Low-Cost Internet through the Connect2Compete Program provides Internet speeds up to 15 Mbps download for \$9.95 per month (as of March 2020) with no contract. The household must have one or more enrolled K-12 student. To qualify, one or more members of the household must be a recipient of the National School Lunch Program (NSLP), Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), or Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF).

Spectrum Internet Assist Program provides Internet speeds of 30/4 Mbps for \$14.99 per month (as of March 2020) with no contract. To qualify, one or more members of the household must be a recipient of the National School Lunch Program (NSLP), the Community Eligibility Provision of the NSLP, or Supplemental Security Income (for applicants age 65 or over only).

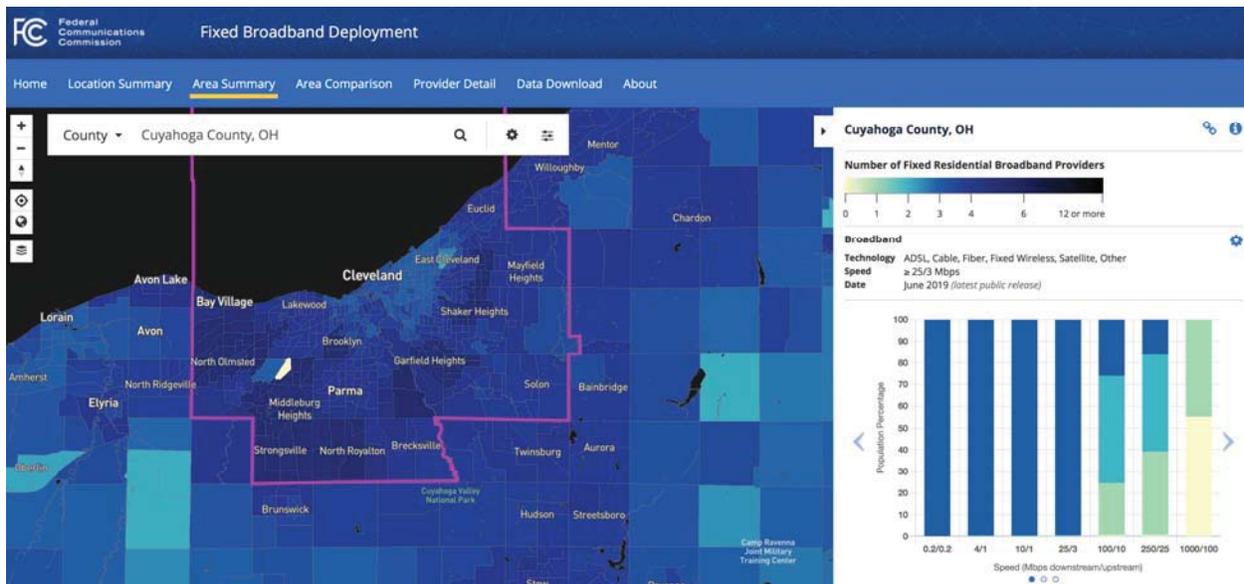
WideOpenWest (WOW) does not have a specific program for low and fixed income households. Their least expensive plan, with speed up to 100 Mbps is \$34.99 monthly. A contract is required. The cost of WOW Internet service can be lowered if a household is eligible for the federal Lifeline Assistance Network (LNA). To qualify, household income must be at or below 135% of the federal poverty

guidelines, or one or more members of the household must participate in Medicaid, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), or Supplemental Security Income.

Information is not available concerning the number of households that are participating in each program.

**Describe the need for increased competition by having more than one broadband Internet service provider serve the jurisdiction.**

This question is not applicable. According to Federal Communications Commission broadband deployment data, as of June 2019 (latest release), at least 99% of the population of the Urban County communities had access to at least three Internet providers offering download speeds of 25 Mbps downstream (25 Megabytes per second) and 3 Mbps upstream (3 Megabytes per second).



**Fixed Broadband Deployment Map**

## **MA-65 Hazard Mitigation - 91.210(a)(5), 91.310(a)(3)**

### **Describe the jurisdiction's increased natural hazard risks associated with climate change.**

For Five-Year Consolidated Plans submitted to HUD after January 1, 2018, a discussion on natural hazard resiliency is required. This narrative is for informational purposes only.

The following information is summarized from the 2017-2022 All-Hazards Mitigation Plan prepared by the Cuyahoga County Office of Emergency Management.

[https://ready.cuyahogacounty.us/pdf\\_ready/en-US/Cuyahoga%20AHMP%20FINAL%202017-2022.compressed.pdf](https://ready.cuyahogacounty.us/pdf_ready/en-US/Cuyahoga%20AHMP%20FINAL%202017-2022.compressed.pdf)

Because the document examines Cuyahoga County as a whole, this discussion treats all Consortium member jurisdictions as having a reasonably similar risk to the identified natural hazards if an event occurred that affected the entire county.

The document examines a variety of natural hazard risks that could occur in Cuyahoga County. Using Federal Emergency Management Agency planning tools, Risk Factors were developed for a variety of possible natural hazards. The Risk Factor value for each hazard was created by assigning varying degrees of risk to five categories for each hazard: probability, impact, spatial extent, warning time, and duration. The highest possible Risk Factor value was 4.0, while the lowest was 1.0. Based on this methodology, no Risk Factor was above 3.0 for Cuyahoga County. A number of hazards were in the 2.0-2.09 range, which was identified as medium risk. These natural hazards included health related emergencies (2.8), flooding (2.7), temperature extremes (2.7), severe winter weather (2.6), earthquake (2.6), severe thunderstorms (2.6), tornadoes (2.3), and drought (2.2). For each identified risk, the document discusses the regulatory environment, hazard events, historical occurrences, magnitude/severity, frequency/probability of future occurrences, inventory of assets exposed to the hazard, potential losses from the hazard, land use and development trends, and a summary.

### **Describe the vulnerability to these risks of housing occupied by low- and moderate-income households based on an analysis of data, findings, and methods.**

With hundreds of thousands of low- and moderate-income residents in Cuyahoga County, a countywide event, such as temperature extremes or severe winter weather will affect all residents. Emergency management agencies and municipalities do have localized plans in place for temporary public shelters in the event of electric power failure or the need for cooling centers during periods of extreme heat. In terms of flooding, streams and rivers in Cuyahoga County are generally carried in steep ravines or valleys, meaning that there are not large tracts of land available for development adjacent to waterways. The County's All-Hazards Mitigation Plan estimates that a 100-year flood affecting

Cuyahoga County would displace approximately 3,000 households, with approximately 5,000 persons seeking shelter in temporary public shelters, which represents only about 0.4% of the county's 1.2 million population.

A review of FEMA floodplain mapping that appears in the All-Hazards Mitigation Plan shows that flood-prone areas exist throughout the County and do not appear to affect economically vulnerable or racial minority neighborhoods in particular.

# Strategic Plan

## SP-05 Overview

### Strategic Plan Overview

The FY 2020-24 Consolidated Plan outlines the Cuyahoga Urban County's (Urban County) five-year priorities, anticipated financial resources, partners, and programs to address the needs outlined in the **Needs Assessment and Market Analysis**. The five-year framework is linked to the FY 2020 Annual Plan, which describes projects and activities to be implemented and the HUD statutory objective and outcomes to be met (*attachment*).

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 homes, 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 be limited to – down-payment assistance, rehabilitation, new construction, rental assistance, and weatherization/energy efficiency, home modifications for disabled persons or elderly homeowners. Some activities under this goal may utilize HOME Program funds.

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

*Due to answer length restrictions, the narrative continues in the accompanying Text Box.*

### Strategic Plan Overview (continuation)

#### *SP-05 Strategic Plan Overview (continuation)*

**Provide Needed Public Services:** provide activities related to housing issues, which may include - but 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 or grants to foster additional job creation or retention, and possibly funding employer-requested workforce training from federal funds if criteria are met.

**Reduce Homelessness and At-Risk Homelessness:** provide ESG funds for activities through the Continuum of Care to prevent and end homelessness and rapidly return 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 Cuyahoga 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.

Of the five Cuyahoga Housing Consortium jurisdictions, the Cuyahoga Urban County may, during times of natural disasters and/or declared State of Emergency, provide **Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) funds for non-homeless households**. Households may or may not be part of a special needs population.

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, uncertain 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.

***Due to answer length restrictions, the narrative continues in the accompanying Text Box.***

## **Strategic Plan Overview (second continuation)**

### ***SP-05 Strategic Plan Overview (second continuation)***

#### **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 permanent 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.

## Strategic Plan SP-05 Overview

### HUD Statutory Objectives

- **Providing decent affordable housing** includes helping literally 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.

### HUD Objectives and Outcomes

## 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 state

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*, April 2016 version, page 176).

Based on the above definition, Cuyahoga Urban County programming is not targeted geographically unless required by the particular federal funding source. 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 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 qualifies 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 to the federal government.

## SP-25 Priority Needs - 91.415, 91.215(a)(2)

### Priority Needs

Table 48 – Priority Needs Summary

<b>1</b>	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Affordable Housing
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Other
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Improve, Maintain, and Expand Affordable Housing Revitalize Residential Neighborhoods
	<b>Description</b>	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. Tenant-based rental assistance may also be undertaken, subject to the circumstances listed in SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions.

	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	A High Level priority was chosen for homeownership and rehabilitation activities in order to maintain and improve neighborhood stability. The foreclosure crisis and 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	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Non-homeless Persons with Special Needs
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Elderly Elderly Frail Elderly
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Other
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Improve, Maintain, and Expand Affordable Housing Provide Needed Public Services
	<b>Description</b>	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.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	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 applications by other entities for Federal assistance
3	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Non-Housing Community Development
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High

	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Non-housing Community Development
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Other
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Revitalize Residential Neighborhoods Increase Economic Opportunities
	<b>Description</b>	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.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	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	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Homelessness
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High

<p><b>Population</b></p>	<p>Extremely Low  Low  Large Families  Families with Children  Elderly  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  Other</p>
<p><b>Geographic Areas Affected</b></p>	<p>Other</p>
<p><b>Associated Goals</b></p>	<p>Reduce Homelessness and At-Risk Homelessness</p>

<p><b>Description</b></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>The Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funds provided to the City of Cleveland and 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.</p> <p>Cuyahoga County and the City of Cleveland are aligned in prioritizing the following goals and objectives for to reduce and end homelessness:</p> <p><b>Goal: Assure that everyone seeking shelter has access to shelter.</b></p> <p>Objective: Implement a Coordinated Entry System to assure fair and equal access to shelter resources; prioritize the highest need and most vulnerable households for emergency assistance; require that ESG recipients adhere to “Low Barrier” principles in shelter operations.</p> <p><b>Goal: Prevent families and individuals from becoming homeless.</b></p> <p>Objective: Support the “Right to Counsel” efforts to reduce the incidence of persons losing their housing through eviction and foreclosure;</p> <p>Objective: Provide staffing and resources to divert persons before they enter shelter;</p> <p><b>Goal: Reduce the amount of time people remain homeless and the number of times they become homeless.</b></p> <p>Objective: To the fullest extent possible, engage homeless persons, both in and out of the shelter system, in a process to determine what is needed to allow them to no longer be homeless;</p> <p>Objective: Increase the availability of housing alternatives that will allow homeless persons to leave the shelter system as quickly as possible;</p> <p>Objective: Fully engage other human services provider systems in assuring that the housing needs of their clients are addressed</p> <p>Objective: Develop resources to support Rapid Re-Housing access for all households: Single Adults, Families and Youth.</p> <p>Objective: Prioritize increasing Permanent Supportive Housing subsidies for non-chronic populations.</p>
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	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>Cuyahoga County also intends to provide financial resources and intervention assistance to reduce the loss of housing through eviction and foreclosure; provide pre-foreclosure counseling and anti-predatory lending protection and education to prevent owners from losing their housing; assist in the expansion of permanent supportive housing facilities; reinforce the responsibility of mainstream public service systems for assuring that their clients do not become homeless; and work with the criminal justice system to strengthen planning and support for the re-entry into the community of persons returning from incarceration.</p>
5	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Public Housing
	<b>Priority Level</b>	Low
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Public Housing Residents
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Other
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Improve, Maintain, and Expand Affordable Housing
	<b>Description</b>	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.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	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.

**Narrative (Optional)**

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## 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 <i>Blue Print for Change</i> .
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	Cuyahoga Housing Consortium jurisdictions may, during times of natural disaster and/or declared State of Emergency, provide TBRA for non-homeless households. Households may or may not be part of a special needs population. In addition, Cuyahoga County will partner with our extensive countywide network of public agencies and nonprofit organizations 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.

