HUD Consolidated Plan and Strategies

Five-Year Plan

FY 2016 – FY 2020

(June 1, 2016 – May 31, 2021)

City of Cleveland, Ohio

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CITY OF CLEVELAND
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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 2016-2020) for the City of Cleveland 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), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA). A companion document, the Annual Action Plan, sets forth the specific projects that will be implemented during FY 2016-2017. At the conclusion of each year, the City of Cleveland 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 2016 is: $24,300 (0-30% of MFI), $33,300 (31-50% of MFI), and $53,300 (51-80% of MFI).

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

HOUSING NEEDS

The City of Cleveland contains 403,163 persons, 169,665 households, and 216,726 housing units (2008-12 ACS). Since 2000 Cleveland lost about 16% of its population, 21% of its households, and 1% of its housing units, with changes differing by neighborhood. Median income differs significantly at the Census Tract level, showing disparities among neighborhoods. Incomes have increased in some Census Tracts since 2000, but poverty has increased as well. The Cleveland poverty rate of 34% (2008-12 ACS) is much higher than Cuyahoga County's rate (18% in 2008-12).

While 67% of all Cleveland 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 (70%, 32,840 households); households with one or more children six years or younger (81%, 18,910 households); large family households (70%, 7,055 households); and small family households (62%, 39,260 households).

Cost burden is the most prevalent housing problem, particularly among low income households. Of all 68,750 households with a cost burden greater than 30% of income, 65% were renters and 35% were owners. Cost burden is prevalent for renters at 0-50% HAMFI and for owners at 0-80% HAMFI. Of all 37,180 households with a cost burden greater than 50% of income, 70% were renters and 30% were owners. For renters with a cost burden greater than 50%, cost burden is most prevalent at 0-30% of HAMFI, while for owners cost burden is common at 0-50% HAMFI.

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 Homeless Management Information System. The data is received from Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Continuum of Care (CoC) providers at emergency shelters, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing facilities. The OHS/CoC also conducts the annual Point-in-Time count, which is conducted in accordance with HUD standards. It is estimated that about 2,500 persons experience homelessness on any given night; about 10,000 persons experience homelessness each year; and about 5,000 persons – both individuals and families – lose their housing and become homeless each year. Almost 70% of homeless persons are Black or African American, and about 30% are White. About 3% 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. The homeless include chronically homeless individuals and families, homeless families with children, veterans and their families, unaccompanied youth, and victims of domestic violence and human trafficking who are homeless. While HUD does not specifically discuss victims of domestic violence in Consolidated Plan sections on homelessness, the City intends to support and provide essential services for homeless persons, including victims of domestic violence who are homeless. 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 the City of Cleveland assist in implementing these strategies.

Non-homeless Persons with Special Needs

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

A network of providers delivers housing and supportive service in Cuyahoga County to meet the needs of special needs populations. Community Development Block Grant funds and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS funds received by the City of Cleveland assist in implementing these strategies.

HOUSING MARKET

Of the 216,726 housing units in Cleveland, 78% were occupied and 22% were vacant. Of the occupied housing units, about 46% were owner-occupied, while 54% were renter-occupied (2008-12 ACS).

About 54% of all units (116,890 units) in Cleveland were single-family (detached or attached) housing units, 26% were 2-4 units, 8% were 5-19 units, and 11% were structures with 20 or more units.

More single-family detached housing units were owner-occupied (72%) versus attached units (32%). Of the buildings with 2-4 units, 23% of units were owner-occupied. Only small percentages of units in structures with 5-19 units (3%) and 20 or more units (4%) were owner-occupied.

The number of bedrooms in housing units showed considerable variation by tenure. Larger units were more common among owners: 74% of units had 3 or more bedrooms and about 24% of units had 2 bedrooms. Conversely, only 31% of all renter-occupied units had 3 or more bedrooms, 40% had 2 bedrooms, 25% had 1 bedroom, and 4% had 0 bedrooms.

In terms of affordability, a limited number of units are affordable to low income renter households: 12% at 30% HAMFI, about 34% at 50% HAMFI, and about 54% at 80% HAMFI. The situation is even more serious for owner households: (no data at 30% HAMFI), about 20% at 50% HAMFI, about 37% at 80% HAMFI, and 44% at 100% HAMFI.

Cost of Housing

When compared to housing costs in other parts of the country, the cost of housing in Cleveland has remained relatively affordable for the last several decades. During the Great Recession, rents remained stagnant and home values in Cleveland, as well as in suburban Cuyahoga County declined – in some cases substantially. With the exception of Downtown and a few selected areas of growth, the recovery of the Cleveland housing market remains slow, particularly in many of the City's most distressed neighborhoods. In contrast, median home sale prices have stabilized or started to increase in some suburban Cuyahoga County communities.

Housing Condition

About 92% of the housing units in Cleveland (155,500) were built in 1979 or earlier, meaning that cyclical maintenance is an ongoing need. About 84% of the occupied structures citywide could be defined as Standard Condition.

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

Concentration of Housing Issues

In terms of race/ethnicity, there is a concentration of Black or African American persons located primarily on the east side. In this area, households are more likely to have lower median incomes, median rents, and median home values compared to the city, and higher poverty rates, unemployment rates, and percentage of older housing stock compared to the city.

There is also a concentration of Asian persons located primarily in the Asia Town area just east of downtown. In this area, households are more likely to have lower median incomes, median rents, and median home values compared to the city, and higher percentages of older housing stock and vacancies compared to the city.

Finally, there is a concentration of Hispanic persons located primarily on the near west side. In this area, households are more likely to have lower median incomes, median rents, and median home values compared to the city, and higher poverty rates and percentages of older housing stock and vacancies compared to the city.

In terms of low income Cleveland households (0-50% HAMFI), there are concentrations on the east side and the near west side. In these areas, households are more likely to have lower median incomes, median rents, and median home values compared to the city, and higher poverty rates, unemployment rates, percentages of older housing stock, and vacancies compared to the city.

STRATEGIC PLAN

The City of Cleveland has identified five goals, through which activities will be implemented during the next five years:

Improve, Maintain, and Expand Affordable Housing: Increase access and the availability of high quality, below market-rate rental housing and make homeownership financially feasible for low and moderate income individuals and families. Identify and address issues that threaten the viability of existing housing units, and assist homeowners in maintaining their houses to code standards by marketing home repair programs and similar assistance.

Revitalize Neighborhoods: Provide access to buildable land sites through brownfield remediation, and through acquisition and demolition of foreclosed vacant structures that are not suitable for rehabilitation. Improve public infrastructure, encourage owners to maintain properties through code enforcement, and reduce blight by condemning and demolishing structures that are beyond repair or which are not financially feasible to restore.

Provide Needed Public Services: Improve the quality of life for residents in Cleveland neighborhoods through programs and services that foster well-being and that help meet the basic needs of low and moderate income persons, with an emphasis on families, at-risk youth and senior adults.

Increase Economic Opportunities: Create more jobs for low income residents and help residents with the least skills improve their employability through programs and strategies involving business retention and expansion, along with workforce development.

Reduce Homelessness and At-Risk Homelessness: Working in partnership with the Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services, the City of Cleveland will prevent or reduce episodes of homelessness by providing assessment and linkages to case management and social service interventions, and by utilizing a coordinated intake system and Rapid Re-housing assistance strategies.

3. Evaluation of past performance

The City of Cleveland Department of Community Development is responsible for planning and administering Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD) funds. The Department implements programs designed to conserve and expand the housing stock; revitalize commercial areas; acquire, maintain, and market vacant land; improve the quality of human services; and develop small area or neighborhood strategies. The Department also conducts activities to protect citizens' rights under fair housing and consumer protection guidelines and laws. This comprehensive approach is integrated with the broader framework of citywide goals, as expressed in the *Connecting Cleveland 2020 Citywide Plan*, authored by the Cleveland City Planning Commission. Both the *Citywide Plan* and the *Neighborhood Typology* tool, developed by the Department of Community Development, emphasize individual neighborhoods and how conditions and programs can be matched to best serve the needs and market potential of each area.

In addition to strategies focusing on areas to create change, the Community Development Department also continued key citywide services such as eliminating blight and dangerous conditions through demolition, vacant lot maintenance, and code enforcement; maintained community standards through rehabilitation and other physical improvement programs; and connected residents through social services and community engagement.

The prior five-year period, 2011 through 2015, was dominated by the worst economic conditions since the Great Depression and the slow emergence from that situation. Home prices fell, and some neighborhoods dealt with severe home foreclosure issues. Coming out of the recession, median home

sale price trends in Cleveland neighborhoods have varied substantially. While the median price in some neighborhoods now exceeds the year 2000 level, other neighborhoods remain well below that benchmark.

Despite the challenges of the last five years, the Department of Community Development accomplishments have included:

- Completed renovation and new construction of 695 housing units;
- Approved tax abatement applications for the rehabilitation or new construction of 3,100 housing units. In 2015, the median new home sales price was almost $335,000 and the median rehabilitated home sale price was almost $136,000;
- Completed about 6,000 Critical Home Repair and Home Weatherization projects;
- Completed almost 4,000 housing units to Green Building Standards;
- Completed 240 storefront renovation projects;
- Acquired about 5,700 parcels for the land bank, and sold 1,040 parcels for new housing, yard expansion, and business expansion;
- Awarded more than $41 million to the network of Community Development Corporations;
- Awarded almost $6.5 million to other nonprofit and neighborhood organizations; and
- Awarded almost $13 million to social service agencies.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

During the development of the FY 2016-2020 Five-Year Consolidated Plan and FY 2016-2017 Annual Action Plan, the City of Cleveland Department of Community Development utilized various outreach methods, including notices in a newspaper of general circulation, public meetings, and internet postings to solicit public comment. During the 30-day public comment period, hard copies of the documents were available at the Department of Community Development and the Cleveland Public Library/Public Administration Branch. The documents were also posted on the Department of Community Development's website**.** For more specific details about the citizen participation process, please refer to section **PR -15-Citizen Participation.**

The Department of Community Development is also active throughout the year, consulting with the community development corporations, nonprofit organizations, and public agencies to gain input and

feedback on citywide and neighborhood issues, along with departmental programs. For more specific details about the consultation process, please refer to section **PR-10-Consultation.**

5. Summary of public comments

Several informational questions were received during the public meetings, such as information requests about program and household eligibility, as well as the overall Five-Year and Annual Action Plan processes.

One plan-related public comment was received during the public comment period. Via email, an organization assisting victims of domestic violence wished to confirm that: 1) victims of domestic violence who are homeless were included as part of the overall Continuum of Care service numbers; and 2) Continuum of Care programs would continue to be available to their clients. In response, Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services (OHS) staff confirmed that victims of domestic violence who are homeless are counted as part of the Continuum of Care, however due to federal regulatory privacy restrictions, they are counted by domestic violence shelters. The aggregated domestic violence shelter data is subsequently incorporated into the Homeless Management Information System, and client confidentiality is maintained. The OHS staff also confirmed that victims of domestic violence who are homeless remain eligible for assistance through the Continuum of Care. Due to the fact that the HUD-structured Consolidated Plan document addresses victims of domestic violence in the special needs population section, the narratives related to homelessness were amended in several places to mention victims of domestic violence who are homeless.

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

The only comment received was accepted. Please refer to the preceding item.

The Process

PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies 24 CFR 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
CDBG Administrator	City of Cleveland	Dept. of Community Development
HOPWA Administrator	City of Cleveland	Department of Public Health
HOME Administrator	City of Cleveland	Dept. of Community Development
ESG Administrator	City of Cleveland	Dept. of Community Development
HOPWA-C Administrator	City of Cleveland	Department of Public Health

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

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, which are 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.

- **Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG).** These funds are intended to assist persons and families who are homeless or at-risk of homelessness.

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

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Guaranteed Access to Shelter

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

HousingFirst Initiative (HFI)

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

Hospital Protocols for the Homeless

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

211/First Call for Help

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

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

Discharge Policies

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

Cuyahoga County Office of Re-Entry

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

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

Funding Allocation

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

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

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

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

The City of Cleveland'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 2011 Annual Homeless Assessment report (AHAR).

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

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

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Alcohol Drug Addiction & Mental Health Services Board of Cuyahoga County
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Services - Victims Health Agency Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City of Cleveland and the Continuum of Care have policy and program discussions with this agency on an ongoing basis to address the needs of county residents.
2	**Agency/Group/Organization**	City of Cleveland - Department of Building and Housing
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Other government - Local Grantee Department
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing condition and code enforcement
	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Department of Community Development staff work closely with this department, which is responsible for code enforcement, building demolition, and other key aspects of the City's neighborhood revitalization strategies.

3	**Agency/Group/Organization**	City of Cleveland - Department of Public Health
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Other government - Local Grantee Department
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Lead-based Paint Strategy HOPWA Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This department is responsible for developing plans for HOPWA funds and other resources for addressing the needs of persons with HIV/AIDS, and implementing lead-based paint reduction strategies.
4	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Cleveland Housing Advisory Board
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Other government - Local Grantee Department
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment
	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This board provides guidance to the City on the use of local resources for housing purposes and housing aspects of the Consolidated Plan process. The board includes representatives of for-profit and non-profit developers, rental housing developers, real estate brokers, Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority, a tenant advocacy organization, non-profit intermediaries, and neighborhood residents.

5	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Cleveland Housing Network
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Non-profit organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization is a major non-profit housing developer and manager, with ongoing interaction with City staff.
6	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Services - Victims Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City works with OHS staff, its Advisory Board, and committees on an ongoing basis to coordinate the needs of homeless and at-risk homeless county residents.

7	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Cuyahoga County Board of Developmental Disabilities
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City and the Continuum of Care have policy and program discussions with this agency on an ongoing basis to address the needs of county residents.
8	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Cuyahoga County Division of Senior and Adult Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services - Victims Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City and the Continuum of Care have policy and program discussions with this agency on an ongoing basis to address the needs of county residents.

9	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Cuyahoga County Land Reutilization Corporation
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City has policy and program discussions with this agency on an ongoing basis to address foreclosure and property disposition issues in Cleveland. The City and this agency jointly plan and implement projects that impact low- and moderate-income areas, including acquisition, sale, demolition, and rehabilitation of buildings.
10	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Cuyahoga County Planning Commission
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - County Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Public Housing Needs Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This agency served as the consultant to the City of Cleveland in the preparation of this plan.

11	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Public Housing Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City has policy and program discussions with this agency on an ongoing basis to address the needs of Cleveland residents.
12	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Greater Cleveland Partnership
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional organization Business Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	GCP is the regional chamber of commerce for the greater Cleveland area. It concentrates on business retention and civic initiatives of interest to business leaders. The City discusses business retention and expansion issues with the organization.
13	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development Non-housing community development
	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City has program discussions with this agency on an ongoing basis to address the current public transit system and needs of Cleveland residents, particularly the impact on low- and moderate-income areas.

14	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Northeast Ohio Areawide Coordinating Agency
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional organization Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-housing community development
	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City has seats on the NOACA Board of Directors, and the City has policy and program discussions with this agency on an ongoing basis to address the infrastructure and transit needs of Cleveland. The City of Cleveland and this agency jointly plan and implement infrastructure projects that positively impact low- and moderate-income areas.
15	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Northeast Ohio Regional Sewer District
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-housing community development
	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	As the sanitary sewer provider in Cleveland, the City has policy and program discussions with this agency on an ongoing basis to address sewer infrastructure needs. The City and this agency jointly plan and implement infrastructure projects that positively impact low- and moderate-income areas.
16	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Team NEO
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional organization Business Leaders Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development
	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Team NEO is the regional business attraction organization for Northeast Ohio including Cleveland and Cuyahoga County. Economic development staff work with Team NEO staff 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 activities.

17	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Cleveland Neighborhood Progress, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Nonprofit organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Cleveland Neighborhood Progress, formerly Neighborhood Progress Inc., is a funding intermediary that provides financial support, training, and capacity building to the community development corporation network. CNP's subsidiary, Village Capital Corporation provides real estate financing to community projects. The City and CNP coordinate on many projects and programs.

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

All Agency Types were consulted.

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

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care	Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Continuum of Care	The Consolidated Plan Strategic Plan goals support the goals of the Continuum of Care (CoC). The Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services (OHS) serves all 59 communities in Cuyahoga County and coordinates the CoC, an extensive network of public, private, and non-profit agencies that facilitate and/or provide, either directly or indirectly, assisted housing, health services, and/or social services to persons in Cuyahoga County who are chronically homeless, homeless, or are at-risk of homelessness. Blue Print for Changehttp://development.cuyahogacounty.us/pdf_development/en-US/Appendix-A%202009HPRPBLue%20Print.pdf

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Connecting Cleveland 2020 Citywide Plan	Cleveland City Planning Commission	This comprehensive plan for the City of Cleveland and its neighborhoods utilizes the theme of connections in terms of people, places, and opportunities. The document also includes tools to implement the plan, such as a future land use map to guide upcoming development patterns, zoning map and zoning code recommendations, identification of development opportunity zones in each neighborhood including housing, retail, office, and industrial uses, bike route and greenway connectors, transportation and infrastructure improvements, and policy recommendations for development and community services programs. The Consolidated Plan Strategic Goals focus on investing in neighborhoods, their assets, and creating new opportunities to both physically improve places and communities. http://planning.city.cleveland.oh.us/cwp/cpc.html
2009 Urban Agenda for Securing Cleveland's Future	City of Cleveland	This document originated as an effort during the 2008 presidential campaign to raise awareness about the needs of urban areas and to encourage candidates to commit to implementing pro-urban policies and increase funding to cities. In January 2009, the document evolved into an agenda specifically for Cleveland, outlining how local commitment, strong public-private partnerships, and federal investment could be combined to produce continuous investment and success in the local economy, Cleveland's neighborhoods, public safety, education, public health, urban infrastructure, and City government. http://www.city.cleveland.oh.us/sites/default/files/forms_publications/UrbanAgenda.pdf?id=3005
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. The Plan emphasizes that investments anywhere in Cuyahoga County 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 focus on investing funds in housing, businesses, and infrastructure in neighborhoods, which reinforces the goals of the Economic Development Plan. http://development.cuyahogacounty.us/en-US/EDCPlan-ExeSummary-053111.aspx

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
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

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

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

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

- 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 Solutions 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 Cleveland residents when the need arises.

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

- The City of Cleveland regularly coordinates specific economic development projects that involve a business and partners such as Cuyahoga County, Cleveland-Cuyahoga County Port Authority, and the State of Ohio. Also, the City of Cleveland works with other public agencies and nonprofit organizations to prepare joint funding applications and work cooperatively on projects with the State of Ohio.

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

Private sector entities such as lenders and developers are an integral part of the City of Cleveland's community development process. The following are several examples of existing coordination involving private industry, businesses, and developers with the City of Cleveland:

- The Cleveland Housing Advisory Board provides guidance to the City on the use of local resources for housing purposes and housing aspects of the Consolidated Plan process. The board includes representatives of for-profit and non-profit developers, rental housing developers, real estate brokers, Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority, a tenant advocacy organization, non-profit intermediaries, and neighborhood residents ***(PR-10-Consultation)***.

- The Affordable Housing priority discussed in this document states that the City of Cleveland will support developers for the use of the Low Income Housing Tax Credit program and use funds to leverage LIHTC dollars for the creation of affordable rental housing ***(SP-25-Priority Needs)***.

- As a method to ameliorate barriers to affordable housing, the City of Cleveland works closely with the Cuyahoga County Fiscal Office to assure timely foreclosure of tax delinquent vacant land. Most properties are transferred to the City's Land Bank and held for redevelopment. Developers of affordable housing can obtain buildable sites at $100 per unit ***(SP-55-Barriers to Affordable Housing)***.

- The City of Cleveland has a long-standing policy of monitoring Community Reinvestment Act performance of lenders and reaching agreements with lenders to substantially expand the availability and affordability of credit in its neighborhoods, emphasizing low income minority neighborhoods. The City's preference is to negotiate agreements with lenders detailing specific new loan products and lending goals for Cleveland neighborhoods. Today, investment

agreements are in place with 9 local financial institutions, plus Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac ***(SP-55-Barriers to Affordable Housing).***

- The City of Cleveland's Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area program creates jobs and economic opportunities by revitalizing business areas. One strategy in the program specifically states that the City will identify new business locations and attract new companies by working with for-profit entities to leverage new Market Tax Credits and assist with project financing ***(SP-10 Geographic Priorities and Appendix)***.

For examples of efforts to enhance coordination with social service agencies, please refer to other responses in this section, as well as the table in this section discussing organizations participating in the consultation process.

PR-15 Citizen Participation

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

To a significant extent, the work required to shape Cleveland's neighborhood priorities and strategies occurs outside the specific procedural steps required for development of the Consolidated Plan and Action Plan. Assessment of Cleveland's housing and development needs and planning for the best use of available resources is an ongoing process. Dept. of Community Development staff members attend community meetings and work closely with residents, neighborhood-based groups, lenders, developers and other interested parties throughout the year to provide information and discuss ways to improve City programs, attract additional resources, or undertake innovative approaches to meeting identified priority needs. Other ongoing citizen participation efforts include:

- The Director of Community Development and other senior staff meet monthly with the extensive network of neighborhood-based Community Development Corporations to exchange ideas about current and future programs and policies related to the use of available resources.

- The Mayor holds Community Dialogue meetings throughout the City to give citizens the opportunity to directly express their ideas, concerns, and priorities about their specific neighborhoods. The Director of Community Development is in attendance.

- The Housing Advisory Board (HAB) meets with the Director of Community Development and staff throughout the year to provide input into City decisions on new housing policy initiatives and development projects. HAB members represent non-profit and for-profit developers, lenders, real estate brokers, the public housing authority, and interested residents.

- The Consumer Council is a seven-member advisory board established to assist the Office of Consumer Affairs in its effort to educate consumers and advocate for their collective interests through leadership and partnerships on issues such as utility rates, health care access, and personal finance.

- The Fair Housing Board (FHB) administers the City's fair housing ordinances. It is committed to affirmatively furthering fair housing through education, collaboration, and enforcement. The FHB reviews housing discrimination complaints and meets monthly to discuss fair housing issues. FHB members are active in the community, knowledgeable about fair housing laws, and exhibit a strong desire to advocate for equitable access to housing choices.

- The Housing Council reviews tax abatement policy and projects receiving tax abatement. The Council annually inspects properties within the City's Community Reinvestment Areas.

The City engages the community throughout the year to inform and seek input. City representatives attend community events and programs and make presentations. They attend block club/street club meetings and similar gatherings, upon invitation. The City sponsors activities and programs to raise awareness about local resources and encourages grantees to improve their community engagement efforts. The Dept. of Community Development also distributes a citizen participation survey seeking input on community needs and the potential use of HUD funds.

The City of Cleveland Dept. of Community Development was responsible for overseeing the development of this Five-Year Consolidated Plan, with assistance from the Cuyahoga County Planning Commission.

Table 4 shows the public comment process undertaken by the City of Cleveland.

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 City published a public notice in The Plain Dealer, a newspaper of general circulation, on Friday, March 4, 2016 (a newspaper home delivery day of the week). The ad described the proposed Five-Year Consolidated Plan and proposed annual Action Plan, listed both citizen participation meeting dates, listed the date of the public hearing, and invited citizen review and comment via mail or telephone. During the 30-day public comment period, copies of the Five-Year Consolidated Plan and Action Plan were available in public places, such as government offices and libraries.	Not applicable	Not applicable	
2	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/ broad community	FY 2016-2020 Five-Year Consolidated Plan and FY 2016-2017 Annual Action Plan, March 10, 2016, Trinity Commons, 2230 Euclid Avenue 10:00AM. All public meetings were held at well-known local facilities that were accessible to persons with disabilities. At each public meeting, the Five-Year Consolidated Plan and Action Plan were listed and discussed as a separate agenda item. The discussions included presentations of background information, data, priorities, and funding discussions, and time was allotted for audience questions.	No comments received.	Not applicable.	http://www.city.cleveland.oh.us/CityofCleveland/Home/Government/CityAgencies/CommunityDevelopment

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	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/ broad community	FY 2016-2020 Five-Year Consolidated Plan and FY 2016-2017 Annual Action Plan, March 24, 2016, Lutheran Hospital, Castele Learning Center, 1730 West 25th Street5:30 PM. All public meetings were held at well-known local facilities that were accessible to persons with disabilities. At each public meeting, the Five-Year Consolidated Plan and Action Plan were listed and discussed as a separate agenda item. The discussions included presentations of background information, data, priorities, and funding discussions, and time was allotted for audience questions.	No comments received.	Not applicable.	http://www.city.cleveland.oh.us/CityofCleveland/Home/Government/CityAgencies/CommunityDevelopment
4	Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/ broad community	The draft FY 2016-2020 Five-Year Consolidated Plan and FY 2016-2017 Annual Action Plan were made available for public review on the City's website during the 30-day public comment period starting on March 14, 2016. The public had the ability to submit comments via email. In addition, at the start of the public comment period, the City notified more than 80 public agencies, community development corporations and nonprofit organizations of the availability of the documents and a link to their location online.	*(see response below)	Not applicable.	http://www.city.cleveland.oh.us/CityofCleveland/Home/Government/CityAgencies/CommunityDevelopment

Sort order	Mode of outreach	Target of outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
5	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/ broad community	FY 2016-2020 Five-Year Consolidated Plan and FY 2016-2017 Annual Action Plan April 12, 2016, Cleveland City Hall9:00 AM. All public meetings were held at well-known local facilities that were accessible to persons with disabilities. At each public meeting, the Five-Year Consolidated Plan and Action Plan were listed and discussed as a separate agenda item. The discussions included presentations of background information, data, priorities, and funding discussions, and time was allotted for audience questions.	No comments received.	Not applicable.	

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

* One plan-related public comment was received during the public comment period. Via email, an organization assisting victims of domestic violence wished to confirm that: 1) victims of domestic violence who are homeless were included as part of the overall Continuum of Care service numbers; and 2) Continuum of Care programs would continue to be available to their clients. In response, Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services (OHS) staff confirmed that victims of domestic violence who are homeless are counted as part of the Continuum of Care, however due to federal regulatory privacy restrictions, they are counted by domestic violence shelters. The aggregated domestic violence shelter data is subsequently incorporated into the Homeless Management Information System, and client confidentiality is maintained. The OHS staff also confirmed that victims of domestic violence who are homeless remain eligible for assistance through the Continuum of Care. Due to the fact that the HUD-structured Consolidated Plan document addresses victims of domestic violence in the special needs population section, the narratives related to homelessness were amended in several places to mention victims of domestic violence who are homeless.

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

Cleveland, Ohio, an older central city located within a region that is not experiencing significant population, housing, or economic growth, has, over the decades, experienced dramatic losses of population, housing and jobs. As people and companies migrated to the fringes of the county and beyond, Cleveland saw rising levels of housing abandonment and a shift of commercial activity and employment generators to outlying suburban locations. Perceptions of high crime and poor schools gave further impetus for exodus. In 1950 Cleveland comprised 66% of Cuyahoga County's population; by 2012 the percentage had dropped to 31%. Unlike some central cities, Cleveland's boundaries have remained essentially unchanged since 1932, rendering population increases through annexation impossible.

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

NA-10 SUMMARY
HOUSING NEEDS

As of the 2008-12 ACS data, Cleveland contains 403,163 persons, 169,665 households, and 216,726 housing units. According to data from HUD mandated tables, since 2000 Cleveland lost 16% of its population, 21% of its households, and 1% of its housing units. The percentage change differs by Census Tract, with much of the east side seeing significant losses and Downtown and the Homeownership Zone in Central seeing substantial growth.

Median income differs significantly at the Census Tract level, showing disparities among neighborhoods. Incomes have increased in some Census Tracts since 2000, but poverty has increased as well. The Cleveland poverty rate of 34% (2008-12 ACS) is much higher than Cuyahoga County's rate (18% in 2008-12).

Another indicator of low income is percent of (HUD) Area Median Family Income (HAMFI or AMFI). While 67% of all Cleveland households had incomes less than 80% of HAMFI, this varied depending on household type: households containing at least one person 62 years or older (70%, 32,840); households with one or more children six years or younger (81%, 18,910); large family households (70%, 7,055); and small family households (62%, 39,260).

Housing problems experienced by Cleveland 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 68,750 households with a cost burden greater than 30% of income, 65% were renters and 35% were owners. Cost burden is prevalent for

renters at 0-50% HAMFI and for owners at 0-80% HAMFI. Of all 37,180 households with a cost burden greater than 50% of income, 70% were renters and 30% were owners. For renters with a cost burden greater than 50%, cost burden is most prevalent at 0-30% of HAMFI, while for owners cost burden is common at 0-50% HAMFI.

Less than 2% of Cleveland households experienced overcrowding or substandard housing (lack of complete plumbing or kitchen facilities). Most households in this situation were renters with incomes at 80% or less of HAMFI.

For homeless persons or those at risk of homelessness, the most significant problem is the lack of affordable housing. This problem has been compounded by decreases in housing subsidies available through the Housing Choice Voucher Program (HCVP). Cuyahoga MHA's 2015 lottery for the HCVP created a new waiting list of 10,000 families.

Poverty also continues to put low-income individuals and families with children at-risk of homelessness. In the last 12 months, 25,880 families were in poverty in Cleveland (81% renters, 19% owners) (CPD Maps). Additionally, the HUD mandated tables showed that 24,455 households had income of less than 50% of AMI and a cost burden greater than 30%, and 16,075 households had income of less than 50% of AMI and a cost burden greater than 50%.

The Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Continuum of Care (CoC) estimated that in Cleveland and Cuyahoga County, 2,506 persons experience homelessness on any given night, 9,953 persons experience homelessness each year, and 5,038 persons lose their housing and become homeless each year.

NA-15 through NA-30 SUMMARY
DISPROPORTIONATELY GREATER NEED

Disproportionate need in the City of Cleveland by minority racial or ethnic group in terms of substandard units, overcrowding, or cost burden did not occur.

The three housing condition issues of lack of complete plumbing facilities, lack of complete kitchen facilities, and occupancy of more than one person per room are not significant issues within Cleveland, affecting only about 1% of households.

There are some issues in Cleveland related to households paying more than 30% of income for housing costs. These issues are discussed in more detail in other sections of the *Needs Assessment*.

NA-35 SUMMARY
PUBLIC HOUSING

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.

In 2014, there were 14,565 **Housing Choice Voucher Program (HCVP)** vouchers in use in Cuyahoga County, representing 6.9% of all renter-occupied units. Of that total, 6,933 vouchers were in use within Cleveland, representing 48% of all HCVP vouchers, or 7.4% of all renter-occupied units.

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.

Cleveland MHA continues to implement the Voluntary Compliance Agreement with HUD to make Public Housing units (5%), offices, common areas, and sites fully accessible by UFAS standards for persons with disabilities.

NA-40 SUMMARY
HOMELESS NEEDS

The Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services (OHS) collects data on the extent and nature of homelessness in Cuyahoga County through the Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Continuum of Care (CoC) providers at emergency shelters, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing facilities utilizing the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). Additionally, the OHS/CoC conducts the annual Point-in-Time (PIT) count, in accordance with HUD standards. It is estimated that about 2,100 persons experience homelessness on any given night; about 10,000 persons experience homelessness each year; and about 5,000 persons – both individuals and families – lose their housing and become homeless each year. The homeless include chronically homeless individuals and families, children, and veterans, as well as victims of domestic violence and human trafficking who are homeless. Almost 70% of homeless persons are Black or African American, and about 30% 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 victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual

assault, and stalking. Persons in all these categories live in Cleveland and have housing and supportive service needs.

NA-50 SUMMARY
NON-HOUSING COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT NEEDS

Cleveland, with its older neighborhoods, has an ongoing need to maintain **public facilities**, infrastructure, and neighborhood **public improvements**, as well as address the elevated level of **public** (social) **service** needs within the community. The City regularly undertakes an assessment of public facilities, infrastructure, and public improvement needs and maintains an updated Five Year Capital Improvement Program. A portion of Community Development Block Grant funds are spent on public facilities, infrastructure, and neighborhood public improvements. HUD funds are used to the maximum allowable limit to support public (social) service efforts.

The City also provides its Emergency Solutions Grant funds to the Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services, a portion of which may be used to assist with the cost of operating emergency shelters.

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

Summary of Housing Needs

In 1950, Cleveland-population 914,808-was the 7th largest city in the country. Facilitated by a network of Federal and state funded highways, extensive new housing construction in the suburbs, racial tensions, and concerns about public schools and safety, residents moved out. Between 1950 and 1990 the city lost almost 45% of its population. Population decline slowed in the 1990's, however, data from HUD mandated tables show that since 2000 Cleveland lost an additional 16% of its population, 21% of its households, and 1% of its housing units ***(Maps-Population Change/Change by Age Group)***. Percentage changes differ by Census Tract, with much of the east side seeing significant losses and Downtown and the Homeownership Zone in Central seeing substantial growth. As of the 2008-12 ACS, Cleveland contains 403,163 persons, 169,665 households, and 216,726 housing units ***(Tables 5 and MA 29)***.

Cleveland was particularly hard hit by the Great Recession. Poverty rates continue to increase (24% in 2000/34% in 2008-12) and are much higher than Cuyahoga County's rates (13% in 2000/18% in 2008-12). Unemployment, shown as almost 20% on the *HUD CPD Maps Report-Economic Context* table, has increased, particularly on the east side. Median income remains low at $26,556 compared to the county at $43,861 (2008-12 ACS). Percentages differ significantly by Census Tract ***(Maps-Poverty Rate, Unemployment, Median Household Income, and Change in Median Household Income)***.

HUD calculates the percentage of households with incomes that are at least 80% below the (HUD) Area Median Family Income (HAMFI/AMFI), currently $66,100. While 67% of all Cleveland households had incomes that were 0-80% of the HAMFI, this varied depending on household type. Of the total household by household type: 70% (32,840 households) contained at least one person 62 years or older; 81% (18,910 households) had one or more children six years or younger; 70% (7,055 households) were large family households; and 62% (39,260 households) were small family households ***(Table 6)***.

HUD considers substandard housing condition, overcrowding, and cost burden (housing affordability), to be serious housing problems. In Cleveland, cost burden is the most prevalent housing problem, particularly among low income households. The 2008-12 ACS for Cleveland shows the median contract rent as $496 and the median housing value as $84,300 ***(MA Table 31)***. Data displayed by Census Tract on ***Maps-Median Contract Rent and Median Home Value*** show the disparity of rents and housing values among Cleveland neighborhoods.

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

Of the 68,750 households with a cost burden greater than **30%** of income, 65% (44,355 households) were renters and 35% (24,395 households) were owners. Of those households, 65,815 households had

incomes that were 0-80% of HAMFI (34,250 households had incomes of 0-30% HAMFI, 19,970 households had incomes of 30-50% HAMFI, and 11,595 households had incomes of 50-80% HAMFI). There were 37,180 households with incomes that were 0-80% of HAMFI and had a cost burden of greater than **50%** of their income (28,100 households had incomes of 0-30% HAMFI, 7,345 households had incomes of 30-50% HAMFI, and 1,735 households had incomes of 50-80% HAMFI).

There were 44,080 **renter** households with incomes that were 0-80% of HAMFI and had a cost burden of greater than **30%** of their income (26,690 households had incomes of 0-30% HAMFI, 12,765 households had incomes of 30-50% HAMFI, and 4,625 households had incomes of 50-80% HAMFI). There were 21,735 **owner** households with incomes that were 0-80% of HAMFI and had a cost burden of greater than **30%** of their income (7,560 households had incomes of 0-30% HAMFI, 7,205 households had incomes of 30-50% HAMFI, and 6,970 households had incomes of 50-80% HAMFI).

There were 26,390 **renter** households with incomes that were 0-80% of HAMFI and had a cost burden of greater than **50%** of their income (22,375 households had incomes of 0-30% HAMFI, 3,705 households had incomes of 30-50% HAMFI, and 310 households had incomes of 50-80% HAMFI). There were 10,790 **owner** households with incomes that were 0-80% of HAMFI and had a cost burden of greater than **50%** of their income (5,725 households had incomes of 0-30% HAMFI, 3,640 households had incomes of 30-50% HAMFI, and 1,425 households had incomes of 50-80% HAMFI).

Substandard housing, where the unit lacked complete plumbing or kitchen facilities, was uncommon, affecting a total of 3,155 households. ***Table 7*** shows that when it did occur, it affected renters (2,515 households) much more than owners (640 households). Of all households affected by substandard housing, 93% (2,940 households) had incomes that were 0-80% of HAMFI. While the Census definition does not capture the extent of repair needs, the age of housing is an indicator of condition. As shown in ***MA Table 36***, 92% of the housing stock was built before 1980; 65% was built before 1949. These homes are now at least 37 years old, requiring systems replacement and a significant rehabilitation investment. The year units were built in Cleveland varied considerably by Census Tract ***(Maps-Percent Rental Housing Built Before 1949 and 1980***).

In June 2015, the nonprofit Western Reserve Land Conservancy, in collaboration with the City of Cleveland, undertook a condition survey of more than 150,000 buildings in Cleveland, which clearly indicated that significant investment in the housing stock is needed ***(MA-20-Condition of Housing)***.

Less than 2% (2,210 households) of Cleveland's 169,665 households experienced overcrowding. Of the households who did, 77% were renters and 23% were owners. Of those households, 1,990 households had incomes that were 0-80% of HAMFI (985 households had incomes of 0-30% HAMFI, 545 households had incomes of 30-50% HAMFI, and 460 households had incomes of 50-80% HAMFI). Overcrowding was more prevalent for renter households at 0-80% HAMFI (1,585 households) than for owner households (405 households) ***(Tables 7 and 11)***. Single family households (1,635 households) experienced overcrowding much more frequently than all other household types (649 households). There were no

households with children present who experienced overcrowding for any income category listed ***(Table 12)***.

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

As shown in the *HUD CPD Maps Report-Housing Supply* table, there were 69,013 one-person households (41% of all households) in Cleveland. Of these households, 42,470 (46%) were renters and 26,543 (34%) were owners. 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. This is also the case for "non-households." The *HUD CPD Maps Report-Demographic* table shows that one-person (non-family) households generally have lower incomes and a high rate of poverty. The median income for one-person households was $19,212, and the poverty rate was 27%.

Table 9 shows that of all 22,510 one-person households with incomes at 0-80% AMI and a cost burden greater than **30%**, 77% (17,430 households) were renters and 23% (5,080 households) were owners. Of all one person **renter** households, 10,620 households had incomes of 0-30% AMI, 4,635 households had incomes of 30-50% AMI, and 2,175 households had incomes of 50-80% AMI. Of all one person **owner** households, 1,945 households had incomes of 0-30% AMI, 1,430 households had incomes of 30-50% AMI, and 1,705 households had incomes of 50-80% AMI. One-person renters, regardless of income category, were more impacted than one-person owners ***Graph-Cost Burden for One-Person Households, by Tenure.***

Table 10 shows that of all 13,840 one-person households with incomes at 0-80% AMI and a cost burden greater than **50%**, 79% (10,900 households) were renters and 21% (2,940 households) were owners. Of all one person **renter** households, 9,075 households had incomes of 0-30% AMI, 1,610 households had incomes of 30-50% AMI, and 215 households had incomes of 50-80% AMI. Of all one person **owner** households, 1,660 households had incomes of 0-30% AMI, 925 households had incomes of 30-50% AMI, and 355 households had incomes of 50-80% AMI. One-person renters, regardless of income category, were more impacted than one-person owners ***Graph-Cost Burden for One-Person Households, by Tenure.***

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

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

Elderly/Frail Elderly

About 28% of all households in Cleveland (47,040 households) have at least one person age 62 or over.

Frail elderly persons are defined by HUD as persons who require assistance with three or more activities of daily living (ADLs). Nationally, about 3.3% to 3.9% of persons age 65 and over need assistance with three or more ADLs (an estimated 1,617 to 1,910 Cleveland residents).

Persons with Mental Disabilities

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

Persons with Physical Disabilities

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

Persons with Developmental Disabilities

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

Persons with Alcohol or Other Drug Addiction

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

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

Victims of Domestic Violence

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

Dating Violence

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

Sexual Assault

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

Stalking

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

What are the most common housing problems?

As was stressed in Cleveland's 2011-2016 Consolidated Plan, Cleveland's most critical housing needs are a direct result of low incomes and poverty. A significant portion of the City's population cannot afford the cost of standard quality housing, even when an excessive percentage of income is being devoted to housing costs. While housing problems experienced by households in Cleveland also include substandard housing condition and overcrowding, cost burden (housing affordability) is the most prevalent housing problem, particularly among low income households.

While housing costs in Cleveland are more reasonable than in other parts of the country-median contract rent was $496 and median housing value was $84,300-the median income was just $26,556. ***Maps-Median Contract Rent, Median Home Value, and Median Household Income*** by Census Tract, show the disparity of rents, housing values, and incomes among Cleveland 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 ***Table 7***. Of the 80,465 households listed, 68,750 households (85%) had a cost burden greater than 30% of income. Of these, 44,355 households (65%) were **renter** households and 24,395 households (35%) were **owner** households.