<b>Affordable Housing Type</b>	<b>Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type</b>
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 <b>New Unit Production</b> , 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**

**SP-35 Anticipated Resources - 91.420(b), 91.215(a)(4), 91.220(c)(1,2)**

**Introduction**

The Five-Year Consolidated Plan for FY 2020-2024 identifies the federal, state, local, and private resources expected to be available to the Cuyahoga Urban County to address priority needs and specific objectives identified in the Strategic Plan **(Table 50 and Section SP-45)**. The Cuyahoga Urban County is a direct entitlement community for the HUD-funded Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program and the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) program. The Cuyahoga Urban County is a member of the Cuyahoga County Consortium through which it manages all Consortium funds for the HOME Investment Partnership (HOME) Program.

**Anticipated Resources**

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	4,134,356	245,854	175,226	4,555,436	16,540,524	Annual allocation is the recent annual allocations. Program Income is based on recent years. Program Income is technically Revolving Loan Program earned on loan repayments and used for similar purposes according to HUD regulations. Amount available in future depends on the will of Congress to keep program. Remainder of Con Plan dollar figure is an estimate based on FY 2020 allocation times four years. Annual allocations may fluctuate.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	2,725,211	320,000	0	3,045,211	10,902,844	Annual allocation is the recent annual allocation. Program income is based on recent experience. Amount available in future depends on will of Congress to keep program. Remainder of Con Plan dollar figure is an estimate based on FY 2020 allocation times four years. Annual allocations may fluctuate.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	349,265	0	0	349,265	1,397,060	Annual allocation is the recent annual allocations. ESG funded activities do not produce program income, but are matched 1 to 1 at the local level with private fundraising and financial support from charitable agencies. Remainder of Con Plan dollar figure is an estimate based on FY 2020 allocation times four years. Annual allocations may fluctuate.

Table 50 - Anticipated Resources

**Explain how federal funds will leverage those additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements will be satisfied**

Housing construction and renovation activities funded by HOME typically leverage tax credit equity and loans from other funding sources that exceed 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.

**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**

This item intentionally left blank.

## 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	Continuum of care	Homelessness	Other
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
EDEN, INC.	CHDO	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs	Other
Fair Housing Center for Rights and Research	Non-profit organizations	public services	Other
Famicos Foundation	CHDO	Non-homeless special needs Rental	Other
Heights Community Congress	Non-profit organizations	public services	Other

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
The Legal Aid Society of Cleveland	Non-profit organizations	public services	Other
NORTH COAST CHDO HOMES, INC.	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs Rental	Other

**Table 51 - Institutional Delivery Structure**

**Assess of 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
<b>Homelessness Prevention Services</b>			
Counseling/Advocacy	X	X	X
Legal Assistance	X	X	X
Mortgage Assistance	X		X
Rental Assistance	X	X	X

Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted to Homeless	Targeted to People with HIV
<b>Homelessness Prevention Services</b>			
Utilities Assistance	X		X
<b>Street Outreach Services</b>			
Law Enforcement	X		
Mobile Clinics	X	X	
Other Street Outreach Services	X	X	
<b>Supportive Services</b>			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X	X	
Child Care	X		
Education	X		
Employment and Employment Training	X		
Healthcare	X	X	X
HIV/AIDS	X		X
Life Skills	X	X	
Mental Health Counseling	X	X	X
Transportation	X		X
<b>Other</b>			

**Table 52 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary**

**Describe how the service delivery system including, but not limited to, the services listed above meet the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth)**

**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 is the lead agency for the HUD designated 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, unaccompanied youth, and survivors of domestic violence and human trafficking.

**Institutional Delivery Structure Serving Persons with HIV/AIDS**

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 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 will 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. An additional strength is the ability of the CoC to coordinate permanent housing for persons who are homeless.

### **Gaps**

The CoC believes that for Cuyahoga County, accessible, subsidized housing for very low income persons remains the most significant gap in resolving housing instability.

The CoC also believes that other ongoing challenges exist, including the transition by individuals out of Permanent Supportive Housing units; maintaining the level of housing stability in permanent housing, increasing the income and employment of program participants, increasing the percentage of persons accessing mainstream benefits, and assisting households with children through rapid re-housing.

### **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 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 Continuum of Care continues to coordinate with partners and funding sources to increase funding for short term and long term rent assistance targeted to persons who are literally homeless. These sources include the annual HUD Homeless Grant competition, Ohio development Services Agency (ODSA) Housing Trust Fund awards, the “Move-On” Strategy partnership with the Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority, and the development of new Permanent Supportive Housing units for targeted populations using Ohio Housing Tax Credits.

## 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	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Cuyahoga Urban County	Affordable Housing Non-homeless Persons with Special Needs Public Housing	CDBG: \$6,253,443 HOME: \$13,572,263	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
2	Revitalize Residential Neighborhoods	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Cuyahoga Urban County	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$10,362,098	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

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
3	Provide Needed Public Services	2020	2024	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Cuyahoga Urban County	Non-homeless Persons with Special Needs	CDBG: \$2,060,383 HOME: \$375,792	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	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Cuyahoga Urban County	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$2,420,036	Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation: 10 Business  Jobs created/retained: 43 Jobs  Businesses assisted: 10 Businesses Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
5	Reduce Homelessness and At-Risk Homelessness	2020	2024	Homeless	Cuyahoga Urban County	Homelessness	ESG: \$1,746,325	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	<b>Goal Name</b>	Improve, Maintain, and Expand Affordable Housing
	<b>Goal Description</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>As a result of a declared State of Emergency or natural disaster, the Cuyahoga County Department of Development and/or other Cuyahoga Housing Consortium members may provide rental assistance to non-homeless households.</p> <p>HOME program Funding and Goal Outcome Indicators reflect the totals for the Cuyahoga Housing Consortium. Some activities under this goal will utilize Cuyahoga Housing Consortium HOME funds provided by HUD and administered by the Cuyahoga Urban County as the lead jurisdiction.</p> <p>Opportunities for linking projects that increase the availability of affordable housing units in areas where jobs are being created but low wage workers cannot find affordable housing units necessitating excessive travel times is also a potential activity. Funding would come from existing appropriations in prior year HOME appropriations.</p>
2	<b>Goal Name</b>	Revitalize Residential Neighborhoods
	<b>Goal Description</b>	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	<b>Goal Name</b>	Provide Needed Public Services
	<b>Goal Description</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>The Cuyahoga Urban County will also provide fair housing services for both the rental and home purchase markets, along with tenant/landlord services.</p> <p>HOME program Funding and Goal Outcome Indicators reflect the totals for the Cuyahoga Housing Consortium.</p>

4	<b>Goal Name</b>	Increase Economic Opportunities
	<b>Goal Description</b>	The Cuyahoga Urban County may provide funding for economic development loans or grants to foster additional job creation or retention of jobs for persons who are principally low- and moderate-income. In addition, the Department of Development may 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	<b>Goal Name</b>	Reduce Homelessness and At-Risk Homelessness
	<b>Goal Description</b>	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 150 extremely low-income, low-income and moderate-income families will be assisted through programs that promote affordable housing.

**HUD Desk Guide, p. 195:** Note: ESG recipients should include, at a minimum, the units assisted with ESG-funded rental assistance in this measure if they are certain that those units meet the definition of “affordable housing” in the HOME regulations at 24 CFR 92.252 for rental housing. Other units assisted that do not meet this definition may be discussed separately."

The Cuyahoga Urban County estimates approximately 80 households will receive rental assistance in units that meet the definition of "affordable housing" in the HOME regulations at 24 CRF 92.252 for rental 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 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 handicap accessible, one-story units.

### **Activities to Increase Resident Involvements**

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, when 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.

## 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 policies 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.

**Uncertain levels of Federal and State Resources:** Uncertain levels of HUD funding (CDBG, ESG, HOME), as well as State of Ohio revenue sharing, leaves 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 (ODSA) noting in a recent state Consolidated Plan that they would not mandate specific actions by communities. Therefore, ODSA'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, 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 to develop, maintain, or improve affordable housing. Within the 51 communities of the Cuyahoga Urban County regulations and policies do vary, but 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.

### **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.

**Uncertain 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 the 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 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 may provide HOME funds as gap financing to support affordable rental housing projects that utilize the federal LIHTC program. The County may 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.

### **Barriers to Affordable Housing - part 1 of 2**

NOTE: The text box at the top of this section does not function.

Public policies, depending on their structure, can act as barriers to affordable housing or help promote it. These public policies 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.

**Uncertain levels of Federal and State Resources:** The long-term decline of State of Ohio funding to communities, along with uncertain levels of HUD funding (CDBG and especially HOME), 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 (ODSA) noting in a recent state Consolidated Plan that they would not mandate specific actions by communities. Therefore, ODSA'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.

***Due to restrictions on answer length, the Urban County Barriers to Affordable Housing discussion continues in the accompanying Text Box.***

## **Barriers to Affordable Housing - part 2 of 2**

### ***SP-55 Barriers to Affordable Housing (continued)***

**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, several communities assess impact fees for new residential construction. This fee raises new home sale 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.

## **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, as well as non-chronically homeless families, single adults, and youth.

#### **Outreach**

There are several entities that coordinate with each other to provide outreach and engagement services in the County: (1) PATH Program workers, supported by the Health and Human Services, Substance and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), target seriously mentally ill persons who are on the street or in places not fit for human habitation; (2) Care Alliance, a Federally Qualified Health Center that began as a "Health Care for the Homeless" clinic in the early 1990's, deploys a medical outreach team; (3) The Supportive Services for Veterans Families (SSVF) program includes funding for street outreach to homeless veterans; (4) The Veterans Administration deploys specific Homeless Outreach staff in the Cuyahoga County area; and (5) The Northeast Ohio Coalition for the Homeless (NEOCH) works with its own staff and community volunteers to visit known camps and provide services.

#### **Assessment**

The Cuyahoga County CoC implemented a Coordinated Entry System (CE) as required by the HEARTH Act. CE provides one "front door" to housing and services for persons experiencing a housing crisis. Every person seeking shelter meets with a CE staff person who assesses housing and service needs. Diverting someone to a safe permanent option is explored. CE staff link or re-link households with appropriate community services and provide referrals for identified needs. If diversion is not an option, the household will be offered a shelter referral for that night. Once at a shelter, shelter case managers will further engage with the household to determine how to assist with a housing plan that can be immediately put into place.

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

Cuyahoga County, in partnership with the City of Cleveland, has established a 400-bed shelter for single adult men, a 188-bed shelter for single adult women, and a 160-bed temporary housing facility that serves single males and females, with 50 of the 160 beds dedicated to youth aged 18 to 24 years old. These resources are linked to an additional 175 temporary housing beds in the community that support recovery and sober living. Four family shelters serve up to 85 families a night depending on the size of the household. This number includes the domestic violence shelter. The CoC also supports “overflow” shelter for both single adults and families, so that if the traditional beds are full, no one in need is turned away. In addition to the beds described above, which receive public funding, City Mission supports a shelter for single men and a family shelter.

**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 Housing First Initiative (HFI) is the CoC’s Plan to end Chronic Homelessness. In 2003, the CoC established a goal of developing 1,000 units of Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) for chronically homeless individuals by FY 2015. In 2013 this target number was re-assessed based on Point-In-Time Count (PIT) data and analysis of the episodic use of overnight shelter by the adult population. These figures were again assessed in 2017, when it was determined that the number of new PSH units could be reduced significantly to the mid 800’s. The adjustments were based on HMIS data showing a reduction in the chronically homeless population (PIT and annual counts), actual shelter use, PSH unit turnover data ,and increases in PSH units through other programs. These data were analyzed through a projected need formula provided by the Interagency Council on Homelessness. Based on the most recent projections, the CoC expects to declare an “End to Chronic Homelessness” in FY 2020. The final Housing First project, Emerald Alliance XI, will open in the fall of 2020.

For families, youth, and non-chronically homeless single adults, the CoC has implemented a “Progressive Engagement” strategy. Progressive Engagement is a research-based best practice model. It is “housing first” and “low barrier.” It is based on client strengths and motivations to secure and maintain permanent housing. All households (single, family, youth) are offered Rapid Re-Housing Assistance (RRH) within 7 to 14 days of entering shelter. All households are provided a 100% rent subsidy for a specific period of time. At the end of that time period, if the household is not financially stable, they are offered additional assistance in two-month increments, up to 12 months. This “progressive” approach allows the household to stabilize, permits the CoC/Coordinated Entry to find a long term subsidy source and create

a bridge for the household to that subsidy, and reduces returns to shelter. It enables the CoC to allocate resources based on actual, demonstrated need versus a “guess” derived through a contrived scoring mechanism.

**Help low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families who are likely to become homeless after being discharged from a publicly funded institution or system of care, or who are receiving assistance from public and private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education or youth needs**

### **Foster Care Discharge Planning**

The CoC is committed to “Ending Youth Homelessness” through a coordinated strategic community initiative. Key partners include the Cuyahoga County Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS), A Place 4 Me (a youth-led initiative), the Sisters of Charity Foundation, FrontLine Service, and other agencies serving youth in the community. The CoC participated in the “100 Day Challenge to End Youth Homelessness,” has submitted several applications to HUD for the Youth Homeless Demonstration Program (YHDP), and partnered with DCFS and the Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority on two NOFA responses for additional “Family Unification Program” (FUP) vouchers targeted to youth aging out of foster care.

Coordinated Entry (CE) has added a Youth Navigator position to the CE staff. This person provides a youth-centric assessment and conversation that is culturally and racially empathetic. Youth resources and links are provided with a focus on diversion to a stable, supportive alternative to shelter entry. If eligible for DCFS resources, referrals are made with that system.

### **Health Care Discharge Planning**

Although the Ohio Department of Health policy prohibits discharging people requiring ongoing medical care to shelter, the practice continues. A multi-organization planning group will be developed to address this practice and to improve communication between Coordinated Entry, the hospital systems, and the shelter providers.

### **Mental Health Discharge Planning**

The Cuyahoga County Alcohol, Drug Addiction & Mental Health Services Board (ADAMHS) supports the Ohio Department of Mental Health requirements prohibiting discharge to shelters. The ADAMHS Board funds a 10-bed mental health crisis shelter that serves as a “step-down” from a State mental health hospital. 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 shelter are prioritized for permanent supportive housing/chronically homeless units.

### **Corrections Discharge Planning**

In 2009, Cuyahoga County and the City of Cleveland established the Cuyahoga County Office of Reentry to link returning offenders with community resources in order to reduce recidivism. A strategy to prevent homelessness that has been promoted by the Office on Reentry 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 Veterans Administration 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 that these program interventions reduce homelessness for these high risk populations, however neither program operates at the scale needed to reduce reentering people from accessing the homeless shelter system.

***Due to restrictions on answer length, the Helping low-income individuals and families question is continued in the accompanying Text Box.***

### **Helping low-income individuals and families (continued)**

#### ***Helping low-income individuals and families (continued)***

### **Assistance from Other Public or Private Agencies**

In 2013, 56% of participants accessed non-employment income sources. 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 CE, 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 CE 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 CE, veterans are identified and referred immediately 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. The CoC will attempt to increase this percentage by continuing the following strategies. The CoC requires all providers to participate in CE, 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 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

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 in cooperation with 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 2020, a 1-person household is considered in poverty if annual income is below \$12,760; a 3-person family is considered in poverty if annual income is below \$21,720

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.

Cuyahoga County maintains 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 funding programs 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.

### **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 sector 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 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 Cleveland State University, 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.

## Expected Resources

### AP-15 Expected Resources - 91.420(b), 91.220(c)(1,2)

#### Introduction

The Five-Year Consolidated Plan for FY 2020-2024 identifies the federal, state, local, and private resources expected to be available to the Cuyahoga Urban County to address priority needs and specific objectives identified in the Strategic Plan (**Table 50 and Section SP-45**). The Cuyahoga Urban County is a direct entitlement community for the HUD-funded Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program and the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) program. The Cuyahoga Urban County is a member of the Cuyahoga County Consortium through which it manages all Consortium funds for the HOME Investment Partnership (HOME) Program.

#### Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	4,134,356	245,854	175,226	4,555,436	16,540,524	Annual allocation is the recent annual allocations. Program Income is based on recent years. Program Income is technically Revolving Loan Program earned on loan repayments and used for similar purposes according to HUD regulations. Amount available in future depends on the will of Congress to keep program. Remainder of Con Plan dollar figure is an estimate based on FY 2020 allocation times four years. Annual allocations may fluctuate.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	2,725,211	320,000	0	3,045,211	10,902,844	Annual allocation is the recent annual allocation. Program income is based on recent experience. Amount available in future depends on will of Congress to keep program. Remainder of Con Plan dollar figure is an estimate based on FY 2020 allocation times four years. Annual allocations may fluctuate.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	349,265	0	0	349,265	1,397,060	Annual allocation is the recent annual allocations. ESG funded activities do not produce program income, but are matched 1 to 1 at the local level with private fundraising and financial support from charitable agencies. Remainder of Con Plan dollar figure is an estimate based on FY 2020 allocation times four years. Annual allocations may fluctuate.

Table 54 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

**Explain how federal funds will leverage those additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements will be satisfied**

Housing construction and renovation activities funded by HOME typically leverage tax credit equity and loans from other funding sources that exceed 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.

**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**

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## Annual Goals and Objectives

### AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives - 91.420, 91.220(c)(3)&(e)

#### 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	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Cuyahoga Urban County	Affordable Housing Non-homeless Persons with Special Needs	CDBG: \$600,000 HOME: \$2,050,000	Rental units constructed: 40 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 60 Household Housing Unit Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 60 Households Assisted Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 16 Households Assisted
2	Revitalize Residential Neighborhoods	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Cuyahoga Urban County	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$2,114,852	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 12000 Persons Assisted
3	Provide Needed Public Services	2020	3202	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Cuyahoga Urban County	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$1,021,600 HOME: \$210,780	Homelessness Prevention: 8 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
4	Increase Economic Opportunities	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Cuyahoga Urban County	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$819,759	Businesses assisted: 23 Businesses Assisted
5	Reduce Homelessness and At-Risk Homelessness	2020	2024	Homeless	Cuyahoga Urban County	Homelessness	HOME: \$714,931 ESG: \$349,265	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 40 Households Assisted Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 400 Persons Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 1000 Persons Assisted

Table 55 – Goals Summary

### Goal Descriptions

1	<b>Goal Name</b>	Improve, Maintain, and Expand Affordable Housing
	<b>Goal Description</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>Some activities under this goal will utilize HOME funds provided by HUD and administered by the Cuyahoga Urban County as the lead jurisdiction.</p> <p>Opportunities for linking of projects that increase the availability of affordable housing units in areas where jobs are being created but low wage workers cannot find affordable housing units necessitating excessive travel times is a goal for 2020. Funding would come from existing appropriations in prior year HOME appropriations.</p>

2	<b>Goal Name</b>	Revitalize Residential Neighborhoods
	<b>Goal Description</b>	<p>The Department of Development will work with the 51 communities that comprise the Urban County to assist in improving the quality of life by investing in projects nominated by communities in the Competitive Municipal Grant Program. Projects awarded funding meet the announced criteria and improve quality of life by improving neighborhood streets, investing in upgrading deteriorated public infrastructure and upgrading senior centers that meet HUD guidelines.</p> <p>In communities with ITA areas, the Department works with an agency to perform litter control services in public right-of-ways to reduce the blighting effect of litter and improve the livability of neighborhoods.</p> <p>The second element of the Municipal Grant Program may be used again to work with communities that have signed agreement for financing the cleaning and relining of sanitary sewer lines as well as the separation of sewer and storm sewer lines. Participants must have signed agreements with Department of Public Works. Funding would come from CDBG prior year unused Muni and other CDBG appropriations. Such work immediately improves the quality of life and livability of neighborhoods that have experienced sewer backups into basements during rain storm events.</p>
3	<b>Goal Name</b>	Provide Needed Public Services
	<b>Goal Description</b>	<p>Utilize CDBG funds to provide counseling services to low- and moderate-income persons on budgeting and home maintenance for potential home buyers. Provide assistance to those effected by natural disasters that affect residents and businesses. As noted in section AP-15, the County has significant non-federal resources to fund needed public services regardless of incomes. The Department of Development attempts to use their federal resources for programming that complements their ongoing affordable housing initiatives.</p>
4	<b>Goal Name</b>	Increase Economic Opportunities
	<b>Goal Description</b>	<p>Provide reinvestment of economic development revolving loan funds in several innovative efforts to supplement the Department's Skill-up Program by funding innovative job creation or retention of jobs for persons who are principally low- and moderate-income. Goal will be accomplished by using federal funds, county tax receipts and bond proceeds to increase opportunities for all Cuyahoga County residents by investing in worthwhile projects eligible under the CDBG regulations.</p>

5	<b>Goal Name</b>	Reduce Homelessness and At-Risk Homelessness
	<b>Goal Description</b>	<p>In carrying out all of its homeless assistance programs, the Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services (OHS) as the lead agency for the Continuum of Care, works in close collaboration with the City of Cleveland’s Department of Community Development and homeless service providers. The OHS is the Collaborative Applicant for the annual CoC Homeless Assistance Grant application. The OHS administers both the Cuyahoga County ESG entitlement and the City of Cleveland’s ESG entitlement through a single RFP process. This promotes coordination and alignment with HEARTH act goals. The State of Ohio, Ohio Development Services Agency has awarded OHS funding through its “Homeless Crisis Response Program “(HCRP). The funding source is the Ohio Housing Trust Fund. Project activities are intended to align with ESG and CoC program priorities and activities</p>

## **AP-35 Projects - 91.420, 91.220(d)**

### **Introduction**

In addition to its FY 2020 allocation of CDBG, HOME, and ESG funds, in April 2020: The City received an initial allocation of Community Development Block Grant coronavirus response funds, as authorized by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act, Public Law 116-136.

The attached projects are proposed for 2020 (**Table 56**):

#### # Project Name

- 1 Competitive Municipal Grant Program
- 2 Economic Development Loan Program/Small Business loans and grants
- 3 Homeowner Repair Program
- 4 Financial Education Counseling Program
- 5 Targeted Assistance Program
- 6 CDBG Administration
- 7 Down Payment Assistance
- 8 HOME CHDO Funding
- 9 HOME Affordable Rental Program
- 10 HOME Administration Funding
  
- 13 Fair Housing Activities subject to inclusion in 20% calculation
- 19 Emergency Assistance to Households
- 20 Community Development Program Staffing

#	Project Name
1	Competitive Municipal Grant Program
2	Economic Development Loan Program/Small Business Loans and Grants
3	Homeowner Repair Program
4	Financial Education Counseling Program
5	Targeted Assistance Program
6	CDBG General Admin (Administration)
7	Downpayment Assistance
8	HOME CHDO Funding
9	HOME Affordable Rental Program
10	HOME Administration Funding
13	Fair Housing Activities subject to inclusion in 20% calculation
19	Emergency Assistance to Households
20	Community Development Program Staffing
22	HESG - ESG20 Cuyahoga County

**Table 56 – Project Information**

**Describe the reasons for allocation priorities and any obstacles to addressing underserved needs**

The Cooperation Agreements currently in force with the 51 local communities participating in the Urban County in program year 2014 provide that *not less than forty percent (40%) of the total Urban County Entitlement Funds for Cuyahoga County will be expended by Cuyahoga County on behalf of the participating political subdivisions to finance, through a Municipal Grant Program, eligible Community Development activities and projects in said participating political subdivisions*

This commitment to expend funds on behalf of municipalities is realized by the Competitive Municipal Grant Program (CMGP). There are two elements to the county’s Municipal Grant Program. 1) the Competitive Municipal Grant Program under which communities submit applications for CDBG funding that are scored under a point system disclosed when the application process begins. These projects must be eligible under the CDBG regulations and meet a national objective Expenditures in the Municipal Grant Program have been applied in situations where CDBG expenditures must be made to

meet HUD requirements for timeliness. Under this program communities submit applications for CDBG funding that are scored under a point system

disclosed when the application begins. In the Competitive Municipal Grant Program, communities are encouraged to coordinate their proposed CDBG activities with other investments occurring in their communities in an attempt to obtain more synergistic investments. To take advantage of the bulk of the 2020 construction season, the competitive applications were issued in September, 2019 with expected projects to start April 1, 2020. All recommended projects will undergo environmental review before awards were announced.

All other programs operated by the Department of Development require an application from an individual for a homeowner rehabilitation loan, from a family for down payment assistance, from a business to apply for a commercial revitalization/rehabilitation loan/grant, or from a business to request assistance to expand its operations. The new county government is attempting to coordinate/concentrate activities with other investments, both public and private, to increase the quality of place and quality of lives for the citizens of Cuyahoga County. For example, the Department of Development used CDBG administrative funding from 2013 to 2014 to pay for additional recommendations to the Economic Development Plan to identify areas where investment is occurring and opportunities for additional investment will have synergistic affects.

Any potential reductions in HUD funding present the greatest obstacle in meeting underserved needs.