For households with lower incomes, the cost of housing can pose a significant financial burden. Of the 68,750 households with a cost burden greater than **30%** of income, 65,815 households (44,080 **renter** households and 21,735 **owner** households) had incomes that were 0-80% of HAMFI. Of the 65,815 households with a cost burden greater than **30%** of income and had incomes that were 0-80% of HAMFI, 34,250 (50%) were **0-30%** HAMFI (26,690 renters and 7,560 owners), 19,970 (29%) were **30-50%** HAMFI (12,765 renters and 7,205 owners), and 11,595 (17%) were **50-80%** HAMFI (4,625 renters and 6,970 owners).

Of the 68,750 households with a cost burden greater than **50%** of income, 37,180 households (26,390 **renter** households and 10,790 **owner** households) had incomes that were 0-80% of HAMFI. Of the 37,180 households with a cost burden greater than **50%** of income and had incomes that were 0-80% of HAMFI, 28,100 (75%) were **0-30%** HAMFI (22,375 renters and 5,725 owners), 7,345 (20%) were **30-50%** HAMFI (3,705 renters and 3,640 owners), and 1,735 (5%) were **50-80%** HAMFI (310 renters and 1,425 owners).

For homeless persons or those at-risk of homelessness, the most significant problem remains the lack of affordable housing. This problem has been compounded by decreases in housing subsidies available through the Housing Choice Voucher Program (HCVP). Cuyahoga MHA's August 2015 lottery for the HCVP created a new waiting list of 10,000 names.

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

Low income households with incomes that were 0-80% of AMI, particularly low-income small related households (renters and owners), the elderly (owners), and other (single-person) households (renters and owners) experienced the greatest cost burden at both the greater than 30% and greater than 50% of AMI income levels. ***Table 9*** shows that 68,599 households with incomes at 0-80% AMI have a cost burden greater than 30%. Of these, 25,540 (37%) are small related households, 4,410 (6%) are large related households, 16,139 (24%) are elderly households, and 22,510 (33%) are other households.

Small Related Households

Table 9 shows that of the 25,540 small related households with incomes at 0-80% AMI and a cost burden greater than **30%**, 72% (18,475 households) were renters and 28% (7,065 households) were owners. Of all **renter** households, 10,800 households had incomes of 0-30% AMI, 5,710 households had incomes of 30-50% AMI, and 1,965 households had incomes of 50-80% AMI. Of all **owner** households, 1,900 households had incomes of 0-30% AMI, 2,185 households had incomes of 30-50% AMI, and 2,980 households had incomes of 50-80% AMI. Renters, regardless of income category, were more impacted than owners ***Graph-Cost Burden for Small Related Households, by Tenure.***

Table 10 shows that of the 14,325 small related households with incomes at 0-80% AMI and a cost burden greater than **50%**, 77% (11,020 households) were renters and 23% (3,305 households) were owners. Of all **renter** households, 9,435 households had incomes of 0-30% AMI, 1,470 households had

incomes of 30-50% AMI, and 115 households had incomes of 50-80% AMI. Of all **owner** households, 1,560 households had incomes of 0-30% AMI, 1,180 households had incomes of 30-50% AMI, and 565 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 ***Graph-Cost Burden for Small Related Households, by Tenure.***

Elderly Households

Table 9 shows that of all 16,139 elderly households with incomes at 0-80% AMI and a cost burden greater than **30%**, 46% (7,374 households) were renters and 54% (8,765 households) were owners. Of all **renter** households, 4,715 households had incomes of 0-30% AMI, 2,025 households had incomes of 30-50% AMI, and 634 households had incomes of 50-80% AMI. Of all **owner** households, 3,440 households had incomes of 0-30% AMI, 3,405 households had incomes of 30-50% AMI, and 1,920 households had incomes of 50-80% AMI. Elderly renters with incomes at 0-30% were more impacted than elderly owners, while at 30-50% and 50-80% AMI elderly owners were more impacted than elderly renters ***Graph-Cost Burden for Elderly Households, by Tenure.***

Table 10 shows that of all 8,264 elderly households with incomes at 0-80% AMI and a cost burden greater than **50%**, 49% (4,014 households) were renters and 51% (4,250 households) were owners. Of all **renter** households, 3,310 households had incomes of 0-30% AMI, 665 households had incomes of 30-50% AMI, and 39 households had incomes of 50-80% AMI. Of all **owner** households, 2,250 households had incomes of 0-30% AMI, 1,515 households had incomes of 30-50% AMI, and 485 households had incomes of 50-80% AMI. Elderly renters with incomes at 0-30% were more impacted than elderly owners, while at 30-50% and 50-80% AMI elderly owners were more impacted than elderly renters ***Graph-Cost Burden for Elderly Households, by Tenure.***

Other (single-person) Households

This household type in need of housing assistance was discussed in the question: **Describe the number and type of single person households in need of housing assistance**.

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

Low-Income Individuals and Families with Children

Poverty and a lack of affordable housing continue to put low-income individuals and families with children at-risk of homelessness. Efforts to provide assistance to those groups, both in terms of housing referrals and social services, have been an ongoing undertaking of local government agencies, faith-

based groups, and non-profit organizations in Cleveland and 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.

HUD CPD Maps Report-Demographics table showed that in the last 12 months, 25,880 families (containing an aggregate of 96,935 persons) were in poverty in Cleveland. Of those families, 81% (21,077 families) were renters and 19% (4,803 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 29,950 family households with children who had incomes that were 0-80% AMI and a cost burden of **greater than 30%**, 82% (24,455 households) were extremely low- or low-income households with incomes that were 0-50% of AMI. While the majority of these households were renters (19,530 households), over 16% were owners (4,925 households) ***Table 9***.

Of the 16,795 family households with children who had incomes that were 0-80% AMI and a cost burden of **greater than 50%**, 96% (16,075 households) were extremely low- or low-income households with incomes that were 0-50% of AMI. While the majority of these households were renters (12,800 households), over 19% were owners (3,275 households) ***Table 10***.

The Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Continuum of Care (CoC) reported in the *2015 Point in Time Survey* that there were 111 homeless households with children (99 households: 237 children under age 18 in emergency shelter and 12 households: 31 children under age 18 in Transitional Housing). There were no unsheltered homeless households with children. The CoC reported in the *2015 Annual Homeless Assessment Report* that 1,761 persons in families (adults and children) were homeless between October 1, 2014 and September 30, 2015. The CoC also estimated that 880 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. Because of limited funds however, RRH assistance is only provided to households with children. Formerly homeless families who are currently receiving rapid re-housing assistance and are nearing the termination of that assistance are provided with as much support as possible.

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

recertify the family for assistance for an additional 3 months. If a family has significant employment barriers, RRH funds may be used to bridge the household to a permanent housing subsidy rather than have the family return to shelter.

Unfortunately, there are 111 families with children in the shelter system at any point, with case management capacity for about 60 families at a time, so there are simply not enough RRH resources to extend case management beyond the required time periods of financial assistance. RRH case managers make every effort to determine the stability of the household prior to terminating rent assistance. Families are made aware that they may contact their RRH case manager or their shelter case manager if additional assistance is needed to avoid returning to shelter.

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

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

Persons in Poverty-34% (132,844 persons) (1)

Families with Children in Poverty-73% (96,935 persons) (1)

Low and Extremely Low Income Households-48% (81,275 households) (2)

Unemployed-19.5% (36,321 persons age 16 or older) (1)

Cost Burden >30% AMI-64% (68,599 households) (3)

Cost Burden >50% AMI-36% (38,899 households) (4)

Persons "doubling-up" in Housing with Family/Friends-10% of persons in poverty (13,284 persons) (7)

Renters with Evictions Pending-24,000 per year (8)

Persons living in Cleveland whose Homes are At-Risk of Foreclosure-3,540 unduplicated residential mortgage foreclosure filings-2012/35% of filings countywide (9)

Housing Condition Issues-45% (76,094 housing units with 1 or more conditions) (6)

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

Frail Elderly-1,617 to 1,910 persons

Mental Illness-12,117 persons (moderate) and 54,400 persons (severe)

Physical Disabilities-15,317 persons (moderate) and 23,897 persons (severe)

Developmental Disabilities-5,105 persons (moderate) and 6,862 persons (severe)

Alcohol/Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse Issues-91,912 persons (alcohol dependence or abuse issues) and 36,227 persons (illicit drug dependence or abuse issues)

Persons without Health Insurance-16% (61,538 uninsured persons) (10)

Youth who have Aged-Out of Foster Care-148 youth in 2015 (11)

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

Victims of Domestic Violence-In Ohio-64,531 calls-34,969 arrests-1,914/38 fatalities in 2013 (13)

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

Older Adults with Low or Extremely Low Incomes-14% (23,100 elderly households) (2)

Recent Immigrants-5,667 persons 2014 (15)

Persons with Previous Episodes of Homelessness-A study of shelter usage was undertaken at Case Western Reserve University's Mandel School of Applied Social Sciences, Center on Urban Poverty and Community Development in 2009 using OHS's HMIS data. They found that about "5.5% stayed three or more times in shelter (usually emergency shelter) in a 3 year period" and OHS 2015 Point in Time Count-217 persons.

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

Living in a Condemned Property-No estimate

Sources:

(1) CPD Maps

HUD NA 10:

(2) Table 6

(3) Table 9

(4) Table 10

(5) HUD NA-45

(6) HUD MA 20, Table 35

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

(8) Cleveland Tenants Organization http://www.clevelandtenants.org/news/2015/11/09/same-number-new-home-local-rental-advocacy-group-still-a-phone-call-away

(9) Thriving Communities Institute, based on data extracted from NEOCANDO (Case Western Reserve University), September 2013.

(10) ACS, 2013, S2701

(11) Public Children Services Association of Ohio Fact Book-
http://www.pcsao.org/PCSAOFactbook/12thEdition.html

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

(13) Ohio Domestic Violence Network http://www.odvn.org/and National Coalition Against Domestic Violence in Ohio

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

(15) Ohio Research Office, a State Affiliate of the U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 County Migration Patterns, In Migration, December 2014 https://development.ohio.gov/reports/reports_pop_est.htm.

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.

Many of the residents living in Cleveland are negatively affected by at least some of these factors. Additionally, 67% of all households (112,460 households) in Cleveland have incomes that are 0-80% of HAMFI ***(Table 6)***. Almost two-thirds of those low- and moderate-income households (68,599 households) are paying more than 30% of their gross monthly income for housing costs and over one-third (38,899 households) are paying more than 50% of their gross monthly income for housing costs ***(Tables 9 and 10)***. Food, transportation, healthcare, utilities and other costs reduce disposable income and the ability to save, and thus make the households vulnerable to eviction and homelessness if their income is suddenly reduced for any reason (e.g., job loss, cut in work hours or government benefits) or they encounter an unexpected expense (e.g., medical emergency or a major house or car repair) or experience serious illness and cannot work.

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

Demographics

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2012	% Change
Population	478,403	403,163	-16%
Households	215,856	169,665	-21%
Median Income	$25,928.00	$27,470.00	6%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2008-2012 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households *	51,080	30,195	31,185	14,705	40,785
Small Family Households *	16,660	10,555	12,045	5,640	18,360
Large Family Households *	3,155	1,755	2,145	1,005	1,990
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	7,170	5,575	5,860	3,020	6,815
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	5,330	5,025	3,880	1,445	2,920
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger *	9,920	4,865	4,125	1,530	2,920
* the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI					

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2008-2012 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	1,310	500	630	75	2,515	130	185	185	140	640
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	220	115	215	15	565	30	0	45	35	110
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	680	310	45	95	1,130	55	120	155	75	405
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	22,375	3,705	310	20	26,410	5,725	3,640	1,425	200	10,990
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	4,315	9,060	4,315	255	17,945	1,835	3,565	5,545	2,460	13,405
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	5,550	0	0	0	5,550	800	0	0	0	800

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data Source: 2008-2012 CHAS

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	**>30-50% AMI**	**>50-80% AMI**	**>80-100% AMI**	**Total**	**0-30% AMI**	**>30-50% AMI**	**>50-80% AMI**	**>80-100% AMI**	**Total**
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	24,585	4,635	1,200	205	30,625	5,940	3,940	1,805	455	12,140
Having none of four housing problems	10,960	13,855	13,980	5,360	44,155	3,240	7,770	14,195	8,680	33,885
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	5,550	0	0	0	5,550	800	0	0	0	800

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data Source: 2008-2012 CHAS

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	**>30-50% AMI**	**>50-80% AMI**	**Total**	**0-30% AMI**	**>30-50% AMI**	**>50-80% AMI**	**Total**
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	10,800	5,710	1,965	18,475	1,900	2,185	2,980	7,065
Large Related	2,040	980	60	3,080	450	390	490	1,330
Elderly	4,715	2,025	634	7,374	3,440	3,405	1,920	8,765
Other	10,620	4,635	2,175	17,430	1,945	1,430	1,705	5,080
Total need by income	28,175	13,350	4,834	46,359	7,735	7,410	7,095	22,240

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data Source: 2008-2012 CHAS

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	9,435	1,470	115	11,020	1,560	1,180	565	3,305
Large Related	1,735	160	0	1,895	380	155	40	575
Elderly	3,310	665	39	4,014	2,250	1,515	485	4,250
Other	9,075	1,610	215	10,900	1,660	925	355	2,940
Total need by income	23,555	3,905	369	27,829	5,850	3,775	1,445	11,070

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data Source: 2008-2012 CHAS

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	765	375	170	85	1,395	45	60	100	35	240
Multiple, unrelated family households	140	59	0	25	224	40	60	100	70	270
Other, non-family households	25	0	130	0	155	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	930	434	300	110	1,774	85	120	200	105	510

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

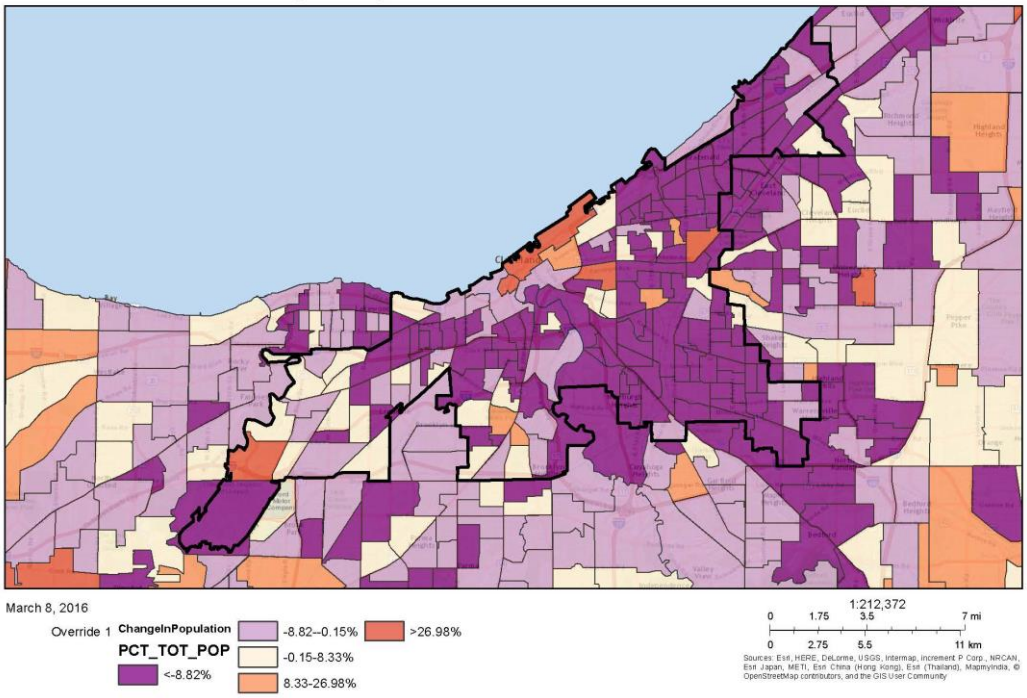
Data Source: 2008-2012 CHAS

	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

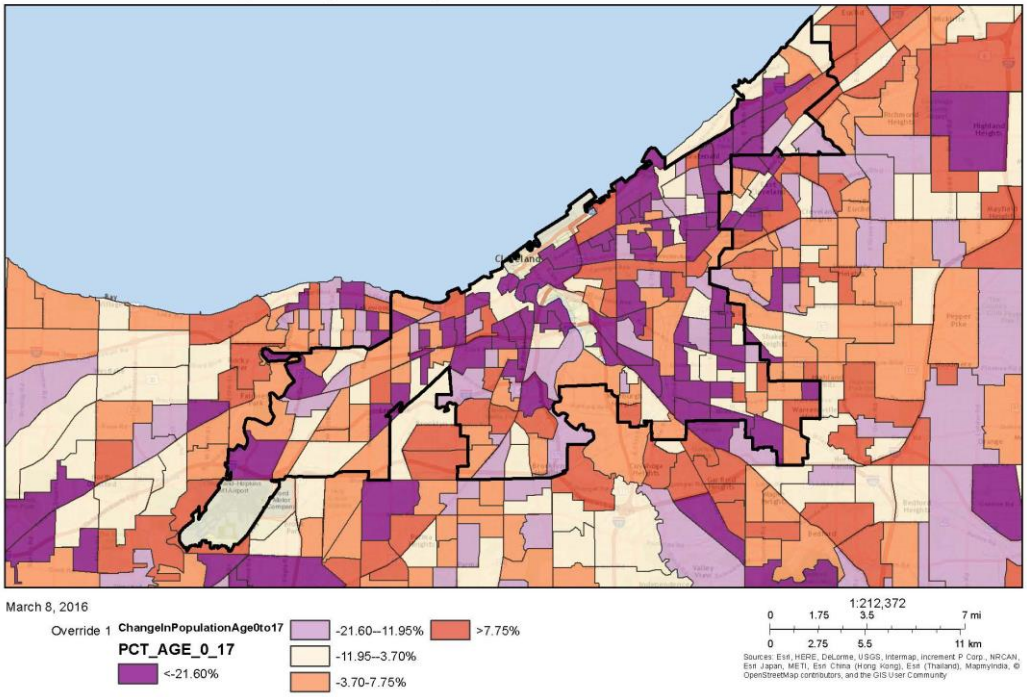
Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source Comments:

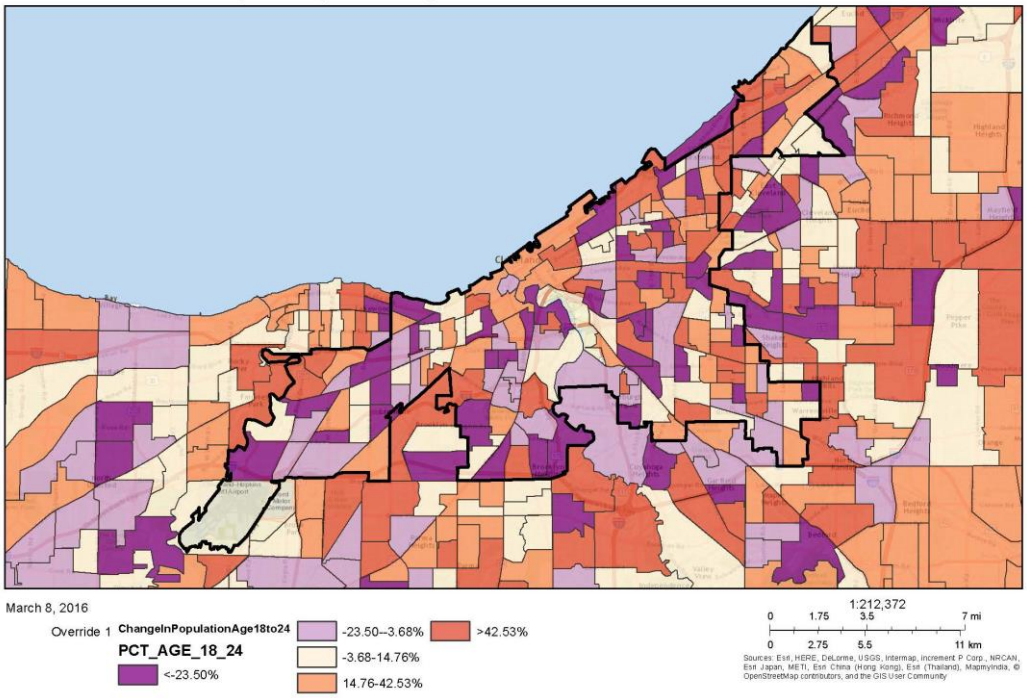
Change in Population - Cleveland Consolidated Plan



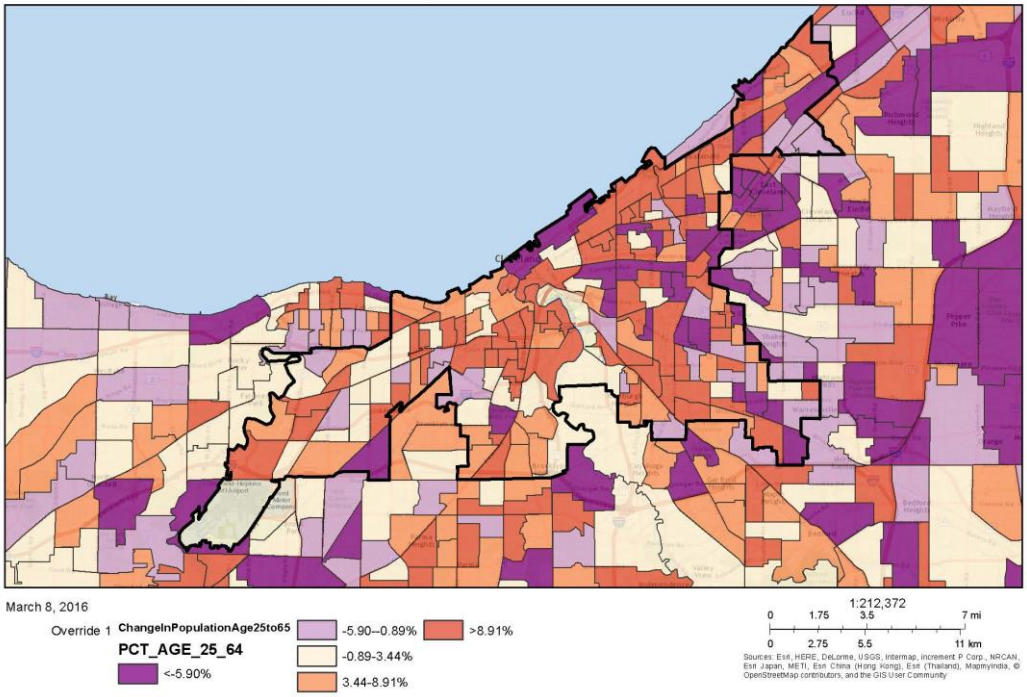
Change in Population Age 0-17 - Cleveland Consolidated Plan



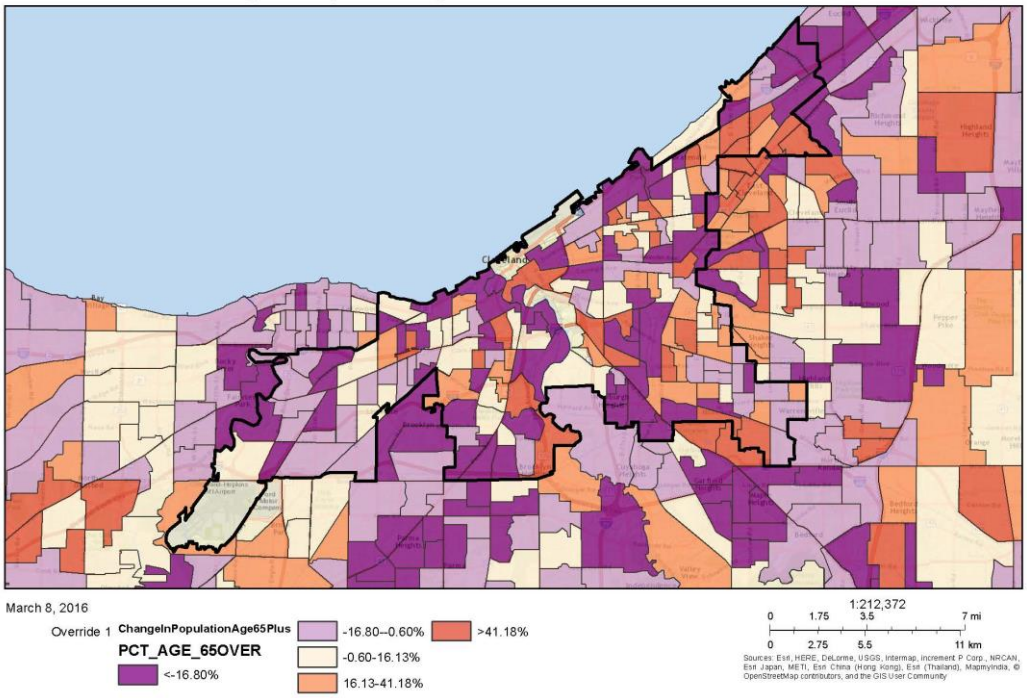
Change in Population Age 18-24 - Cleveland Consolidated Plan



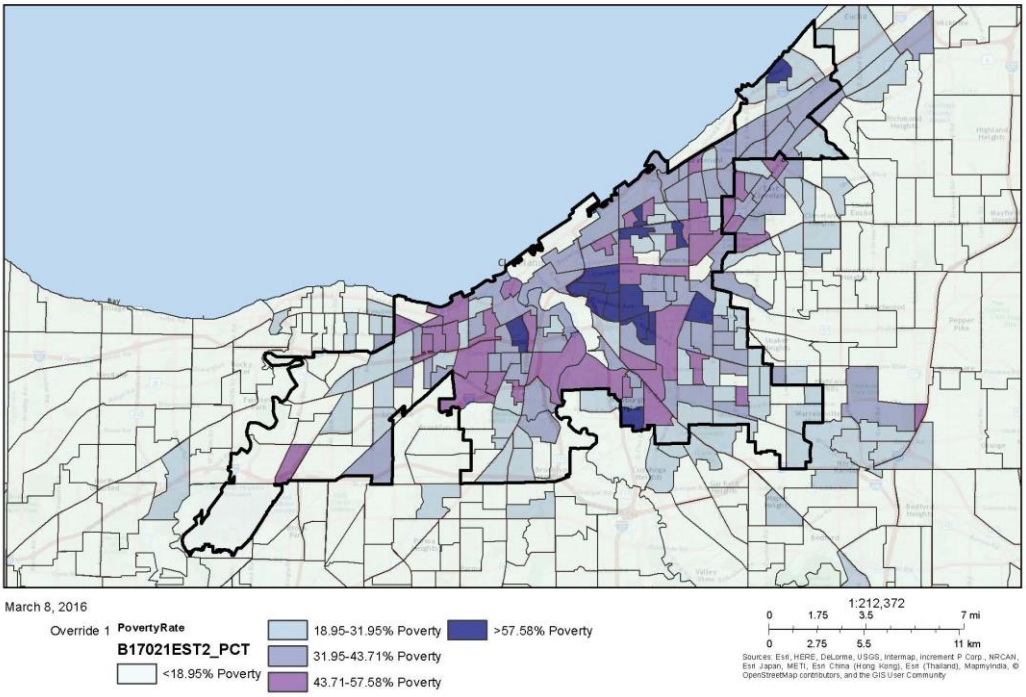
Change in Population Age 25-65 - Cleveland Consolidated Plan



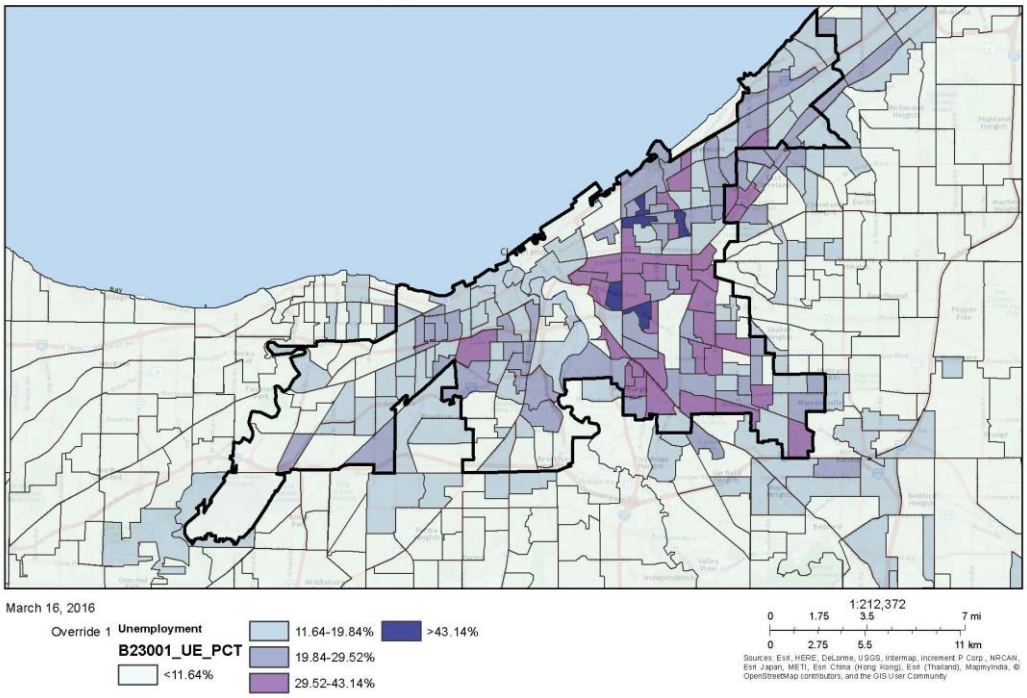
Change in Population Age 65+ - Cleveland Consolidated Plan



Poverty Rate - Cleveland Consolidated Plan



Percent Unemployment - Cleveland Consolidated Plan



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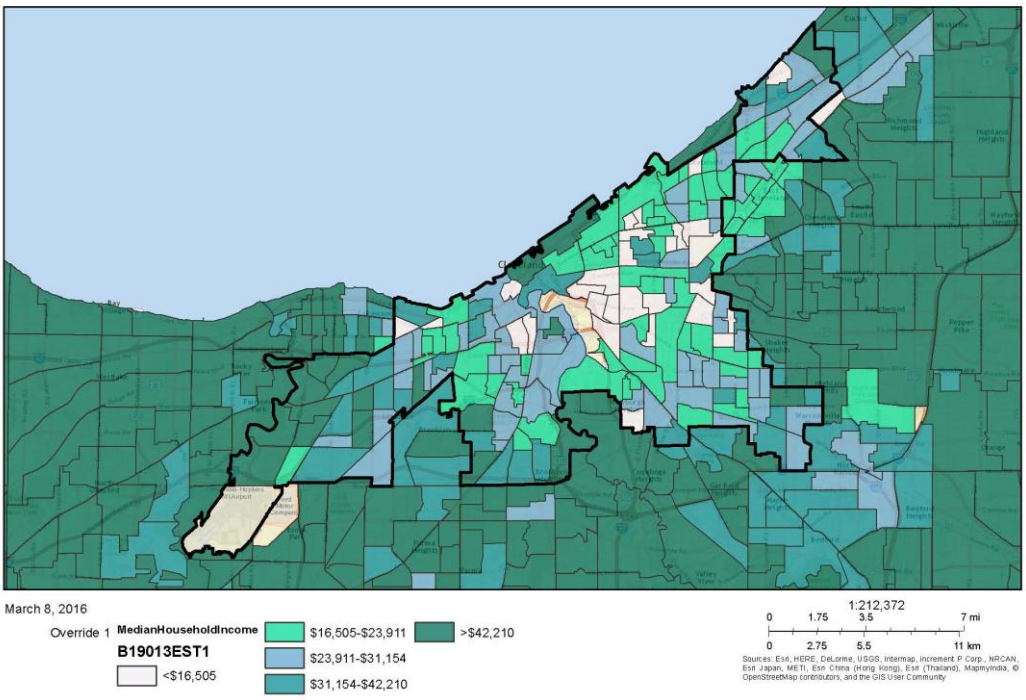
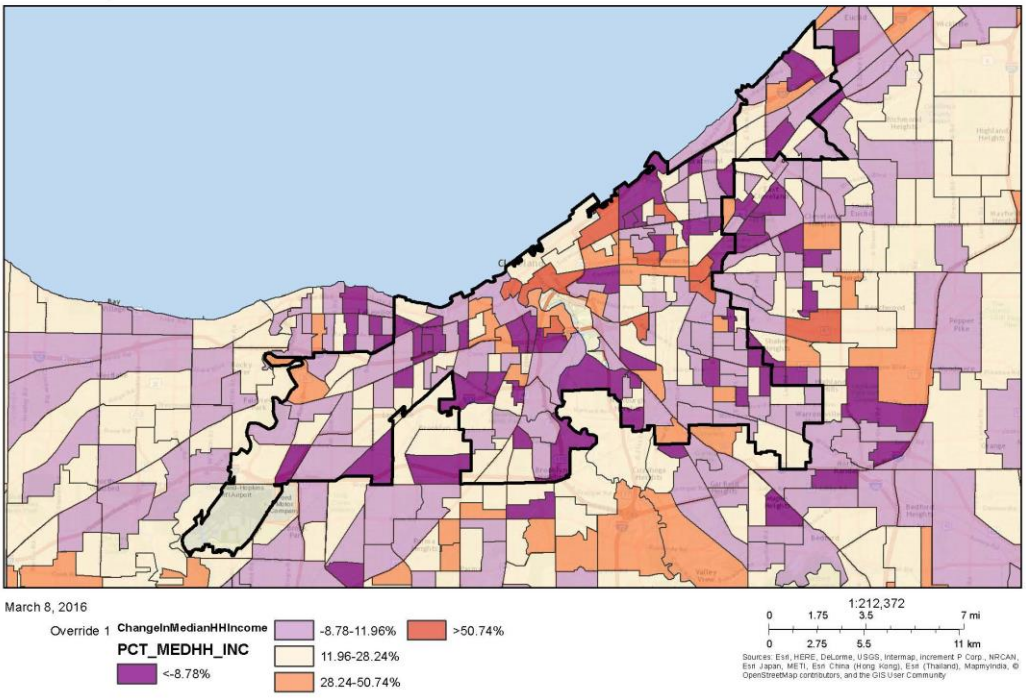
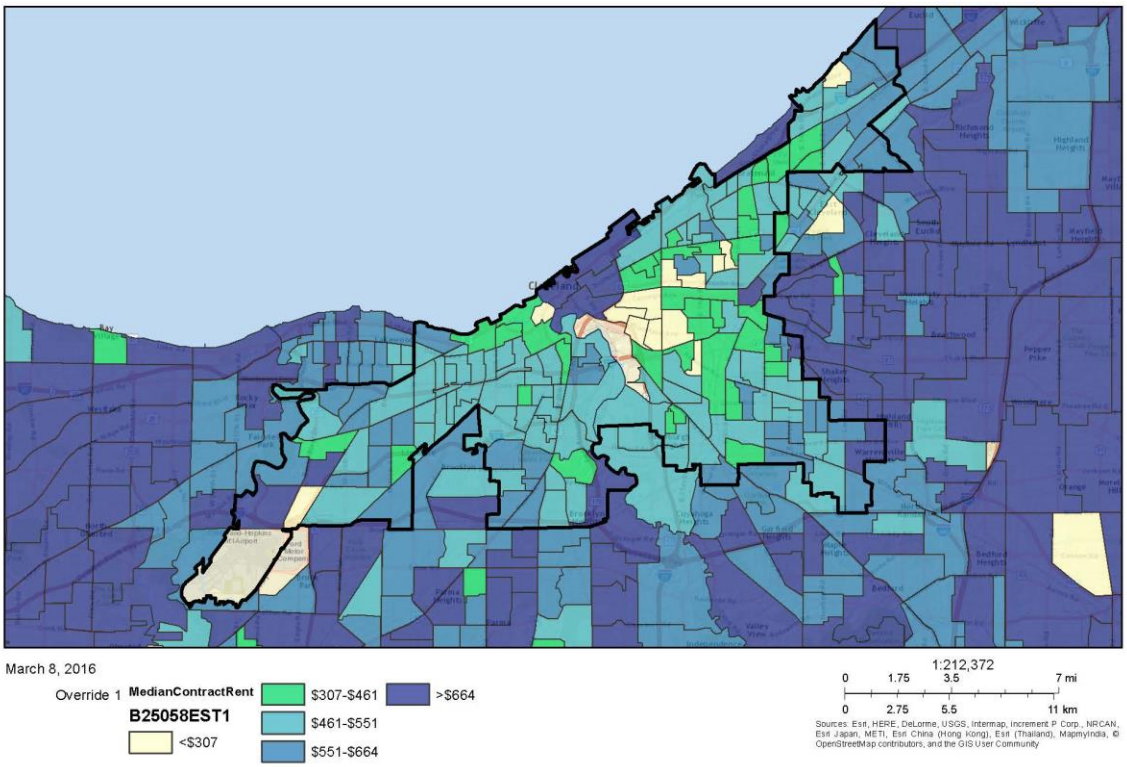
Median Household Income - Cleveland Consolidated Plan



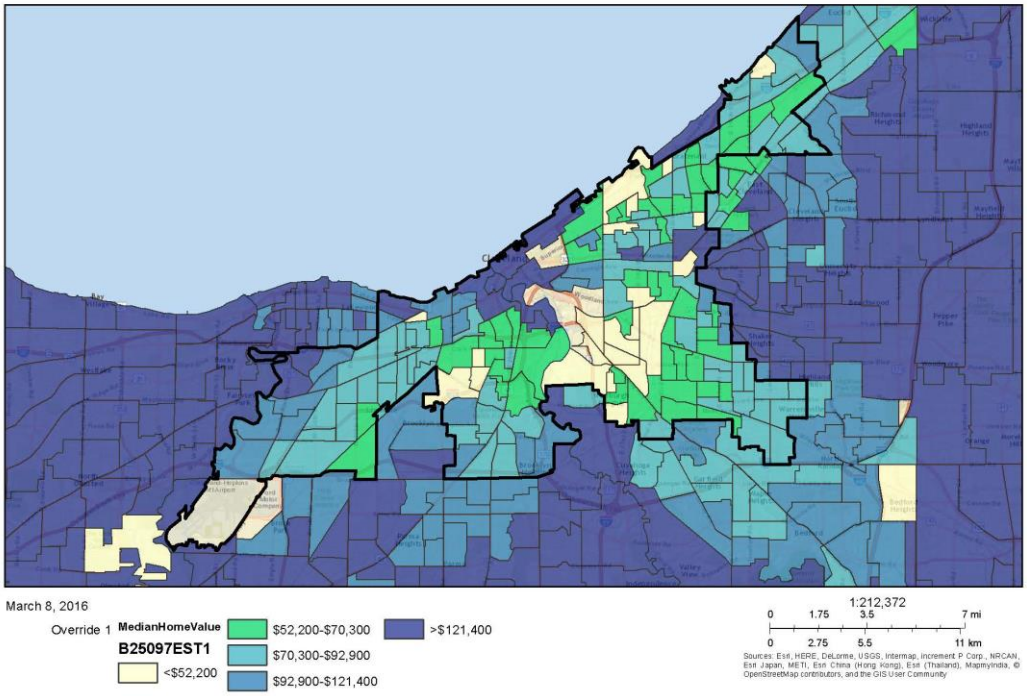
Change in Median Household Income, 2000 to 2008-2012 - Cleveland Consolidated Plan



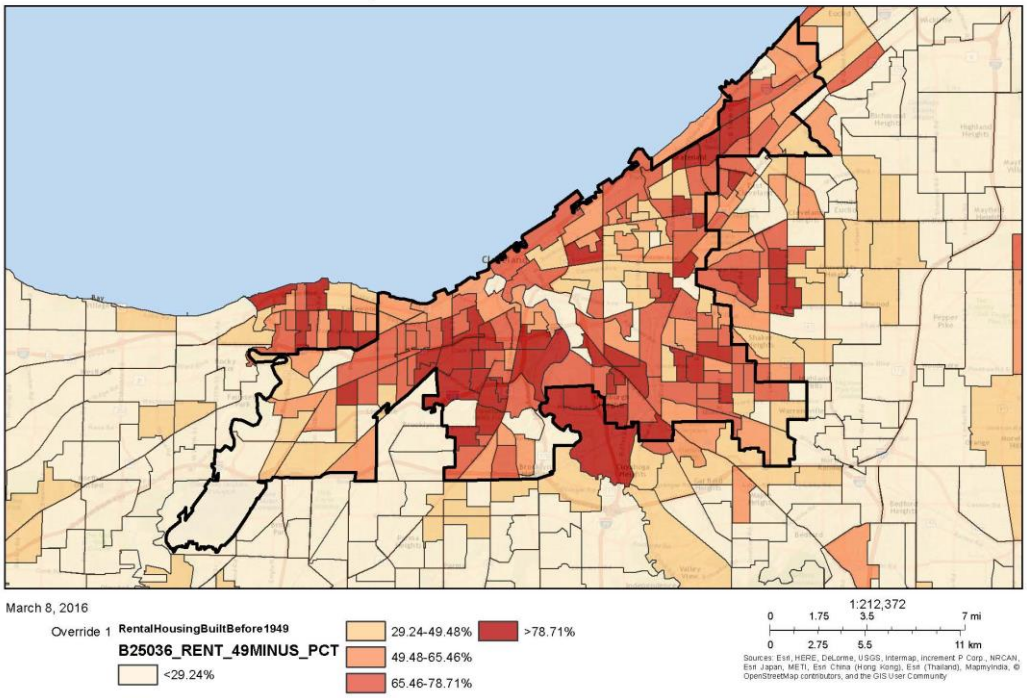
Median Contract Rent - Cleveland Consolidated Plan



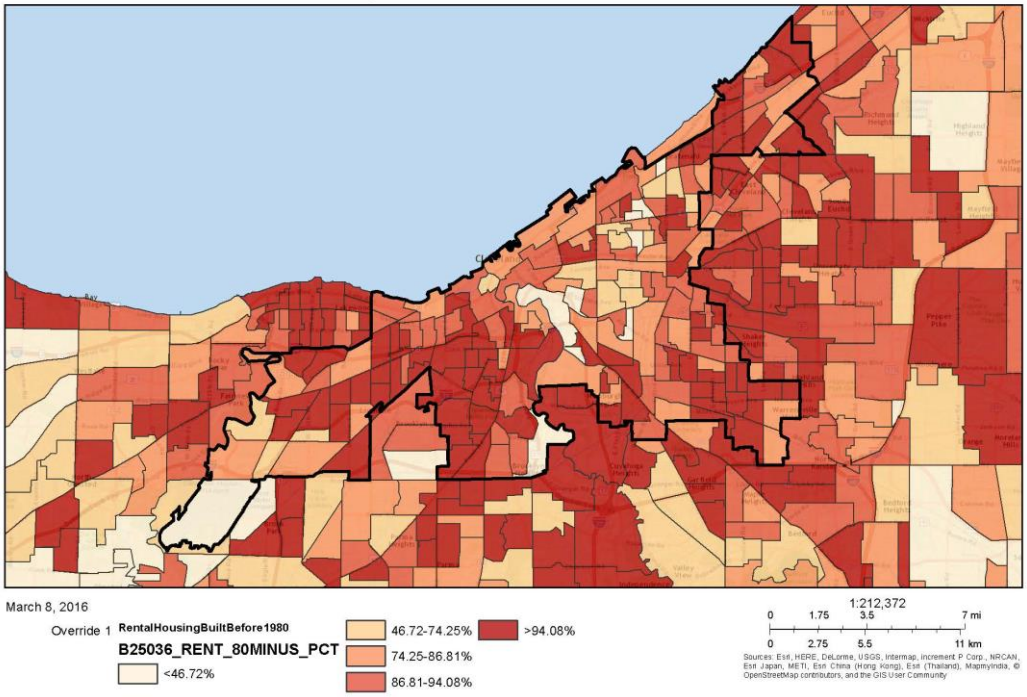
Median Home Value - Cleveland Consolidated Plan

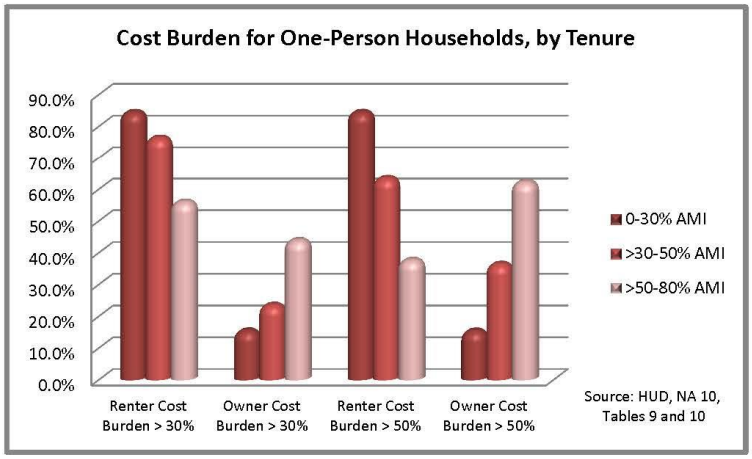


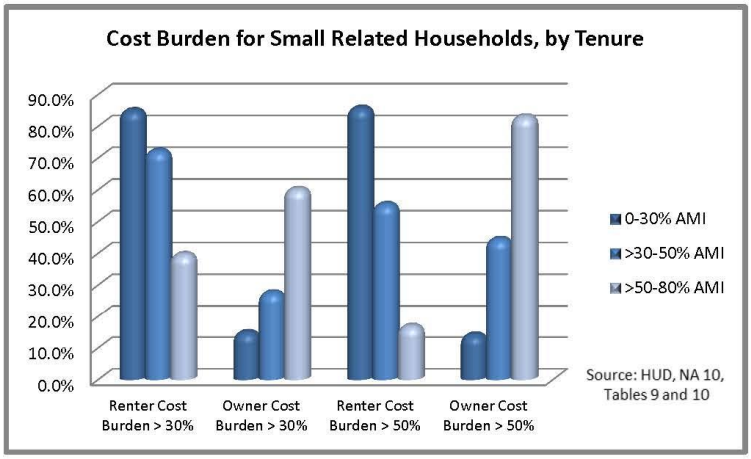
Percent Rental Housing Built Before 1949 - Cleveland Consolidated Plan

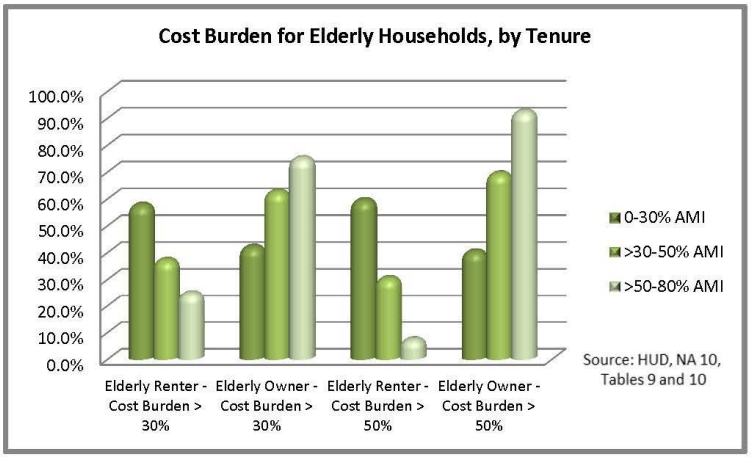


Percent Rental Housing Built Before 1980 - Cleveland Consolidated Plan




Cost Burden for One-Person Households, by Tenure
90.0%
80.0%
70.0%
60.0%
50.0%
40.0%
30.0%
20.0%
10.0%
0.0%
Renter Cost Burden > 30%
Owner Cost Burden > 30%
Renter Cost Burden > 50%
Owner Cost Burden > 50%
0-30% AMI
>30-50% AMI
>50-80% AMI
Source: HUD, NA 10, Tables 9 and 10


Cost Burden for Small Related Households, by Tenure
90.0%
80.0%
70.0%
60.0%
50.0%
40.0%
30.0%
20.0%
10.0%
0.0%
Renter Cost Burden > 30%
Owner Cost Burden > 30%
Renter Cost Burden > 50%
Owner Cost Burden > 50%
0-30% AMI
>30-50% AMI
>50-80% AMI
Source: HUD, NA 10, Tables 9 and 10


Cost Burden for Elderly Households, by Tenure
100.0%
90.0%
80.0%
70.0%
60.0%
50.0%
40.0%
30.0%
20.0%
10.0%
0.0%
Elderly Renter - Cost Burden > 30%
Elderly Owner - Cost Burden > 30%
Elderly Renter - Cost Burden > 50%
Elderly Owner - Cost Burden > 50%
0-30% AMI
>30-50% AMI
>50-80% AMI
Source: HUD, NA 10, Tables 9 and 10

NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems – 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	34,885	7,885	6,015
White	9,320	1,925	1,275
Black / African American	21,805	5,110	4,165
Asian	295	65	225
American Indian, Alaska Native	70	15	35
Pacific Islander	0	0	30
Hispanic	2,945	725	275

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2008-2012 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	20,780	8,245	0
White	6,320	3,145	0
Black / African American	12,205	4,450	0
Asian	170	115	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	30	15	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,745	400	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2008-2012 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	13,670	18,060	0
White	5,270	7,230	0
Black / African American	6,865	8,950	0
Asian	250	155	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	30	50	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,125	1,405	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2008-2012 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	3,725	11,445	0
White	1,405	5,110	0
Black / African American	2,020	5,175	0
Asian	40	235	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	10	0
Pacific Islander	10	0	0
Hispanic	200	765	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2008-2012 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%

Discussion

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

50% - 80% of Area Median Income: Asian – 18.65% above the jurisdiction as a whole.

The individual income category result represents 0.67% (405) of all households (60,530) 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 City of Cleveland ***(see MA – 20, Condition of Housing)***. These issues affect only about 2% of households. There are some issues in Cleveland related to households paying more than 50% of income for housing costs. These issues are discussed in more detail in other sections of the ***Needs Assessment***.

NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems – 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	29,485	13,285	6,015
White	7,705	3,540	1,275
Black / African American	18,520	8,395	4,165
Asian	215	145	225
American Indian, Alaska Native	70	15	35
Pacific Islander	0	0	30
Hispanic	2,575	1,095	275

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2008-2012 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	8,975	20,050	0
White	2,805	6,665	0
Black / African American	5,095	11,555	0
Asian	95	190	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	10	35	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	860	1,285	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2008-2012 CHAS

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	3,145	28,580	0
White	1,245	11,255	0
Black / African American	1,500	14,315	0
Asian	90	315	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	10	75	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	265	2,265	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2008-2012 CHAS

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	740	14,430	0
White	265	6,250	0
Black / African American	390	6,805	0
Asian	10	265	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	10	0
Pacific Islander	10	0	0
Hispanic	50	915	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2008-2012 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%

Discussion

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

50% - 80% of Area Median income: Asian – 12.31% above the jurisdiction as a whole.

The individual income category result represents 0.64% (405) of all households (63,060) 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 City of Cleveland ***(see MA – 20, Condition of Housing)***. These issues affect only about 2% of households. There are some issues in Cleveland related to households paying more than 50% of income for housing costs. These issues are discussed in more detail in other sections of the ***Needs Assessment***.

NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens – 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	86,920	33,680	38,635	6,619
White	40,680	11,595	10,870	1,300
Black / African American	38,435	18,665	24,025	4,790
Asian	1,600	470	255	185
American Indian, Alaska Native	280	60	110	19
Pacific Islander	45	0	0	20
Hispanic	5,880	2,890	3,375	305

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:
2008-12 CHAS Data Book, Table 9

Data Source Comments: Table data researched, corrected, and re-entered due to data error in HUD-prepopulated table (<=30% column).

Discussion:

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

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?

Sections NA-15 and NA-20 identified two instances in which a specific racial or ethnic group at a given income level experienced housing problems at a disproportionate need greater than the need of all households in the income level. Both instances involved Asians, who accounted for less than 1% of all households in the respective income level, meaning that it did not represent a significant number of households.

Section NA-25 identified zero instances in which a specific racial or ethnic group at a given income level experienced a disproportionate housing cost burden problem 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 City of Cleveland ***(see MA – 20, Condition of Housing)***. The plumbing, kitchen, and occupancy issues affect only about 2% of households. There are some issues in the City of Cleveland related to households paying more than 30% of income for housing costs. These issues are discussed in more detail in other sections of the ***Needs Assessment***.

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

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

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

Although several neighborhoods in Cleveland have a higher percentage of Asian residents, it is not known where the several hundred households with housing problems live.

NA-35 Public Housing – 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 Cuyahoga County: Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority (Cuyahoga MHA) and the Parma Public Housing Agency (Parma PHA).

There are about 9,000 public housing units in Cuyahoga County. Almost all of the public housing developments in Cuyahoga County are in the City of Cleveland.

There are also about 14,000 tenant-based Housing Choice Voucher Program (HCVP) vouchers available in Cuyahoga County. These vouchers allow a household that qualifies for rental assistance to move into a housing unit of their choice. Countywide, about 11% of voucher holders are elderly (age 62 or higher) and about 27% of voucher holders are disabled families. In addition, about 88% of voucher holders countywide are Black/African American.

The **Map – V*oucher Concentration and Public Housing Developments*** shows the location of public housing developments, along with the percentage of households utilizing HCVP vouchers by census tract. HCVP use is spread throughout the City of Cleveland, with heavier usage on the City's southeast side, extending into adjacent first ring suburbs.

The accompanying ***Tables 22-25*** provided by HUD are not dated. Based on data received from the Cuyahoga MHA, as of September, 2014, the Cuyahoga MHA had 13,886 HCVP vouchers in use in Cuyahoga County. Based on data received from the Parma PHA, as of August, 2014, the Parma PHA had 679 HCVP vouchers in use in Cuyahoga County. Together, the 14,565 vouchers represented 6.9% of all renter-occupied housing units countywide. Of that total, 6,933 vouchers were within Cleveland, representing 47.6% of all HCVP vouchers, or 7.4% of all renter-occupied units in Cleveland **(Table – *HCVP Program, Cleveland, Selected Communities, and Cuyahoga County*)**.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cleveland MHA's Public Housing Authority Annual Plan for Fiscal Year 2016 had a stated objective to: complete implementation of the Voluntary Compliance Agreement with HUD to make Public Housing units (5%), offices, common areas, and sites fully accessible by UFAS standards for persons with disabilities.

Most immediate needs of residents of Public Housing and Housing Choice voucher holders

Cuyahoga MHA

As of July, 2014, the waiting list for the HCVP program contained 7, 716 families **(Table-*Cuyahoga MHA HCVP Waiting List Characteristics, July, 2014*)**. In terms of demographic characteristics, 95% of the families have an income of 30% or less of Area Median Income, 91% of the families are minorities, and 90% of the families have children. These percentages are consistent with the characteristics of the waiting list in 2009. Cuyahoga MHA's August 2015 lottery for the HCVP created a new waiting list of 10,000 names, which is expected to last 3-5 years.

As of July, 2015, the waiting list for the Public Housing program contained 20,990 families. In terms of demographic characteristics, 80% of the families have an income of 30% or less of Area Median Income, 88% of the families are minorities, and 32% of the families have children. More than two-thirds of the applicants are seeking one-bedroom units, and another one-quarter are seeking two-bedroom units.

Parma PHA

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

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

Immediate Needs

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

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

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

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

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

Totals in Use

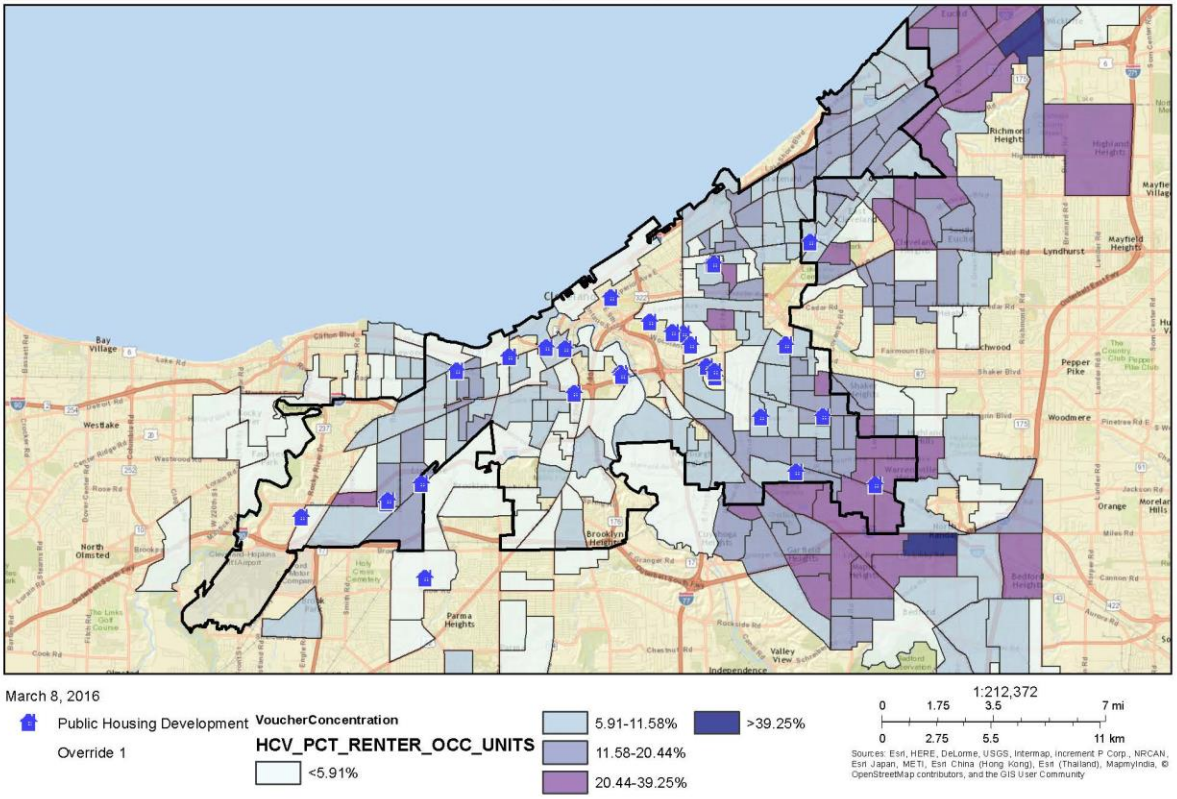
Program Type									
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	233	9,004	15,142	106	14,410	220	55	303

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

Voucher Concentration and Public Housing Developments - Cleveland Consolidated Plan



Housing Choice Voucher Program (HCVP)
Cleveland, Selected Communities, and Cuyahoga County
2014

Jurisdiction	Number of HCVP Vouchers (2014)			Percent of HCVP Vouchers in Cuyahoga County	Renter-Occupied Units (2010)	Percent of Total Renter-Occupied Units in Jurisdiction with HCVP Vouchers
	Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority	Parma Public Housing Agency	Total			
Cleveland	**6,639**	**294**	**6,933**	**47.6%**	**93,579**	**7.4%**
Cleveland Heights	731	18	749	5.1%	8,715	8.6%
East Cleveland	579	10	589	4.0%	5,503	10.7%
Euclid	2,033	73	2,106	14.5%	10,426	20.2%
Lakewood	400	12	412	2.8%	14,318	2.9%
Parma	119	62	181	1.2%	8,913	2.0%
Cuyahoga County Urban County	3,385	210	3,595	24.7%	209,874	1.7%
Maple Heights	730	33	763	5.2%	2,502	30.5%
Garfield Heights	621	25	646	4.4%	3,554	18.2%
Bedford Heights	419	12	431	3.0%	2,502	17.2%
Shaker Heights	270	8	278	1.9%	4,271	6.5%
Warrensville Heights	244	8	252	1.7%	3,425	7.4%
South Euclid	240	9	249	1.7%	1,763	14.1%
Richmond Heights	200	8	208	1.4%	1,709	12.2%
Cuyahoga County	**13,886**	**679**	**14,565**	**100.0%**	**210,572**	**6.9%**

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

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

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

AMI - Area Median Income
Source: Public Housing Agency Plan, FY 2015, Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority, July 2014

Characteristics of Residents

Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
# Homeless at admission	0	0	6	11	0	0	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	28	1,630	1,755	29	1,673	7	2
# of Disabled Families	0	45	1,900	4,160	24	3,758	89	9
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	233	9,004	15,142	106	14,410	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

Program Type									
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled*
White	0	59	590	1,684	29	1,484	70	7	87
Black/African American	0	169	8,206	13,361	77	12,831	149	48	216
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

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

Ethnicity of Residents

Program Type									
Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled*
Hispanic	0	19	534	587	6	557	6	1	13
Not Hispanic	0	214	8,470	14,555	100	13,853	214	54	290

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 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 2014 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress states that on a single night in January 2014, 578,424 people were homeless in the U.S. While almost 32% fewer homeless were on the streets, the number of persons in shelters increased by 2.5%. Also, the 2014 AHAR reported that an estimated 1.49 million people used a shelter program some time during 2014 and about 23% of all homeless individuals are chronically homeless.

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

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

The issue of homelessness in 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."

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 victims of domestic violence in this section, the City intends to support and provide essential services for homeless persons, including victims of domestic violence and human trafficking who are homeless.

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	393	1,761	880	458	44
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	68	1,482	6,023	3,011	783	62
Chronically Homeless Individuals	38	177	1,100	542	239	365
Chronically Homeless Families	0	2	18	11	11	365
Veterans	18	308	853	324	324	152
Unaccompanied Child	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	3	17	198	42	42	62

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments:

Days homeless: Chronically Homeless Families: 4 episodes in 3 yrs or 365; Persons with HIV: 62 single/44 HH. Unaccompanied child-includes children under age 18 only. HOMELESSNESS ON GIVEN NIGHTSources:1. 2015 Point-In-Time Report (1.27.15) 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: 2015 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (Time Period 10.01.14 -09.30.15).2B. # Becoming Homeless: HMIS Custom Report.2C. # Exiting Homelessness: Annual Performance Report. HMIS Report. Number based on exits to Permanent Destinations only.2D. # of Days Experiencing Homelessness: HMIS Data and Chronicity Tool-LOS based on annual, cumulative nights in shelter/# of clients (modification of HUD methodology).3. ANNUAL DATA FOR VETERANS3A. # Experiencing Homelessness Each Year: 2015 Annual Homeless Assessment Report "Veterans Supplemental" (Time Period 10.01.14-09.30.15).3B. # Becoming Homeless: SSVF RRH Annual Performance Report. HMIS Report.3C. # Exiting Homelessness: SSVF RRH Annual Performance Report. HMIS Report. Number based on exits to permanent destinations only.3D. # of Days Experiencing Homelessness: Based off of GPD Annual Performance Report. HMIS Report.

Homeless Needs Assessment

Determining the extent of homelessness on an annual basis is difficult because of the instability of many individuals' living conditions and the fluidity and rapidity with which persons can move in and out of homeless situations. The Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services (OHS), which has been in existence for over 20 years, collects data on the extent and nature of homelessness in Cleveland and 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 victims of domestic violence from being entered into the HMIS data collection system. Victims of DV who seek emergency shelter through Coordinated Entry are assisted to access shelter in a DV shelter. If space is not available in a DV specific shelter, DV victims are referred to safe and secure shelter in a confidential shelter location and linked with a victim services provider immediately to develop a safety plan and legal protections 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, demographics of the population, and program services and outcomes is provided to the HMIS Administrator to add to the CoC aggregated numbers.

Additionally, the OHS/CoC conducts the annual Point-in-Time (PIT) count, which is conducted in accordance with HUD standards. The PIT counts sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons during a 48 hour period, usually in January of each year. It provides the most accurate point-in-time data on homelessness available.

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

- 2,506 persons experience homelessness on any given night *(**Table 26** – #1 OHS source)*
- 9,953 persons experience homelessness each year *(**Table 26** – #2A and #3A OHS source)*
- 5,038 persons lose their housing and become homeless each year *(**Table 26** – #2B and #3B OHS source)*
- 1,857 persons exiting homelessness each year *(**Table 26** – #2C and #3C OHS source)*

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

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

Household Type: 44 days/Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren); 0 days/Person in Households with Only Children; 62 days/Person in Households with Only Adults; 365 days/Chronically Homeless Individuals; 4 episodes in 3 years or 365 days/Chronically Homeless Families; 152 days/Veterans; 0 days/Unaccompanied Child; and 62 days (single) or 44 days (household)/Persons with HIV. Source: # of Days Experiencing Homelessness: HMIS Data and Chronicity Tool-LOS based on annual, cumulative nights in shelter/# of clients (modification of HUD methodology).

Homelessness by Age: The OHS compiled age data from homeless individuals and families who were sheltered on 1/27/2015. Of the sheltered persons whose age was compiled, 14% (268 children) were children under the age of 18, 6% (112 persons) were age 18 to 24, and 80% (1,563 persons) were over age 24.

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

The discussion below and ***Attachment – HUD 2015 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 2015 Point In Time Report (1.27.15) 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.

215 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.

2 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 (393 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.

326 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.

85 Homeless Unaccompanied Youth

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	**Sheltered:**	**Unsheltered (optional)**
White	542	36
Black or African American	1,306	30
Asian	5	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	1	1
Pacific Islander	0	0
Ethnicity:	**Sheltered:**	**Unsheltered (optional)**
Hispanic	62	8
Not Hispanic	1,813	60

Data Source Comments: Multiple Races: Sheltered: 21; Unsheltered 1 Source: 2015 Point-In-Time Report (1.27.15) submitted to the HUD Data Exchange. Data generated from HMIS.

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

The results of the 1/27/2015 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 393 persons in these households, 268 of which were children under age 18.

The Report also showed that of the 1,943 persons counted, there were 326 homeless veterans, of which 308 were sheltered and 18 were unsheltered.

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

The results of the 1/27/2015 Point-in-Time Reports 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, 578 (29.7%) were White, 1,336 (68.8%) were Black or African American, 5 (0.3%) were Asian, 2 (0.1%) were American Indian or Alaska Native, 0 (0%) was Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and although not shown in the ***optional table Nature and Extent of Homelessness (by race)***, 22 (1.1%) were of Multiple Races.

Of the homeless population counted, 97% (1,875 persons) were sheltered. Of the 3% (68 persons) who were unsheltered, 36 persons were white, 30 persons were Black or African American, 1 was American Indian or Alaska Native, and 1 was of Multiple Races.

The Report also showed that of the homeless population counted, 70 (4%) were Hispanic/Latino and 1,873 (96%) were Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino. About 97% of both groups were sheltered. Of the less than 4% (68 persons) who were unsheltered, 8 persons were Hispanic/Latino and 60 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 1/27/2015 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, 1,875 persons (97%) were sheltered and 68 (4%) were unsheltered.

HUD 2015 Continuum of Care Point-in-Time Count (PIT) - page 1

HUD 2015 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 2015 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: 1/27/2015

Summary by household type reported:

	Sheltered			
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing*	Unsheltered	Total
Households without children[1]	906	576	62	1,544
Households with at least one adult and one child[2]	99	12	0	111
Households with only children[3]	0	0	0	0
Total Homeless Households	**1,005**	**588**	**62**	**1,655**

Summary of persons in each household type:

Persons in households without children[1]	**906**	**576**	**68**	**1,550**
Persons Age 18 to 24	59	23	3	85
Persons Over Age 24	847	553	65	1,465
Persons in households with at least one adult and one child[2]	**347**	**46**	**0**	**393**
Children Under Age 18	237	31	0	268
Persons Age 18 to 24	25	2	0	27
Persons Over Age 24	85	13	0	98
Persons in households with only children[3]	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Total Homeless Persons	**1,253**	**622**	**68**	**1,943**

Demographic summary by ethnicity:

	Sheltered			
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing*	Unsheltered	Total
Hispanic / Latino	37	25	8	70
Non-Hispanic / Non- Latino	1,216	597	60	1,873
Total	**1,253**	**622**	**68**	**1,943**

Demographic summary by gender:

Female	450	41	24	515
Male	801	581	41	1,423
Transgender	2	0	3	5
Total	**1,253**	**622**	**68**	**1,943**

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

[1]This category includes single adults, adult couples with no children, and groups of adults.
[2]This category includes households with one adult and at least one child under age 18.
[3]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 2015 Continuum of Care Point-in-Time Count (PIT) - page 2

HUD 2015 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 2015 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			
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing*	Unsheltered	Total
Black or African-American	868	438	30	1,336
White	361	181	36	578
Asian	4	1	0	5
American Indian or Alaska Native	1	0	1	2
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Multiple Races	19	2	1	22
Total	**1,253**	**622**	**68**	**1,943**

Summary of homeless persons by subpopulations reported:

	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total Population
Chronically Homeless	179	38	217
Chronically Homeless Individuals	177	38	215
Persons in Chronically Homeless Families	2	0	2
Severely Mentally Ill	564	36	600
Chronic Substance Abuse	649	21	670
Veterans	308	18	326
HIV/AIDS	17	3	20
Victims of Domestic Violence	115	9	124
Unaccompanied Youth	82	3	85
Unaccompanied Youth Under 18	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Youth 18-24	82	3	85
Parenting Youth	27	0	27
Parenting Youth Under 18	0	0	0
Parenting Youth 18-24	27	0	27
Children of Parenting Youth	54	0	54

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

[1]This category includes single adults, adult couples with no children, and groups of adults.
[2]This category includes households with one adult and at least one child under age 18.
[3]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.

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

Introduction:

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

HOPWA

Current HOPWA formula use:	
Cumulative cases of AIDS reported	4,302
Area incidence of AIDS	52
Rate per population	4
Number of new cases prior year (3 years of data)	218
Rate per population (3 years of data)	6
Current HIV surveillance data:	
Number of Persons living with HIV (PLWH)	4,381
Area Prevalence (PLWH per population)	348
Number of new HIV cases reported last year	171

Table 27 – HOPWA Data

Alternate Data Source Name:
Ohio Department of Health, Diagnoses of HIV and/or AIDS Reported in HIV Prevention Planning - Cuyahoga County. Data is for Cuyahoga County. Data is for 2014. Three-year data is for 2012, 2013, 2014. Rate Per Population and Area Prevalence means per 100,000 population (ignore percent symbols).

HIV Housing Need (HOPWA Grantees Only)

Type of HOPWA Assistance	Estimates of Unmet Need
Tenant based rental assistance	27
Short-term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility	557
Facility Based Housing (Permanent, short-term or transitional)	0

Table 28 – HIV Housing Need

Alternate Data Source Name:
Cleveland HOPWA Program CAPER, 2014; CAPER Part 1d, page 7; Program year June 1, 2014 to May 31, 2015

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Elderly

About 28% of all Cleveland households (47,040) have at least one person age 62 or over (2008-12 ACS).

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

Frail Elderly

Frail elderly: persons who require assistance with 3 or more activities of daily living (ADLs) (HUD). Nationally, about 3.3% to 3.9% of persons age 65 and over need assistance with 3 or more ADLs (U. S. Census, *Americans with Disabilities: 2010*, Table A-1). The 2008-12 ACS showed that Cleveland included 48,986 persons age 65 and over, meaning an estimated 1,617 to 1,910 persons may need assistance with 3 or more ADLs.

Persons with Mental Disabilities

Moderate mental illness: adults unable to work or perform usual activities for 15 to 19 of the past 30 days. Severe mental illness: adults unable to work or perform usual activities 20 or more of the past 30 days. Prevalence rates were adjusted to account for children in treatment/counseling, and persons in institutional settings (Scripps).

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

Persons with Physical Disabilities

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

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

Persons with Developmental Disabilities

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

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

Persons with Alcohol or Other Drug Addiction

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

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

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

Victims of Domestic Violence

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

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

Dating Violence

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

Sexual Assault

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

Stalking

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

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

Elderly and Frail Elderly

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

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

For extremely low and low-income elderly Cleveland households, there are about 46,359 renter households and 22,240 owner households (68,599 total) paying more than 30% of income for housing costs. Of those totals, about 27,829 renter households and 11,070 owner households (38,899 total) pay more than 50% of income for housing costs (CHAS Data Book, 2008-12).

Persons with Mental Disabilities

In 2014, the Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Mental Health Services (ADAMHS) Board of Cuyahoga County provided mental health services paid with non-Medicare dollars to 5,909 Cleveland residents (876 persons under 18, 4,717 adults, and 316 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 2014 Community Plan identified priorities: pregnant women with a substance disorder, adults with serious mental illness, veterans, individuals with disabilities, opiate addicted individuals, homeless persons, persons with mental illness and/or addiction in need of permanent supportive housing, underserved racial and ethnic minorities, LGBTQ persons, youth/young adults in transition, juvenile re-entry, and early childhood mental health (age 6 and under).

Persons with Physical Disabilities

In the 1990's, the Ohio Governor's Council on People with Disabilities adopted a housing policy recommending that specialized housing needs for persons with physical disabilities should be 0.5% of the total population. With an estimated Cleveland population of 397,942 (2008-12 ACS), an estimated 1,990 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 2014, 13,327 persons (unduplicated) received services, up from 10,581 (2011). One component of CCBDD programs is residential services, including group homes and home settings. In 2014, the CCBDD provided support administration (case management) services for more than 4,600 persons and assisted an additional 750 persons residing in various intermediate care facility settings (CCBDD 2014 Annual Report).

Persons with Alcohol or Other Drug Addiction

In September, 2014, the Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Mental Health Services (ADAMHS) Board of Cuyahoga County reported providing alcohol or other drug addiction services to 2,768 Cleveland residents (53 persons under 18, 2,670 adults, and 45 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 2014 Community Plan identified the following priorities: pregnant women with a substance disorder, adults with serious mental illness, veterans, individuals with disabilities, opiate addicted individuals, homeless persons, persons with mental illness and/or addiction in need of permanent supportive housing, underserved racial and ethnic minorities, LGBTQ persons, youth/young adults in transition, juvenile re-entry, and early childhood mental health (age 6 and under).

Victims of Domestic Violence

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

For the homeless population point-in-time counts (January 27, 2015), 124 of the 1,943 recorded sheltered and unsheltered persons (6%) categorized themselves as victims of domestic violence, illustrating an ongoing housing need.

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

For Ohio, the prevalence rate as of June 30, 2013 of persons living with HIV/AIDS was 154 cases per 100,000 residents. For Cuyahoga County, the 2014 prevalence rate of persons living with HIV/AIDS was 388 cases per 100,000 residents. Cuyahoga County includes about 11% of the Ohio's population and 28% of persons living with HIV/AIDS. For Cleveland, the 2014 prevalence rate of persons living with HIV/AIDS was 855 cases per 100,000 residents. Cleveland includes about 3% of the Ohio's population and 19% of persons living with HIV/AIDS.

There are race and ethnicity differences among the Cuyahoga County HIV/AIDS population. The prevalence rate for white non-Hispanics (192) is one-half of the countywide rate. In comparison, the prevalence rates for Hispanic (691) or Black/African American non-Hispanic residents (771) are much

higher than the countywide rate. About 77% of all persons living with HIV/AIDS in the county are male. Geographically, prevalence is highest in East Cleveland, Cleveland, and Lakewood.

There are also race and ethnicity differences among the Cleveland HIV/AIDS population. The prevalence rate for white non-Hispanics (606) is only 70% of the citywide rate. In comparison, the prevalence rates for Hispanic (943) or Black/African American non-Hispanic residents (1,011) are higher than the citywide rate. About 75% of all persons living with HIV/AIDS in Cleveland are male. Geographically, prevalence is highest in the Cleveland in near east side and near west side neighborhoods.

About two-thirds of new HIV cases occur in Cleveland. In 2014, Cleveland accounted for 164 of the 212 new cases in Cuyahoga County, representing 77% of the total. In addition, new HIV/AIDS cases increased 28% from 2013 to 2014, compared to only a 6% increase countywide.

Table 27 illustrates Cuyahoga County data in a different manner, with the top section of the table showing AIDS data and the bottom section of the table showing HIV data. The HUD-required table cannot accommodate data for two jurisdictions. Cleveland data, compared to Cuyahoga County, would show a higher Rate Per Population and Area Prevalence (meaning per 100,000 population).

Table 28 shows that there is unmet need in both programs operated in the HOPWA service area, as reported by the Cleveland Department of Public Health: tenant-based rental assistance and short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance. Almost all of the unmet need is in 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, revised September 10, 2014; *Cuyahoga County HIV/AIDS Prevalence Report*, as of December 31, 2014; and Cleveland Department of Public Health comments to Cleveland City Council, February 10, 2016.

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

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

A city with older neighborhoods has an ongoing need to maintain public facilities. A portion of Community Development Block Grant funds are spent on neighborhood public facility projects that may include recreation and community facility renovation/repair/replacement, park improvements, and improvements to facilities housing nonprofit agencies that provide eligible services.

The City's Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funds are provided to the Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services, which administers the Continuum of Care. A portion of the ESG funds may be used to assist non-profit agencies with the cost of operating and providing services at emergency shelters for the homeless.

How were these needs determined?

The City regularly undertakes an assessment of public facility needs and maintains an updated Five Year Capital Improvement Program. The document leverages many funding sources, including federal, state, county and municipal dollars, along with funds from other public agencies, foundations, nonprofit organizations, and the private sector. Federal Community Development Block Grant funds are incorporated, where appropriate, for eligible projects.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

A city with aging infrastructure has ongoing needs. A portion of Community Development Block Grant funds are spent on neighborhood public improvement projects that include street and sidewalk improvements, as well as sewer repair/expansion/replacement.

How were these needs determined?

The City regularly undertakes an assessment of public improvement needs and maintains an updated Five Year Capital Improvement Program. The document leverages many funding sources, including federal, state, county and municipal dollars, along with funds from other public agencies, foundations, nonprofit organizations, and the private sector. Federal Community Development Block Grant funds are incorporated, where appropriate, for eligible projects.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

Whatever is done to improve its physical condition, a neighborhood will not be viewed as a suitable living environment if basic service needs are not being met. Cleveland has annually utilized the maximum allowable percentage of its CDBG allocation for public service activities, with emphasis on innovative youth activity and education initiatives, meals programs and services for the elderly. A substantial portion of each year's CDBG public service budget is set aside for AIDS prevention activities. The range of services and types of persons that the City currently funds, or may fund, through nonprofit organizations includes senior citizens, persons with physical disabilities, youth, child care, transportation, substance abuse, employment/training, health, lead paint hazard screening, fair housing, and tenant/landlord counseling.

How were these needs determined?

For many years, the City has understood the social service needs of the community, and HUD funds are used to the maximum allowable limit to support social service efforts.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

MA-10 SUMMARY
NUMBER OF HOUSING UNITS

The City of Cleveland includes about 31% of the population and about 31% of the housing units in Cuyahoga County.

The 2008-12 ACS data showed 216,726 housing units in Cleveland, a 1% decrease since 2000. Of these units, 78% were occupied and 22% were vacant. About 46% of the occupied housing units were owner-occupied. Both vacancy and tenure varied by Census Tract.

About 54% of all occupied units (116,890) in Cleveland were single-family (detached or attached) housing units, 26% were 2-4 units, 8% were 5-19 units, and 11% were structures with 20 or more units.

CPD Maps reports showed that more single-family detached housing units were owner-occupied (72%/62,262 units) versus attached units (32%/3,379 units). Of the 2-4 units, 23% (8,593 units) were owner-occupied. Only small percentages of units in structures with 5-19 units and 20 or more units were owner-occupied.

The number of bedrooms in housing units showed considerable variation by tenure. Larger units were more common among owners: 74% of units had 3 or more bedrooms and about 24% of units had 2 bedrooms. Conversely, only 31% of all renter-occupied units had 3 or more bedrooms, 40% had 2 bedrooms, 25% had 1 bedroom, and 4% had 0 bedrooms.

In terms of affordability, a limited number of units are affordable to low- and moderate-income households. Of the 216,726 housing units in Cleveland, 30% were affordable to households with incomes that were 80% HAMFI, and about four-fifths were rental units. As incomes get smaller, the number of housing units that are affordable is also reduced. Only 18% of units were affordable to households with incomes that were 50% HAMFI, and more than four-fifths were rental units. Only about 6% of rental units were affordable to households with incomes that were 30% HAMFI.

MA-15 SUMMARY
COST OF HOUSING

When compared to housing costs in other parts of the country, the cost of housing in Cleveland has remained relatively affordable for the last several decades. During the Great Recession, rents remained stagnant and home values in Cleveland, as well as in suburban Cuyahoga County declined – in some cases substantially. With the exception of Downtown and a few selected areas of growth, the recovery

of the Cleveland housing market remains slow, particularly in many of the City's most distressed neighborhoods. In contrast, median home sale prices have stabilized or started to increase in some suburban Cuyahoga County communities.

MA-20 SUMMARY
CONDITION OF HOUSING

About 92% of the housing units in Cleveland were built in 1979 or earlier, meaning that cyclical maintenance is an ongoing need for the housing stock. The overall condition of the housing stock citywide is good, but conditions vary by neighborhood. A citywide property condition survey completed in 2015 found that of the 112,897 parcels containing occupied structures, more than 84% were graded A (Excellent) or B (Good).

About 22% of housing units (46,558) in Cleveland were vacant, which is above the 14% vacancy rate for Cuyahoga County (2008-12 ACS).

More than 155,000 housing units in Cleveland (92%) were constructed before 1980. Lead based-paint (LBP) hazard is an ongoing issue due to the age of the housing stock. Also, 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 two public housing agencies that operate within Cuyahoga County: Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority and the Parma Public Housing Agency. About 96% of the approximately 8,800 occupied public housing units in Cuyahoga MHA's inventory are in Cleveland.