**AP-38 Project Summary**  
**Project Summary Information**

<b>1</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	Competitive Municipal Grant Program
	<b>Target Area</b>	Cuyahoga Urban County
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Revitalize Residential Neighborhoods
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Non-Housing Community Development
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$1,654,053
	<b>Description</b>	At least 40% of the CDBG Entitlement grant is committed to assisting participating jurisdictions - that commitment is fulfilled through this project. Funding is for eligible activities under codes 1-5,10,15,17 & 20 and also includes potential national objective codes 570.208(a) (1), (2) and (4) and 208(b)(1). If any repayments are received from communities, the amounts will be included with 40% for distribution.
	<b>Target Date</b>	12/31/2020
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	Residents of 2019 Urban County Communities awarded funding listed in AP-50:  Bedford, Bedford Hts, Berea, Brook Park, Brooklyn, Cuyahoga Hts, Fairview Park, Garfield Hts, Glenwillow, Maple Hts, Mayfield Hts, Middleburg Hts, North Olmsted, North Randall, Oakwood, Parma Hts, Richmond Hts, Shaker Hts, South Euclid, Walton Hills, Warrensville Hts
	<b>Location Description</b>	Cuyahoga Urban County
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	03J Water/Sewer Improvements; 03K Street Improvements; 03F Parks recreational Facilities; 03E Neighborhood Facilities; Public Facilities & Improvements(General); Senior Centers all 570.201(c)
<b>2</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	Economic Development Loan Program/Small Business Loans and Grants
	<b>Target Area</b>	Cuyahoga Urban County
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Increase Economic Opportunities
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Non-Housing Community Development
	<b>Funding</b>	:

	<b>Description</b>	<p>Economic Development Loans. Loans are provided to for-profit businesses primarily in Urban County communities to stimulate the creation or retention of low/moderate income jobs and/or removal of slum and blight conditions. Loans are recommended by a loan review committee and then approved by the County government. Expenditures from this project includes loan proceeds, a portion of 108 repayments on existing debts, credit reports, appraisals, and loan filing fees. All existing CDBG 108 financed loans were placed in permanent financing following HUD procedures. Repayment information on 108 loans to HUD will be reported in IDIS thru Project 14 Administration. Small Business Loans and Grants. Loans or Grants will be provided to small businesses located in the Urban County that have been affected by natural disasters, including the economic impact of infectious diseases, including micro enterprises whose owners meet the required household income eligibility, and other Urban County businesses that will hire or rehire at least one employee with an eligible household income for every \$35,000 loaned or granted. Also, loans are provided to for-profit businesses primarily in Urban County communities to stimulate the creation or retention of low/moderate income jobs and/or removal of slum and blight conditions. Loans are recommended by a loan review committee and then approved by the County government. Expenditures from this project includes loan proceeds, a portion of 108 repayments on existing debts, credit reports, appraisals, and loan filing fees. All existing CDBG 108 financed loans were placed in permanent financing following HUD procedures. Repayment information on 108 loans to HUD will be reported in IDIS thru Project 14 Administration.</p>
	<b>Target Date</b>	12/31/2020
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	Approximately 8 small and microenterprise businesses will be assisted.
	<b>Location Description</b>	Cuyahoga Urban County
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	18A ED Direct Financial Assistance to For-Profits 570.203(b) 18C Micro-Enterprise Assistance
<b>3</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	Homeowner Repair Program

	<b>Target Area</b>	Cuyahoga Urban County
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Improve, Maintain, and Expand Affordable Housing
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Affordable Housing
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$542,040
	<b>Description</b>	Included in this project are activities that provide loans for needed home repairs to income eligible recipients. Also provides heating unit repairs for low- and moderate-income homeowners and tenants. A portion of the funding is also available for furnace replacement. The program also supports the replacement of old electrical wiring (knob and tube) to updated electrical wiring. Pre-agreement costs would use carry forward appropriations.
	<b>Target Date</b>	12/31/2020
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	100 Families
	<b>Location Description</b>	Residents in the Urban County Communities
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	14A Rehab Single Unit Residential and 14F Energy Efficiency Improvements 570.202
4	<b>Project Name</b>	Financial Education Counseling Program
	<b>Target Area</b>	Cuyahoga Urban County
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Improve, Maintain, and Expand Affordable Housing Revitalize Residential Neighborhoods
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Affordable Housing
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$250,000
	<b>Description</b>	Due to the continued high foreclosure rate in the Urban County, funds will be allocated to counsel persons on budget management, credit repair, mortgage foreclosure or tax delinquency prevention and assistance and home purchase. Non-profit organizations will provide this service via a competitive process. Those organizations awarded funding contracts must be HUD certified and also be in full standing with HUD.
	<b>Target Date</b>	12/31/2020

	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	100 Families
	<b>Location Description</b>	Residents in Urban County Communities
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	05U Housing Counseling 570.202
5	<b>Project Name</b>	Targeted Assistance Program
	<b>Target Area</b>	Cuyahoga Urban County
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Revitalize Residential Neighborhoods Provide Needed Public Services
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Non-Housing Community Development
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$60,000
	<b>Description</b>	Activities in ITAs that address one or more of the conditions that contributed to blighting conditions. This project's activities are public services in the regulations. Assistance would include additional trash pick-up in neighborhood commercial areas in the public rights-of-way where conditions exist that impact the quality of the neighborhood.
	<b>Target Date</b>	12/31/2020
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	Over 100,000 residents of Cuyahoga County live in or interact with the areas where litter control services will be performed to aid in the elimination of blighted conditions
	<b>Location Description</b>	Urban County Commercial Areas
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	05V Neighborhood Clean Up
6	<b>Project Name</b>	CDBG General Admin (Administration)
	<b>Target Area</b>	Cuyahoga Urban County
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Improve, Maintain, and Expand Affordable Housing Revitalize Residential Neighborhoods Provide Needed Public Services Increase Economic Opportunities Reduce Homelessness and At-Risk Homelessness

	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Affordable Housing Non-homeless Persons with Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development Homelessness Public Housing
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$821,614
	<b>Description</b>	General administration of the Community Development Program operated by the Department of Development. This includes staffing and support costs as well as indirect and space maintenance charges. Pre-agreement operating costs would be incurred to maintain administration of ongoing programming.
	<b>Target Date</b>	12/31/2020
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	N/A Administration Payments of 5 HUD 108 loans will be noted under this Project in IDIS. Repayments of an estimated \$499,000 in principal and \$61,591.10 in interest will be made to HUD in 2020. Repayments are made from loan repayments and reserves.
	<b>Location Description</b>	N/A Administration
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	21A Administration 19F Planned Repayment of Section 108 Loans. These funds will not be recorded in the budget as the funds would then raise the amount of Administrative funds available as IDIS is presently constituted. 24A Payment of 108 Interest. These funds will not be recorded in the budget as the funds would then raise the amount of Administrative funds available as IDIS is presently constituted.
<b>7</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	Downpayment Assistance
	<b>Target Area</b>	Cuyahoga Urban County
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Improve, Maintain, and Expand Affordable Housing
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Affordable Housing
	<b>Funding</b>	HOME: \$750,000

	<b>Description</b>	Provide assistance to new homebuyers with the purchase of a home either newly constructed or renovated in the Urban County and other Consortium communities under section 92.205 and 206. Funding also includes Down Payment Assistance work from our Consortium partners.
	<b>Target Date</b>	12/31/2020
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	8 households
	<b>Location Description</b>	Home(s) for Sale in Consortium Communities
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	13 Direct Home Assistance 570.201(h)
8	<b>Project Name</b>	HOME CHDO Funding
	<b>Target Area</b>	Cuyahoga Urban County
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Improve, Maintain, and Expand Affordable Housing
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Affordable Housing
	<b>Funding</b>	HOME: \$408,857
	<b>Description</b>	Financial assistance to organizations recognized by Cuyahoga County as CHDOs (Community Housing Development Organizations) that undertake eligible housing activities
	<b>Target Date</b>	12/31/2020
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	5 special needs persons and/or 50 supportive housing units
	<b>Location Description</b>	Location has not been determined when this application was prepared.
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	14B Multi-unit
9	<b>Project Name</b>	HOME Affordable Rental Program
	<b>Target Area</b>	Cuyahoga Urban County
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Improve, Maintain, and Expand Affordable Housing Reduce Homelessness and At-Risk Homelessness

	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Affordable Housing Non-homeless Persons with Special Needs
	<b>Funding</b>	HOME: \$1,684,000
	<b>Description</b>	HOME funds are proposed to assist two or more projects that would create additional affordable housing units. Projects could involve construction of new units or rehabilitation of existing structures. Plans are developing to maximize our resources and provide incentive funding. The Department will explore one or more partnerships in assisting low- and moderate-income workers obtain housing near employment clusters.
	<b>Target Date</b>	12/31/2020
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	205 affordable rental units for families and seniors
	<b>Location Description</b>	Housing projects are selected in an open funding process. Projects have not been selected at this time
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	12 Construction of Housing
<b>10</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	HOME Administration Funding
	<b>Target Area</b>	Cuyahoga Urban County
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Improve, Maintain, and Expand Affordable Housing Revitalize Residential Neighborhoods Reduce Homelessness and At-Risk Homelessness
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Affordable Housing Non-homeless Persons with Special Needs
	<b>Funding</b>	HOME: \$202,354
	<b>Description</b>	General administration of the HOME Program operated by the Department of Development and four Consortium municipal partners. This includes staffing and support costs as well as indirect and space maintenance charges. Pre-agreement operating costs would be incurred to maintain administration of ongoing programming.
	<b>Target Date</b>	1/1/2020

	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	N/A administration
	<b>Location Description</b>	Housing Consortium Communities
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	19A HOME Administration
<b>11</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	Fair Housing Activities subject to inclusion in 20% calculation
	<b>Target Area</b>	Cuyahoga Urban County
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Revitalize Residential Neighborhoods
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Non-Housing Community Development
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$150,000
	<b>Description</b>	The Department coordinates a comprehensive fair housing program from CDBG and local government resources. Activities include education and outreach, discrimination complaint services, and the systematic audits of sales. An RFP process for housing services is combined with low/moderate benefit activities to achieve a comprehensive grouping of services. Implementation of actions to address issues found in the Analysis of Impediments Study may be partially made with HOME funding noted in Project 10.
	<b>Target Date</b>	3/31/2020
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	200 households will be advised. Depending on program design, 10-20 low- and moderate-income alleged victims of discrimination may receive investigation services.
	<b>Location Description</b>	Cuyahoga County with concentrations on Urban County residents and communities
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	21D Fair Housing Activities (subject to 20% Admin cap) 570.206
<b>12</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	Emergency Assistance to Households
	<b>Target Area</b>	Cuyahoga Urban County
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Reduce Homelessness and At-Risk Homelessness
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Homelessness

	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$627,729
	<b>Description</b>	Emergency Assistance to income eligible Urban County residents in the form of direct rent payments to landlords, direct utility providers, and/or other third party providers of essential goods and services for no more than three months.
	<b>Target Date</b>	
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	Income eligible residents in the 51 suburbs making up the Cuyahoga Urban County
	<b>Location Description</b>	Cuyahoga Urban County
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	
13	<b>Project Name</b>	Community Development Program Staffing
	<b>Target Area</b>	Cuyahoga Urban County
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Improve, Maintain, and Expand Affordable Housing Revitalize Residential Neighborhoods Increase Economic Opportunities
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$450,000
	<b>Description</b>	Consists of general salaries, operating expenditures, and other costs to support the delivery of housing and community development related programming administered by the Department of Development. Pre-agreement costs to continue delivery of rehabilitation services would be incurred to maintain an uninterrupted delivery of ongoing programs. Now known as Non-Admin Operating.
	<b>Target Date</b>	
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	

	<b>Location Description</b>	
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	14H Rehabilitation Administration 570.202  19A HOME Admin- AD/CO/CC Only
<b>14</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	HESG - ESG20 Cuyahoga County
	<b>Target Area</b>	Cuyahoga Urban County
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Reduce Homelessness and At-Risk Homelessness
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Homelessness
	<b>Funding</b>	ESG: \$3,280,221
	<b>Description</b>	Funding supports: a) Basic shelter services, including outreach and daytime shelter for single adults, families, and youth; and b) Rapid re-housing, short term rental assistance to reduce shelter length of stay and promote housing stability.
	<b>Target Date</b>	12/31/2020
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	
	<b>Location Description</b>	Existing Homeless Services Organizations
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	

## **AP-50 Geographic Distribution - 91.420, 91.220(f)**

### **Description of the geographic areas of the entitlement (including areas of low-income and minority concentration) where assistance will be directed**

The Cuyahoga County Department of Development does not target funds on a geographic basis. Instead, the Department selects projects and activities through application processes. For example, persons desiring rehabilitation or down payment assistance are required to submit applications. Any citizen may apply for assistance as long as they meet HUD eligibility, program criteria, and are located in the Urban County for CDBG assistance. Each of the Home Consortium entitlements establish the programs delivered in their jurisdictions. Municipalities seeking assistance for community projects apply for Competitive Municipal Grants in once a year funding rounds. All 51 participating communities in the Urban County may apply for funding. Awards are based on a competitive basis with known criteria presented at the opening of applications.