In terms of revitalization needs for Cuyahoga MHA's inventory, the agency intends to continue to address deferred maintenance issues, demolish/dispose of obsolete units, provide replacement units in accordance with approved policies, and reduce energy consumption in their housing inventory.

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 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, unaccompanied youth, and victims of domestic violence and human trafficking who are homeless. 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 special needs populations. In addition to the Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services, a network of providers deliver housing and supportive services to persons who are elderly, frail elderly, persons with mental, physical and/or developmental disabilities, persons with substance abuse addictions, or persons with HIV/AIDS.

MA-40 SUMMARY
BARRIERS TO AFFORDABLE HOUSING

The City of Cleveland does not impose any of the following public policies, which can be barriers to affordable housing: growth controls, impact fees, exclusionary zoning, large lot zoning, excessive subdivision control, or rent control. Identified barriers to affordable housing include urban sprawl, inadequate national funding for the Housing Choice Voucher Program, and decreasing levels of Federal and State resources.

MA-45 SUMMARY
NON-HOUSING COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ASSETS

Cleveland has about 110,000 workers and about 207,000 jobs, excluding the public sector. The largest employment sectors based on share of jobs are Education and Health Care Services (36%), and Professional/Scientific/Management Services (14%). Both the City of Cleveland Department of Economic Development and the Cleveland City Planning Commission will continue to encourage job and business growth opportunities through focused strategies during the next five years. Also, there are a variety of workforce training and professional development opportunities available for Cleveland residents and workers in various employment sectors at several universities, plus Cuyahoga Community College, and OhioMeansJobs.

MA-50 SUMMARY
NEEDS AND MARKET ANALYSIS

Of the 112,455 low- and moderate-income Cleveland households, 37% had one or more housing problems. About 2% 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 city.

There are several concentrations of racial/ethnic minorities in the City of Cleveland, such as Black or African American persons living primarily on the east side, Asian residents living in the Asia Town area just east of downtown, and Hispanic persons living on the near west side.

Concentrations of low income households (0-50% HAMFI) tend to be located primarily in east side and near west side Cleveland neighborhoods.

MA-10 Number of Housing Units – 91.210(a)&(b)(2)

Introduction

In 1950, Cleveland, with 270,943 housing units, 265,491 households, and 914,808 people, was the 7th largest city in the country. In 1960, the number of housing units increased by over 6%, to 282,914 units. Then, in the early 1960s, the economic, social, and political climate began to change, giving rise to outmigration, disinvestment, and housing abandonment. Between 1960 and 1990, the number of housing units in Cleveland declined by 21% to 224,311 units.

Since the 1990s, Cleveland has actively supported the construction of new housing units with great success downtown and in a number of east and west side neighborhoods. At the same time, there has been considerable housing demolition, particularly in selected neighborhoods on the east side of the city ***(Map-Housing Change)***. Percentage changes differ by Census Tract, with much of the east side seeing significant losses and Downtown and the Homeownership Zone in Central seeing substantial growth.

The 2008-12 ACS data shows 216,726 housing units in Cleveland, a 1% decrease since 2000. Of these units, 78% (169,665 units) were occupied and 22% (47,061 units) were vacant ***(Map-Vacancy Rate)***. About 46% (78,597 units) of the occupied housing units were owner-occupied, while 54% (91,068 units) were renter-occupied ***(Maps-Percent Owner-and Renter-Occupied Housing Units)***. Both vacancy and tenure varied by Census Tract.

Table 29 shows that of all occupied units in Cleveland, 54% (116,890 units) were single-family (detached or attached) housing units, 26% (57,037 units) were 2-4 units, 8% (18,027 units) were 5-19 units, and 11% (23,366 units) were structures with 20 or more units. There were 1,406 units classified as mobile home, boat, RV, van, etc. As shown on ***Maps-Percent Structures with 5-19 and 20 or More Housing Units***, percentages of structures with a large number of units varied by Census Tract.

CPD Maps Reports-Housing Supply showed that more single-family detached housing units were owner-occupied (72%/62,262 units) versus attached units (32%/3,379 units). Of the 2-4 units, 23% (8,593 units) were owner-occupied. Only small percentages of units in structures with 5-19 units (3%/320 units) and 20 or more units (4%/837 units) were owner-occupied.

Unit size (number of bedrooms) showed considerable variation by tenure. Larger units were more common among owners, with 74% of all owner units (58,141 units) having 3 or more bedrooms ***(Table 30)***. About 24% of all owner units had 2 bedrooms (18,753 units) and 2% (1,520 units) had 1 bedroom. Only 183 units had zero bedrooms. Conversely, 31% of all renter-occupied units had 3 or more bedrooms (27,852 units), 40% had 2 bedrooms (36,480 units), 25% had 1 bedroom (23,195 units), and 4% had zero bedrooms (3,541 units). The number of units with 3 or more bedrooms, regardless of tenure, varied by Census Tract ***(Maps-Percent Owner and Renter Units with 3 or More Bedrooms)***.

The year in which a house was built can be an indicator of housing condition. While much of Cleveland's housing stock actually dates to the turn of the 20th century or earlier, ***Table 36*** shows the earliest period of housing construction as before 1950. Of all of the housing units citywide, 65% (110,096 units) were built before 1950 (54,410 were owner-occupied and 55,686 were renter-occupied). There were 45,453 (27%) housing units built in 1950-1979. Of these, 19,643 were owner-occupied and 25,810 were renter-occupied. Only small percentages of housing were built in 1980-1999 (5%/8,165 units) or in 2000 or later (4%/5,951 units). The year units were built varied by Census Tract ***(NA-10, Housing Needs Assessment, Maps-Percent Rental Housing Built Before 1950 and 1980)***.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	102,731	47%
1-unit, attached structure	14,159	7%
2-4 units	57,037	26%
5-19 units	18,027	8%
20 or more units	23,366	11%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	1,406	1%
Total	***216,726***	***100%***

Table 29 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	183	0%	3,541	4%
1 bedroom	1,520	2%	23,195	25%
2 bedrooms	18,753	24%	36,480	40%
3 or more bedrooms	58,141	74%	27,852	31%
Total	***78,597***	***100%***	***91,068***	***100%***

Table 30– Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS

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

The number of units assisted with federal, state, and local programs include those managed by Public Housing Authorities, as well as those undertaken by the City of Cleveland and its partner non-profit organizations.

Public Housing Authorities

The public housing inventory and the Housing Choice Voucher Program provide an affordable housing choice to extremely low-income families, the elderly, and the disabled living in Cleveland. The Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority noted that the average annual income of residents in the Public Housing program was $7,321 and $10,550 in the Housing Choice Voucher program. The assisted housing inventory consists of 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 Cuyahoga County: Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority (Cuyahoga MHA) and the Parma Public Housing Agency (Parma PHA).

There are about 9,000 public housing units in Cuyahoga County. Almost all of the public housing developments in Cuyahoga County are in the City of Cleveland.

There are also about 15,100 Housing Choice Voucher Program (HCVP) vouchers available in Cuyahoga County. These vouchers allow a household that qualifies for rental assistance to move into a housing unit of their choice. Countywide, about 11% of voucher holders are elderly (age 62 or higher) and about 27% of voucher holders are disabled families. In addition, about 88% of voucher holders countywide are Black/African American.

Based on data received from the Cuyahoga MHA, as of September, 2014, the Cuyahoga MHA had 13,886 HCVP vouchers in use in Cuyahoga County. Based on data received from the Parma PHA, as of August, 2014, the Parma PHA had 679 HCVP vouchers in use in Cuyahoga County. Together, the 14,565 vouchers represented 6.9% of all renter-occupied housing units countywide. Of that total, 6,933 vouchers were within Cleveland, representing 47.6% of all HCVP vouchers, or 7.4% of all renter-occupied units in Cleveland.

City of Cleveland Programs

The City of Cleveland receives allocations of federal funds from the following HUD programs: Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Home Investment Partnership Program (HOME), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), and Housing Opportunities for Persons with HIV/AIDS (HOPWA), as well as State Programs, including Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC).

A background description of the federal and state programs is described 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.

EMERGENCY SOLUTIONS GRANT (ESG): ESG funds may be used for five program components: street outreach, emergency shelter, homelessness prevention, rapid re-housing assistance, and HMIS; as well as administrative activities.

HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES FOR PERSONS WITH HIV/AIDS (HOPWA): Was established to provide housing assistance and related supportive services for low-income persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families.

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.

By providing much needed resources, these federal and state funds have, over the years, played a critical role in the development of local programs that address the needs of extremely low-, low- and moderate income owner and renter households, eliminate blighted conditions in low income neighborhoods, and address urgent need.

Local programs include: Neighborhood Development Activities, Code Enforcement, Demolition/Board Up, Housing (Home Repair Assistance, Housing Trust Fund, CHDO Rental Housing Development, Anti-Predatory Lending, and Housing for Persons with HIV/AIDS), Public Services, Land Reutilization, Commercial Development, Community Development Corporations (CDC Operating Support Grant Program and Citywide Development Assistance Program), and Fair Housing Services.

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 directly from HUD 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.

Project-Based Section 8 Housing Units

These units, referred to as "project-based" because the subsidies are attached to the units, have been operated under long-term contracts that have provided ongoing rent subsidies that cover the difference between 30% of the tenants' monthly income and the market rate for the unit.

HUD policy has been to renew the subsidy contracts on an annual basis, although an owner has the option of terminating the obligation to maintain the building as lower income housing when the contract is up for renewal. Because these long-term contracts can expire, there has been considerable concern nationally and locally about the loss of affordable housing for low-income households. In Cleveland, there have been very few cases to date where an owner has refused to accept continued HUD rental subsidies.

If an owner is not meeting HUD standards, for example maintaining the building, HUD can terminate the subsidy, and have the building vacated. In 1999, HUD terminated subsidies for several buildings in Cleveland, gave tenants vouchers to move, and demolished some of the structures due to their poor physical condition. After losing a substantial number of affordable housing units, the City of Cleveland and the Cleveland Office of HUD began working together to preserve the project-based assistance on a number of other troubled buildings. The City of Cleveland continues to make this issue a high priority, as noted in its current list of goals and strategies included in ***SP-25, Priorities***:

Goal: Preserve and expand the availability of rental housing affordable to low income renters.

> **Objective 1**: Preserve the existing inventory of housing units that provide subsidized rents to low income tenants.
>
> **Objective 2**: Increase the availability of high quality, below market-rate rental housing.
>
> **Objective 3**: Assure maximum utilization of available tenant-based rental subsidies.

The inventory of affordable units with project-based assistance remains substantial, and most buildings are in high demand and generally utilized to capacity.

Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC)

Because new construction of affordable rental housing has been constrained for some time by a lack of federal funds, the LIHTC has become the major tool for developing additional affordable rental housing. Created in 1985, the LIHTC allows investors in low income rental housing to take a credit against federal taxes on earned income. Such investors, which are usually corporations, are willing to put substantial equity into the development of these units. The equity investment reduces the amount that the developer must borrow to finance the project, thereby reducing the rents that must be generated to make the project feasible.

Allocated on a competitive basis through a process set up by state government, at a minimum, units in LIHTC projects must be affordable to a household earning 60% of the area-wide median income. The units must remain affordable for 30 years. Unlike Public Housing or project-based Section 8, LIHTC do not provide any additional rental subsidy. In Cleveland, projects containing over 8,000 housing units have utilized LIHTC over the last 15 to 20 years.

Cleveland will continue to monitor all of these assisted housing inventory facilities in order to address any situation that may arise.

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

Housing needs, outlined in the ***Housing Needs Assessment (NA)*** section, as well as housing supply, outlined in the ***Housing Market Analysis (MA)*** section, clearly indicate that the availability of housing units do not meet the needs of many of the extremely-low, low- and moderate-income residents living in Cleveland, particularly in terms of affordability and condition, and to a lesser extent, size.

Lack of Affordability

While housing costs are more reasonable in Cleveland than in many parts of the country, a significant portion of residents still cannot afford the cost of housing, regardless of its condition or how much of their income is devoted to housing costs.

NA 10, Table 7 shows that 65,815 households with incomes that were 0-80% of HAMFI had a cost burden greater than 30% of their incomes. Of these households, 67% (44,080 households) were renters and 33% (21,735 households) were owners. There were 37,180 households that had a cost burden greater than 50% of their incomes. Of these households, 71% (26,390 households) were renters and 29% (10,790 households) were owners.

MA-15, Table 33 and ***Maps-Percent Renter and Owner Housing Units Affordable by HAMFI*** show that of the 216,726 housing units in Cleveland, 64,950 units (30%) were affordable to households with incomes that were 80% HAMFI. A greater number of units (53,330 units) were affordable to renters than to owners (11,620 units). As incomes get smaller, the number of housing units that are affordable is also reduced. Only 39,635 units (18%) were affordable to households with incomes that were 50% HAMFI. A greater number of units (33,425 units) were affordable to renters than to owners (6,210 units). Very few housing units are affordable to households with incomes that were 30% HAMFI. Only 12,215 units (6%) were affordable to households with incomes that were 30% HAMFI, and these were affordable for renters only. There was no data regarding affordability of owner units for households with incomes that were 30% HAMFI.

For extremely-low income households who often rely on public housing options, CMHA stated that as of July, 2015 almost 21,000 families were on the Public Housing Program waiting list. In August 2015 a CMHA lottery created a new 10,000-family 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 1/27/2015, there were 1,943 homeless persons (1,253 persons at emergency shelters, 622 persons at transitional housing, and 68 persons who were unsheltered) who were in need of affordable housing.

Housing with Condition Issues

Substandard housing, as defined by HUD, is a lack of complete plumbing or kitchen facilities. According to HUDs definition, substandard housing is not a pervasive issue in Cleveland ***(NA-10, Table 7)***. However, as explained in ***MA-20, Housing Condition***, there are a substantial number of housing units that are in need of minor, moderate, or major repairs. Additionally, the age of housing is an indicator of condition. As shown in ***MA Table 36***, 92% of the housing stock was built before 1980; 65% was built before 1949. These homes are now at least 37 years old, requiring systems replacement and a significant rehabilitation investment.

Inadequate Size

NA-10, Table 6 shows total households with incomes that were 0-80% of HAMFI, by household type. Of the 112,460 households with incomes that were 0-80% of HAMFI, 14,395 households were other households, 32,840 households contained at least one person 62 years or older, 39,260 households were small family households and 7,055 households were large family households. While ***Table 30*** shows unit size (number of bedrooms) by tenure, it does not indicate the affordability of these units. Of the housing units listed in the table, 3,724 units (2%) had no bedrooms, and were more suitable for single persons. Most of these units were renter units (3,541 units), while only a small number were owner units (183 units). There were 24,715 units (15%) with 1 bedroom. These were more suitable for small family households without children or single persons. Most of these units were renter units (23,195 units), while only a small number were owner units (1,520 units). There were 55,233 units (33%) with 2 bedrooms. These units were more suitable for small family households. Most of these units were renter units (36,480 units), while fewer were owner units (18,753 units). There were 85,993 units (51%) with 3 or more bedrooms. These units were more suitable for small to large family households. Fewer of these units were renter units (27,852 units), while more were owner units (58,141 units). Comparing ***NA-10, Table 6*** and ***Table 30*** indicates that there is a mismatch between the sizes of households and the unit size.

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 City of Cleveland continues to make these issues high priorities, as noted in its current list of goals, which is included in ***SP-25, Priorities***:

Need for Safe, Affordable, and Accessible Renter and Owner Housing/Strong Neighborhoods

There is a need for safe, affordable, and accessible renter and owner housing, be it new construction or rehabilitated, energy efficient older housing. ***In Cleveland, many households are affected by housing cost burden.*** There are 65,815 extremely low, low, and moderate income households living in Cleveland who are paying more than 30% of their incomes for housing and 37,180 extremely low, low, and moderate income households who are paying more than 50% of their incomes for housing ***(Maps-Percent ELI, LI, and MI Households)***. ***In Cleveland, there are not enough housing units that are affordable.*** Section ***MA-15, Table 33*** shows there is a supply of only 12,215 housing units that are affordable to very low income households (0-30% HAMFI), merely 39,635 housing units that are affordable to low income households (30-50% HAMFI), and 64,950 housing units that are affordable to moderate income households (50-80% HAMFI).

In Cleveland, many housing units are almost 70 years old and have moderate to significant condition issues. The year in which a house was built can be an indicator of housing condition. While much of Cleveland's housing stock actually dates to the turn of the 20th century or earlier, ***Table 36*** shows the earliest period of housing construction as before 1950. Of all of the housing units citywide, 65% (110,096 units) were built before 1950 and 27% (45,453) were built in 1950-1979. Only small percentages of housing were built in 1980-1999 (5%/8,165 units) or in 2000 or later (4%/5,951 units).

For those with extremely low incomes, there is a need to preserve and expand Public Housing units, project-assisted Section 8 units, and Housing Choice Vouchers. There is a high percentage of extremely low income households living in Cleveland who are in need of affordable housing through the PHA. Obtaining housing is difficult, due to the demand for units. As of July 2015, Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority (CMHA) had a Public Housing program waiting list of 20,990 families who are waiting for a unit in a CMHA property. The program has an annual turnover rate of 1,400 families. CMHA has a new Housing Choice Voucher Program (HCVP) waiting list of 10,000 families who are waiting for a voucher. The program has an annual turnover rate of 600 families. As of August, 2014, the Parma Public Housing Agency (PPHA) had a Public Housing program waiting list of 39 families who are waiting for a unit in a PPHA property and a HCVP waiting list of 221 families who are waiting for a voucher.

Need to Support Efforts of the Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Office of Homelessness to Address Homeless Issues

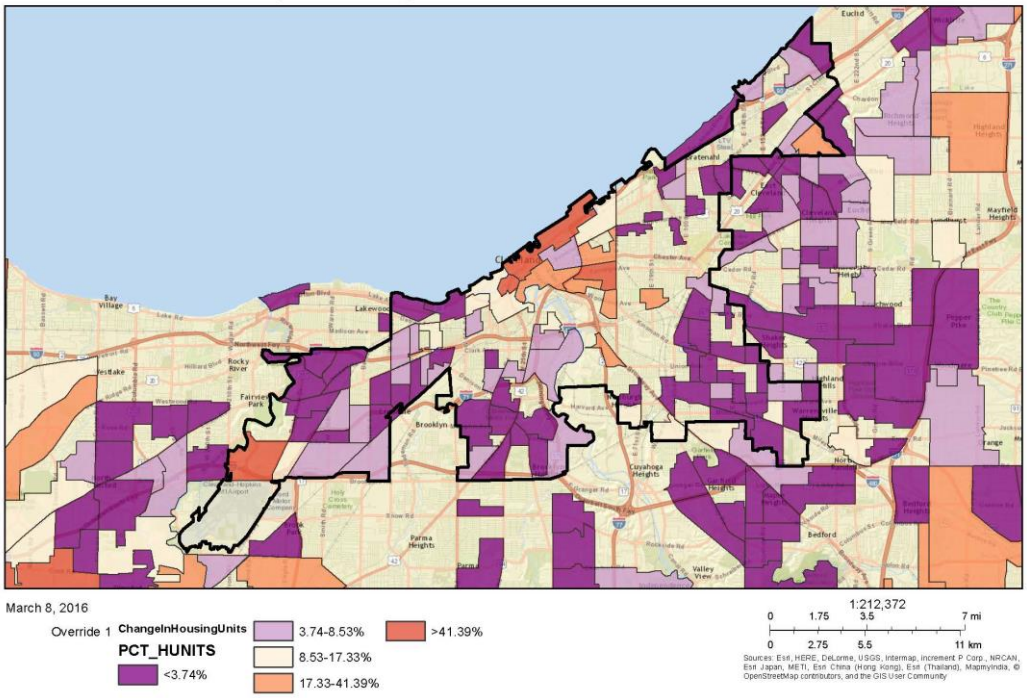
The Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Office of Homelessness (OHS) is the lead entity that coordinates local planning and implementation efforts that address the issue of homelessness. The office was established in 1992 as the result of a community-wide planning process (which included over 150 community stakeholders),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

Initially, the OHS was focused on providing homeless persons with a place to sleep, but now coordinates a Continuum of Care approach that not only assures shelter and services to those who are homeless, but works to:

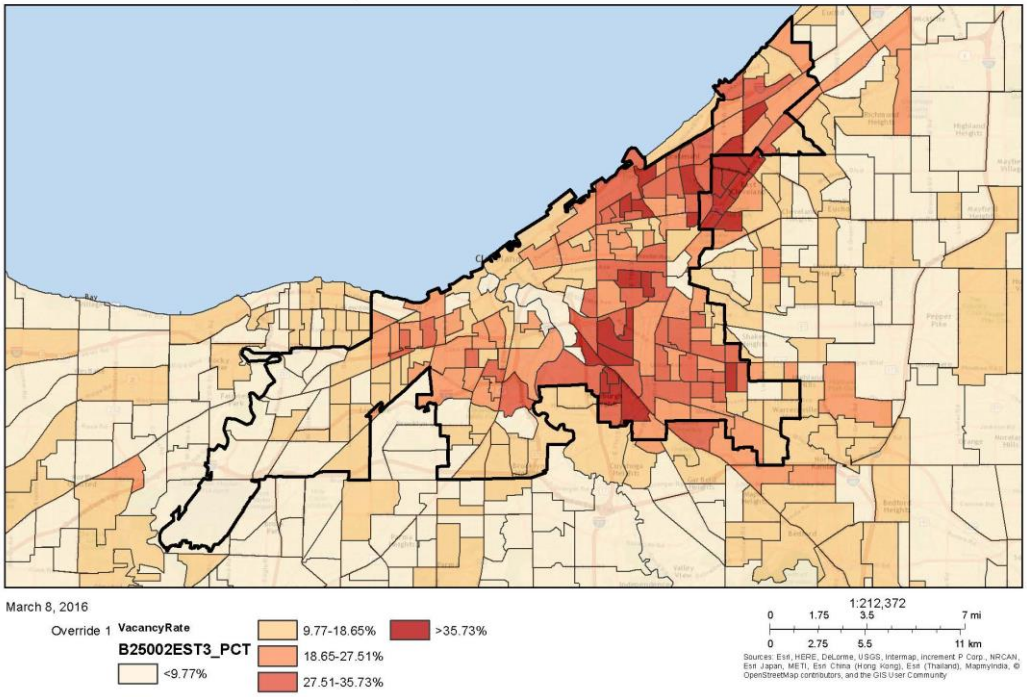
- Prevent persons from becoming homeless.
- Develop strategies and resources to move people from the streets or shelter into the most appropriate form of permanent housing as quickly as possible.
- Reduce the rate of persons returning to homelessness.

Although the focus of local efforts to address homelessness is no longer only providing shelter, it remains the basic premise of the homeless services system that no one should be without a warm and safe place to sleep. In order to be proactive, the OHS is pursuing two other objectives – "Closing the Front Door" (preventing people from becoming homeless) and "opening the Back Door" (moving people from shelter to appropriate housing as quickly as possible).

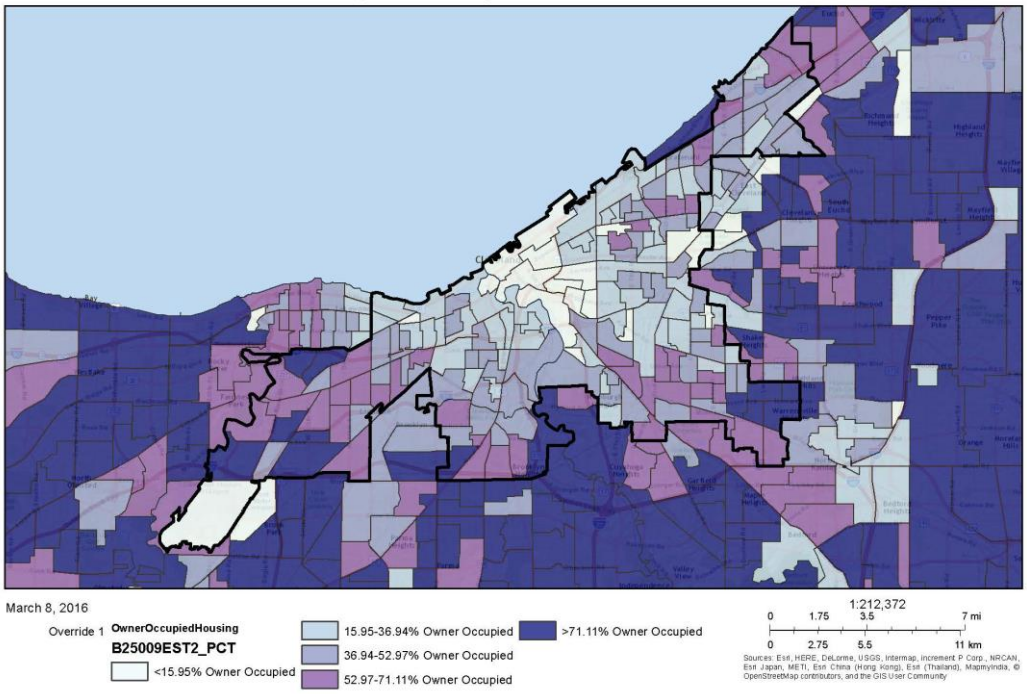
Change in Housing Units - Cleveland Consolidated Plan



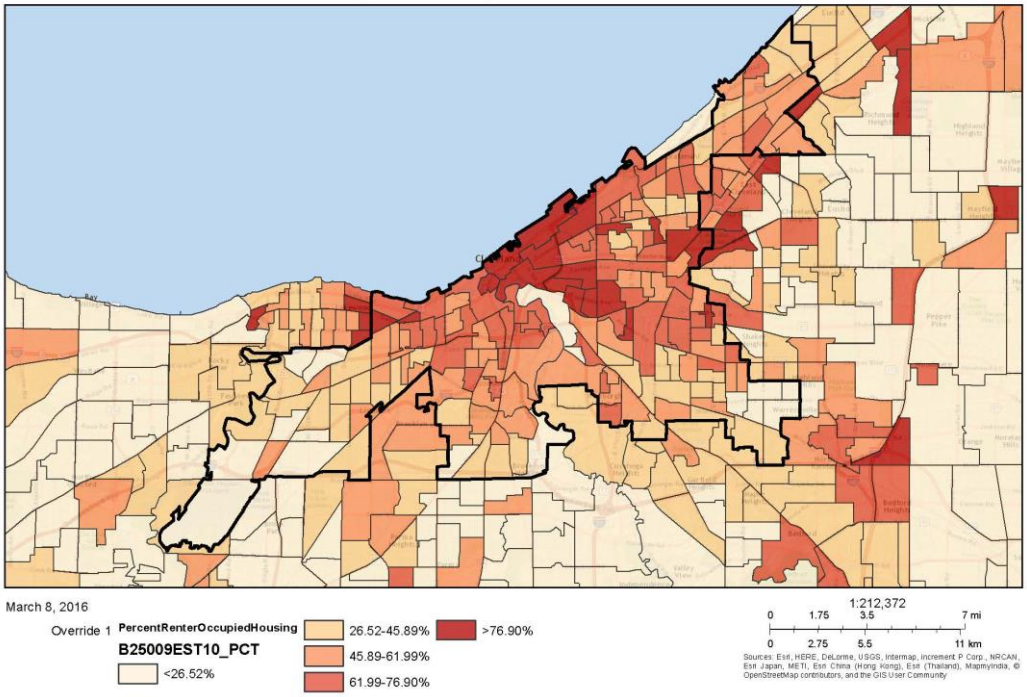
Vacancy Rate - Cleveland Consolidated Plan



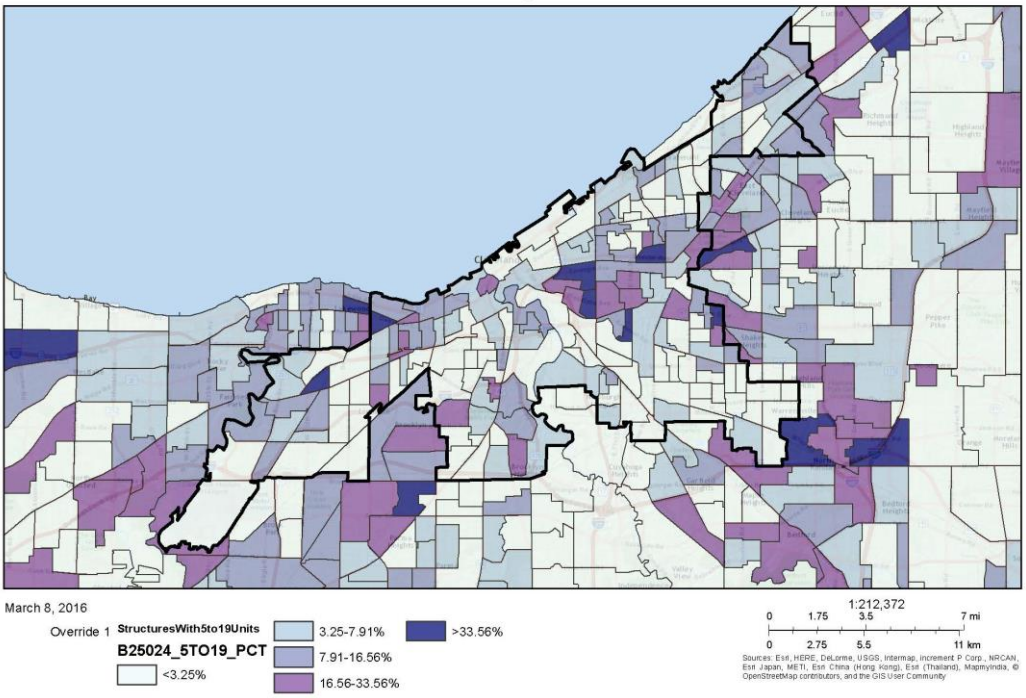
Percent Owner-Occupied Housing Units - Cleveland Consolidated Plan



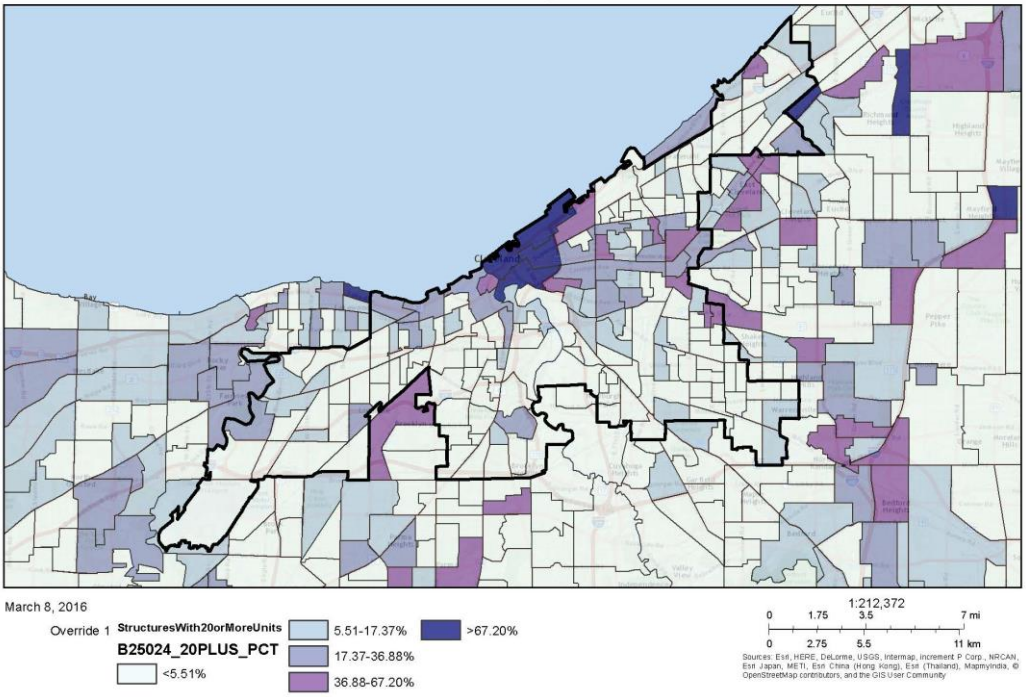
Percent Renter-Occupied Housing Units - Cleveland Consolidated Plan



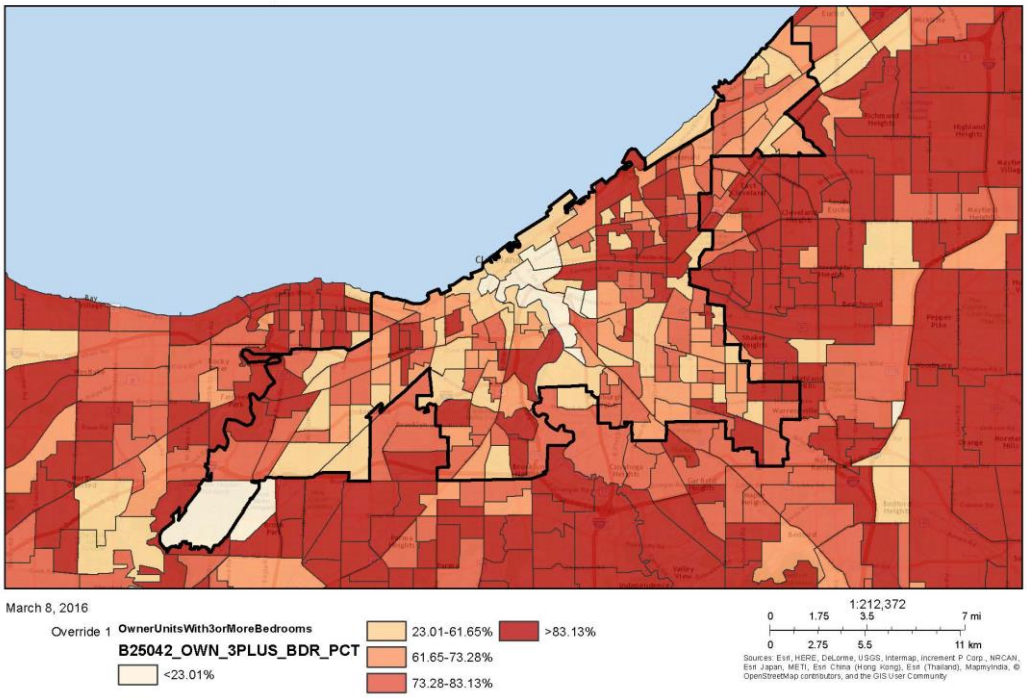
Percent of Structures with 5 to 19 Housing Units - Cleveland Consolidated Plan



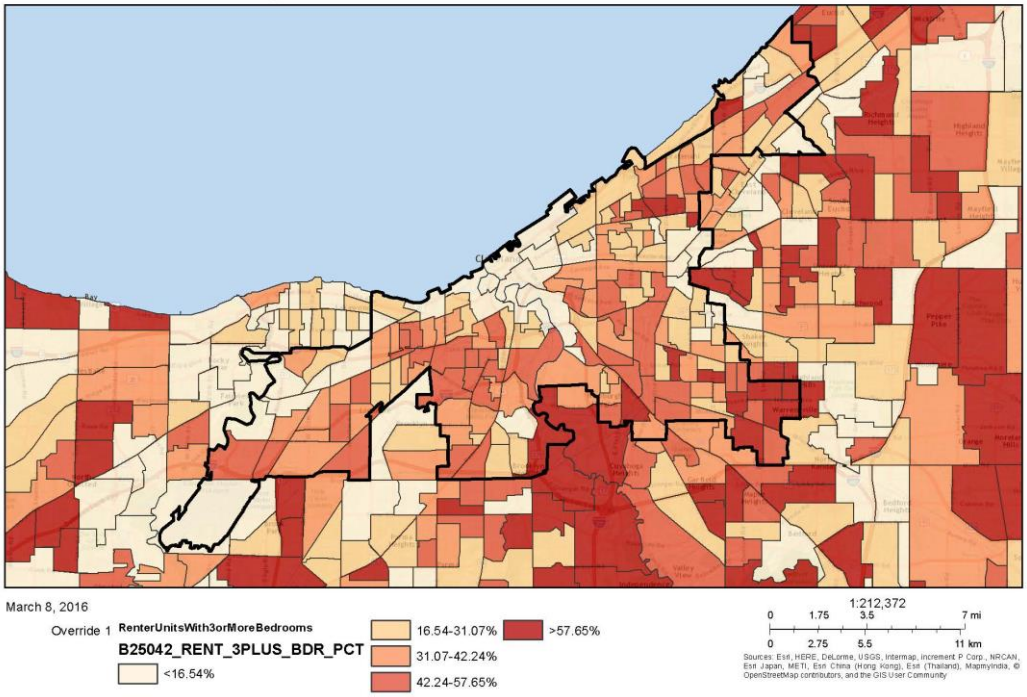
Percent of Structures with 20 or More Housing Units - Cleveland Consolidated Plan



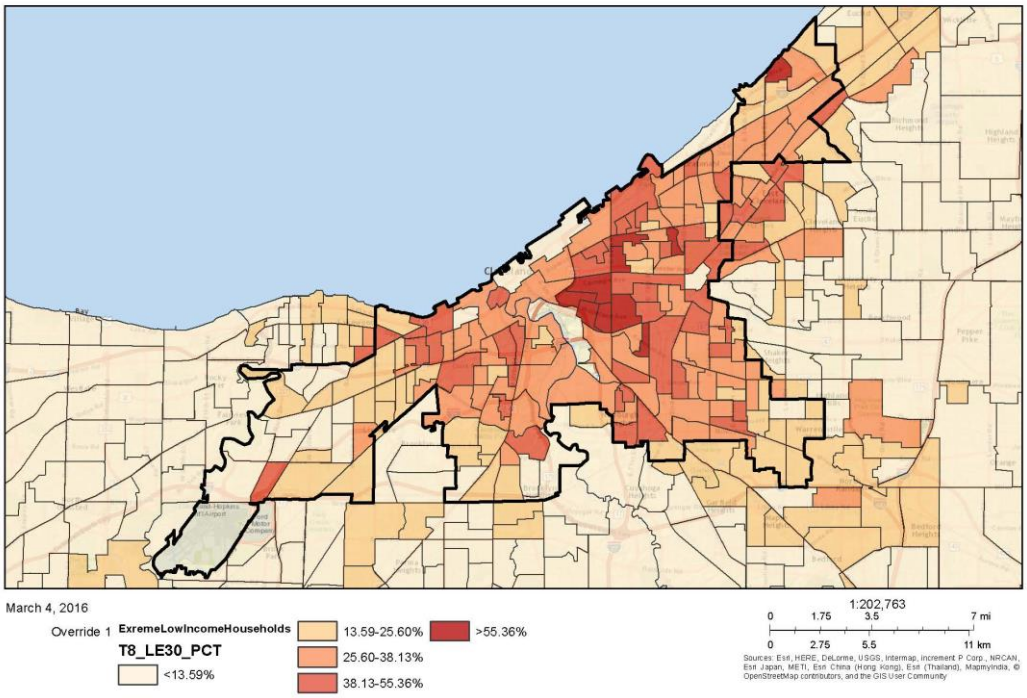
Percent Owner-Occupied Units with 3 or More Bedrooms - Cleveland Consolidated Plan



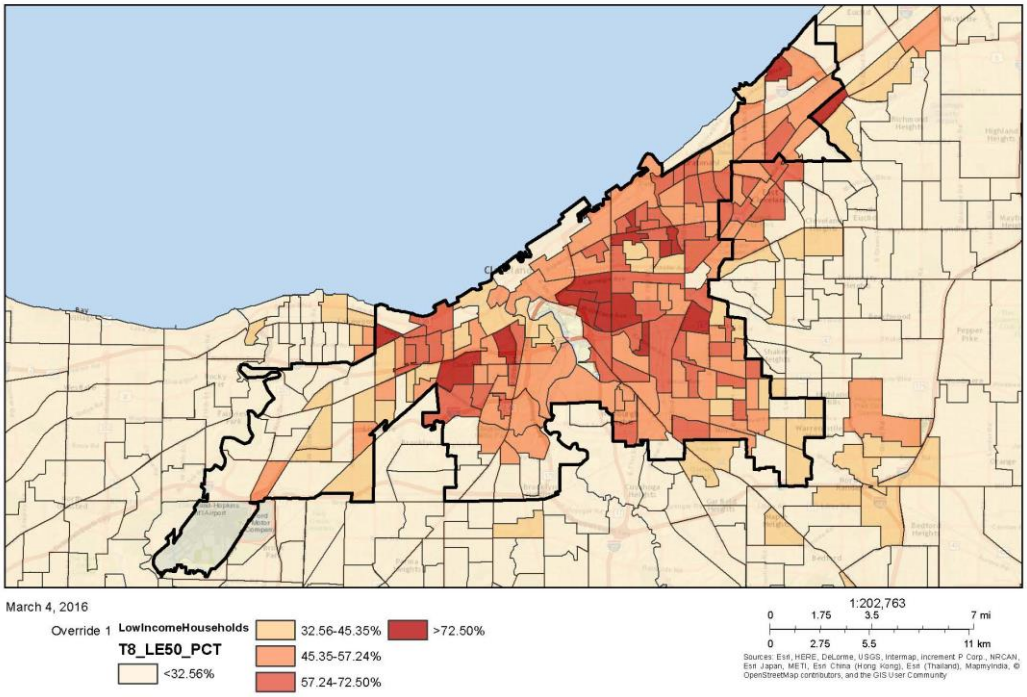
Percent Renter-Occupied Units with 3 or More Bedrooms - Cleveland Consolidated Plan



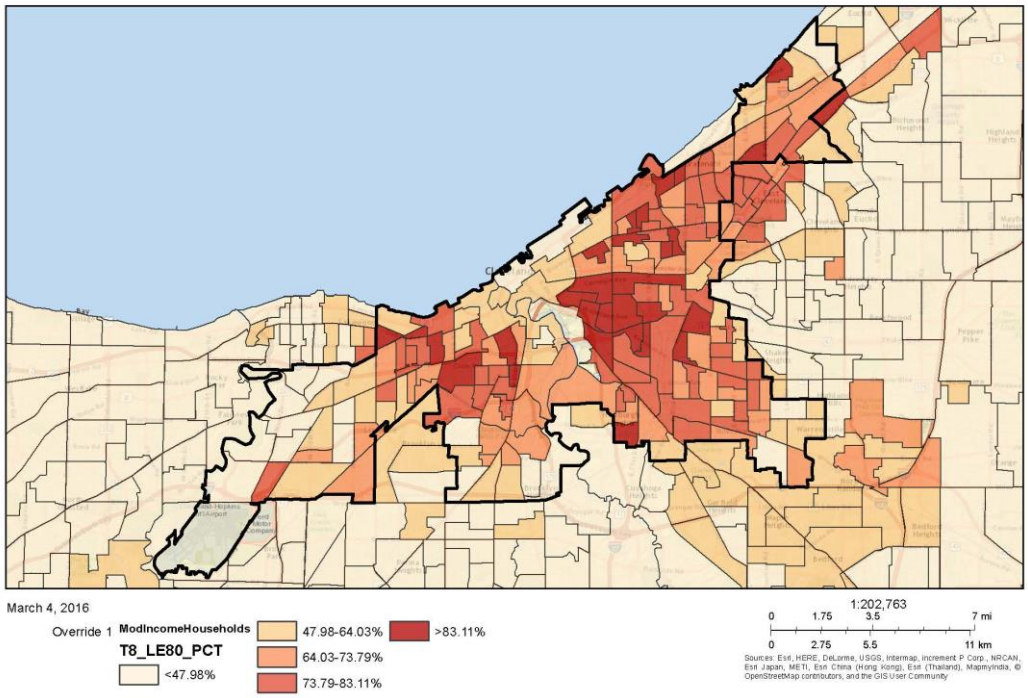
Percent ELI Households - Cleveland Consolidated Plan



Percent LI Households - Cleveland Consolidated Plan



Percent MI Households - Cleveland Consolidated Plan



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

Introduction

When compared to housing costs in other parts of the country, the cost of housing in Cleveland has remained relatively affordable for the last several decades. During the Great Recession, rents remained stagnant and home values in Cleveland, as well as in suburban Cuyahoga County declined – in some cases substantially. With the exception of Downtown and a few selected areas of growth, the recovery of the Cleveland housing market remains slow, particularly in many of the City's most distressed neighborhoods. In contrast, median home sale prices have stabilized or started to increase in some suburban Cuyahoga County communities.