The dispersal of the poor into suburban areas and their migration out of the urban centers has been documented for years by the Council for Economic Opportunities, the Mandel School at Case Western Reserve University and the College of Urban Affairs at Cleveland State University.

These trends are predicted to continue as part of the population dispersion that is occurring in the metropolitan Cleveland area. In 2014 HUD released the results of special runs of census data to determine the census tracts and block groups where low and moderate-income households reside; and, thus, where CDBG funds can be applied to address community needs. By CDBG regulation, activities must benefit a majority of low and moderate-income persons. In 2014, the threshold was defined by HUD as 44.13%. Those census block groups with low/mod percentages greater than 44.13% would meet the area benefit provisions. Activities in more than one block group can meet the threshold by combining their data to be at or under the 38.68% threshold. The largest concentration of minority populations is in the seventeen inner ring suburbs that are contiguous to the City of Cleveland. The majority of the Department of Development applications for households seeking financial assistance for housing rehabilitation or down payment assistance occur in these areas, as they contain the households with the greatest needs.

Areas of blight are identified every ten years in cooperation with our municipal partners. The methodology and process have been consistent for over thirty years and is approved by HUD. These areas, known as Improvement Target Areas (ITAs) are used to identify areas where activities fundable under HUD's national objective of eliminating conditions of slum and blight can occur. An RFQ was issued in the summer of 2013 and a contract was awarded to the County Planning Commission in late fall of 2013 for undertaking a new ITA survey, which was completed in the summer of 2014. County general fund revenues were approved for funding the study. New maps of the areas that meet HUD's

slum and blight national objectives have been shared with our municipal partners and submitted to the Columbus HUD Area Office. These maps are maintained within the Department of Development.

### **Geographic Distribution**

<b>Target Area</b>	<b>Percentage of Funds</b>
Cuyahoga Urban County	90

**Table 57 - Geographic Distribution**

### **Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically**

#### **Discussion**

This question intentionally left blank. Please refer to other responses in this section.

## Affordable Housing

### AP-55 Affordable Housing - 91.420, 91.220(g)

#### Introduction

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	80
Non-Homeless	125
Special-Needs	20
Total	225

Table 58 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	20
The Production of New Units	45
Rehab of Existing Units	80
Acquisition of Existing Units	80
Total	225

Table 59 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

#### Discussion

## **AP-60 Public Housing - 91.420, 91.220(h)**

### **Introduction**

This item intentionally left blank.

### **Actions planned during the next year to address the needs to public housing**

Within the Cuyahoga County Urban County, there are only two small public housing developments totaling 116 units. 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. These properties have been constructed on bus routes, with retail establishments accessible by walking, bus, or automobile.

The Cuyahoga MHA has a maintenance and improvement plan for the facilities and allocates funds on an ongoing basis to accomplish those tasks. Cuyahoga County does not intend to fund any activities related to these two facilities.

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

In terms of management, Cuyahoga MHA has a system in place for residents and administrators to meet on an ongoing basis to discuss management/building issues, which Cuyahoga County believes is appropriate for that purpose. Public housing facilities are also subject to the building codes of the local communities, when repair issues arise. In addition, Cuyahoga MHA staff has met with the staffs of the County Department of Development and Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Assistance to work together to identify suitable units to accommodate formerly homeless persons.

In terms of participation in homeownership, the 91 units in Oakwood Villas are occupied by elderly residents. It is likely that many residents would feel that the physical burden and financial responsibility of maintaining a home would be beyond their capabilities. The 25 units at Oakwood Garden are occupied by families. A shift to homeownership for a family may be possible under the proper set of circumstances, such as steady employment and appropriate financial management skills. If a resident wishes to pursue the possibility of homeownership, Cuyahoga County has existing programs to assist that family.

### **If the PHA is designated as troubled, describe the manner in which financial assistance will be provided or other assistance**

Not applicable. Neither the Cuyahoga MHA nor the Parma PHA is designated as “troubled” by HUD.

## **Discussion**

This item intentionally left blank.

## **AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities - 91.420, 91.220(i)**

### **Introduction**

**Describe the jurisdictions one-year goals and actions for reducing and ending homelessness including**

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

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

**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**

**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.**

### **Discussion**

## **AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing - 91.420, 91.220(j)**

### **Introduction**

**Actions it planned to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing such as land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment**

Cuyahoga County will support affordable rental housing projects that utilize the federal Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program. The County will continue to issue housing revenue bonds to support affordable housing development. Issuance of housing revenue bonds in combination with federal Low Income Housing Tax Credits keeps a project's cost in a workable range, which allows rents to be set at affordable levels.

The providers of housing for persons with special needs (such as persons who are physically challenged and persons with developmental disabilities) are a network of experienced organizations fulfilling a demonstrated need in the metropolitan area. The County Entitlement's Group is developing an education program for local governments and developers to understand the rights of individuals under state and federal law.

### **Discussion**

#### **Current State of Housing Market**

During the Great Recession property values dropped significantly across the Northeast Ohio region and financing for repairs or new unit construction slowed and/or halted. This shrinkage 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 slowly. 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. 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. Projects creating housing units that are affordable to low- and

moderate-income persons continue to require subsidies to bring rents down to the HUD benchmark of families expending 30% or less of household income on housing.

## **AP-85 Other Actions - 91.420, 91.220(k)**

### **Introduction**

The County will apply its federal and non-federal resources to assist low- and moderate-income persons and families. Cuyahoga County was able to obtain resources for economic development activities using general fund tax receipts, bond proceeds and casino revenue funds. These revenues are applied to funding large-scale attraction, encouraging new start up high-tech businesses, and participating in micro-lending. The range of activities possible can be seen on the County's website <https://cuyahogacounty.us/> or the department's website <https://www.cuyahogacounty.us/development>.

Voters in Cuyahoga County have supported special tax levies to support funding of Health and Human services and funding for Metro Health Hospital deliverer of medical services as well as social services to those who cannot afford medical care.

Voters in November of 2015 continued support for Arts funding by renewing twenty-five cents a pack charge levied on tobacco sales and generating \$25 million a year in funding for arts and cultural programming. In May of 2019, the Health and Human Services levy was renewed. The levy raises \$125 million to fund social services. In addition, the United Way nonprofit charitable giving campaign was started in Cleveland and continues in 2020 to provide significant support for the less fortunate in the county.

### **Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs**

Over the past eight years, the issue of vacant and abandoned properties has changed from primarily a central city or urban core problem, to one that affects all communities in the county and throughout the United States. While housing markets have begun to return to stability across the United States and in outlying communities in Cuyahoga County, other communities that share borders with Cleveland and are part of the urban core have not witnessed the same level of housing price recovery. (Community Development Division staff reviews sale prices by community). The number of bank foreclosures is declining while the number of tax foreclosures has been increasing. (County CDBG funded data analysis by Cleveland State University). To address this situation, foreclosure counseling services was updated in 2019 to specifically include the ability to perform counseling services to Urban County residents/households experiencing foreclosure for failure to pay real estate taxes.

Support for continued economic recovery will benefit not only CDBG eligible residents but also

those residents that are not CDBG eligible. Local government resources are being applied to encourage business growth and attract investment funding for Cuyahoga County businesses. To that end Cuyahoga

County Executive, Armond Budish announced legislation on October 27, 2015 “...to launch county initiatives that will attract venture capital and accelerate fast-growing businesses in Cuyahoga County.” After a broad and competitive process, Cuyahoga County selected Venture Development Organization, JumpStart Inc. as its partner to leverage the county investments in innovation and entrepreneurship. The county will lend up to \$4.5 million as part of the County's Innovation Match for Pre-Seed Capital (\$2.5 million) and Early Stage Loan Fund (\$2 million).

Cuyahoga County Council authorized providing up to \$50 million of non-federal revenue to local governments and the County Land Bank to demolish vacant and abandoned structures which are certified as nuisance or blighted by the local community in 2014. This program will continue in 2020 in the fourth year of the program. In addition, the Cuyahoga County Land Reutilization Corporation (County Land Bank) has received over \$30 million from the Hardest Hit Funds to further reduce the blight in our community.

Even with the increase in federal funding in the 2020 budget process, lack of other resources presents the greatest obstacle in meeting underserved needs.

### **Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing**

Cuyahoga County and the HOME Consortium is budgeting \$ of HOME funding to support new housing by fostering affordable housing. The project selections will be through a competitive process and will conform to the requirements of the new HOME rule for analysis of all projects, the underwriting criteria and analysis of neighborhood conditions.

CDBG rehabilitation assistance for Urban County homeowners is used to assist the elderly, frail elderly, and persons with disabilities make needed repairs to their homes to enable them to live in place reducing additional burdens on social service providers.

The housing programs operated by the Department are designed to:

- Rehabilitate existing structures for renters and homeowners
- Encourage home ownership with down payment assistance programs

Provide funds to communities to preserve existing and vacant housing stock by funding

- needed repairs or demolition of municipal declared nuisances
- Provide supportive services and housing for the homeless and persons with disabilities

Support the County Land Bank efforts to rehabilitate or demolish vacant and abandoned properties with demolition financing.

### **Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards**

The Cuyahoga Department of Health was the recent recipient of another HUD Lead hazard grant. The program is operated by the Board of Health with Development staff providing eligibility and inspection services for the grant. County projects will comply with federal regulations to remediate lead hazards when cases occur. If necessary, the Department of Development will use CDBG or HOME funds to comply with federal regulations to remediate lead hazards on rehabilitation cases in the Urban County.

### **Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families**

Please refer to the extensive discussion on this topic in *Section SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy* of the 5-Year Plan located at <https://www.cuyahogacounty.us/docs/default-source/development/hud-5yrplan.pdf>

### **Actions planned to develop institutional structure**

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 sub-recipient 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 the Cuyahoga Housing Consortium (HOME). The Office of Homeless Services manages the Emergency Shelter

Grant (ESG) received by the County in conjunction with EGS funds received by the City of Cleveland.

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. The Cuyahoga County DOD will continue to use an open Request for Proposals process to solicit proposals from qualified nonprofit partners, so that newly formed or growing organizations will have the opportunity to be considered for funding.

### **Actions planned to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social**

## **service agencies**

Cuyahoga County government already supports numerous coordination activities between a wide variety of housing and social service agencies. These activities include regular meetings between County staff and nonprofit agency representatives in the areas of homeless services, foreclosure prevention and affordable housing. A very detailed listing of these agencies can be found in Section AP-10 Consultation of this 2020 Annual Plan. Additionally, County government provides financial support to the United Way First Call for Help 2-1-1 System which maintains accurate and timely information on thousands of public, private, religious, nonprofit, and charitable service organizations offering a wide variety of social services to all residents.

## **Discussion**

Cuyahoga County participates in the Vacant and Abandoned Properties Action Coordinating Council (VAPAC) with local government officials representing the City of Cleveland and suburban leadership, to identify and promote best practices to reduce vacant and abandoned properties.

## Program Specific Requirements

### AP-90 Program Specific Requirements - 91.420, 91.220(I)(1,2,4)

#### Introduction

This question intentionally left blank. Please refer to other responses in this section.

#### Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

##### Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(1)

Projects planned with all CDBG funds expected to be available during the year are identified in the Projects Table. The following identifies program income that is available for use that is included in projects to be carried out.

- |  |          |
|--|----------|
| 1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed  | 0        |
| 2. The amount of proceeds from section 108 loan guarantees that will be used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the grantee's strategic plan. | 0        |
| 3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements  | 0        |
| 4. The amount of any grant funds returned to the line of credit for which the planned use has not been included in a prior statement or plan   | 0        |
| 5. The amount of income from float-funded activities   | 0        |
| <b>Total Program Income:</b>   | <b>0</b> |

#### Other CDBG Requirements

- |   |        |
|---|--------|
| 1. The amount of urgent need activities   | 0      |
| 2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan. | 80.00% |

#### HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)

##### Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(2)

1. A description of other forms of investment being used beyond those identified in Section 92.205 is

as follows:

Other forms of assistance are considered on a case-by-case basis after an application from a developer has been received and our staff has completed an analysis of the project to ensure that the additional subsidy is warranted and falls within existing federal guidelines on unduly enriching developers, and the project conforms to the requirements for underwriting analysis, review of market conditions for project feasibility and any additional requirements of the new HOME rule.

2. A description of the guidelines that will be used for resale or recapture of HOME funds when used for homebuyer activities as required in 92.254, is as follows:

Repayment and Recapture of HOME Assistance Homeownership Activities Cuyahoga County routinely uses HOME funds to provide deferred payment loans to income eligible homebuyers purchasing single family houses and condominium units that meet HOME program property standards. Proceeds of these deferred payment loans cover the down payment, in excess of the 3% that the buyer must provide from their own funds or a bona fide gift and closing costs. Normally there is no other HOME assistance involved in developing the house or condo unit, so the amount of HOME funds invested exactly equals the amount of the deferred loan.

Cuyahoga County will continue to use recapture as its method of assuring continued affordability for the required period. The Note and Mortgage will continue to reflect the following amounts due upon sale of the property during the period of affordability:

If the sale is from a foreclosure, the amount due is the net proceeds of foreclosure sale, if any, up to the full amount of the HOME funded deferred payment loan to the buyer.

If the sale is not from a foreclosure, the amount due is the full amount of the HOME funded deferred payment loan to the buyer. (Any forgiveness of the deferred payment loan will occur only upon completion of the required period of HOME affordability.)

The Note and Mortgage will also provide that the buyer's failure to occupy the unit as their principal residence for the entire affordability period will make the full amount of the deferred payment loan immediately due and payable, since Cuyahoga County must repay this amount.

When other HOME funds were invested as a development subsidy, the Note and Mortgage will also provide that a buyer who converts their unit to rental property during the period of affordability must conform to current HOME program income and rent limits, to preserve the unit as affordable housing.

Some units may be sold to eligible owner-occupants under a Land Trust model. In this situation, resale restrictions may be used instead of recapture restrictions, to conform with other program design elements of the Land Trust program.

3. A description of the guidelines for resale or recapture that ensures the affordability of units acquired with HOME funds? See 24 CFR 92.254(a)(4) are as follows:

Please refer to Section 2 above.

4. Plans for using HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing that is rehabilitated with HOME funds along with a description of the refinancing guidelines required that will be used under 24 CFR 92.206(b), are as follows:
  1. Plans for using HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing that is rehabilitated with HOME funds along with a description of the refinancing guidelines required that will be used under 24 CFR 92.206(b), are as follows:

Not Applicable

Additional Note on HOME Program as administered for the Cuyahoga County HOME Consortium

In the 2018 Annual Plan comment was specifically sought on raising the per unit subsidy for HOME funded multi-family projects. No official comments were received, however, the HOME Consortium Board at a public meeting before the 2018 Annual Plan was submitted did

discuss the issue and gave direction to County staff to review a possible maximum per unit subsidy of \$125,000.

Staff were directed to use the CPI Inflation Calculator to create a present value for \$75,000 in 1993 to a present (2019) dollar value. If the result was greater than \$125,000, the new limit for future multi-family projects would be a maximum per unit HOME subsidy not to exceed \$125,000.

**Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)  
Reference 91.220(l)(4)**

1. Include written standards for providing ESG assistance (may include as attachment)

As indicated, the primary focus for the use of Emergency Solutions Grant funds is on providing rapid-re-housing services and assistance that will allow homeless persons to move from shelter to permanent housing as quickly as possible. Homeless prevention activities will be carried out under specified circumstances.

**Policies and Procedures for evaluating eligibility for ESG Assistance**

Rapid re-housing assistance is available to homeless individuals and families who are in one of the following circumstances:

- sleeping in an emergency shelter;
  - sleeping in a place not meant for human habitation, such as cars, parks, abandoned buildings, streets/sidewalks;
  - graduating from or timing out of a transitional housing program, with a documented status of homelessness before entering the program;
  - fleeing domestic violence.
2. If the Continuum of Care has established centralized or coordinated assessment system that meets HUD requirements, describe that centralized or coordinated assessment system.

Based on the local experience with the former HPRP program and the very clear directive from HUD concerning ESG, Cuyahoga County continues to make Coordinated Assessment, Diversion and Rapid Re-housing activities a priority using the following procedures:

Leveraging the strategies of Coordinated Entry, ESG funds for homelessness prevention will be focused very specifically at the door of the shelter through **diverting** newly homeless persons and households.

As part of the **Coordinated Entry** process, all persons seeking entry into emergency shelter are assessed to determine if they may have a safe, preferable alternative to shelter. If there is a safe, stable alternative, the household may be diverted from entering the shelter system. This diversion effort is not intended to discourage persons that have critical shelter needs. Diversion is intended to identify specific issues leading to homelessness that can be immediately addressed, so that a stay in shelter may be avoided. In such cases, the use of ESG funds for **diversion/prevention** can directly reduce the number of persons utilizing emergency shelter.

The Five-Year Strategic Plan element of Cuyahoga County's Consolidated Plan 2020-24 describes the Coordinated Entry system in more detail.

3. Identify the process for making sub-awards and describe how the ESG allocation available to private nonprofit organizations (including community and faith-based organizations).

The Five-Year Strategic Plan element of Cuyahoga County's Consolidated Plan 2020-24 describes goals, objectives and strategies for addressing the problem of homelessness.

Within the discussion of **Priority Homeless Needs**, the Consolidated Plan document has included the CoC document: *A Blueprint 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 *Blueprint for Change* plan are:

- Having 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. Funding is made available to all interested nonprofit institutions and participating units of local government who have the capacity and interest in delivering services through an open RFP process administered by the Office of Homeless Services under the supervision of the County's Office of Procurement and Diversity. These strategies have shaped Cuyahoga County's funding priorities for the use of the ESG funds. The Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services has been utilizing funds to support a comprehensive program of homeless prevention, diversion, and rapid re-housing services aimed at reducing the number of person entering homeless shelters and helping those in shelters move into housing as quickly as possible. The experience gained and lessons learned from implementing activities form the basis for the funding priorities for ESG allocation.
4. If the jurisdiction is unable to meet the homeless participation requirement in 24 CFR 576.405(a), the jurisdiction must specify its plan for reaching out to and consulting with homeless or formerly homeless individuals in considering policies and funding decisions regarding facilities and services funded under ESG.

The Cuyahoga County's Office of Homeless Services, in collaboration with the City of Cleveland, will consult with homeless or formerly homeless individuals in considering and making policies and

decisions regarding any facilities, services or other assistance that will receive ESG funding. In so doing, the Office of Homeless Services is in compliance with the requirements of 24 CFR 576.

The policies of the OHS are directed by an Advisory Board which meets no less than every 2 months throughout the year. The Advisory Board also has committees that work closely with OHS staff to develop policy recommendations to bring before the full board for review and approval. The Advisory Board includes representation of both formerly homeless individuals and the advocacy organization that has ongoing contact with shelter residents.

In addition to the OHS Advisory Board, an oversight committee specifically review policies and monitors the performance of the activities funded. Participation by formerly homeless persons is actively encouraged.

Office of Homeless Services staff also attend meetings of the Homeless Congress, a group organized by the Northeast Ohio Coalition for the Homeless (NEOCH). The Congress includes persons currently staying in local shelters.

5. Describe performance standards for evaluating ESG.

OHS maintains procedures and performance standards for evaluating the ESG program on an annual basis. For additional information see the documents prepared by OHS, and refer to other sections of this annual plan and the Cuyahoga Urban County's annual Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER).

This question intentionally left blank.

## Attachments

**Citizen Participation Comments**

**Cuyahoga County Virtual Public Hearing on  
2021 Annual Plan February 1, 2021**

**10:00 AM – COMMENTS**

**Attendees**

LaVerne Peakes, City of Euclid

Michele Pomerantz, Cuyahoga County

Paul Herdeg, Cuyahoga County

Prentis Jackson Jr, Cuyahoga County

**Comments:**

No Public Comments

**Call In**

**Number**

1-440-462-2064

**Phone Conference ID**

875 236 12 #

**Link**

<tel:+14404622064,,87523612#>

**Microsoft Teams (meeting link)**

[https://teams.microsoft.com/l/meetup-join/19%3ameeting\\_ZjRiOWFjMjQtNGU1ZC00MTcwLWJjNWUtZDUyMzVmNDViMDE3%](https://teams.microsoft.com/l/meetup-join/19%3ameeting_ZjRiOWFjMjQtNGU1ZC00MTcwLWJjNWUtZDUyMzVmNDViMDE3%3a)

[40thread.v2/0?context=%7b%22Tid%22%3a%2261b2b270-2cca-4ddc-8a0a-3d6df24627e3%22%2c%22Oid%22%3a%225274f5d6-89b6-42cb-9455-497c726ddb83%22%7d](#)

**Grantee SF-424's and Certification(s)**

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424		Version 02
*1. Type of Submission		*2. Type of Application      *If Revision, select appropriate letter(s):
<input type="checkbox"/> Preapplication		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Application		<input type="checkbox"/> Continuation      * Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Changed/Corrected Application		<input type="checkbox"/> Revision
*3. Date Received:		4. Application Identifier:
5a. Federal Entity Identifier:		*5b. Federal Award Identifier:
<b>State Use Only:</b>		
6. Date Received by State:		7. State Application Identifier:
<b>8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:</b>		
* a. Legal Name: Cuyahoga County		
* b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN): 34-6000817		*c. Organizational DUNS: 623945391
<b>d. Address:</b>		
*Street 1: 2079 East 9th Street, 7th Floor		
Street 2:		
*City: Cleveland		
County: Cuyahoga		
*State: Ohio		
Province:		
Country: United States		*Zip/ Postal Code: 44115
<b>e. Organizational Unit:</b>		
Department Name: Department of Development		Division Name: Housing and Community Development
<b>f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:</b>		
Prefix: Mr.		First Name: Theodore
Middle Name:		
*Last Name: Carter		
Suffix:		
Title: Chief Economic Development and Business Officer		
Organizational Affiliation: County Government		
*Telephone Number: 216-443-7275		Fax Number: 216-443-7258
*Email: tcarter@cuyahogacounty.ohio.gov		

<b>Application for Federal Assistance SF-424</b>		Version 02
9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:	B. County Government	
Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:	B. County Government	
Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:	B. County Government	
*Other (specify):		
*10. Name of Federal Agency:	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	
11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:	14-218	
CFDA Title:	Community Development Block Grants/Entitlement Grants	
*12. Funding Opportunity Number:	PL 116-6	
*Title:	Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) Local Governments	
13. Competition Identification Number:		
Title:		
14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):	51 Urban County Communities in Cuyahoga County.	
*15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:		
<b>Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions.</b>		

<b>Application for Federal Assistance SF-424</b>		Version 02
16. Congressional Districts Of: <b>9, 11,14 and 16</b>		
*a. Applicant <b>9,11, 14 and 16</b>	*b. Program/Project: <b>9, 11, 14 and 16</b>	
Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed.		
17. Proposed Project:		
*a. Start Date: <b>January 1, 2020</b>	*b. End Date: <b>December 31, 2020</b>	
<b>18. Estimated Funding (\$):</b>		
*a. Federal	<b>\$4,134,356.00</b>	
*b. Applicant		
*c. State		
*d. Local		
*e. Other		
*f. Program Income		
*g. TOTAL	<b>\$4,134,356.00</b>	
<b>*19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?</b>		
<input type="checkbox"/> a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on <input type="checkbox"/> b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372		
*20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes", provide explanation.)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
21. *By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications** and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances** and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 218, Section 1001)		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> **I AGREE		
** The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions.		
<b>Authorized Representative:</b>		
Prefix: <b>Mr.</b>	*First Name: <b>Armond</b>	
Middle Name:		
*Last Name: <b>Budish</b>		
Suffix:		
*Title: <b>Executive, Cuyahoga County</b>		
*Telephone Number: <b>216-698-7704</b>	Fax Number: <b>216-443-6669</b>	
*Email: <b>abudish@cuyahogacounty.us</b>		
*Signature of Authorized Representative: 	Date Signed: <b>Feb 25, 2021</b>	

**Application for Federal Assistance SF-424**

Version 02

**\*Applicant Federal Debt Delinquency Explanation**

The following field should contain an explanation if the Applicant organization is delinquent on any Federal Debt. Maximum number of characters that can be entered is 4,000. Try and avoid extra spaces and carriage returns to maximize the availability of space.