Table 31 shows median home value in Cleveland in the 2000 Census and the 2008-12 ACS. In 2000, the median value of a home in Cleveland was $71,100. By the 2008-12 ACS, the median home value increased by 19%, to $84,300. As illustrated, this data varied by Census Tract ***(Maps-NA-10, Housing Needs Assessment, Median Home Value and MA-15, Change in Median Home Value). Map-Median Single-Family Home Sale Prices, 2015*** published by the *Plain Dealer* and ***Graph-Median Sales Price of Single-Family Homes*** depicts the continued struggle faced by portions of the housing market since the Great Recession. An analysis of housing sales data provided by Cleveland State University/NODIS showed that the median single-family home sale price in 2005 was $82,000 in Cleveland and $125,000 in Cuyahoga County as a whole. By 2015, the median single-family home sale price was $50,000 in Cleveland and $119,000 in Cuyahoga County. Over the ten-year period, median single-family home sale prices dropped 39% in Cleveland, but only 4% in Cuyahoga County. The analysis excluded sheriff's sales.

Table 31 also shows median contract rent in Cleveland in the 2000 Census and the 2008-12 ACS. In 2000, the median contract rent in Cleveland was $379. By the 2008-12 ACS, the median contract rent increased by 31%, to $496. As illustrated, this data varied by Census Tract ***(Maps-NA-10, Housing Needs Assessment, Median Rent and MA-15, Change in Median Rent)***. In terms of rent paid by category, the 2008-12 ACS showed that 53% of all rents paid in Cleveland were less than $500 and another 44% were $500-$999 ***(Table 32)***. The remaining 3% were $1,000 or more. At the Census Tract level, median contract rent varies considerably, although prices in many areas have been flat to slightly increasing.

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

While housing costs in Cleveland 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, the majority 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 65,815 very low, low, and moderate income households living in Cleveland who are paying more than 30% of their incomes for housing (cost burden). Of those households, 37,180 households are paying more than 50% of their incomes for housing (severe cost burden). In general, higher rates of housing cost burden affect Cleveland households in Census Tracts located on the near

east side, in the northeast and southeast neighborhoods, and the on near west side ***(Map-Housing Cost Burden)***. The issue of severe cost burden exists for households throughout most of Cleveland's neighborhoods, especially for extremely low income households ***(Map-Percent of ELI 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 ***(Map-Percent of LI Households with Severe Cost Burden)***. The rates for severe cost burden are far lower for moderate income households in Cleveland ***(Map-Percent of MI Households with Severe Cost Burden)***.

Table 33 shows only 12% (12,215 units) of the rental units are affordable to renter households at 30% HAMFI ***(Map-Percent Renter Units Affordable at 30% HAMFI)***. About 34% (33,425 units) of the rental units are affordable to renter households at 50% HAMFI ***(Map-Percent Renter Units Affordable at 50% HAMFI)***. About 54% (53,330 rental units) of the rental units are affordable to renter households at 80% HAMFI ***(Map-Percent Renter Units Affordable at 80% HAMFI)***. No data is available for renter households at 100% HAMFI.

Owner units are even less affordable to low income households. While no data is available for owner households at 30% HAMFI, about 20% (6,210 units) of the owner-occupied units are affordable to owner households at 50% HAMFI ***(Map-Percent Owner Units Affordable at 50% HAMFI)***. Approximately 37% (11,620 owner units) of the owner-occupied units are affordable to owner households at 80% HAMFI ***(Map-Percent Owner Units Affordable at 80% HAMFI)***. Only 44% (13,994 owner units) of the owner-occupied units are affordable to owner households at 100% HAMFI ***(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 Cleveland 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 neighborhoods tumbled – in some cases substantially. In areas such as Downtown and neighborhoods with significant new housing construction and/or rehabilitation, home values are starting to rebound and properties are beginning to sell more quickly. While the housing market is more competitive in these sections of Cleveland, for the balance of the City, the recovery of the housing market remains slow, particularly in more distressed neighborhoods.

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 2015, the Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, Ohio MSA had an HOI score of 84.6%, ranking it nationally as the 44th most affordable area out of 225 markets analyzed.

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

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 2008-12 ACS showed that the median contract rent in Cleveland was $496, while the median contract rent in Cuyahoga County was $601. Median contract rent in Cleveland varied by Census Tract ***(NA-10, Map-Median Contract Rent)***. The median gross rent in Cleveland was $656, while the median gross rent in Cuyahoga County was $726. 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 ***(Table 34, Monthly Rent)***. FMRs in the Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor MSA range from $502 for an efficiency apartment to $1,023 for a 3-ÂÂ•bedroom unit. As an example of affordability, the Fair Market Rent for a two-bedroom unit is $764, while the median gross rent in Cleveland is $656, well below the FMR. The fact that Cleveland rents are somewhat lower than the FMR, may make obtaining rental housing more feasible for extremely low income households.

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

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

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2012	% Change
Median Home Value	71,100	84,300	19%
Median Contract Rent	379	496	31%

Table 31 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2008-2012 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than $500	48,249	53.0%
$500-999	40,012	43.9%
$1,000-1,499	2,073	2.3%
$1,500-1,999	456	0.5%
$2,000 or more	278	0.3%
Total	***91,068***	***100.0%***

Table 32 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	12,215	No Data
50% HAMFI	33,425	6,210
80% HAMFI	53,330	11,620
100% HAMFI	No Data	13,994
Total	***98,970***	***31,824***

Table 33 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2008-2012 CHAS

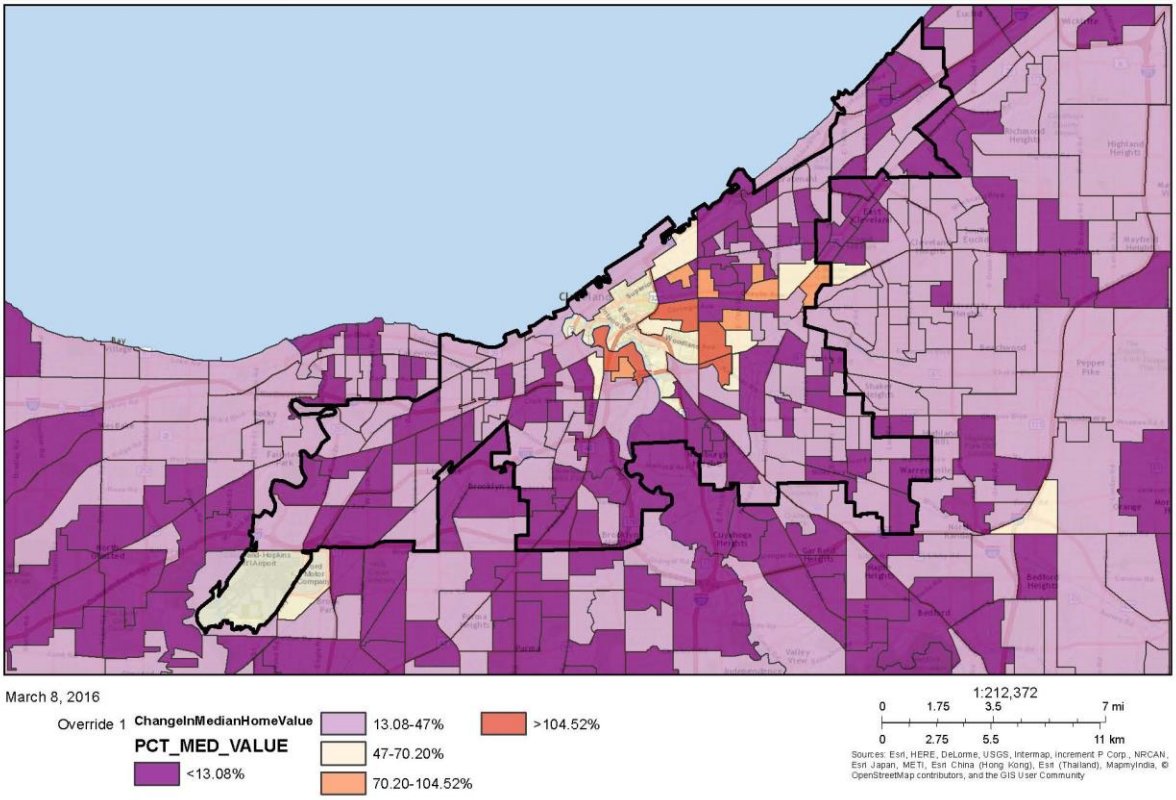
Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent ($)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	502	603	764	1,023	0
High HOME Rent	502	603	764	1,023	1,057
Low HOME Rent	502	603	743	859	958

Table 34 – Monthly Rent

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

Change in Median Home Value - Cleveland Consolidated Plan



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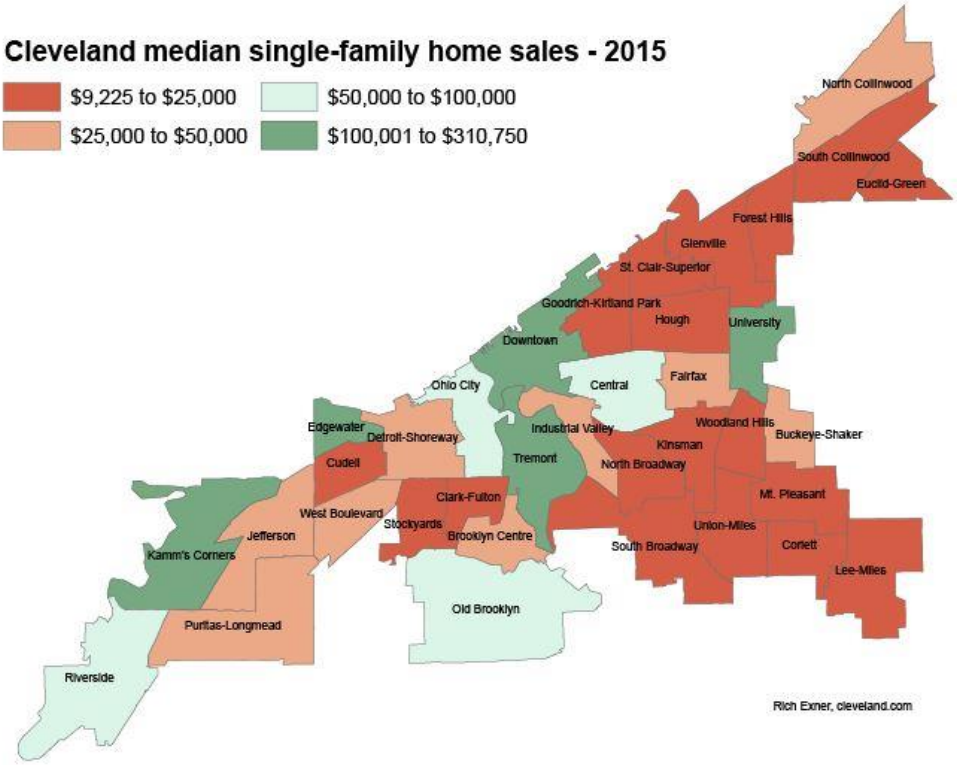
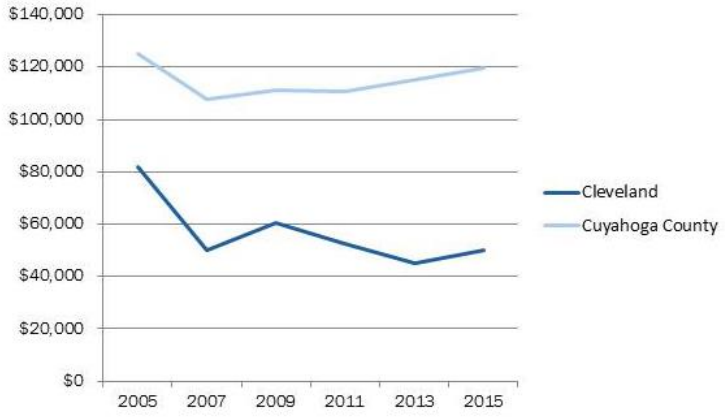


Source: Cleveland.com, Data Central.

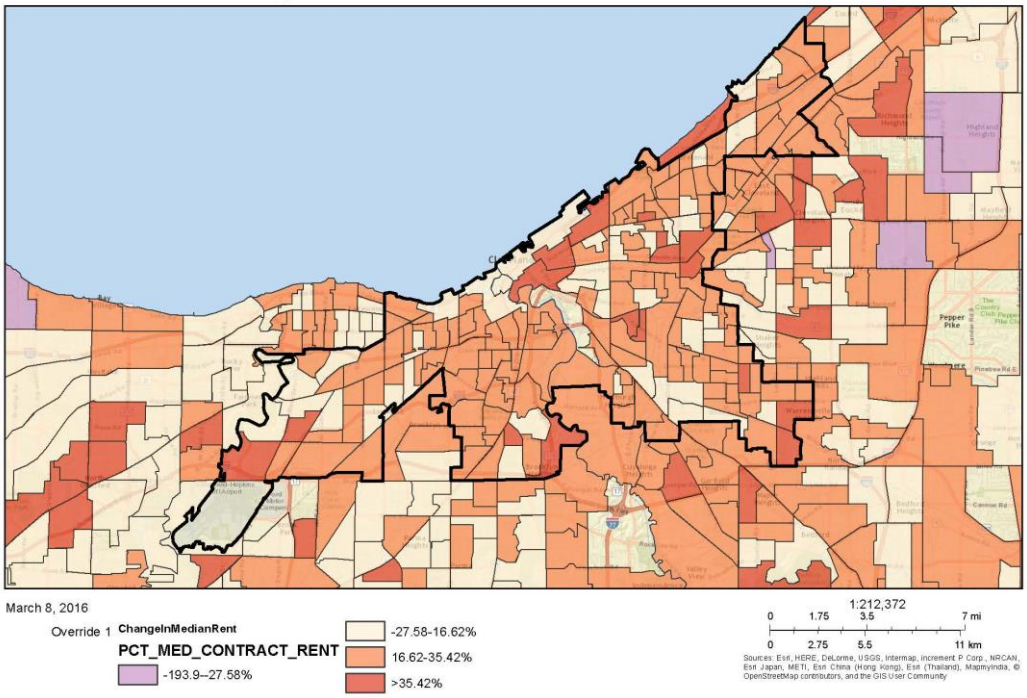
MEDIAN SALES PRICE OF SINGLE-FAMILY HOMES

	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	Change 2005 - 2015	
							Amount	Percent
Cleveland	$82,000	$50,000	$60,585	$52,600	$44,950	$50,000	-$32,000	-39.0%
Cuyahoga County	$125,000	$108,000	$111,000	$110,581	$115,000	$119,500	-$5,500	-4.4%

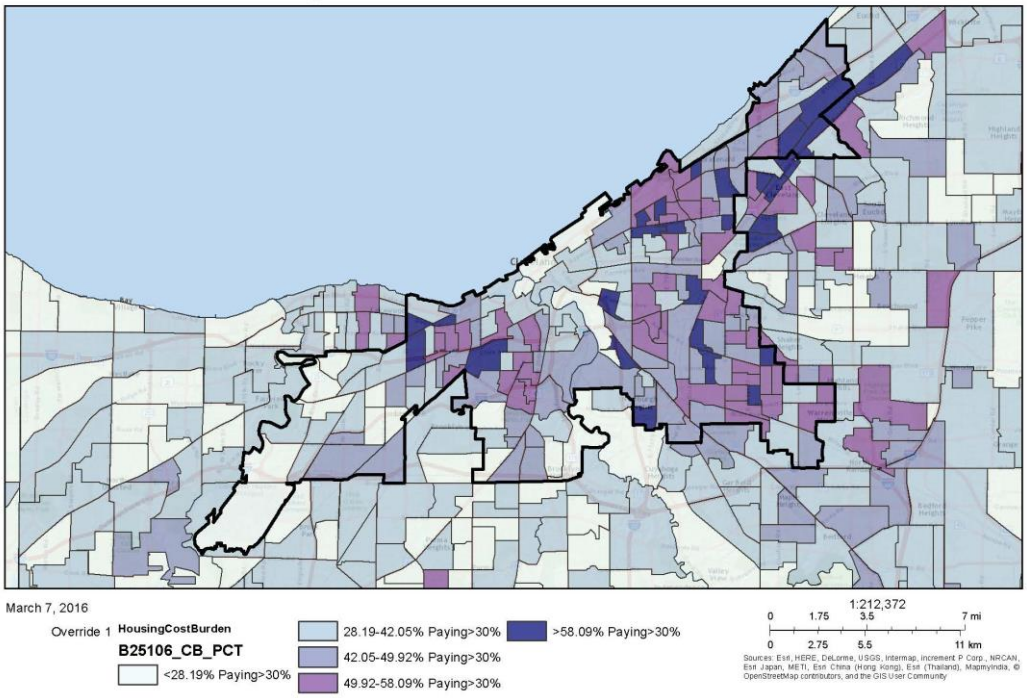


Source: NODIS

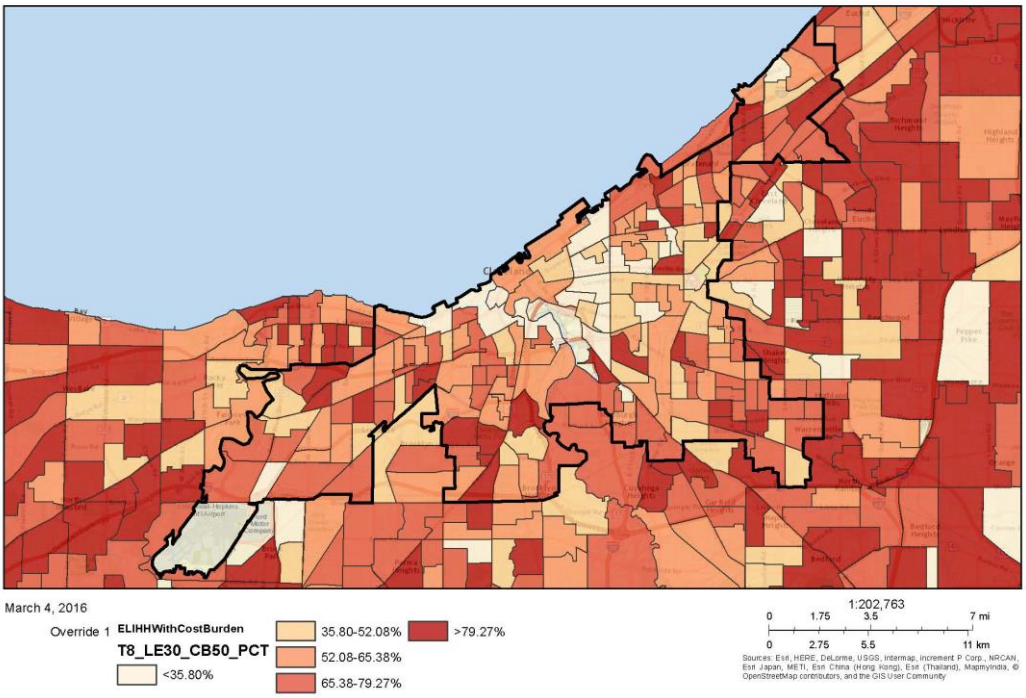
Change in Median Rent - Cleveland Consolidated Plan



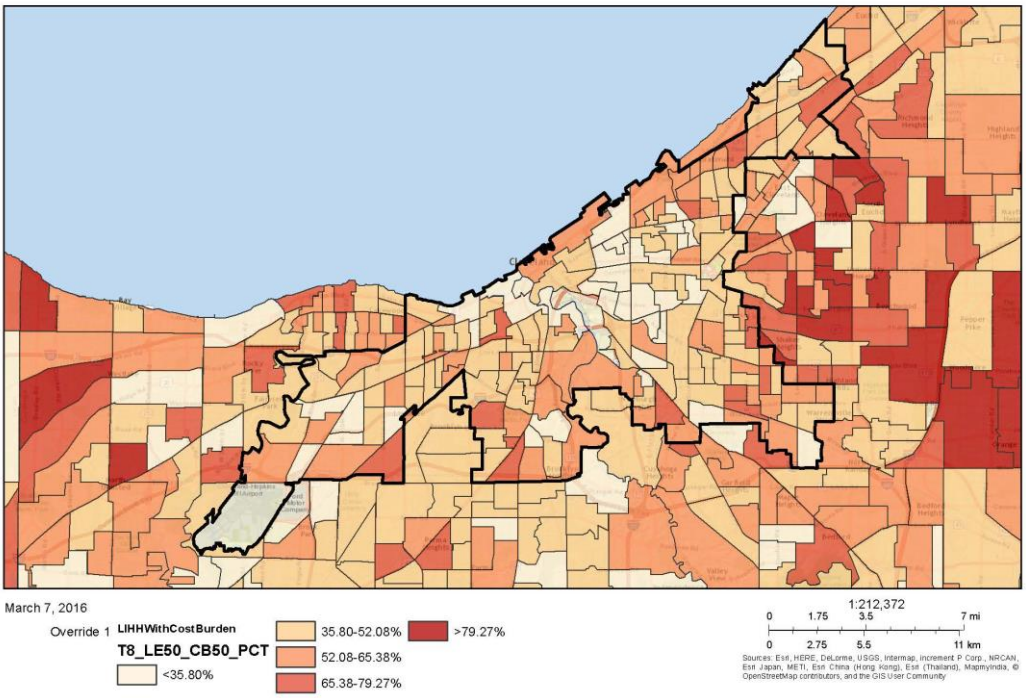
Housing Cost Burden - Cleveland Consolidated Plan



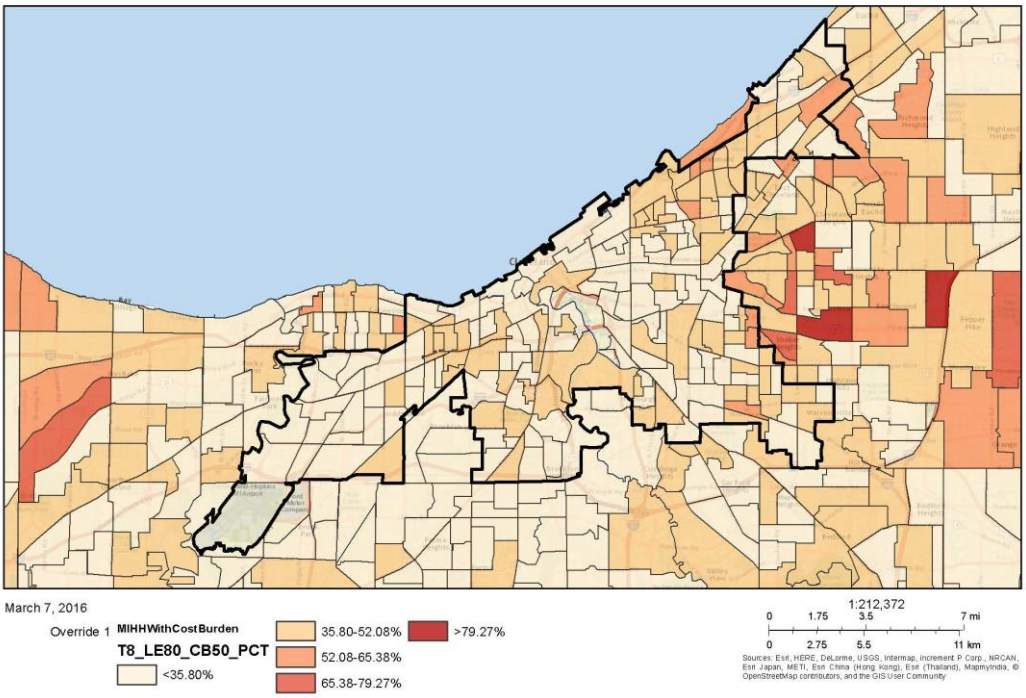
Percent ELI Households with Severe Cost Burden - Cleveland Consolidated Plan



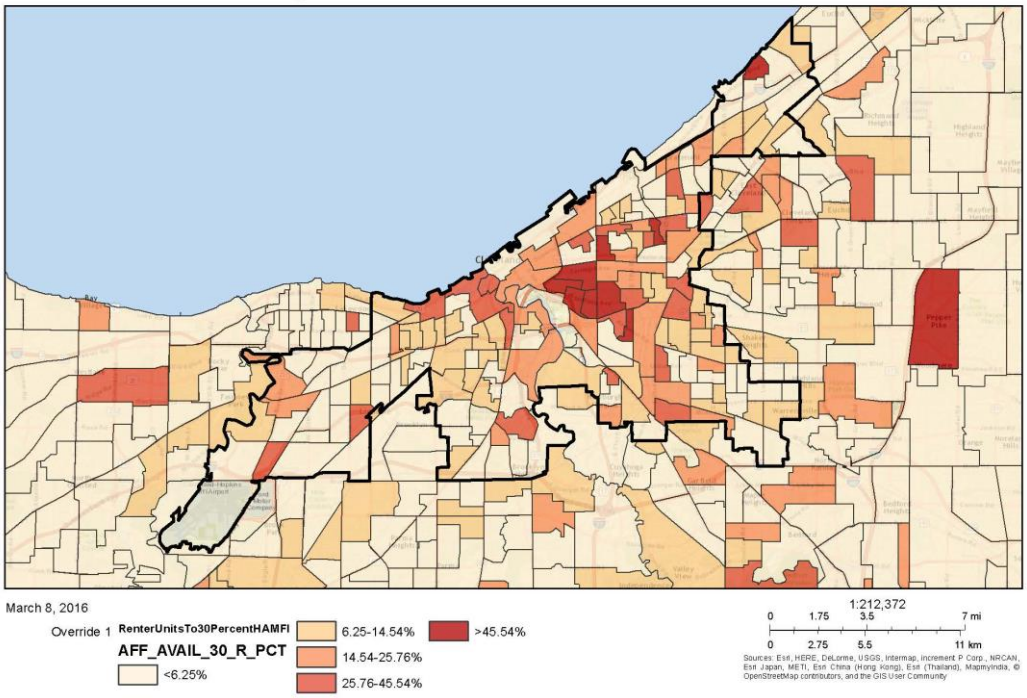
Percent LI Households with a Severe Cost Burden - Cleveland Consolidated Plan



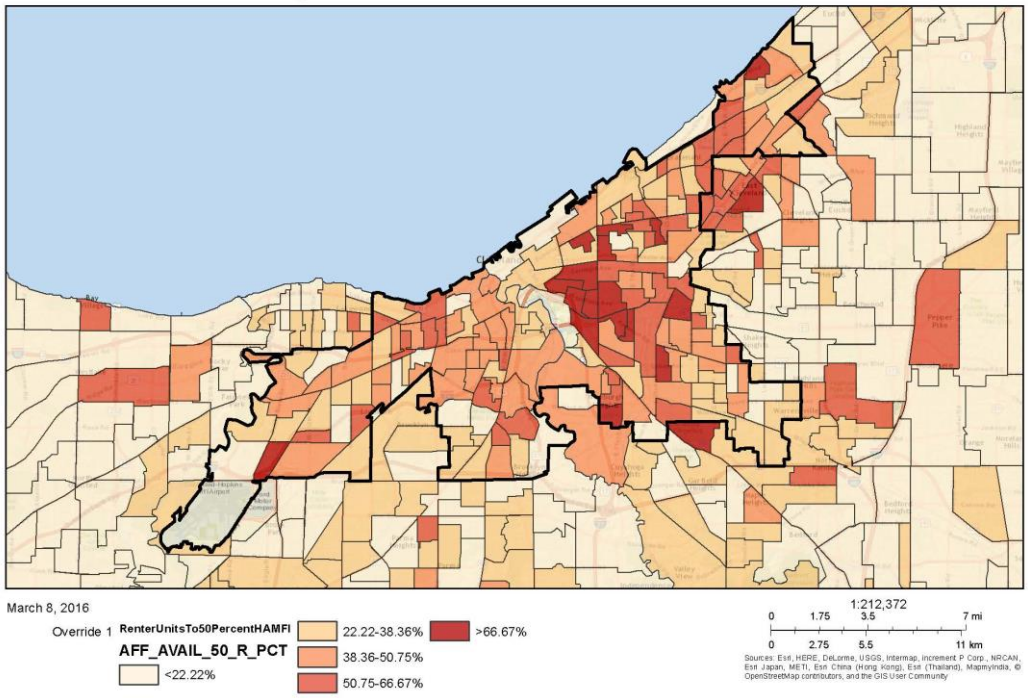
Percent MI Households with a Severe Cost Burden - Cleveland Consolidated Plan



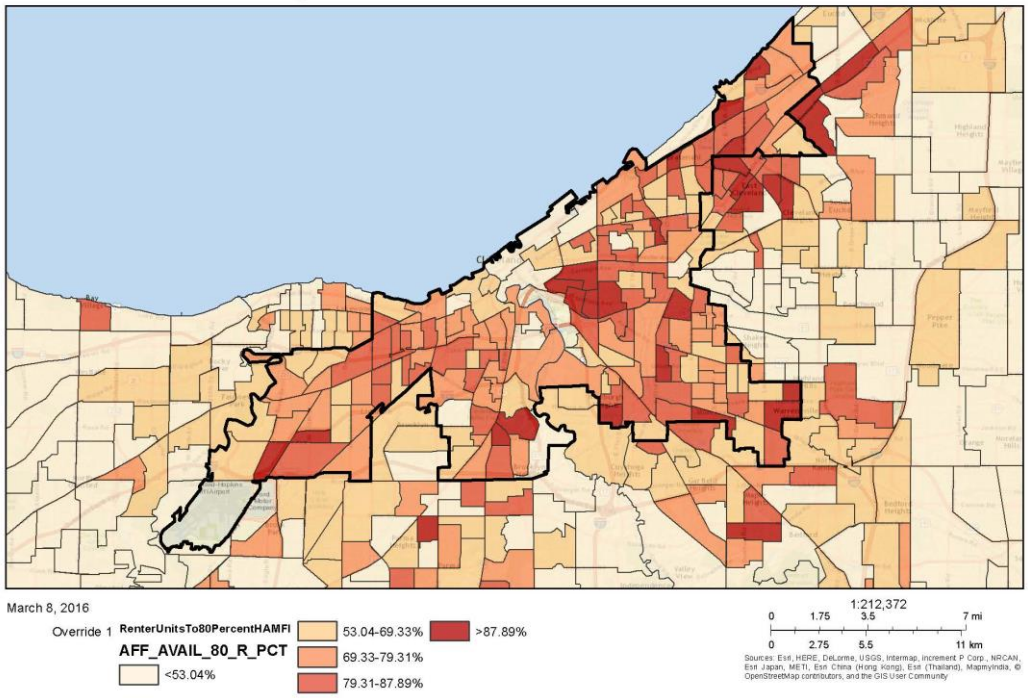
Percent Renter Housing Units Affordable to 30% HAMFI - Cleveland Consolidated Plan



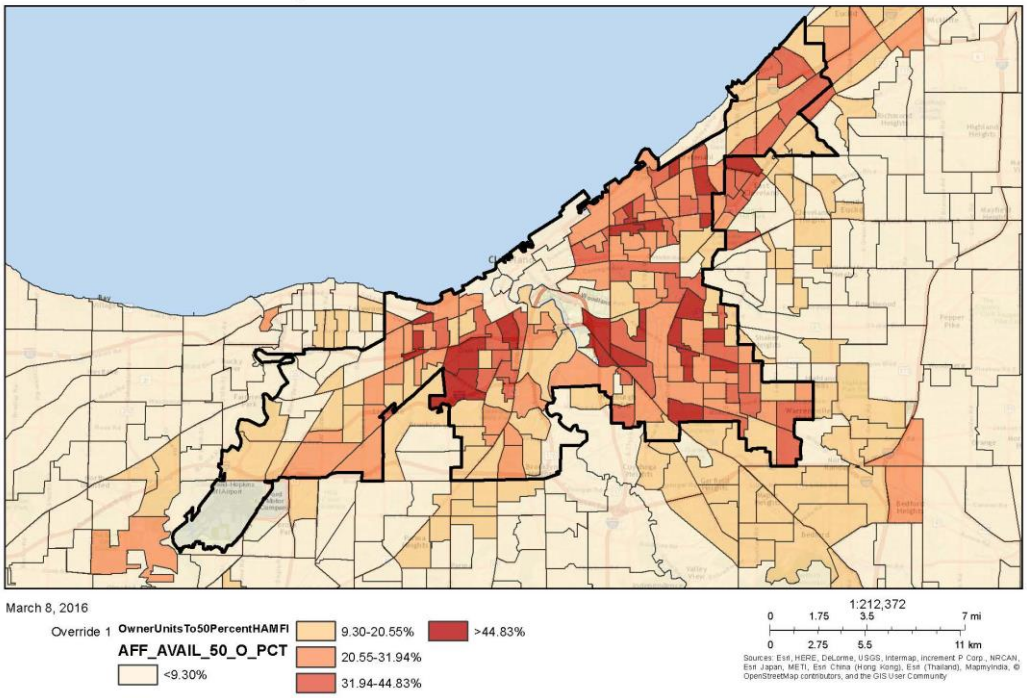
Percent Renter Housing Units Affordable to 50% HAMFI - Cleveland Consolidated Plan



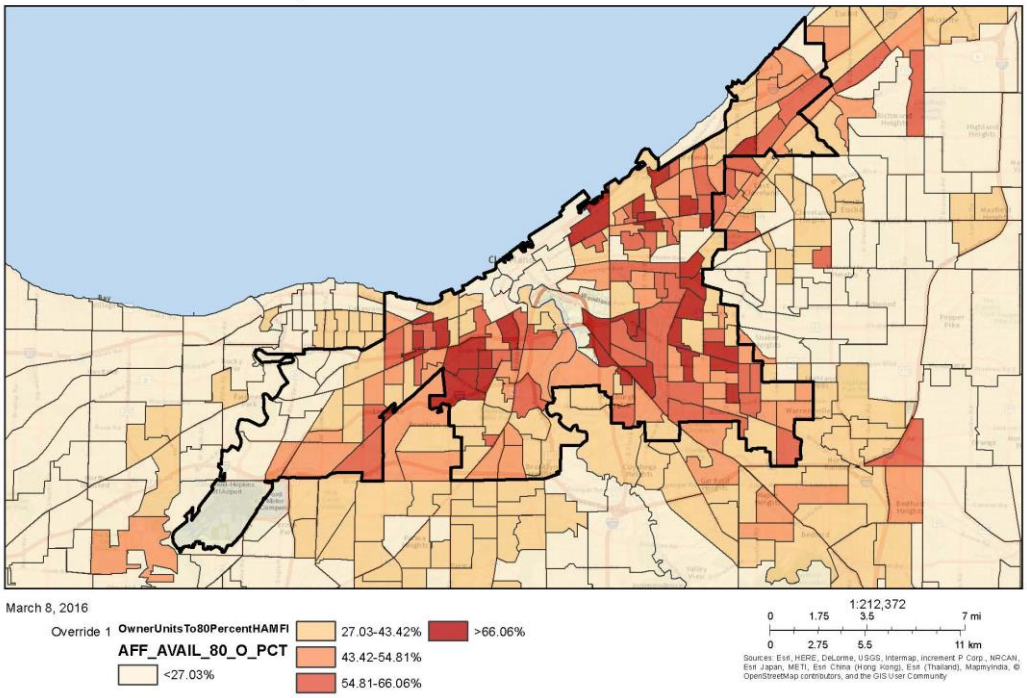
Percent Renter Housing Units Affordable to 80% HAMFI - Cleveland Consolidated Plan



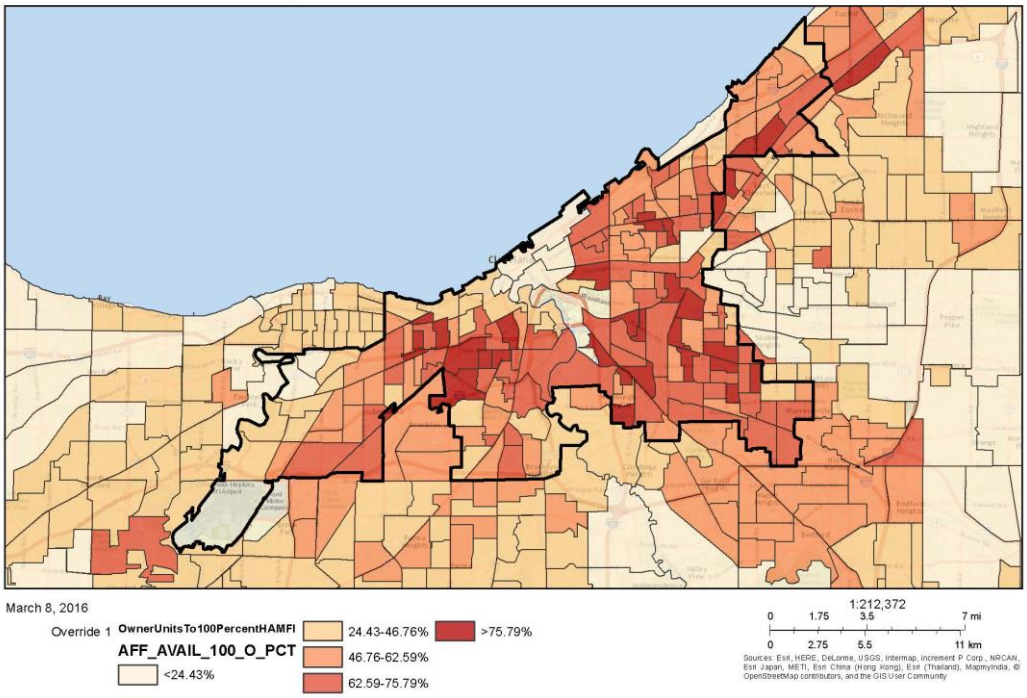
Percent Owner Housing Units Affordable to 50% HAMFI - Cleveland Consolidated Plan



Percent Owner Housing Units Affordable to 80% HAMFI - Cleveland Consolidated Plan



Percent Owner Housing Units Affordable to 100% HAMFI - Cleveland Consolidated Plan



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MA-20 Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing – 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 City of Cleveland. These issues affect only about 2% of households. There are some issues in Cleveland related to households paying more than 30% of income for housing costs. These issues are discussed in more detail in the ***Needs Assessment***.