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424		Version 02
*1. Type of Submission		*2. Type of Application      *If Revision, select appropriate letter(s):
<input type="checkbox"/> Preapplication		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Application		<input type="checkbox"/> Continuation      * Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Changed/Corrected Application		<input type="checkbox"/> Revision
*3. Date Received:		4. Application Identifier:
5a. Federal Entity Identifier:		*5b. Federal Award Identifier:
<b>State Use Only:</b>		
6. Date Received by State:		7. State Application Identifier:
<b>8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:</b>		
* a. Legal Name: Cuyahoga County		
* b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN): 34-6000817		*c. Organizational DUNS: 623945391
<b>d. Address:</b>		
*Street 1: 2079 East 9th Street, 7th Floor		
Street 2:		
*City: Cleveland		
County: Cuyahoga		
*State: Ohio		
Province:		
Country: United States		*Zip/ Postal Code: 44115
<b>e. Organizational Unit:</b>		
Department Name: Department of Development		Division Name: Housing and Community Development
<b>f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:</b>		
Prefix: Mr.		First Name: Theodore
Middle Name:		
*Last Name: Carter		
Suffix:		
Title: Chief Economic Development and Business Officer		
Organizational Affiliation: County Government		
*Telephone Number: 216-443-7275		Fax Number: 216-443-7258
*Email: tcarter@cuyahogacounty.ohio.gov		

<b>Application for Federal Assistance SF-424</b>		Version 02
9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:	B. County Government	
Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:	B. County Government	
Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:	B. County Government	
*Other (specify):		
*10. Name of Federal Agency:	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	
11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:	14-239	
CFDA Title:	HOME Entitlement Grant to a Consortium	
*12. Funding Opportunity Number:	PL 116-6	
*Title:	HOME Investment Partnerships Local Governments	
13. Competition Identification Number:		
Title:		
14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):	Urban County Communities and the cities of Cleveland Heights, Euclid, Lakewood and Parma	
*15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:		
<b>Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions.</b>		

<b>Application for Federal Assistance SF-424</b>		Version 02
16. Congressional Districts Of: <b>9, 11,14 and 16</b>		
*a. Applicant <b>9,11, 14 and 16</b>	*b. Program/Project: <b>9, 11, 14 and 16</b>	
Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed.		
17. Proposed Project:		
*a. Start Date: <b>January 1, 2020</b>	*b. End Date: <b>December 31, 2020</b>	
<b>18. Estimated Funding (\$):</b>		
*a. Federal	<b>\$2,725,211.00</b>	
*b. Applicant		
*c. State		
*d. Local		
*e. Other		
*f. Program Income		
*g. TOTAL	<b>\$2,725,211.00</b>	
<b>*19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?</b>		
<input type="checkbox"/> a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on <input type="checkbox"/> b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372		
*20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes", provide explanation.)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
21. *By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications** and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances** and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 218, Section 1001)		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> **I AGREE		
** The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions.		
<b>Authorized Representative:</b>		
Prefix: <b>Mr.</b>	*First Name: <b>Armond</b>	
Middle Name:		
*Last Name: <b>Budish</b>		
Suffix:		
*Title: <b>Executive, Cuyahoga County</b>		
*Telephone Number: <b>216-698-7704</b>	Fax Number: <b>216-443-6669</b>	
*Email: <b>abudish@cuyahogacounty.us</b>		
*Signature of Authorized Representative: <u><i>Armond Budish</i></u>		Date Signed: <b>Feb 25, 2021</b>

**Application for Federal Assistance SF-424**

Version 02

**\*Applicant Federal Debt Delinquency Explanation**

The following field should contain an explanation if the Applicant organization is delinquent on any Federal Debt. Maximum number of characters that can be entered is 4,000. Try and avoid extra spaces and carriage returns to maximize the availability of space.

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424		Version 02
*1. Type of Submission		*2. Type of Application      *If Revision, select appropriate letter(s):
<input type="checkbox"/> Preapplication		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Application		<input type="checkbox"/> Continuation      * Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Changed/Corrected Application		<input type="checkbox"/> Revision
*3. Date Received:		4. Application Identifier:
5a. Federal Entity Identifier:		*5b. Federal Award Identifier:
<b>State Use Only:</b>		
6. Date Received by State:		7. State Application Identifier:
<b>8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:</b>		
* a. Legal Name: Cuyahoga County		
* b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN): 34-6000817		*c. Organizational DUNS: 623945391
<b>d. Address:</b>		
*Street 1: 2079 East 9th Street, 7th Floor		
Street 2:		
*City: Cleveland		
County: Cuyahoga		
*State: Ohio		
Province:		
Country: United States		*Zip/ Postal Code: 44115
<b>e. Organizational Unit:</b>		
Department Name: Department of Development		Division Name: Housing and Community Development
<b>f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:</b>		
Prefix: Mr.		First Name: Theodore
Middle Name:		
*Last Name: Carter		
Suffix:		
Title: Chief Economic Development and Business Officer		
Organizational Affiliation: County Government		
*Telephone Number: 216-443-7275		Fax Number: 216-443-7258
*Email: tcarter@cuyahogacounty.ohio.gov		

<b>Application for Federal Assistance SF-424</b>		Version 02
9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:	B. County Government	
Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:	B. County Government	
Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:	B. County Government	
*Other (specify):		
*10. Name of Federal Agency:	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	
11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:	14-231	
CFDA Title:	Emergency Solutions Grant	
*12. Funding Opportunity Number:	PL 116-6	
*Title:	Homeless Assistance Grants Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG)	
13. Competition Identification Number:		
Title:		
14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):	All 59 Communities in Cuyahoga County.	
*15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:		
<b>Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions.</b>		

<b>Application for Federal Assistance SF-424</b>		Version 02
16. Congressional Districts Of: <b>9, 11,14 and 16</b>		
*a. Applicant <b>9,11, 14 and 16</b>	*b. Program/Project: <b>9, 11, 14 and 16</b>	
Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed.		
17. Proposed Project:		
*a. Start Date: <b>January 1, 2020</b>	*b. End Date: <b>December 31, 2020</b>	
<b>18. Estimated Funding (\$):</b>		
*a. Federal	349265.00	
*b. Applicant		
*c. State		
*d. Local		
*e. Other		
*f. Program Income		
*g. TOTAL	349265.00	
<b>*19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?</b>		
<input type="checkbox"/> a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on <input type="checkbox"/> b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372		
*20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes", provide explanation.)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
21. *By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications** and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances** and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 218, Section 1001)		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> **I AGREE		
** The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions.		
<b>Authorized Representative:</b>		
Prefix: <b>Mr.</b>	*First Name: <b>Armond</b>	
Middle Name:		
*Last Name: <b>Budish</b>		
Suffix:		
*Title: <b>Executive, Cuyahoga County</b>		
*Telephone Number: <b>216-698-7704</b>	Fax Number: <b>216-443-6669</b>	
*Email: <b>abudish@cuyahogacounty.us</b>		
*Signature of Authorized Representative: <u><i>Armond Budish</i></u>		Date Signed: <b>Feb 25, 2021</b>

**Application for Federal Assistance SF-424**

Version 02

**\*Applicant Federal Debt Delinquency Explanation**

The following field should contain an explanation if the Applicant organization is delinquent on any Federal Debt. Maximum number of characters that can be entered is 4,000. Try and avoid extra spaces and carriage returns to maximize the availability of space.

ASSURANCES - CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS

OMB Number: 4040-0009  
Expiration Date: 02/28/2022

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 15 minutes per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0348-0042), Washington, DC 20503.

**PLEASE DO NOT RETURN YOUR COMPLETED FORM TO THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET. SEND IT TO THE ADDRESS PROVIDED BY THE SPONSORING AGENCY.**

**NOTE:** Certain of these assurances may not be applicable to your project or program. If you have questions, please contact the Awarding Agency. Further, certain Federal assistance awarding agencies may require applicants to certify to additional assurances. If such is the case, you will be notified.

As the duly authorized representative of the applicant, I certify that the applicant:

1. Has the legal authority to apply for Federal assistance, and the institutional, managerial and financial capability (including funds sufficient to pay the non-Federal share of project costs) to ensure proper planning, management and completion of project described in this application.
2. Will give the awarding agency, the Comptroller General of the United States and, if appropriate, the State, the right to examine all records, books, papers, or documents related to the assistance; and will establish a proper accounting system in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards or agency directives.
3. Will not dispose of, modify the use of, or change the terms of the real property title or other interest in the site and facilities without permission and instructions from the awarding agency. Will record the Federal awarding agency directives and will include a covenant in the title of real property acquired in whole or in part with Federal assistance funds to assure non-discrimination during the useful life of the project.
4. Will comply with the requirements of the assistance awarding agency with regard to the drafting, review and approval of construction plans and specifications.
5. Will provide and maintain competent and adequate engineering supervision at the construction site to ensure that the complete work conforms with the approved plans and specifications and will furnish progressive reports and such other information as may be required by the assistance awarding agency or State.
6. Will initiate and complete the work within the applicable time frame after receipt of approval of the awarding agency.
7. Will establish safeguards to prohibit employees from using their positions for a purpose that constitutes or presents the appearance of personal or organizational conflict of interest, or personal gain.
8. Will comply with the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. §§4728-4763) relating to prescribed standards of merit systems for programs funded under one of the 19 statutes or regulations specified in Appendix A of OPM's Standards for a Merit System of Personnel Administration (5 C.F.R. 900, Subpart F).
9. Will comply with the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. §§4801 et seq.) which prohibits the use of lead-based paint in construction or rehabilitation of residence structures.
10. Will comply with all Federal statutes relating to non-discrimination. These include but are not limited to: (a) Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-352) which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color or national origin; (b) Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, as amended (20 U.S.C. §§1681 1683, and 1685-1686), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex; (c) Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 U.S.C. §794), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of handicaps; (d) the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§6101-6107), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of age; (e) the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-255), as amended relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of drug abuse; (f) the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-616), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of alcohol abuse or alcoholism; (g) §§523 and 527 of the Public Health Service Act of 1912 (42 U.S.C. §§290 dd-3 and 290 ee 3), as amended, relating to confidentiality of alcohol and drug abuse patient records; (h) Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. §§3601 et seq.), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination in the sale, rental or financing of housing; (i) any other nondiscrimination provisions in the specific statute(s) under which application for Federal assistance is being made; and (j) the requirements of any other nondiscrimination statute(s) which may apply to the application.

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Standard Form 424D (Rev. 7-97)  
Prescribed by OMB Circular A-102

11. Will comply, or has already complied, with the requirements of Titles II and III of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-646) which provide for fair and equitable treatment of persons displaced or whose property is acquired as a result of Federal and federally-assisted programs. These requirements apply to all interests in real property acquired for project purposes regardless of Federal participation in purchases.
12. Will comply with the provisions of the Hatch Act (5 U.S.C. §§1501-1508 and 7324-7328) which limit the political activities of employees whose principal employment activities are funded in whole or in part with Federal funds.
13. Will comply, as applicable, with the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. §§276a to 276a-7), the Copeland Act (40 U.S.C. §276c and 18 U.S.C. §874), and the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. §§327-333) regarding labor standards for federally-assisted construction subagreements.
14. Will comply with flood insurance purchase requirements of Section 102(a) of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-234) which requires recipients in a special flood hazard area to participate in the program and to purchase flood insurance if the total cost of insurable construction and acquisition is \$10,000 or more.
15. Will comply with environmental standards which may be prescribed pursuant to the following: (a) institution of environmental quality control measures under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (P.L. 91-190) and Executive Order (EO) 11514; (b) notification of violating facilities pursuant to EO 11738; (c) protection of wetlands pursuant to EO 11990; (d) evaluation of flood hazards in floodplains in accordance with EO 11988; (e) assurance of project consistency with the approved State management program developed under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. §§1451 et seq.); (f) conformity of Federal actions to State (Clean Air) implementation Plans under Section 176(c) of the Clean Air Act of 1955, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§7401 et seq.); (g) protection of underground sources of drinking water under the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, as amended (P.L. 93-523); and, (h) protection of endangered species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (P.L. 93-205).
16. Will comply with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 (16 U.S.C. §§1271 et seq.) related to protecting components or potential components of the national wild and scenic rivers system.
17. Will assist the awarding agency in assuring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. §470), EO 11593 (identification and protection of historic properties), and the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. §§469a-1 et seq.).
18. Will cause to be performed the required financial and compliance audits in accordance with the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 and OMB Circular No. A-133, "Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations."
19. Will comply with all applicable requirements of all other Federal laws, executive orders, regulations, and policies governing this program.
20. Will comply with the requirements of Section 106(g) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000, as amended (22 U.S.C. 7104) which prohibits grant award recipients or a sub-recipient from (1) Engaging in severe forms of trafficking in persons during the period of time that the award is in effect (2) Procuring a commercial sex act during the period of time that the award is in effect or (3) Using forced labor in the performance of the award or subawards under the award.