Regarding housing stock age, about 92% of the housing units in Cleveland 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 citywide is good, but conditions vary by neighborhood. A citywide property condition survey completed in 2015 found that of the 112,897 parcels containing **occupied structures**, more than 84% were graded A (Excellent) or B (Good). Of the 12,179 parcels containing **vacant structures** in the City of Cleveland, 37% were graded D (Deteriorated) or F (Unsafe or Hazardous). When residential vacancy rates were compared to median sale prices of properties, the Land Conservancy found that lower median sale prices tended to be in the neighborhoods with highest vacancy, and higher median sale prices tend to be in the neighborhoods with lowest vacancy.

In terms of vacant units, the 2008-12 ACS data showed that about 22% of housing units (46,558) in the Cleveland were vacant, a rate that is above the Cuyahoga County housing unit vacancy rate of 14% (86,285 units). Almost 55% of vacant housing units in Cuyahoga County are located in Cleveland. This vacancy rate includes units that are vacant and actively for rent or sale, in addition to units that are vacant and not being actively marketed. The Cuyahoga County Land Reutilization Corporation (CCLRC), a countywide land bank, collects data on vacant units and real estate owned (REO) properties. Their methodology and results are discussed as part of the Vacant Units table in this section.

Regarding the hazard posed by lead-based paint, a significant percentage of housing units in Cleveland are at risk. According to the CHAS Data Book, almost 153,000 housing units in Cleveland (92%) were constructed before 1980. Children age six or younger live in an estimated 21,095 units, representing 10% of all owner-occupied units and 17% of all renter-occupied units. Furthermore, the greater the age of a housing unit, the more likely it is to contain lead-based paint. In addition, LBP hazard is an ongoing issue. New situations of housing units with LBP hazards occupied by small children are continually created by childbirth and/or the relocation of persons from one housing unit to another. In Cleveland during 2014, about 4% of the 12,298 children under the age of six tested for blood lead levels had an elevated result. The Cleveland neighborhoods where most of the elevated blood lead level test results occurred were mostly on the east side of the city.

Definitions

As part of the citywide property condition survey completed in 2015, properties were graded on a scale of A through F to indicate their condition. More information on this project is provided elsewhere in this section. The general definitions of the condition letter grades, along with their general relationship to HUD's definitions of **substandard condition** and **substandard condition but suitable for rehabilitation** are:

A = Excellent
No visible signs of deterioration, well-maintained and cared for, new construction or renovation, historic detailing or unique.

B = Good
Needs basic improvements, minor painting, removal of weeds, cleaning.

C = Fair
Some cracking of brick or wood, major painting needed, deteriorated cornice/eaves, crumbling concrete, cracked windows or stairs.

Note: A rating of C generally corresponds to HUD's definition of a substandard building suitable for rehabilitation.

D = Deteriorated
Major cracking of brick or rotting wood, broken or missing windows, missing brick or siding, open holes.
Note: A rating of D generally corresponds to HUD's definition of a substandard building suitable for rehabilitation.

F = Unsafe/Hazard
House is open or a shell, can see through the structure from front to back, ransacked or filled with trash, could collapse, immediate safety hazard to the neighborhood, needs basic improvements.

Note: A rating of F generally corresponds to HUD's definition of a substandard building not suitable for rehabilitation.

Condition of Units

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). With the exception of cost burden, many households in Cleveland do not have these issues. Of all owners citywide, 64% had no selected housing conditions. Of all renters citywide, 48% had no selected housing conditions ***(Table 35)***.

There are some issues in the City of Cleveland related to households paying more than 30% of income for housing costs. These issues are 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 for households in Cleveland. The 2008-12 ACS data showed that the percentage of Cleveland households with one or more occupants per room was 1.5%, which was more than the Cuyahoga County percentage of 1% of households. Far more renters (1,888 households) than owners (700 households) were experiencing overcrowding. The 2008-12 ACS data also showed that the percentage of households lacking complete plumbing facilities or kitchen facilities was 2.2% of all households in Cleveland. Far more renters (2,730 households) than owners (920 households) were experiencing a lack of complete plumbing facilities and/or a lack of complete kitchen facilities.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	27,813	35%	44,938	49%
With two selected Conditions	730	1%	2,060	2%
With three selected Conditions	113	0%	440	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	49,941	64%	43,630	48%
Total	***78,597***	***100%***	***91,068***	***99%***

Table 35 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS

Year Unit Built

As part of responses to Census Bureau surveys, persons are asked to estimate when their housing unit was constructed. Census data showed that about 65% of all housing units (110,096 units) were built in 1949 or earlier, the main period of construction in Cleveland. An additional 27% (45,453 units) were built during 1950-1979 ***(Table 36)***. During these time periods, a roughly equal mix of owner-occupied and renter-occupied units were developed. Of all of the housing units built in Cuyahoga County since 1980, only about 8% of the construction occurred in Cleveland; the remainder occurred in suburban Cuyahoga County, primarily in the outer suburbs.

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	2,066	0%	3,885	4%
1980-1999	2,478	3%	5,687	6%
1950-1979	19,643	25%	25,810	28%
Before 1950	54,410	69%	55,686	61%
Total	***78,597***	***97%***	***91,068***	***99%***

Table 36 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2008-2012 CHAS

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

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

The Housing and Community Development Act of 1992, Title X, Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act, introduced the term "lead-based paint hazard," meaning 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%).

According to the CHAS Data Book, Table 13, there are about 153,000 housing units in Cleveland built before 1980, meaning a significant number of housing units contain LBP hazards (71,605 owner-occupied units and 81,665 renter-occupied units; HUD template will not allow correction of entries for Total Number of Units Built Before 1980). Children age six or younger live in an estimated 21,095 units, representing 10% of all owner-occupied units and 17% of all renter-occupied units ***(Table 37)***. In addition, LBP hazard is an ongoing issue. New situations of housing units with LBP hazards occupied by small children are continually created by childbirth and/or the relocation of persons from one housing unit to another.

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	74,053	94%	81,496	89%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	6,845	9%	14,250	16%

Table 37 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Alternate Data Source Name:
2008-12 CHAS Data Book, Table 13

Data Source Comments: Table published by HUD for "Housing Units Built Before 1980 with Children Present" was incorrect. Detailed data was compiled from the CHAS Data Book. HUD template will not allow correction of entries for Total Number of Units Built Before 1980. Correct entries are 71,605 owner-occupied units and 81,665 renter-occupied units

Vacant Units

Table 38 is not required by HUD regulation.

The 2008-12 ACS data showed that about 22% of housing units (46,558) in the Cleveland were vacant, a rate that is above the Cuyahoga County housing unit vacancy rate of 14% (86,285 units). Almost 55% of vacant housing units in Cuyahoga County are located in Cleveland. 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 Center on Urban Poverty and Community Development at Case Western Reserve University (CWRU), through NEO CANDO/NST 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 January 2016, CWRU had identified approximately 16,500 vacant addresses countywide, with 8,234 of those within Cleveland.

CWRU has also calculated that as of March 28, 2016, there are 8,859 real estate owned (REO) properties countywide, with 4,382 of those within Cleveland. These are properties owned by a lender after an unsuccessful sale at a foreclosure auction. It is estimated that about 90% of these properties are owned by a bank or financial institution, and the remaining 10% are owned by other types of entities, such as a government agency or a government loan insurer.

The data collection and analysis performed by CWRU 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.

Vacant Units

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

Table 38 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

As noted above, with about 92% of the housing units in Cleveland constructed in 1979 or earlier, cyclical maintenance is an ongoing need for the housing stock. The overall condition of the housing stock varies.

During 2015, the Western Reserve Land Conservancy, in collaboration with the City of Cleveland, surveyed all of the more than 158,000 residential, commercial and industrial parcels in Cleveland – and the buildings associated with them – to provide an updated snapshot of the condition of those properties.

The citywide survey, which began in June 2015, was conducted by the Land Conservancy in cooperation with the City's Department of Building and Housing, Cleveland City Council and local community development corporations. A 16-member staff, consisting of mostly Cleveland residents, conducted the survey. Surveyors worked in teams of two and examined every property from the street or sidewalk. Information about each parcel – including its vacancy status, the condition of any structures on it and a photo – was recorded in the field on a tablet computer. If surveyors were approached by local residents and neighbors, they recorded those anecdotes along with the data about each property. On-the-ground data collection for the survey of Cleveland ended in October 2015. The Land Conservancy then began the second phase of the project, compiling the data and performing quality assurance checks. In the third phase, additional data including home sales and health and crime statistics will be analyzed in conjunction with the property survey results.

The grading scale for buildings is defined in another question in this section (**Describe the jurisdiction's definition of "substandard condition" and "substandard condition but suitable for rehabilitation."**)

The results indicate that 71% of Cleveland's residential, commercial and industrial parcels contained occupied structures. Approximately 8% of parcels had unoccupied, vacant structures. An additional 18% of parcels were vacant lots.

Of the 112,897 parcels containing occupied structures in the City of Cleveland, more than 84% were graded A (Excellent) or B (Good). These structures are considered to need only minor improvements, if any, and appeared to be cared for and well maintained. Of the 12,179 parcels containing vacant structures in the City of Cleveland, 37% were graded D (Deteriorated) or F (Unsafe or Hazardous).

Neighborhood Analysis

Neighborhoods with the highest percentage of vacant D and F rated properties include: St. Clair-Superior (11.9%), Kinsman (9.8%), Glenville (9.2%), Hough (9.2%) and Buckeye-Woodhill (9.1%). Neighborhoods with the lowest percentage of vacant D and F rated properties include: Kamm's (0%), Edgewater (0.1%), and Jefferson (0.2%).

When residential vacancy rates were compared to median sale prices of properties, the Land Conservancy found that lower median sale prices tended to be in the neighborhoods with the highest vacancy, and higher median sale prices tend to be in the neighborhoods with the lowest vacancy.

Reduction in Vacant and Distressed Properties

The report notes that the demolition of blighted properties is known to help stabilize neighborhoods by restoring value to surrounding homes. While the Land Conservancy does not demolish houses, it does advocate for the removal of vacant and abandoned homes. The number of vacant residential properties graded D or F (3,809) combined with the number of residential properties condemned by the City of Cleveland graded at C or higher (1,437) is 32% lower than the 2013 estimate of vacant and distressed properties produced by the City of Cleveland Department of Building and Housing (7,771).

A project summary with a link to an interactive map is available at:
http://www.wrlandconservancy.org/articles/2015/11/21/cleveland-property-survey-results-released/

The report is available at: http://www.wrlandconservancy.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/WRLC_Loveland_Cleveland_Survey_Report_20151121.pdf

Estimated Number of Housing Units Occupied by Low or Moderate Income Families with LBP Hazards

The 21,000 households living in a housing unit built before 1980 and having a child age six and under consist of about 6,845 owner households and 14,250 renter households. To estimate how many units might be occupied by low and moderate income households, the 2008-12 CHAS Data Book, Table 13 showed that 81.5% of renter households (74,765 of 91,785) and 49.5% of owner households (37,690 of 76,155) in Cleveland were low- and moderate-income. Applying those percentages to the 6,845 owner households and 14,250 renter households resulted in a total estimated 15,001 low- and moderate-income households (3,388 owner households; 11,613 renter households) with a child age six or under who live in housing units built before 1980. The data shown above regarding the high percentage of housing units containing LBP hazards indicates that the housing units of most of the 15,001 households would contain LBP hazards.

Blood Testing of Children

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

Lead screenings may be obtained through private physicians, public health clinics, or at no charge at health centers operated by the Cleveland Department of Public Health (CDPH). CDPH receives all lead test results for children under the age of 6 living in Cleveland. 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 current recommendation is 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.

During 2014, of the 22,183 tested children age six years or under countywide, 2,278 children (10.3%) had a blood lead level of 5 ug/dl or more, and 620 children (2.8%) had a blood lead level of 10 ug/dl or more.

Of the 12,298 tested children age six years or under who lived in Cleveland, 1,774 children (14.2%) had a blood lead level of 5 ug/dl or more, and 485 children (3.9%) had a blood lead level of 10 ug/dl or more. The Cleveland neighborhoods where at least 5.0% of tested children had a blood lead level of 10 ug/dl or more were: West side: Clark-Fulton (7.3%) and Detroit Shoreway (5.1%); East side: St. Clair Superior (7.4%), Glenville (7.1%), Collinwood-Nottingham (6.5%), Mount Pleasant (6.4%), Fairfax (5.9%), and North Shore-Collinwood (5.5%).

The Cleveland neighborhoods where at least 15.0% of tested children had a blood lead level of 5 ug/dl or more were: West side: Clark-Fulton (16.2%), Detroit Shoreway (15.7%), and Stockyards (15.1%); East side: Glenville (26.5%), St. Clair-Superior (23.4%), Collinwood-Nottingham (20.3%), North Shore-Collinwood (18.2%), Hough (17.8%), Mount Pleasant (17.6%), Union-Miles (17.2%), Broadway-Slavic Village (16.2%), Euclid-Green (15.8%), Buckeye-Shaker (15.3%).

MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing – 91.210(b)

Introduction

There are two public housing agencies that operate within Cuyahoga County: 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. ***Table 39*** shows the countywide public housing inventory. Note: The Parma Public Housing Agency operates 60 units of public housing, which are located in Parma.

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 through a variety of services and programs.

Totals Number of Units

Program Type									
				Vouchers					
							Special Purpose Voucher		
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled*
# of units vouchers available	0	223	10,297	14,993	116	14,135	1,370	555	3,109
# of accessible units	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 39 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

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:

As of January 2016, Cleveland MHA reported approximately 8,800 total occupied public housing units in its system. After subtracting occupied units in East Cleveland (Apthorp Tower – 163 and Mildred Brewer (Belmore) - 39) and Oakwood (Oakwood Gardens – 25 and Oakwood Villas – 92), there are slightly less

than 8,500 occupied public housing units within Cleveland (CMHA Public Housing Demographics Report: January 2016 – Household Information "B").

In terms of condition, the 2015 Public Housing Physical Inspection Scores showed that 55% of Cleveland MHA properties scored 80 points or higher, while 90% of Cleveland MHA properties scored 70 points or higher ***(see attachment below Table 40 – table would not accept data; table includes all entries in HUD-published spreadsheet)***. Several properties scored less than 70 points. Cleveland MHA is aware of the condition issues at its properties and makes improvements as available capital project and maintenance funding permits. For example, Carver Park (score 54) and Outhwaite (score 69) are specifically mentioned as part of the PHA Annual Plan for FY 2016 for the need to address deferred maintenance issues or demolish or dispose of obsolete public housing units.

Inspection scores are available online at: http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/pis.html.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score

Table 40 - Public Housing Condition

Cleveland MHA Public Housing 2015 Inspection Scores

DEVELOPMENT_NAME	ADDRESS	ZIP	INSPECTION_SCORE
ADDISON TOWNHOUSES	1441 E 71st St	44103	47
ADDISON TOWNHOUSES	1441 E 71st St	44103	86
CARVER PARK	5301 Scovill Ave	44104	54
CEDAR CENTRAL	2540 Central Ave	44115	78
CEDAR CENTRAL	2204 E 30th St	44115	88
DOWNTOWN	2700 Washington Ave	44113	73
DOWNTOWN	2700 Washington Ave	44113	90
East Side Neighbor	13511 Union Ave	44120	71
East Side Neighbor	13511 Union Ave	44120	80
EASTSIDE	2567 Woodhill Rd	44104	77
EASTSIDE	2488 Morris Black Pl	44104	92
FAR WEST	17800 Parkmount Ave	44135	90
Gordon Square	6518 Detroit Ave	44102	85
Heritage Homes III	7204 Port Ave	44104	96
HOUGH	7400 Wade Park Ave	44103	76
HOUGH	1919 E 55th St	44103	76
KING KENNEDY	6001 Woodland Ave	44104	70
KING KENNEDY	6001 Woodland Ave	44104	75
Legacy Park	2452 E 43rd St	44104	100
NEAR WEST	1795 W 25th St	44113	84
OUTHWAITE	2583 E 40th St	44104	69
OUTHWAITE	2583 E 40th St	44104	83
Riverside Park Hom	4609 Rocky River Dr	44135	85
Riverview Replacem	13205 Astor Ave	44135	73
Riverview Replacem	6001 Woodland Ave	44104	97
SMALL OR SCATTERED	3495 E 98th St	44104	83
SOUTHEAST	7230 Kinsman Rd	44104	82
Westside Homes	6503 Detroit Ave	44102	74
Westside Homes	6503 Detroit Ave	44102	81

Source: https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/pis.html
Accessed March 7, 2016

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

Cleveland MHA's Public Housing Authority Annual Plan for FY 2016 has a stated goal to "manage the properties and physical assets of the Authority in an accountable and responsible manner, always striving to meet the highest standards." Relevant objectives that are part of this goal include:

- Address deferred maintenance issues and need to demolish or dispose of obsolete public housing at Olde Cedar, Outhwaite, Carver Park, Lakeview Terrace, and Woodhill Homes by creating redevelopment plans and seeking any available funding opportunities.

- Provide replacement public housing in accordance with CMHA Replacement Housing Policy to fullest extent possible with available resources.

- Reduce energy consumption by 20% over the next 10 years through the Better Buildings Challenge.

In addition, Cleveland MHA's Capital Fund Program Five-Year Action Plan details that for each year starting with FY 2016 through FY 2019, the agency intends to spend more than $7 million annual for capital improvement projects.

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

Cleveland MHA's Public Housing Authority Annual Plan for Fiscal Year 2016 has a stated goal to "improve the living environment and quality of life for families served by CMHA housing programs." Objectives that are part of this goal include:

- Maintain a Police and Security force that is responsive to the safety of residents and security of CMHA property.

- Implement public housing security improvements by continuing to upgrade physical security systems (access control and cameras) and lighting at CMHA properties.

- Continue to provide housing dedicated to the needs of elderly persons by maintaining the designation of certain developments through a Designated Housing Plan for the Elderly with HUD.

- Complete implementation of the Voluntary Compliance Agreement with HUD to make Public Housing units (5%), offices, common areas, and sites fully accessible by UFAS standards for persons with disabilities.

- Enhance housing opportunities for voucher holders through outreach to participating communities and to maintain effective relationships with local municipalities through the Northeast Ohio First Suburbs Consortium.

- Ensure equal opportunity and affirmatively further fair housing by undertaking measures that ensure access to all housing programs regardless of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, familial status, and disability.

- Incorporate green technologies and sustainable practices into all new developments, and existing developments to the highest degree possible.

- Implement the Central Choice Transformation Plan.

- Develop and implement a pilot program for non-smoking buildings.

In addition, the Cleveland MHA's Public Housing Authority Five-Year Plan for Fiscal Years 2010-2014 discussed Community Service and Self-Sufficiency (Section 6.07):

6.07 Community Service and Self Sufficiency programs are an integral part of CMHA's efforts to empower its residents to attain and sustain self-sufficiency while living in healthy communities. Programs are designed to provide residents with access to supportive services and resources needed to develop and maintain lifestyles that are economically secure. Programs range from home day care for children to supportive housing for seniors and person with disabilities. Working with diverse community resources, job training/placement, family and children services, educational enrichment, recreation, crime prevention, and substance abuse support are among the many services to residents. The primary goal is to support families making the transition from welfare to work and assist others to maintain healthy lifestyles.

MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services – 91.210(c)

Introduction

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

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

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

Homeless Housing Facilities

In Cuyahoga County, housing facilities for homeless individuals and families include emergency shelters, transitional housing programs, safe havens, permanent supportive housing, and rapid re-housing, as well as public housing and Housing Choice Vouchers. The CoC provides shelter and services to homeless individuals and families throughout Cuyahoga County. Shelter resources are physically located in the City of Cleveland. Permanent housing is available throughout the county. This inventory is shown on ***Table-41 and Attachment-HUD 2015 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 2015 HIC shows there are 15 facilities, with 1,204 total beds and 49 overflow beds that provide emergency shelter. The inventory includes 2 facilities for families (143 beds and 13

overflow beds), 4 facilities for Mixed Populations (240 beds and 10 overflow beds), 9 facilities for adult individuals (870 beds and 26 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 2015 HIC shows there are 16 facilities, with 614 total beds that provide transitional housing. The inventory includes 1 facility for families (46 beds) and 15 facilities for adult individuals (568 beds).

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

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

The 2015 HIC shows there are 34 facilities, with 5,042 total beds that provide permanent supportive housing. The inventory includes 3 facilities for families (245 beds), 17 facilities for Mixed Populations (3,689 beds), and 14 facilities for adult individuals (424 beds).

There are also 3 Rapid Re-housing projects, 3 for families (499 beds) and 2 for Mixed Populations (185 beds).

Additional Year-Round Beds Under Development

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

Strategies for families and youth focus on negotiating with the Public Housing Authority 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.

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	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)	324	49	46	1,937	0 or N/A
Households with Only Adults	880	0 or N/A	568	2,421	0 or N/A
Chronically Homeless Households	0 or N/A	0 or N/A	0 or N/A	1,446	0 or N/A
Veterans	117	0 or N/A	147	641	0 or N/A
Unaccompanied Youth	26	0 or N/a	28	53	0 or N/A

Table 41 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source Comments: N/A = Not available. HUD 2015 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs, Housing Inventory Count (HIC) Report, CoC Number: OH-502, CoC Name: Cleveland/Cuyahoga CoC, 12/01/2015.

Housing Inventory Count Report - page 1

HUD 2015 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs
Housing Inventory Count Report

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CoC Number: OH-502

CoC Name: Cleveland/Cuyahoga County CoC

Summary of all beds reported by Continuum of Care:

	Family Units[1]	Family Beds[1]	Adult-Only Beds	Child-Only Beds	Total Yr-Round Beds	Seasonal	Overflow / Voucher	Subset of Total Bed Inventory: Chronic Beds[2]	Veteran Beds[3]	Youth Beds[3]
Emergency, Safe Haven and Transitional Housing	**106**	**370**	**1,468**	**0**	**1,838**	**0**	**49**	**n/a**	**264**	**54**
Emergency Shelter	92	324	880	0	1,204	0	49	n/a	117	26
Safe Haven	n/a	n/a	20	n/a	20	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0
Transitional Housing	14	46	568	0	614	n/a	n/a	n/a	147	28
Permanent Housing	**927**	**2,483**	**2,559**	**0**	**5,042**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**1,446**	**826**	**53**
Permanent Supportive Housing*	722	1,937	2,421	0	4,358	n/a	n/a	1,446	641	53
Rapid Re-Housing	205	546	138	0	684	n/a	n/a	n/a	185	0
Grand Total	**1,033**	**2,853**	**4,027**	**0**	**6,880**	**0**	**49**	**1,446**	**1,090**	**107**

CoC beds reported by Program Type:

Emergency Shelter for Families[1]

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units[1]	Family Beds[1]	Adult-Only Beds	Child-Only Beds	Seasonal	Overflow / Voucher	Total Beds	Subset of Total Bed Inventory: Chronic Beds[2]	Veteran Beds[3]	Youth Beds[3]
Family Promise	Family Shelter	8	30	0	0	0	0	30	n/a	0	0
Salvation Army	Harbor Light Zelma George	30	100	0	0	0	13	113	n/a	0	0
Total		**38**	**130**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**13**	**143**	**n/a**	**0**	**0**

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

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HUD 2015 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs
Housing Inventory Count Report

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Emergency Shelter for Mixed Populations

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units[1]	Family Beds[1]	Adult-Only Beds	Child-Only Beds	Seasonal	Overflow / Voucher	Total Beds	Subset of Total Bed Inventory: Chronic Beds[2]	Veteran Beds[3]	Youth Beds[3]
City Mission	Laura's Home	34	138	23	0	0	10	171	n/a	0	0
Domestic Violence and Child Advocacy Ce	Domestic Violence Center She	10	30	10	0	0	0	40	n/a	0	0
Hebrew Shelter	Hebrew Shelter Home	3	8	1	0	0	0	9	n/a	0	0
West Side Catholic	Women/Children Shelter	7	18	2	0	0	0	20	n/a	0	0
Total		**54**	**194**	**36**	**0**	**0**	**10**	**240**	**n/a**	**0**	**0**

Emergency Shelter for Adult Individuals

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units[1]	Family Beds[1]	Adult-Only Beds	Child-Only Beds	Seasonal	Overflow / Voucher	Total Beds	Subset of Total Bed Inventory: Chronic Beds[2]	Veteran Beds[3]	Youth Beds[3]
City Mission	Crossroads Program	0	0	122	0	0	0	122	n/a	8	0
Fairhill Partners	Senior Guest House	0	0	8	0	0	1	9	n/a	0	0
Lutheran Metropolitan Ministries	ECTH-LMM	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	n/a	4	0
Lutheran Metropolitan Ministries	2100 Lakeside Shelter	0	0	336	0	0	25	361	n/a	0	0
Mental Health Services Inc.	Norma Herr Women's Center	0	0	198	0	0	0	198	n/a	0	0
St. Herman's House of Hospitality	St. Herman's House of Hospita	0	0	25	0	0	0	25	n/a	0	0
Stella Maris	Men's Shelter Program	0	0	20	0	0	0	20	n/a	0	0
Veteran's Administration	VADOM-Vets Domiciliary M	0	0	105	0	0	0	105	n/a	105	0
Volunteers of America	Emergency Shelter	0	0	26	0	0	0	26	n/a	0	26
Total		**0**	**0**	**844**	**0**	**0**	**26**	**870**	**n/a**	**117**	**26**

Safe Haven Adult Individuals

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

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

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Housing Inventory Count Report - page 3

HUD 2015 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs
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Transitional Housing for Families[1]

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units[1]	Family Beds[1]	Adult-Only Beds	Child-Only Beds	Seasonal	Overflow / Voucher	Total Beds	Subset of Total Bed Inventory: Chronic Beds[2]	Veteran Beds[3]	Youth Beds[3]
Family Promise	Family Promise Transitional H	14	46	0	0	n/a	n/a	46	n/a	0	2
Total		**14**	**46**	**0**	**0**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**46**	**n/a**	**0**	**2**

Transitional Housing for Adult Individuals

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units[1]	Family Beds[1]	Adult-Only Beds	Child-Only Beds	Seasonal	Overflow / Voucher	Total Beds	Subset of Total Bed Inventory: Chronic Beds[2]	Veteran Beds[3]	Youth Beds[3]
Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority	Salvation Army/Railton	0	0	60	0	n/a	n/a	60	n/a	0	0
Joseph's Home	Joseph's Home	0	0	8	0	n/a	n/a	8	n/a	0	0
Joseph's Home	GPD-Joseph's Home TH	0	0	3	0	n/a	n/a	3	n/a	3	0
Lutheran Metropolitan Ministries	GPD-2100 TH beds	0	0	25	0	n/a	n/a	25	n/a	25	0
Mental Health Services Inc.	North Point Inn	0	0	158	0	n/a	n/a	158	n/a	0	0
Northern Ohio Recovery Association	GPD-NORA TH Beds	0	0	6	0	n/a	n/a	6	n/a	6	0
Salvation Army	PASS TH	0	0	75	0	n/a	n/a	75	n/a	0	0
Stella Maris	GPD-Stella Maris	0	0	10	0	n/a	n/a	10	n/a	10	0
Veterans Administration	CWT/TR-Vets Medical Ctr Tr	0	0	25	0	n/a	n/a	25	n/a	25	0
Volunteers of America	GPD-Vets Resource TH Progr	0	0	50	0	n/a	n/a	50	n/a	50	0
Volunteers of America	Transitional Living Program	0	0	26	0	n/a	n/a	26	n/a	0	26
Volunteers of America	Vets Resource TH	0	0	3	0	n/a	n/a	3	n/a	3	0
West Side Catholic	GPD-WSCC TH Beds	0	0	6	0	n/a	n/a	6	n/a	6	0
YMCA of Greater Cleveland	GPD-Y Haven I TH	0	0	15	0	n/a	n/a	15	n/a	15	0
YMCA of Greater Cleveland	Y-Haven I	0	0	98	0	n/a	n/a	98	n/a	4	0
Total		**0**	**0**	**568**	**0**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**568**	**n/a**	**147**	**26**

*HUD's point-in-time count does not include persons or beds in Permanent Supportive Housing as currently homeless.
**Other Permanent Housing (OPH) - consists of PH - Housing with Services (no disability required for entry) and PH - Housing Only, as identified in the 2014 HMIS Data Standards.
[1]Family Units and Family Beds categories include units and beds for households with one adult and at least one child under age 18
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Housing Inventory Count Report - page 4

HUD 2015 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs
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Permanent Supportive Housing for Families[1]

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units[1]	Family Beds[1]	Adult-Only Beds	Child-Only Beds	Seasonal	Overflow / Voucher	Total Beds	Subset of Total Bed Inventory: Chronic Beds[2]	Veteran Beds[3]	Youth Beds[3]
Cleveland Housing Network	Family PSH	27	117	5	0	n/a	n/a	122	0	0	0
Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Serv	S TRA 2010	9	38	0	0	n/a	n/a	38	0	0	0
Mental Health Services Inc./EDEN Inc.	Buckeye	24	85	0	0	n/a	n/a	85	3	0	0
Total		**60**	**240**	**5**	**0**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**245**	**3**	**0**	**0**

Permanent Supportive Housing for Mixed Populations

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units[1]	Family Beds[1]	Adult-Only Beds	Child-Only Beds	Seasonal	Overflow / Voucher	Total Beds	Subset of Total Bed Inventory: Chronic Beds[2]	Veteran Beds[3]	Youth Beds[3]
Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Serv	Shelter Plus Care-TRA Scatter	485	1214	889	0	n/a	n/a	2103	543	97	0
Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Serv	S SRA 2004	3	8	212	0	n/a	n/a	220	196	48	5
Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority	VASH - PSH	22	59	244	0	n/a	n/a	303	17	303	0
Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority	VASH - PSH	0	0	130	0	n/a	n/a	130	0	130	0
EDEN Inc.	HOPWA TBRA	8	24	32	0	n/a	n/a	56	13	0	0
EDEN Inc./Mental Health Services Inc	Home for Good - Mental Healt	1	3	17	0	n/a	n/a	20	1	0	0
EDEN Inc./Mental Health Services Inc.	Home for Good	1	2	11	0	n/a	n/a	13	0	0	0
EDEN Inc./Mental Health Services Inc.	Greenbridge	16	41	60	0	n/a	n/a	101	73	6	0
EDEN Inc./Mental Health Services Inc.	SHP - Housing & Support for	8	22	32	0	n/a	n/a	54	22	2	0
EDEN Inc./Mental Health Services Inc.	SHP - Emerald Commons/Lib	10	22	144	0	n/a	n/a	166	125	0	0
EDEN Inc./Mental Health Services Inc.	Returning Home Ohio	3	6	32	0	n/a	n/a	38	3	0	0
EDEN Inc./Recovery Resources	EDEN/Recovery Resources 1	32	89	96	0	n/a	n/a	185	17	5	0
Mental Health Services Inc.	Permanent Housing for Young	7	17	11	0	n/a	n/a	28	8	0	28
Mental Health Services Inc./EDEN Inc.	SHP - 1850 Superior Avenue	4	10	3	0	n/a	n/a	13	6	1	0
Mental Health Services Inc./EDEN Inc.	The Linton	28	90	67	0	n/a	n/a	157	70	6	0
Mental Health Services Inc./EDEN Inc.	SHP - Payne Avenue Plus	7	22	23	0	n/a	n/a	45	26	0	1
Mental Health Services Inc./EDEN Inc.	SHP - Edgewood/South Pointe	10	21	36	0	n/a	n/a	57	34	2	0
Total		**645**	**1650**	**2039**	**0**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**3689**	**1154**	**600**	**34**

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Housing Inventory Count Report - page 5

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Permanent Supportive Housing for Adult Individuals

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units[1]	Family Beds[1]	Adult-Only Beds	Child-Only Beds	Seasonal	Overflow / Voucher	Total Beds	Subset of Total Bed Inventory: Chronic Beds[2]	Veteran Beds[3]	Youth Beds[3]
Cogswell Hall	Cogswell Hall - PSH	0	0	15	0	n/a	n/a	15	6	0	0
Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Serv	Buckeye Long-Term Rental A	0	0	9	0	n/a	n/a	9	9	0	0
Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Serv	S SRA 2007-54	0	0	63	0	n/a	n/a	63	63	12	0
Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Serv	S SRA 2008	0	0	72	0	n/a	n/a	72	72	10	1
Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Serv	S SRA 2009	0	0	57	0	n/a	n/a	57	57	9	5
Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority	Housing First Initiative Tenant	0	0	8	0	n/a	n/a	8	7	0	0
Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority	Housing First Initiative - Proje	0	0	53	0	n/a	n/a	53	49	10	0
Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority	Project Based PSH Vouchers	0	0	45	0	n/a	n/a	45	16	0	0
EDEN Inc.	Mainstream Vouchers	16	44	16	0	n/a	n/a	60	1	0	0
EDEN Inc./Mental Health Services Inc	Home for Good - Home Choic	0	0	3	0	n/a	n/a	3	0	0	0
EDEN Inc./Mental Health Services Inc.	SHP - State	1	3	2	0	n/a	n/a	5	3	0	0
Emerald Development & Economic Netwo	Gurnick TBRA	0	0	16	0	n/a	n/a	16	1	0	0
Front Steps	Permanent Supportive Housin	0	0	5	0	n/a	n/a	5	5	0	0
Humility of Mary	Opportunity House	0	0	13	0	n/a	n/a	13	0	0	13
Total		**17**	**47**	**377**	**0**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**424**	**289**	**41**	**19**

Rapid Re-Housing for Families[1]

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units[1]	Family Beds[1]	Adult-Only Beds	Child-Only Beds	Seasonal	Overflow / Voucher	Total Beds	Subset of Total Bed Inventory: Chronic Beds[2]	Veteran Beds[3]	Youth Beds[3]
EDEN Inc./Mental Health Services Inc.	ESG Rapid Re-Housing	160	405	0	0	n/a	n/a	405	n/a	0	0
West Side Catholic Center	RRH 20	15	56	0	0	n/a	n/a	56	n/a	0	0
West Side Catholic Center	RRH 32	11	38	0	0	n/a	n/a	38	n/a	0	0
Total		**186**	**499**	**0**	**0**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**499**	**n/a**	**0**	**0**

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Rapid Re-Housing for Mixed Populations

Provider Name	Facility Name	Family Units[1]	Family Beds[1]	Adult-Only Beds	Child-Only Beds	Seasonal	Overflow / Voucher	Total Beds	Subset of Total Bed Inventory: Chronic Beds[2]	Subset of Total Bed Inventory: Veteran Beds[3]	Subset of Total Bed Inventory: Youth Beds[3]
Mental Health Services Inc.	Supportive Services for Vetera	14	31	90	0	n/a	n/a	121	n/a	121	0
Volunteers of America	Supportive Services for Vetera	5	16	48	0	n/a	n/a	64	n/a	64	0
Total		**19**	**47**	**138**	**0**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**185**	**n/a**	**185**	**0**

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

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:* 15 facilities, with 1,204 total beds and 49 overflow beds that provide emergency shelter until a more permanent housing solution can be found.

- *Transitional Housing:* 16 facilities, with 614 total beds that provide transitional housing for a longer time period, link clients to mainstream benefits, other social services, and housing resources.

- *Safe Haven:* 2 facilities, with 20 total beds.

- *Permanent Supportive Housing:* 34 facilities, with 5,042 total beds that provide permanent supportive housing.

- *Rapid Re-housing Projects:* 5 facilities, with 684 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, Metro Hospital, The Free Medical Clinic of Greater Cleveland, 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

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

Veteran's Services: Provides various services for veterans: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, Louis Stokes Cleveland VA Medical Center, Veterans Service Commission, Veterans Upward Bound Program, Disabled American Veterans

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

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

Introduction

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

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

Elderly and Frail Elderly

Many of the services available to elderly or frail elderly persons are provided through the Western Reserve Area Agency On Aging or the Cuyahoga County Department of Senior and Adult Services. There are also other nonprofit or for-profit providers of in-home services to elderly persons. In addition, there are a variety of housing options for the elderly, including independent living and assisted living complexes, either at market rates or with a subsidy. Even with a variety of housing options and services, there are an estimated 35,445 extremely low and low-income Cleveland households who are paying more than 50% of their income for housing costs (***NA-10, Table 7***, CHAS Data Book, 2008-12).

Persons with Mental Disabilities or Drug or Alcohol Addictions

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

Persons with Physical Disabilities

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

Persons with Developmental Disabilities

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

Victims of Domestic Violence

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

Persons with HIV/AIDS

Some persons with HIV/AIDS require a subsidized housing unit or housing assistance. 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. ***Table 42*** shows the number of households served in 2014, while ***Table 28 (section NA-45)*** shows that there is still unmet need in both programs.

HOPWA Assistance Baseline Table

Type of HOWA Assistance	Number of Units Designated or Available for People with HIV/AIDS and their families
TBRA	46
PH in facilities	0
STRMU	557
ST or TH facilities	0
PH placement	0

Table 42– HOPWA Assistance Baseline

Alternate Data Source Name:
Cleveland HOPWA Program CAPER, 2014

Data Source Comments: HUD pre-populated table was blank. Numbers reflect households served in 2014. Source: CAPER, 2014, Part 4, Summary of Performance Outcomes, Section 1 and 2.

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

Physical Health Institutions

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

Mental Health Institutions

While being treated for mental disabilities that require staying in an institutional setting, persons may be located in either a public or private facility. Upon release, it is the portion of this group in the public facilities that is more likely to be at-risk of homelessness. The Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Mental Health Services (ADAMHS) Board of Cuyahoga County develops additional housing units for persons that are part of the mental health system caseload. One of the groups specifically targeted for assistance through this program are persons being released from public mental health institutions who are returning to Cuyahoga County and are at-risk of homelessness. In addition, the Ohio Department of Mental Health's Discharge Coordination Policy and Protocols have been adopted and customized to meet the needs of the Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Continuum of Care.

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

Not applicable. 24 CFR Part 91.315(e) is a reference to State Consolidated Plans. See next question for City of Cleveland 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, the City of Cleveland will fund activities directed toward elderly and frail elderly persons. These activities will 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 2016-17 Annual Plan. These activities reference Annual Plan goal Provide Needed Public Service. In addition, the FY 2016-17 Annual Plan outlines how the plan will leverage additional resources, including a description of how matching requirements of the HUD programs will be satisfied. There is also a discussion of how publicly owned land or property may be used to address the needs identified in the plan.

In addition, the Cleveland Department of Public Health administers HOPWA funding in Cuyahoga County and several adjacent counties. During the next year, both HOPWA funding and CDBG funding will provide services to address the housing needs of persons with HIV/AIDS and their families. For specific funding allocations, activities, and outcomes, refer to the accompanying FY 2016-17 Annual Plan. These activities reference Annual Plan goal Provide Needed Public Service.

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 – 91.210(e)

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 promote it. These public polices can originate at various levels of government, such as federal, state, or local. In addition, the level of government instituting such policies can affect a community's ability to adopt or amend those policies.

The City of Cleveland does not impose any of the following public policies, which can be barriers to affordable housing:

- growth controls
- impact fees
- exclusionary zoning
- large lot zoning
- excessive subdivision control
- rent control

Examples of public policies that do act as barriers to affordable housing choice in Cleveland, but are outside the City's control, include:

Urban Sprawl

The outward expansion of a metropolitan area into 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 (HCVP)

This situation artificially limits the number of low-income households receiving rental payment assistance for which they qualify, thereby denying many qualifying households the ability to find affordable housing units.

Decreasing levels of Federal and State Resources

The long-term decline of HUD funding, along with cuts in revenue sharing from the State of Ohio, have left communities with fewer funds to implement needed housing and community development programs and services.

MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets – 91.215 (f)

Introduction

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

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	216	302	0	0	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	15,426	20,119	14	10	-4
Construction	2,932	5,171	3	2	-1
Education and Health Care Services	30,919	73,904	28	36	8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	7,401	17,686	7	9	2
Information	1,937	4,470	2	2	0
Manufacturing	14,418	21,103	13	10	-3
Other Services	4,649	7,307	4	4	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	8,985	28,324	8	14	6
Public Administration	0	1	0	0	0
Retail Trade	14,208	10,608	13	5	-8
Transportation and Warehousing	3,867	8,485	4	4	0
Wholesale Trade	5,443	9,956	5	5	0
Total	***110,401***	***207,436***	--	--	--

Table 43 - Business Activity

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS (Workers), 2011 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

Labor Force

Labor Force	Number of People
Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	189,034
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	153,947
Unemployment Rate	18.56
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	40.65
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	11.48

Table 44 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	22,485
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	6,229
Service	25,513
Sales and office	37,049
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	9,708
Production, transportation and material moving	11,609

Table 45 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	100,088	69%
30-59 Minutes	36,342	25%
60 or More Minutes	9,251	6%
Total	***145,681***	***100%***

Table 46 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS

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	15,015	6,630	20,853
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	43,103	8,867	20,510
Some college or Associate's degree	44,634	7,236	13,731
Bachelor's degree or higher	25,636	1,654	4,463

Table 47 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

Educational Attainment	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	988	1,532	1,633	5,007	7,329
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	10,853	8,775	8,161	17,390	12,267
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	13,949	15,524	17,306	39,651	17,180
Some college, no degree	11,937	13,909	13,203	24,366	7,384
Associate's degree	884	3,903	3,441	6,861	1,384
Bachelor's degree	2,159	7,120	5,557	7,666	2,281
Graduate or professional degree	237	4,080	2,525	4,811	2,055

Table 48 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	15,976
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	23,091
Some college or Associate's degree	26,984
Bachelor's degree	41,031
Graduate or professional degree	50,710

Table 49 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS

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

The City of Cleveland has about 110,000 workers and about 207,000 jobs ***(Table 43 – Note HUD has set Public Administration line to zero to emphasize non-public sector employment)***. The largest employment sectors based on share of jobs are Education and Health Care Services (36%), Professional/Scientific/Management Services (14%), Manufacturing (10%). Arts/Entertainment/Accommodations (10%), and Finance/Insurance/Real Estate (9%). These three sectors represent about 78% (161,000) of all jobs.

When reviewed by the share of workers in Cleveland's employed workforce, the four largest sectors are Education and Health Care Services (28%), Arts/Entertainment/Accommodations (14%), Manufacturing (31%), and Retail Trade (13%), which represent about 68% (110,500) of all workers.

Overall, the number of jobs in Cleveland (207,436) is about twice the number of employed Cleveland residents in those occupations (110,401). For example, only about 31,000 Cleveland residents are employed in the Education and Health Care Services fields, but there are almost 74,000 jobs in those occupations in Cleveland, which is attributable to the large hospital/health care networks, school district, and colleges/universities located within Cleveland.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

Workforce Needs

Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland research has outlined 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 Cleveland and Cuyahoga County workforce, as well as ongoing training for new and veteran workers is also a priority. In Cleveland, 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 City of Cleveland is the focal point of Cuyahoga County's highway system. There are also many arterial roads that extend through a portion of Cleveland or across the entire city and into neighboring suburbs. This road network represents important commuting routes and provides access to industrial, office, and commercial districts throughout the city, which are employment, shopping, and entertainment hubs.

Roadway investment is an ongoing need for the industrial, office, and commercial districts. Well maintained roads result in less cumulative wear to vehicles of employees, customers, mass transit

providers, and delivery firms. In many areas, roadway work must be supplemented with improvements to sidewalks and parking areas, as well as items such as street furniture and plantings, in order to create an inviting shopping/employment area.

The City of Cleveland has an ongoing Five Year Capital Improvement Plan, which includes infrastructure among its investments. Funding sources include municipal funds, federal funds allocated through the Northeast Ohio Areawide Coordinating Agency (the Metropolitan Planning Organization for the area), and the Ohio Public Works Commission annual competitive grant program.

The City of Cleveland's Economic Development Department has also recognized the need for sites ready to meet the expansion and relocation plans of companies. Some sites need environmental remediation, while others are obsolete in terms of modern commercial, office, or manufacturing layout. In response, the Economic Development Department manages the Cleveland Industrial Commercial Land Bank, which strategically assembles properties for new uses.

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.

Both the City of Cleveland Department of Economic Development and the Cleveland City Planning Commission will continue to encourage job and business growth opportunities through focused strategies during the next five years.

The Economic Development Department offers a range of programs to serve businesses, and will particularly emphasize industry clusters that combine Cleveland's strong history of innovation and production, across a wide range of industries and services: automotive manufacturing, banking and finance, electric and lighting, food processing, health technology, information technology, management of companies and enterprises, oil and gas, and paints and coatings. These clusters represent potential job growth areas, driven by both mature companies, as well as emerging businesses.

The Cleveland City Planning Commission's recent *Connecting Cleveland 2020 Plan* considers strengths that will continue to influence economic development efforts during the next five years: the inherent advantage of its location on Lake Erie to the cultural and civic assets it developed when it was one of the nation's very largest cities to the newly developing assets flowing from the innovations of its medical and educational institutions. More specifically, Cleveland's principal strengths relative to other U.S. cities and regions include the metropolitan population, downtown population, medical innovation, higher education, information technology, water, waterfronts, location, neighborhood institutions, and philanthropic support.

The *2020 Plan* also details policies on various topics, including economic development. The policies not only emphasize industry clusters, but also the importance of activities such as land assembly, economic

development at the neighborhood level, and how essential it is to address workforce development and infrastructure improvements to make the policies a success:

Health Care Commerce. Capitalize on the presence of world-renowned medical and educational institutions to grow businesses involved in health care procedures and products, while attracting patients and visitors from outside the region.

Advanced Manufacturing. Promote product design, product innovation and productivity process improvements to help industry shift from traditional production to higher-value and specialized output in sectors where Cleveland can create competitive advantages.

Center of the Center. Strengthen the amenities, attractions, businesses and residential environment in the central city and its downtown as a keystone for regional economic growth.

Learning. Strengthen public education and access to lifelong workforce learning opportunities as a foundation for building a globally competitive economy and personal prosperity for Cleveland residents.

Opportunity and Equity. Ensure that all Clevelanders have the opportunity to benefit from local economic development activity.

Infrastructure. Plan long-term, coordinated improvements in roadways, transit, waterways, fiber and other infrastructure to foster retention and expansion of the economic base.

Adaptive Re-Use. Bring back into productive economic use advantageously located vacant properties and brownfield sites.

Eco-Industry. Make Cleveland a national leader in the development and application of green building, environmental remediation, alternative energy and sustainability technologies.

Land Assembly. Assemble freeway-accessible sites large enough to accommodate industrial and office park development.

Regionalism. Promote the region's broad range of business assets in competing collectively to attract businesses from beyond our regional economy.

Incentives. Use public financial incentives in proportion to the resulting local economic benefits, while ensuring that assistance programs meet the full range of capital needs.

Quality of Life. Create vibrant urban neighborhoods capable of attracting individuals who will fuel entrepreneurship and new economy businesses.

Arts and Culture. Utilize the arts and cultural offerings to attract highly talented and skilled individuals to live and work in the city.

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

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

Tables 48 and 49, showing data from the 2008-12 ACS, emphasize the correlation of education and employment, along with the generational change that is occurring in the City of Cleveland. Looking at the ratio of employed to unemployed persons in the labor force, roughly one out of five persons with a high school degree or less were unemployed. The number of unemployed persons dropped to one-in-seven for persons with some college or Associate's degree, and one-in-seventeen 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 Cleveland residents. Generationally, 74% of Cleveland residents age 65 years and over have educational attainment of a high school degree or less, compared to 50% of residents age 25-44. Conversely, 25% of Cleveland residents age 25-44 have an Associate's, Bachelor's, or graduate/professional degree, compared to 11% of residents age 65 and over. In addition, ACS data also showed that for the most recent twelve month period, Cleveland residents with a Bachelor's degree earned 78% more than a person with only a high school degree ($41,031 vs. $23,091).

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 Cleveland residents and workers that focus on various employment sectors. For example, programs at Case Western Reserve University and Cleveland State University offer professional continuing education courses and MBA degree programs designed to be pursued on a part-time basis. Other training sources include:

Cuyahoga Community College

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

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

OhioMeansJobs|Cleveland-Cuyahoga County (OMJ|CC)

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

Ohio Development Services Agency

The Incumbent Workforce Training Voucher Program is open to for-profit employers across the state. The program reimburses a portion of employer's costs to upgrade the skills of its incumbent workforce. An eligible employer must operate a state-designated targeted industry. Training opportunities include, but are not limited to, classes at an accredited education institution, operational skills training, certification processes, and equipment training. Training can occur at the employer's facility, at the training provider's facility or at a third-party site.

Northeast Ohio Council on Higher Education (NOCHE)

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

Team NEO

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

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

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

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

No

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

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

Connecting Cleveland 2020 Citywide Plan - Cleveland City Planning Commission

This comprehensive plan for the City of Cleveland and its neighborhoods utilizes the theme of connections in terms of people, places, and opportunities. The document also includes tools to implement the plan, such as a future land use map to guide upcoming development patterns, zoning map and zoning code recommendations, identification of development opportunity zones in each neighborhood including housing, retail, office, and industrial uses, bike route and greenway connectors, transportation and infrastructure improvements, and policy recommendations for development and community services programs. The Consolidated Plan Strategic Goals focus on investing in neighborhoods, their assets, and creating new opportunities to both physically improve places and communities. http://planning.city.cleveland.oh.us/cwp/cpc.html

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. The Plan emphasizes that investments anywhere in Cuyahoga County 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 focus on investing funds in housing, businesses, and infrastructure in neighborhoods, which reinforces the goals of the Economic Development Plan. http://development.cuyahogacounty.us/en-US/EDCPlan-ExeSummary-053111.aspx

Vibrant NEO 2040 - Northeast Ohio Sustainable Communities Consortium Initiative

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

Western Reserve Plan - Cuyahoga County

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

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

HUD defines “housing problems” as households having one or more of the following issues: living in housing that is overcrowded or in substandard condition, paying more than 30% of one’s income for housing costs (cost burden) or having no/negative income.

NA 10, Table 8 shows that of the 112,455 households with incomes at 0-80% AMI, 37% (42,105 households) had 1 or more housing problems, 57% (64,000 households) had none of the 4 housing problems, and 6% (6,350 households) had no/negative income, but none of the 4 housing problems. Table 8 also shows the direct relationship between income level and the number of households experiencing housing problems. There were 30,525 households with incomes at 0-30% AMI that had 1 or more housing problems, 8,575 households with incomes at 30-50% AMI that had 1 or more housing problems, and 3,005 households with incomes at 50-80% AMI that had 1 or more housing problems. As shown on ***Maps-Percent of Extremely Low Income (ELI), Low Income (LI), and Moderate Income (MI) Households with Any Housing Problems***, percentages of households with housing problems varied by Census Tract***.***

A “concentration” of one or more housing problems can be defined as households who experience multiple housing problems at a greater rate than the households for Cleveland as a whole. A generally accepted threshold is 10 percentage points (or greater). ***Maps-Concentration of Extremely Low Income (ELI), Low Income (LI), and Moderate Income (MI) Households with Any of Housing Problems*** showed that there was a 47.44% or greater (37.44% plus 10 percentage points) concentration of:

Extremely Low Income (ELI) Households with any of 4 housing problems, which occurred in most neighborhoods throughout the City, with the exception of areas with public housing development, Cleveland Hopkins International Airport, and much of the Cuyahoga Valley ***(Map-Concentration of Extremely Low Income (ELI) Households with Any of Housing Problems/Public Housing Developments***.

Low Income (LI) Households with any of 4 housing problems, which occurred in parts of the near and far west side, southwest side, and near and far east side.

Moderate Income (MI) Households with any of 4 housing problems, which occurred in small pockets on the west side, southwest side, and near and far east side.

NA 10, Table 7 shows that of the housing problems experienced, very few Cleveland households with incomes at 0-80% AMI lived in housing that was overcrowded (1,990 households) or in substandard condition (2,940 households). Cost burden was by far the greatest housing problem experienced by Cleveland households with incomes at 0-80% AMI (65,815 households). ***Maps-Percent of Extremely***

Low, Low, and Moderate Income Households with Overcrowding or Substandard Housing and MA-15, Maps-Severe Cost Burden show that percentages varied by Census Tract.

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

While Cleveland is very diverse, minorities are not evenly distributed throughout the City. Traditionally, neighborhoods were either primarily African American or primarily White. The Hispanic population has been heavily concentrated on the near west side.

Population by race and ethnic origin is shown on *HUD CPD Maps Report-Demographics*. In Cleveland, 51.86% (206,396 persons) of the population were Black or African American, 34.51% (137,335 persons) were White, 1.91% (7,583 persons) were Two or More Races, 1.64% (6,542 persons) were Asian, 0.25% (1,011 persons) were American Indian/Alaska Native, 0.12% (469 persons) were Some Other Race, 0.02% (63 persons) were Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and 9.69% were Persons of Hispanic Origin. The percentages varied by Census Tract ***(Maps-Percent Black or African American, White Persons, Two or More Races, Asian, American Indian/Alaska Native, Some Other Race, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and Hispanic Persons)***.

A concentration of racial/ethnic persons or low-income households can be defined as person/household racial or income types that occur in an area at a greater rate (10 percentage points or greater) than the person/household types for Cleveland as a whole. Applying the 10 percentage points to each citywide racial or ethnic percentage provided a means for calculating the concentration for each of the following:

Black or African American- Using the above-cited definition of “concentration,” there was a 61.86% or greater (51.86% plus 10 percentage points) “concentration” of Black or African Americans living primarily on the east side ***(Maps-Concentration of Black or African Americans)***.

Asian- Using the above-cited definition of “concentration,” there was an 11.64% or greater (1.64% plus 10 percentage points) “concentration” of Asian persons living in Asia Town in the area just east of Downtown ***(Maps-Concentration of Asian Persons)***.

Hispanic Persons- Using the above-cited definition of “concentration,” there was a 19.69% or greater (9.69% plus 10 percentage points) “concentration” of Hispanic persons living on the near west side ***(Maps-Concentration of Hispanic Persons)***.

There were no concentrations of persons from the categories of Two or More Races, American Indian/Alaska Native, Some Other Race, or Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.

Many of Cleveland’s households were particularly affected by the Great Recession, and continue to struggle economically. Citywide, the 2008-12 ACS poverty rate was over 34% and the unemployment

rate was almost 20%. ***NA 10, Table 6*** shows there were 81,275 persons (48.39%) in Cleveland who were low income ***(Maps-Percent of Extremely Low Income (ELI) and Low Income (LI) Households)***.

A "concentration" of low income households (0-50% AMI) can be defined as households who experience low incomes at a greater rate than the households for Cleveland as a whole. A generally accepted threshold is 10 percentage points (or greater). Using the above-cited definition of "concentration," there was a 58.39% or greater (48.39% plus 10 percentage points) "concentration" of Low Income households living primarily on the east side and the near west side of Cleveland ***(Map-Concentration of Extremely Low Income (ELI) and Low Income (LI) Households)***.

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

A summary of the characteristics of these neighborhoods are listed below. For more detail, consult ***MA-50, Attachment - Market Characteristics*** in Census Tracts and http://planning.city.cleveland.oh.us/2010census/cpc.html:

Black or African American- Concentrations of Black or African Americans are located primarily on the east side. Median incomes are lower than the City and poverty and unemployment rates are higher. In terms of housing, some of the areas exhibit higher vacancy and rental rates, high percentages of older housing stock, lower median rents and home values, and households with a higher percentage of housing problems.

Concentrations of Extremely Low Income (ELI), Low Income (LI), and Moderate Income (MI) Households with any Housing Problems- Concentrations of ELI, LI, and MI households with any housing problems are located throughout the city. Median incomes are lower than the city and poverty and unemployment rates are higher. In terms of housing, some of the areas exhibit higher vacancy and rental rates, higher percentages of older housing stock, and lower median rents and home values.

Asian- Concentrations of Asian persons are located primarily in Asia Town in the area just east of Downtown. Median incomes are lower than the City and poverty and unemployment rates are higher. In terms of housing, some of the areas exhibit higher vacancy and rental rates, higher percentages of older rental housing stock, somewhat lower median rents and home values, and households with a higher percentage of housing problems.

Hispanic Persons- Concentrations of Hispanic persons are located primarily on the near west side. Median incomes are somewhat lower than the City, poverty is higher, and unemployment rates are mixed. In terms of housing, the areas exhibit higher vacancy and rental rates, high percentages of older housing stock, lower median rents and home values, and households with a higher percentage of housing problems.

Low Income- Concentrations of Low Income households are located primarily on the east side and the near west side. Median incomes are lower than the City and poverty and unemployment rates are

higher. In terms of housing, some of the areas exhibit higher vacancy, most areas exhibit higher rental rates, high percentages of older housing stock, lower median rents and home values, and households with a higher percentage of housing problems.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

A summary of the community assets in these neighborhoods is listed below. For more detail, consult *Connecting Cleveland 2020 Citywide Plan*: http://planning.city.cleveland.oh.us/cwp/cpc.html

Black or African American- Concentrations of Black or African Americans are located primarily on the east side. The area roughly corresponds to Districts 4, 5, and 6 in the *2020 Citywide Plan* and encompasses roughly 16 neighborhoods. Although there are challenges, the assets do include a number of new schools, active retail districts and shopping plazas, employment centers, library branches, recreation centers, and parks. There is a broad range of housing in terms of construction period, style, size, and price, including several historic neighborhoods. In terms of transportation, the east side is served by highways at its north and south edges, and there is a network of arterial roads that also provide public transportation routes.

Asian- Concentrations of Asian persons are located primarily in Asia Town in the area just east of Downtown. The area roughly corresponds to the Goodrich-Kirtland Park neighborhood in District 3 in the *2020 Citywide Plan*. The assets of the area include proximity to downtown Cleveland, Lake Erie, and Interstate 90, warehouse and industrial buildings which can be repurposed using the Live Work zoning overlay, a large commercial/industrial district with freeway access, and the clear presence of Asian ethnic heritage in businesses, art, and neighborhood events.

Hispanic Persons- Concentrations of Hispanic persons are located primarily on the near west side. The area roughly corresponds to the Brooklyn Centre, Clark-Fulton, Detroit Shoreway, and Stockyards neighborhoods of District 2 in the *2020 Citywide Plan*. Although there are challenges, the assets do include a number of new schools, active retail districts and shopping plazas, employment centers, library branches, recreation centers, parks, and proximity to Lake Erie and the Big Creek Valley. There is a broad range of housing in terms of construction period, style, size, and price, including a number of historic neighborhoods. In terms of transportation, the neighborhoods are served by several highways, and there is a network of arterial roads that also provide public transportation routes.

Low Income- Concentrations of Low Income households are located primarily on the east side and the near west side. The area roughly includes portions of Districts 2, 3, 4, and 5 in the *2020 Citywide Plan* and encompasses all or part of roughly 16 neighborhoods. Although there are challenges, the assets do include a number of new schools, active retail districts and shopping plazas, employment centers, library branches, recreation centers, and parks. There is a broad range of housing in terms of construction period, style, size, and price, including a number of historic neighborhoods. In terms of transportation, the area is served by several highways, and there is a network of arterial roads that also provide public transportation routes.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

A summary of the strategic opportunities in these neighborhoods is listed below. For more detail, consult the *Connecting Cleveland 2020 Citywide Plan* at:
http://planning.city.cleveland.oh.us/cwp/cpc.html

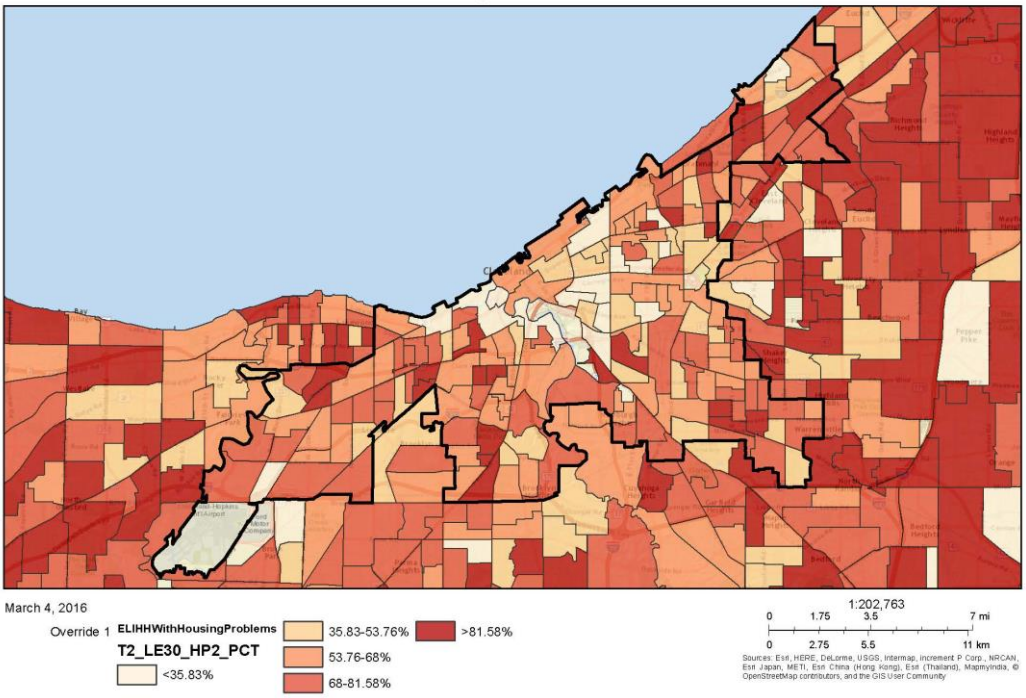
Black or African American- Concentrations of Black or African Americans are located primarily on the east side. The area roughly corresponds to Districts 4, 5, and 6 in the *2020 Citywide Plan*. This area encompasses roughly 16 Cleveland neighborhoods. Opportunities in the area include improved maintenance of older housing stock, increasing the homeownership rate, addressing absentee landlord issues, developing a strategy for two-family houses, repurposing vacant parcels, retail area revitalization, road and streetscape improvements, brownfield remediation, industrial area access improvements and expansion, and improved access to Lake Erie.

Asian- Concentrations of Asian persons are located primarily in Asia Town in the area just east of Downtown. The area roughly corresponds to the Goodrich-Kirtland Park neighborhood in District 3 in the *2020 Citywide Plan*. Opportunities in the area include improved maintenance of older housing stock, new housing construction in select locations, retail area parking and streetscape improvements, industrial area access and building updates, and improved connections to Lake Erie.

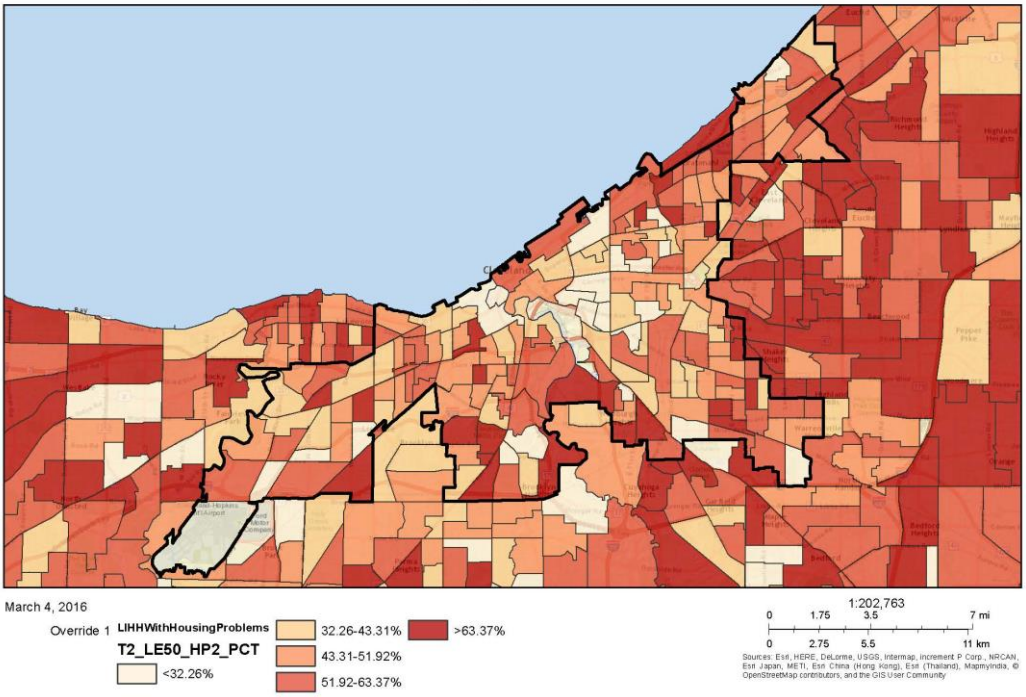
Hispanic Persons- Concentrations of Hispanic persons are located primarily on the near west side. The area roughly corresponds to the Brooklyn Centre, Clark-Fulton, Detroit Shoreway, and Stockyards neighborhoods of District 2 in the *2020 Citywide Plan*. Opportunities in the area include improved maintenance of older housing stock, expanding the variety of housing options, repurposing vacant parcels, retail area revitalization, road and streetscape improvements, brownfield remediation, and improved connections to Lake Erie.

Low Income- Concentrations of Low Income households are located primarily on the east side and the near west side. The area roughly includes portions of Districts 2, 3, 4, and 5 in the *2020 Citywide Plan*. This area encompasses all or part of roughly 16 Cleveland neighborhoods. Opportunities in the area include improved maintenance of older housing stock, increasing the homeownership rate, addressing absentee landlord issues, developing a strategy for two-family houses, repurposing vacant parcels, retail area revitalization, road and streetscape improvements, brownfield remediation, industrial area access improvements and expansion, and improved connections to Lake Erie.

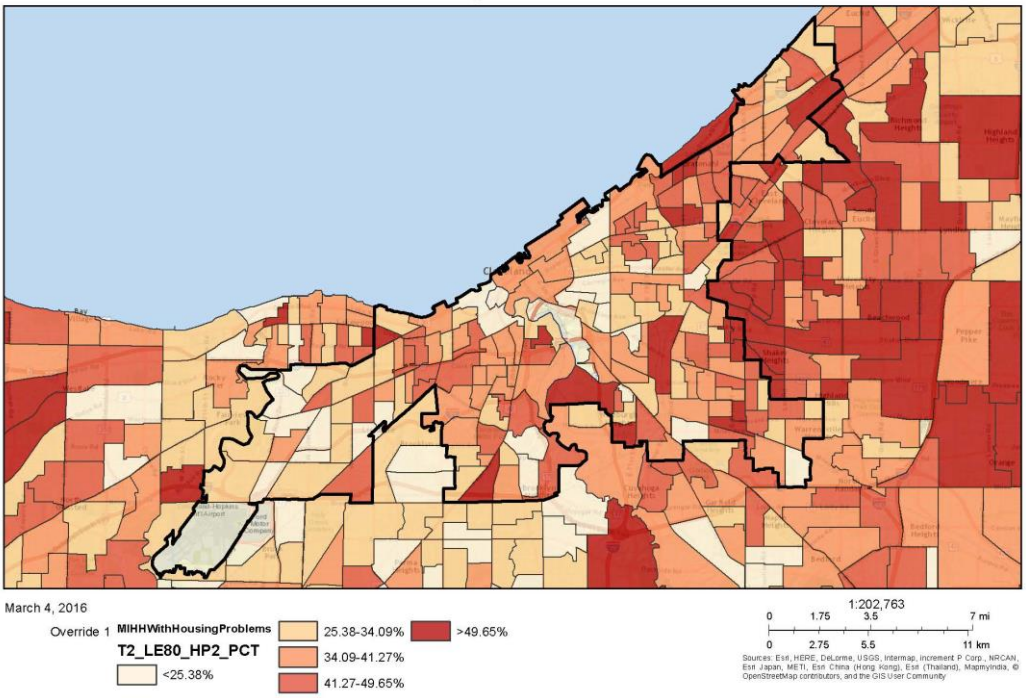
Percent ELI Households with Housing Problems - Cleveland Consolidated Plan



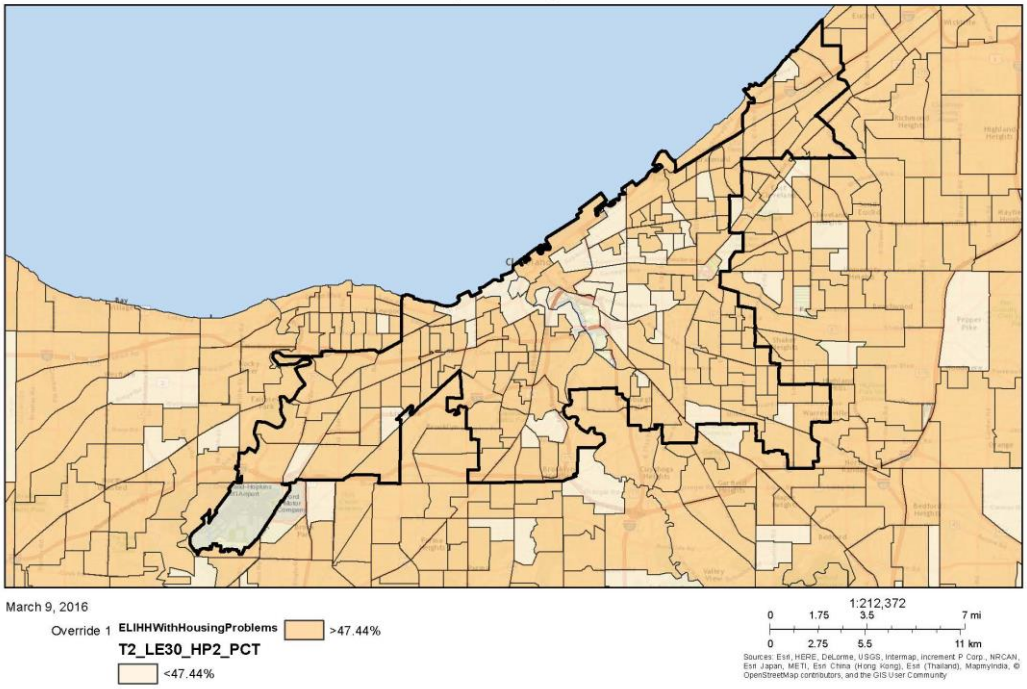
Percent LI Households with Housing Problems - Cleveland Consolidated Plan



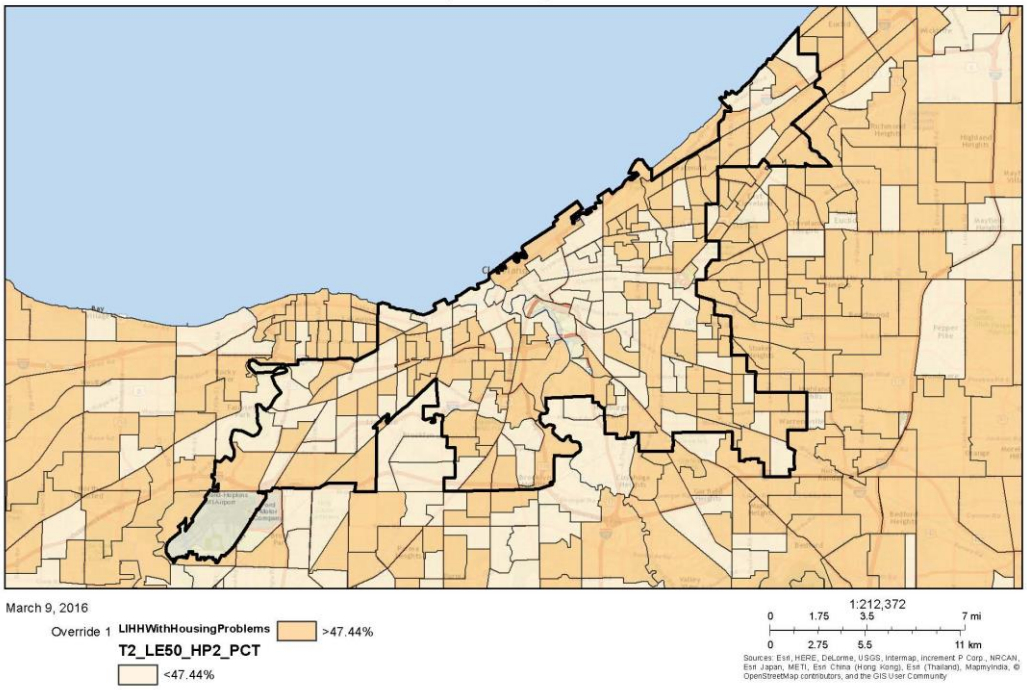
Percent MI Households with Housing Problems - Cleveland Consolidated Plan



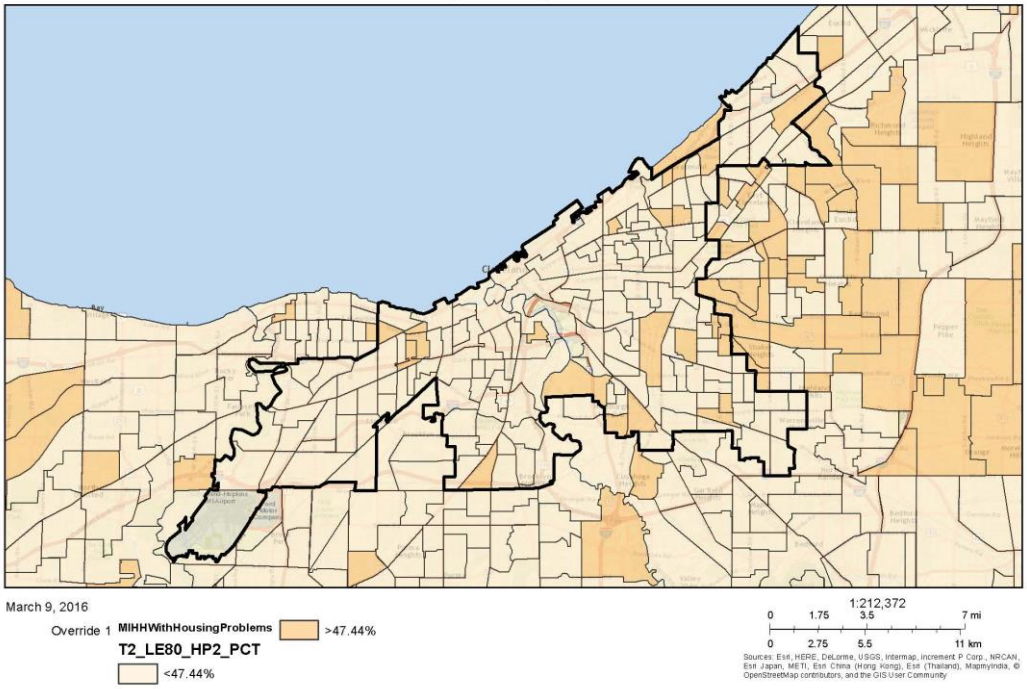
Concentration of ELI Households with Any Housing Problems - Cleveland Consolidated Plan



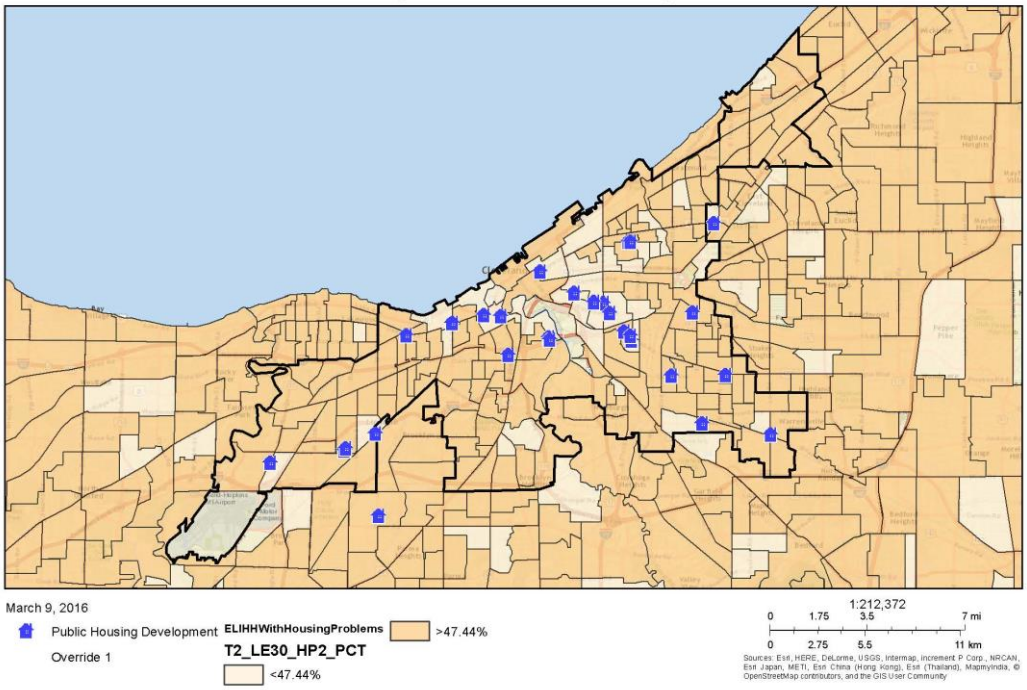
Concentration of LI Households with Any Housing Problems - Cleveland Consolidated Plan



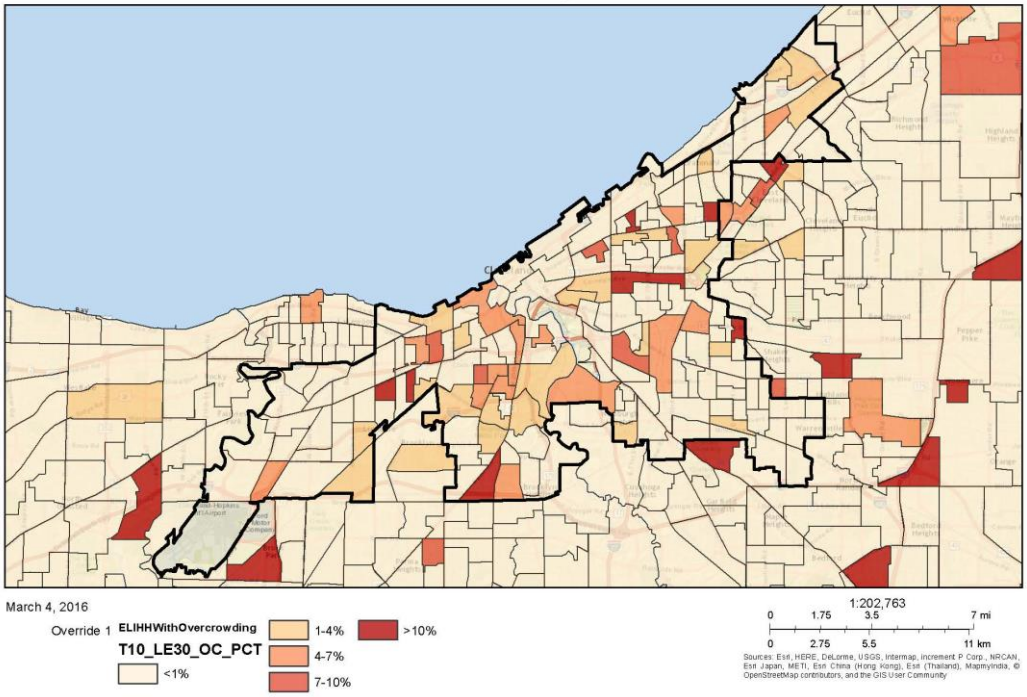
Concentration of MI Households with Any Housing Problems - Cleveland Consolidated Plan



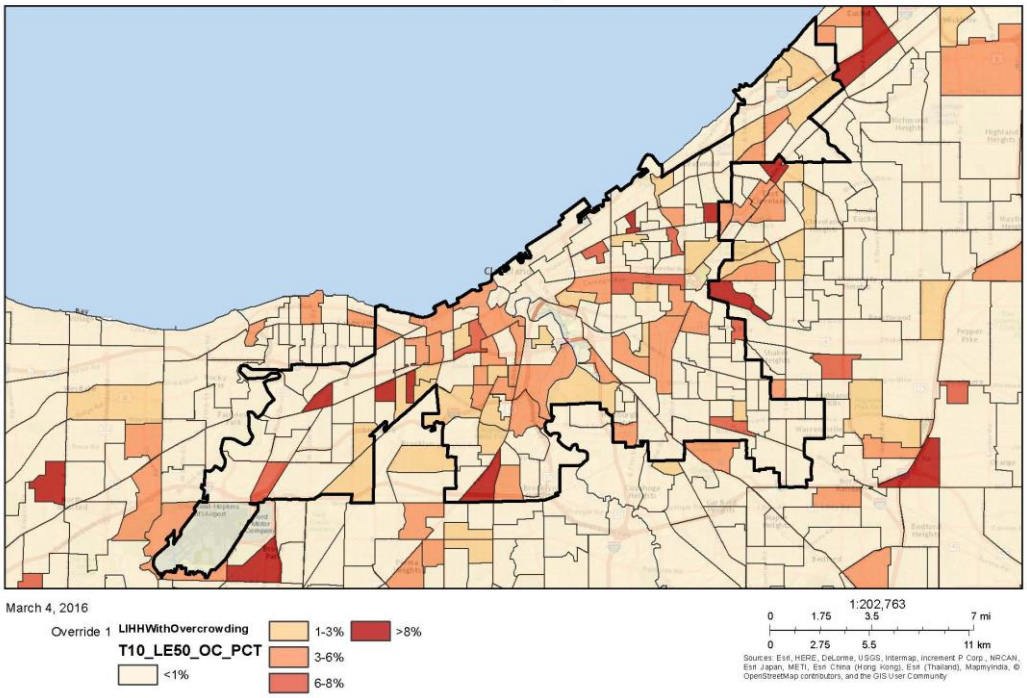
Concentration of ELI HH with Housing Problems/Public Housing - Cleveland Consolidated Plan