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED CERTIFYING OFFICIAL	TITLE
 <small>Matthew Carroll (Feb 25, 2021 16:29 EST)</small>	Executive, Cuyahoga County
APPLICANT ORGANIZATION	DATE SUBMITTED
Cuyahoga County	Feb 25, 2021

SF-424D (Rev. 7-97) Back

**CERTIFICATIONS**

In accordance with the applicable statutes and the regulations governing the consolidated plan regulations, the jurisdiction certifies that:

**Affirmatively Further Fair Housing** --The jurisdiction will affirmatively further fair housing.

**Uniform Relocation Act and Anti-displacement and Relocation Plan** -- It will comply with the acquisition and relocation requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended, (42 U.S.C. 4601-4655) and implementing regulations at 49 CFR Part 24. It has in effect and is following a residential anti-displacement and relocation assistance plan required under 24 CFR Part 42 in connection with any activity assisted with funding under the Community Development Block Grant or HOME programs.

**Anti-Lobbying** --To the best of the jurisdiction's knowledge and belief:

1. No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of it, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement;
2. If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, it will complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying," in accordance with its instructions; and
3. It will require that the language of paragraph 1 and 2 of this anti-lobbying certification be included in the award documents for all subawards at all tiers (including subcontracts, subgrants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all subrecipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

**Authority of Jurisdiction** --The consolidated plan is authorized under State and local law (as applicable) and the jurisdiction possesses the legal authority to carry out the programs for which it is seeking funding, in accordance with applicable HUD regulations.

**Consistency with plan** --The housing activities to be undertaken with Community Development Block Grant, HOME, Emergency Solutions Grant, and Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS funds are consistent with the strategic plan in the jurisdiction's consolidated plan.

**Section 3** -- It will comply with section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 (12 U.S.C. 1701u) and implementing regulations at 24 CFR Part 135.

Matthew Carroll  
Matthew Carroll (Feb 25, 2021 16:20 EST)  
Signature of Authorized Official

Feb 25, 2021  
Date

Cuyahoga County Executive  
Title

## Specific Community Development Block Grant Certifications

The Entitlement Community certifies that:

**Citizen Participation** -- It is in full compliance and following a detailed citizen participation plan that satisfies the requirements of 24 CFR 91.105.

**Community Development Plan** -- Its consolidated plan identifies community development and housing needs and specifies both short-term and long-term community development objectives that have been developed in accordance with the primary objective of the CDBG program (i.e., the development of viable urban communities, by providing decent housing and expanding economic opportunities, primarily for persons of low and moderate income) and requirements of 24 CFR Parts 91 and 570.

**Following a Plan** -- It is following a current consolidated plan that has been approved by HUD.

**Use of Funds** -- It has complied with the following criteria:

1. Maximum Feasible Priority. With respect to activities expected to be assisted with CDBG funds, it has developed its Action Plan so as to give maximum feasible priority to activities which benefit low- and moderate-income families or aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight. The Action Plan may also include CDBG-assisted activities which the grantee certifies are designed to meet other community development needs having particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community, and other financial resources are not available (see Optional CDBG Certification).

2. Overall Benefit. The aggregate use of CDBG funds, including Section 108 guaranteed loans, during program year(s) 2020 [a period specified by the grantee of one, two, or three specific consecutive program years], shall principally benefit persons of low and moderate income in a manner that ensures that at least 70 percent of the amount is expended for activities that benefit such persons during the designated period.

3. Special Assessments. It will not attempt to recover any capital costs of public improvements assisted with CDBG funds, including Section 108 loan guaranteed funds, by assessing any amount against properties owned and occupied by persons of low and moderate income, including any fee charged or assessment made as a condition of obtaining access to such public improvements.

However, if CDBG funds are used to pay the proportion of a fee or assessment that relates to the capital costs of public improvements (assisted in part with CDBG funds) financed from other revenue sources, an assessment or charge may be made against the property with respect to the public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds.

In addition, in the case of properties owned and occupied by moderate-income (not low-income) families, an assessment or charge may be made against the property for public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds if the jurisdiction certifies that it lacks CDBG funds to cover the assessment.

**Excessive Force** -- It has adopted and is enforcing:

1. A policy prohibiting the use of excessive force by law enforcement agencies within its jurisdiction against any individuals engaged in non-violent civil rights demonstrations; and
2. A policy of enforcing applicable State and local laws against physically barring entrance to or exit from a facility or location which is the subject of such non-violent civil rights demonstrations within its jurisdiction.

**Compliance with Anti-discrimination laws** -- The grant will be conducted and administered in conformity with title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d) and the Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 3601-3619) and implementing regulations.

**Lead-Based Paint** -- Its activities concerning lead-based paint will comply with the requirements of 24 CFR Part 35, Subparts A, B, J, K and R.

**Compliance with Laws** -- It will comply with applicable laws.

Matthew Carroll

Matthew Carroll (Feb 25, 2021 10:29 EST)

Signature of Authorized Official

Feb 25, 2021

Date

Cuyahoga County Executive

Title

**OPTIONAL Community Development Block Grant Certification**

Submit the following certification only when one or more of the activities in the action plan are designed to meet other community development needs having particular urgency as specified in 24 CFR 570.208(c):

The grantee hereby certifies that the Annual Plan includes one or more specifically identified CDBG-assisted activities which are designed to meet other community development needs having particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community and other financial resources are not available to meet such needs.

Matthew Carroll  
Matthew Carroll (Feb 25, 2021 16:20 EST)

Feb 25, 2021

Signature of Authorized Official

Date

Cuyahoga County Executive

Title

**Specific HOME Certifications**

The HOME participating jurisdiction certifies that:

**Tenant Based Rental Assistance** -- If it plans to provide tenant-based rental assistance, the tenant-based rental assistance is an essential element of its consolidated plan.

**Eligible Activities and Costs** -- It is using and will use HOME funds for eligible activities and costs, as described in 24 CFR §§92.205 through 92.209 and that it is not using and will not use HOME funds for prohibited activities, as described in §92.214.

**Subsidy layering** -- Before committing any funds to a project, it will evaluate the project in accordance with the guidelines that it adopts for this purpose and will not invest any more HOME funds in combination with other Federal assistance than is necessary to provide affordable housing;

Matthew Carroll

Matthew Carroll (Feb 25, 2021 16:20 EST)

Signature of Authorized Official

Feb 25, 2021

Date

Cuyahoga County Executive

Title

## Emergency Solutions Grants Certifications

The Emergency Solutions Grants Program recipient certifies that:

**Major rehabilitation/conversion/renovation** – If an emergency shelter's rehabilitation costs exceed 75 percent of the value of the building before rehabilitation, the recipient will maintain the building as a shelter for homeless individuals and families for a minimum of 10 years after the date the building is first occupied by a homeless individual or family after the completed rehabilitation.

If the cost to convert a building into an emergency shelter exceeds 75 percent of the value of the building after conversion, the recipient will maintain the building as a shelter for homeless individuals and families for a minimum of 10 years after the date the building is first occupied by a homeless individual or family after the completed conversion.

In all other cases where ESG funds are used for renovation, the recipient will maintain the building as a shelter for homeless individuals and families for a minimum of 3 years after the date the building is first occupied by a homeless individual or family after the completed renovation.

**Essential Services and Operating Costs** – In the case of assistance involving shelter operations or essential services related to street outreach or emergency shelter, the recipient will provide services or shelter to homeless individuals and families for the period during which the ESG assistance is provided, without regard to a particular site or structure, so long the recipient serves the same type of persons (e.g., families with children, unaccompanied youth, disabled individuals, or victims of domestic violence) or persons in the same geographic area.

**Renovation** – Any renovation carried out with ESG assistance shall be sufficient to ensure that the building involved is safe and sanitary.

**Supportive Services** – The recipient will assist homeless individuals in obtaining permanent housing, appropriate supportive services (including medical and mental health treatment, victim services, counseling, supervision, and other services essential for achieving independent living), and other Federal, State, local, and private assistance available for these individuals.

**Matching Funds** – The recipient will obtain matching amounts required under 24 CFR 576.201.

**Confidentiality** – The recipient has established and is implementing procedures to ensure the confidentiality of records pertaining to any individual provided family violence prevention or treatment services under any project assisted under the ESG program, including protection against the release of the address or location of any family violence shelter project, except with the written authorization of the person responsible for the operation of that shelter.

**Homeless Persons Involvement** – To the maximum extent practicable, the recipient will involve, through employment, volunteer services, or otherwise, homeless individuals and families in constructing, renovating, maintaining, and operating facilities assisted under the ESG program, in providing services assisted under the ESG program, and in providing services for occupants of facilities assisted under the program.

**Consolidated Plan** – All activities the recipient undertakes with assistance under ESG are consistent with its consolidated plan.

**Discharge Policy** – The recipient will establish and implement, to the maximum extent practicable and where appropriate, policies and protocols for the discharge of persons from publicly funded institutions or systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care or other youth facilities, or correction programs and institutions) in order to prevent this discharge from immediately resulting in homelessness for these persons.

*Matthew Carroll*

Matthew Carroll (Feb 25, 2021 16:20 EST)

Signature of Authorized Official

Feb 25, 2021

Date

Cuyahoga County Executive

Title

**Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS Certifications**

The HOPWA grantee certifies that:

**Activities** -- Activities funded under the program will meet urgent needs that are not being met by available public and private sources.

**Building** -- Any building or structure assisted under that program shall be operated for the purpose specified in the consolidated plan:

1. For a period of not less than 10 years in the case of assistance involving new construction, substantial rehabilitation, or acquisition of a facility,
2. For a period of not less than 3 years in the case of assistance involving non-substantial rehabilitation or repair of a building or structure.

Matthew Carroll  
Matthew Carroll (Feb 25, 2021 15:20 EST)

Signature of Authorized Official

Feb 25, 2021

Date

On behalf of County Exec.

Title

## **APPENDIX TO CERTIFICATIONS**

### **INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING LOBBYING CERTIFICATION:**

#### **Lobbying Certification**

This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by section 1352, title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure.

# SF424 - Substantial Amendment DoD CONS Plan 2020 2.23.21

Final Audit Report

2021-02-25

Created:	2021-02-24
By:	Bryan Edwards (bmedwards@cuyahogacounty.us)
Status:	Signed
Transaction ID:	CBJCHBCAABAAWTR6iWNCbFyAjwznZBzgy9wvNZJ_nP5W

## "SF424 - Substantial Amendment DoD CONS Plan 2020 2.23.21" History

-  Document created by Bryan Edwards (bmedwards@cuyahogacounty.us)  
2021-02-24 - 3:27:05 PM GMT - IP address: 208.90.52.14
-  Document emailed to Matthew Carroll (mpcarroll@cuyahogacounty.us) for signature  
2021-02-24 - 3:37:02 PM GMT
-  Email viewed by Matthew Carroll (mpcarroll@cuyahogacounty.us)  
2021-02-24 - 3:47:06 PM GMT - IP address: 107.77.192.162
-  Document e-signed by Matthew Carroll (mpcarroll@cuyahogacounty.us)  
Signature Date: 2021-02-25 - 9:20:17 PM GMT - Time Source: server- IP address: 208.90.52.14
-  Agreement completed.  
2021-02-25 - 9:20:17 PM GMT





## Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	<b>Data Source Name</b> not applicable
	<b>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</b> not applicable
	<b>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</b> not applicable
	<b>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</b> not applicable
	<b>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</b> not applicable
	<b>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</b> not applicable
	<b>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</b> not applicable
	2
<b>Data Source Name</b> CHAS Data Set - 2007-11, Table 13	
<b>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</b> HUD. Detailed data downloaded from <a href="http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/cp/CHAS/data_download_chas.html">http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/cp/CHAS/data_download_chas.html</a>	
<b>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</b> See link above to HUD User.	
<b>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</b> Consolidated Plan template table published by HUD contained incorrect data for "Housing Units Built Before 1980 with Children Present."	

	<p><b>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</b></p> <p>See link above to HUD User.</p>
	<p><b>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</b></p> <p>See link above to HUD User.</p>
	<p><b>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</b></p> <p>See link above to HUD User.</p>
<b>3</b>	<p><b>Data Source Name</b></p> <p>2012-16 CHAS Data Book, Table 13</p>
	<p><b>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</b></p> <p>HUD</p>
	<p><b>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</b></p> <p>Accurate data for the table. Prepopulated data incorrect.</p>
	<p><b>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</b></p>
	<p><b>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</b></p>
	<p><b>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</b></p>
	<p><b>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</b></p>