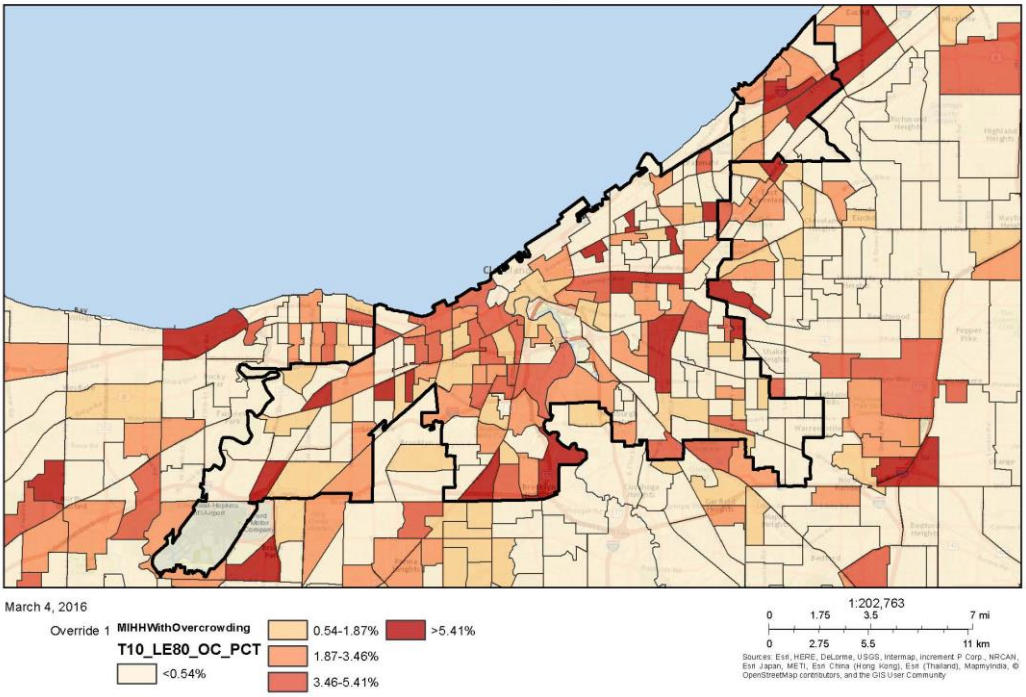
Percent ELI Households with Overcrowding - Cleveland Consolidated Plan



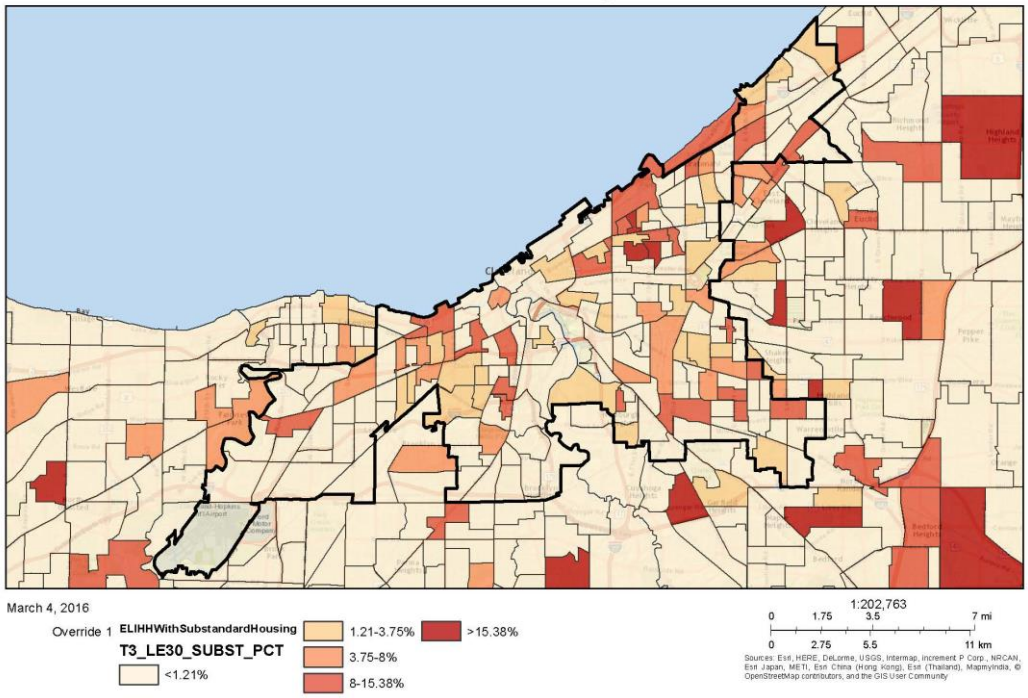
Percent LI Households with Overcrowding - Cleveland Consolidated Plan



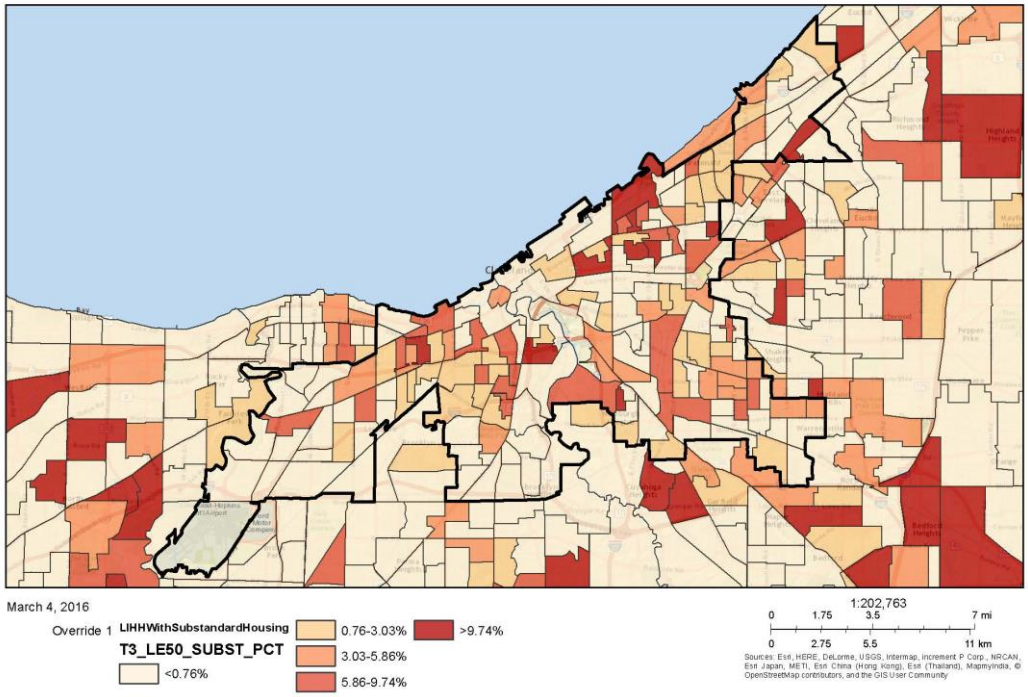
Percent MI Households with Overcrowding - Cleveland Consolidated Plan



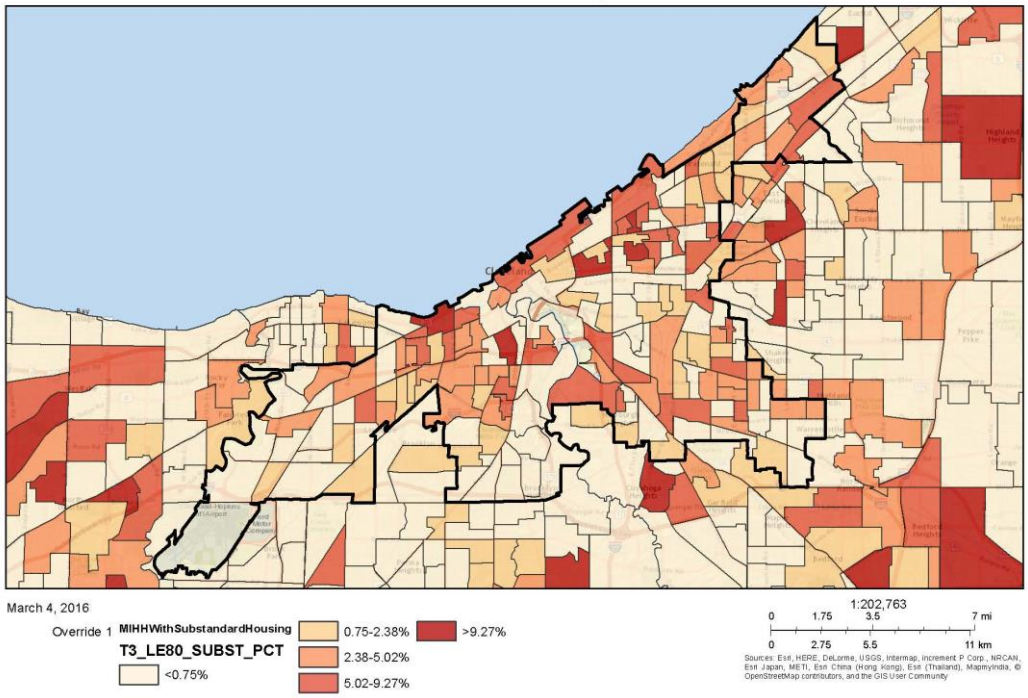
Percent ELI Households with Substandard Housing - Cleveland Consolidated Plan



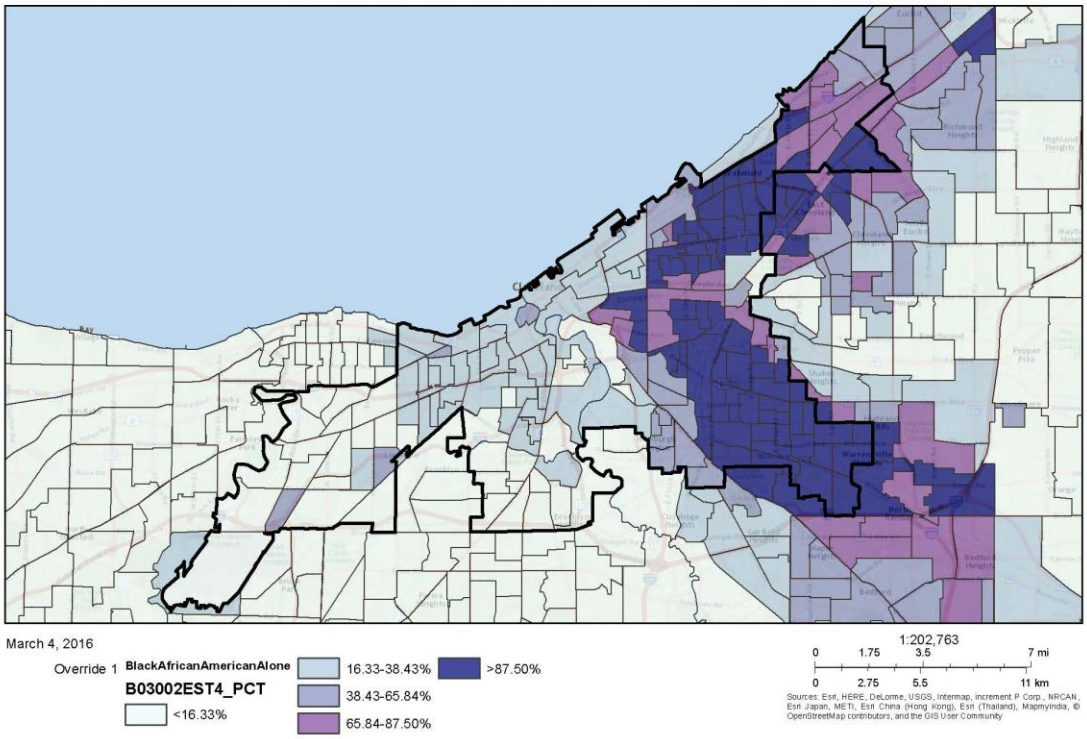
Percent LI Households with Substandard Housing - Cleveland Consolidated Plan



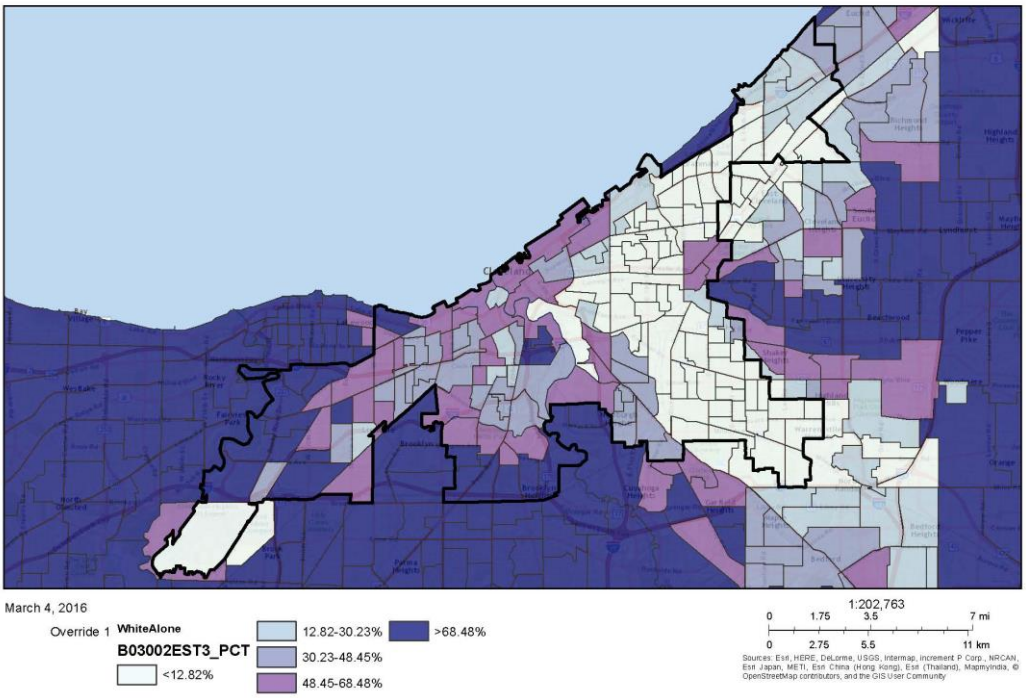
Percent MI Households with Substandard Housing - Cleveland Consolidated Plan



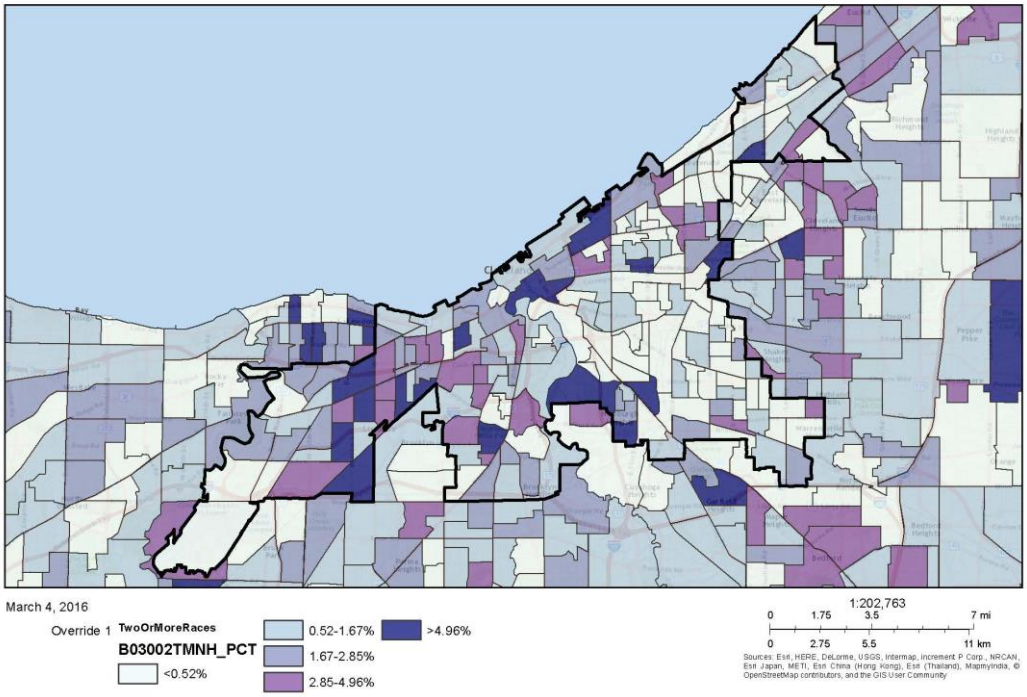
Percent Black or African American Persons Alone - Cleveland Consolidated Plan



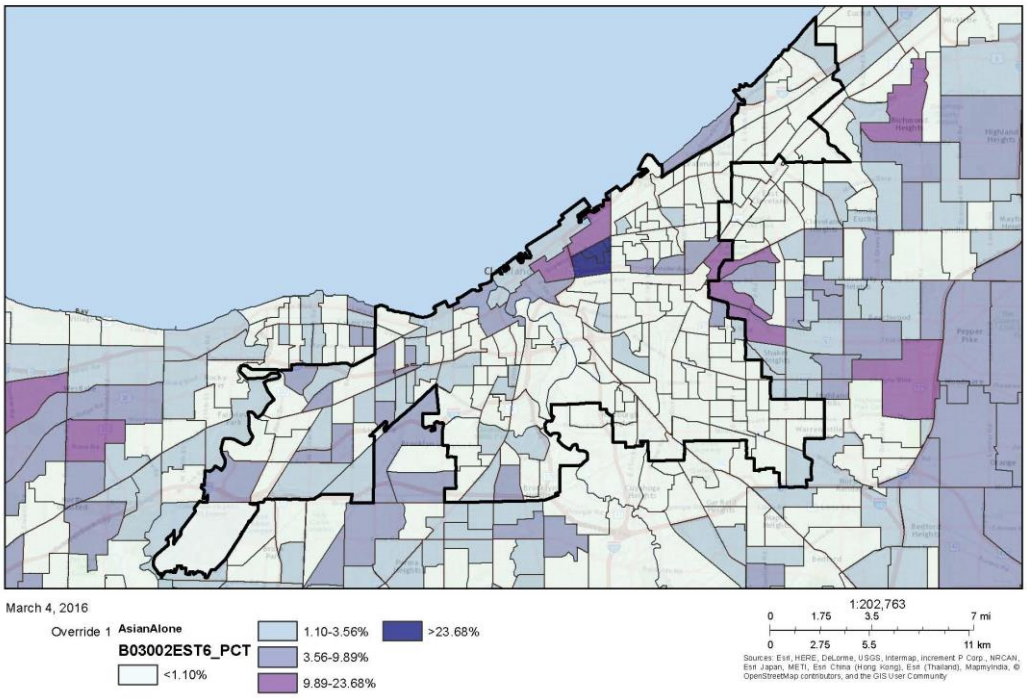
Percent White Persons Alone - Cleveland Consolidated Plan



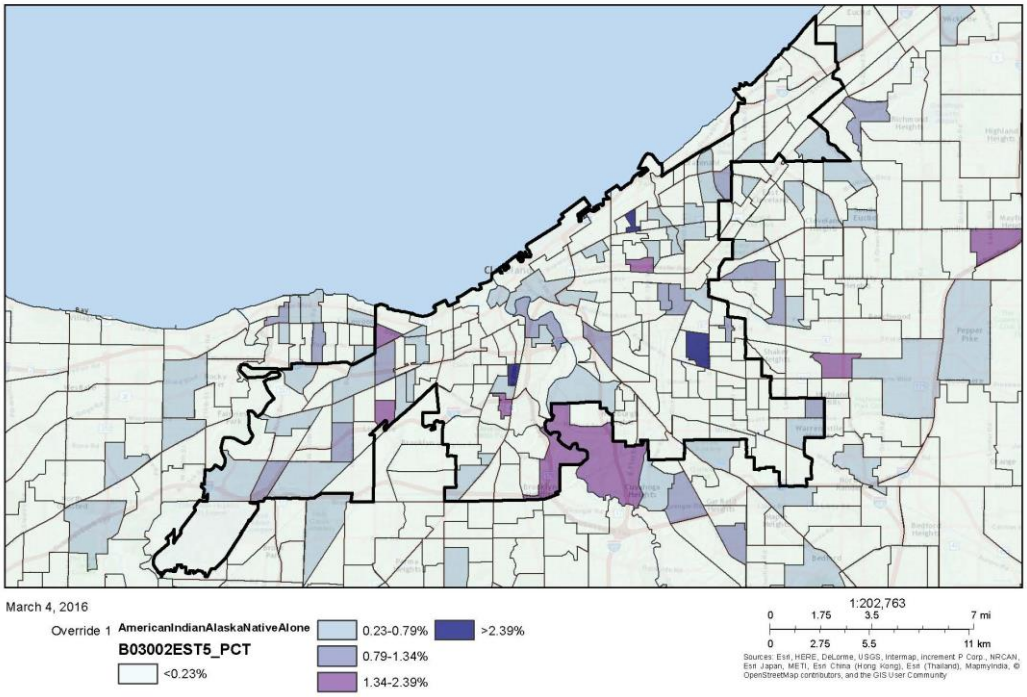
Percent Persons Two or More Races Alone - Cleveland Consolidated Plan



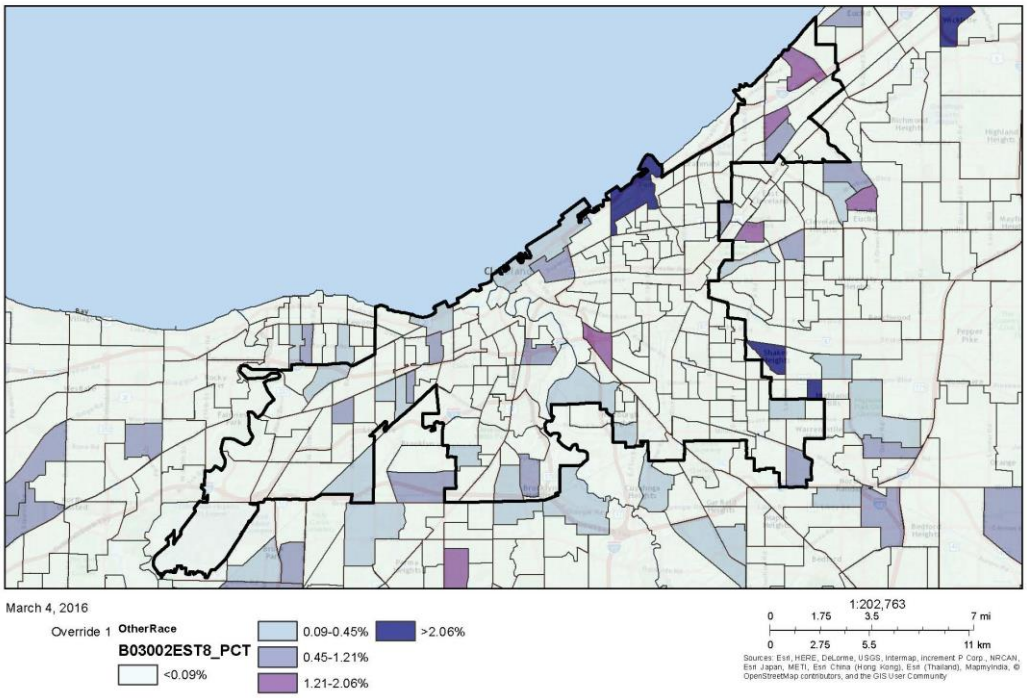
Percent Asian Persons Alone - Cleveland Consolidated Plan



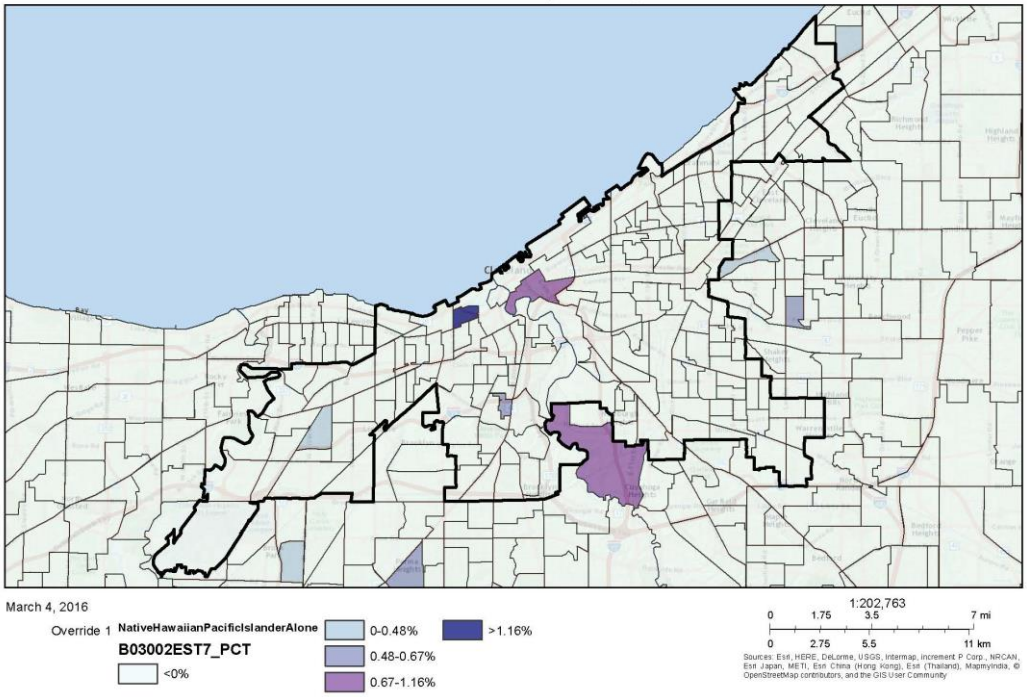
Percent American Indian/Alaska Native Persons Alone - Cleveland Consolidated Plan



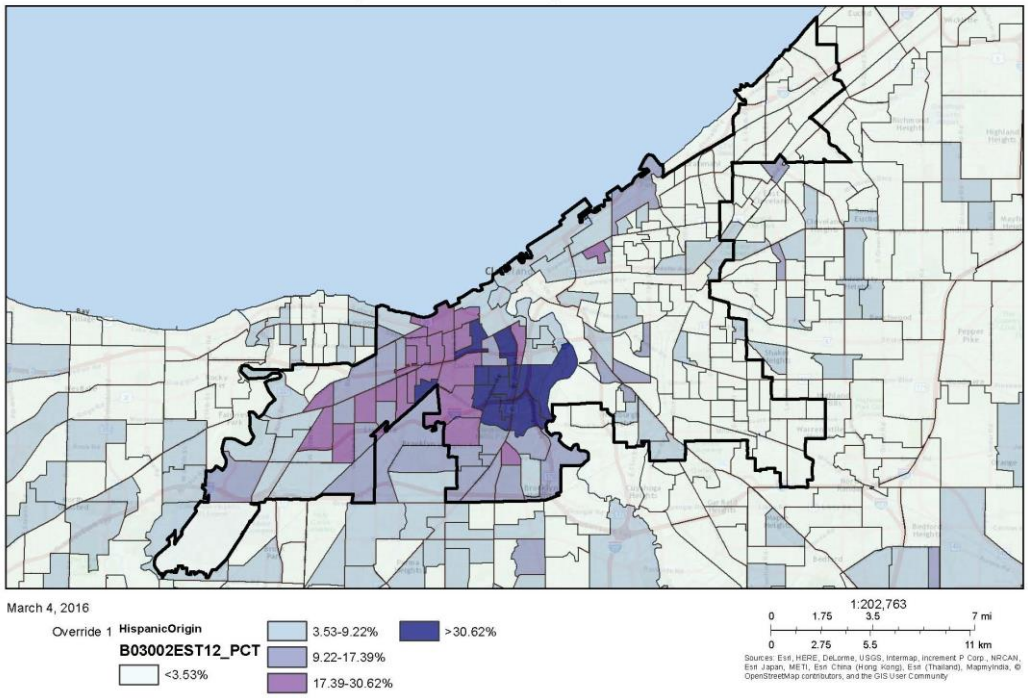
Percent of Persons of Some Other Race Alone - Cleveland Consolidated Plan



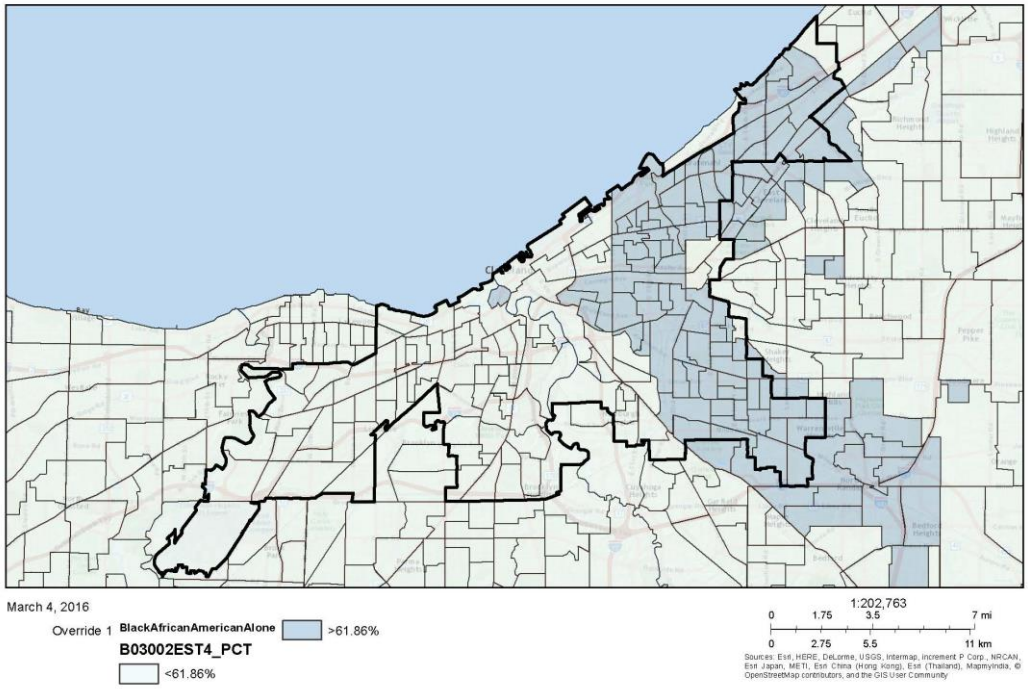
Percent Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Alone (Persons) - Cleveland Consolidated Plan



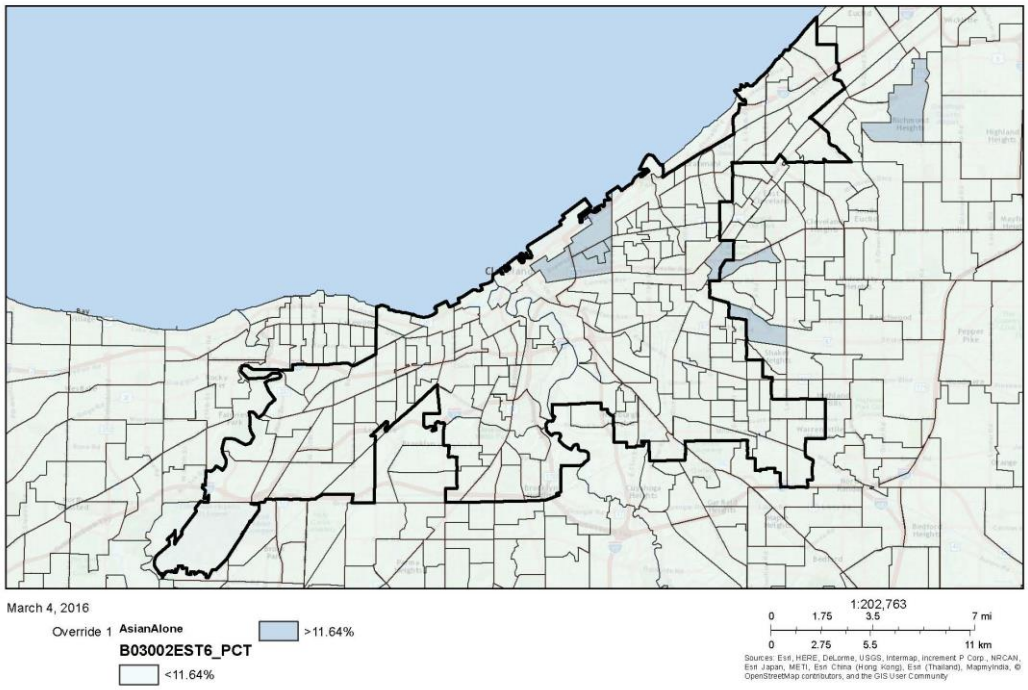
Percent Persons of Hispanic or Latino Origin - Cleveland Consolidated Plan



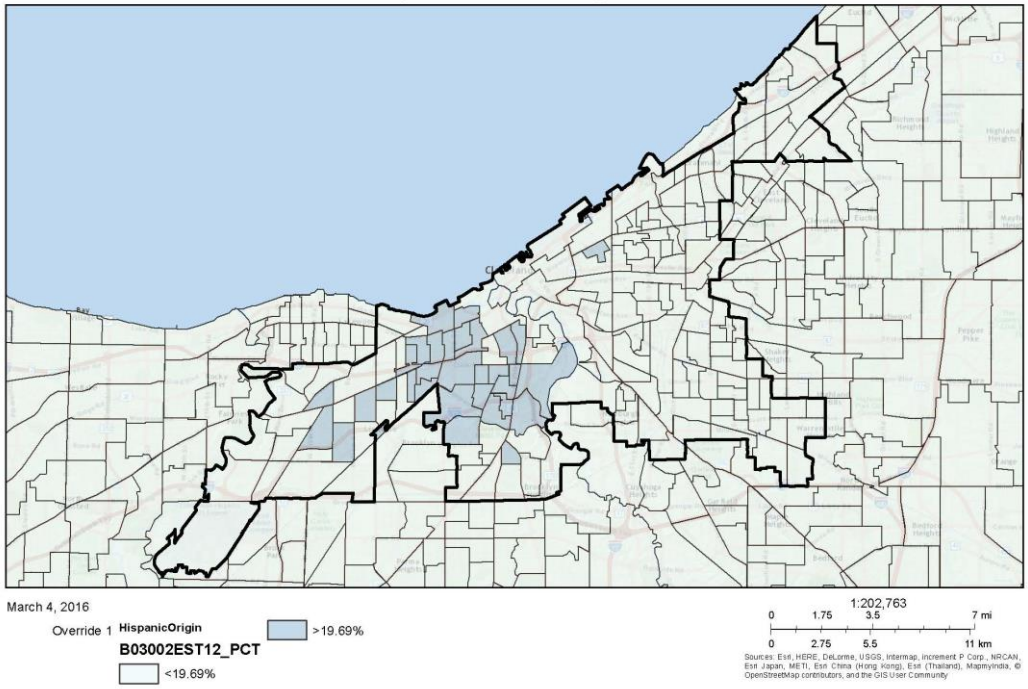
Concentration of Black or African American Persons Alone - Cleveland Consolidated Plan



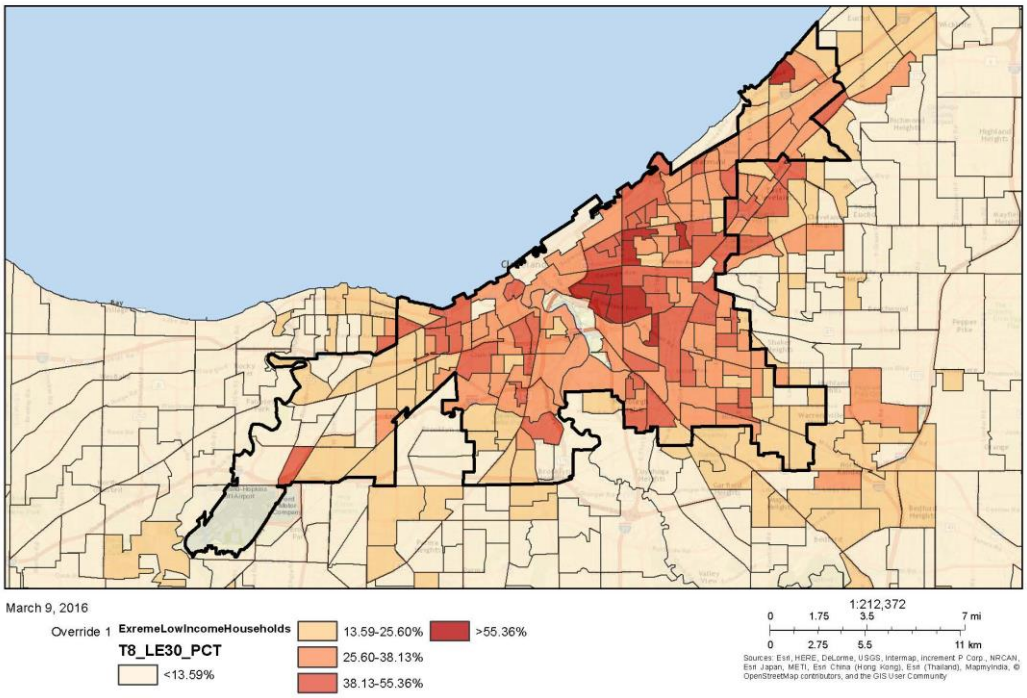
Concentration of Asian Persons Alone - Cleveland Consolidated Plan



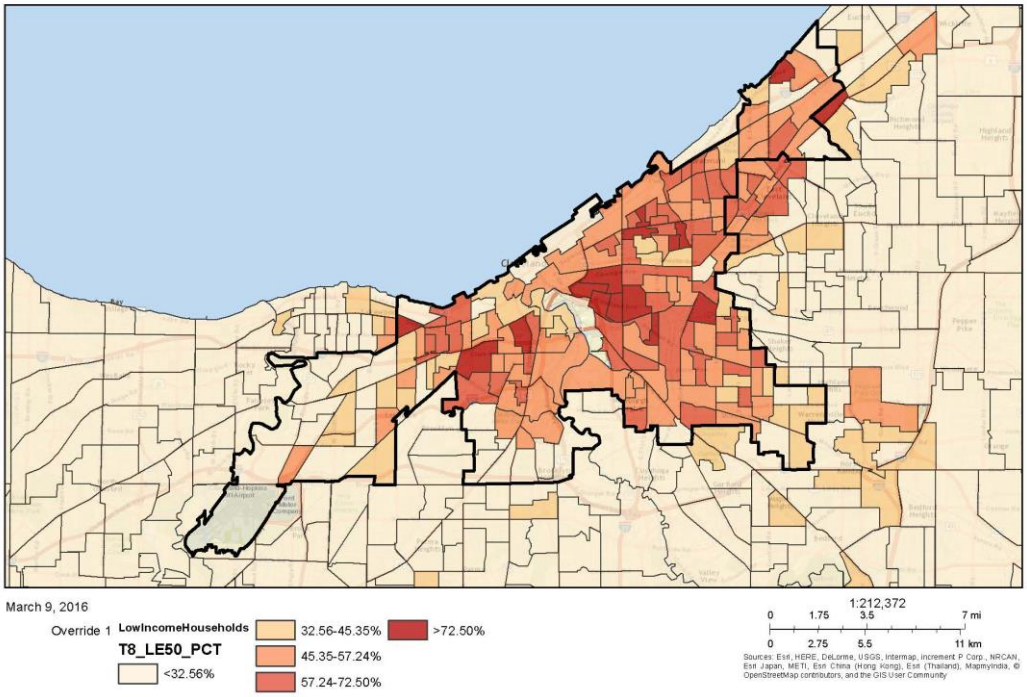
Concentration of Persons of Hispanic or Latino Origin - Cleveland Consolidated Plan



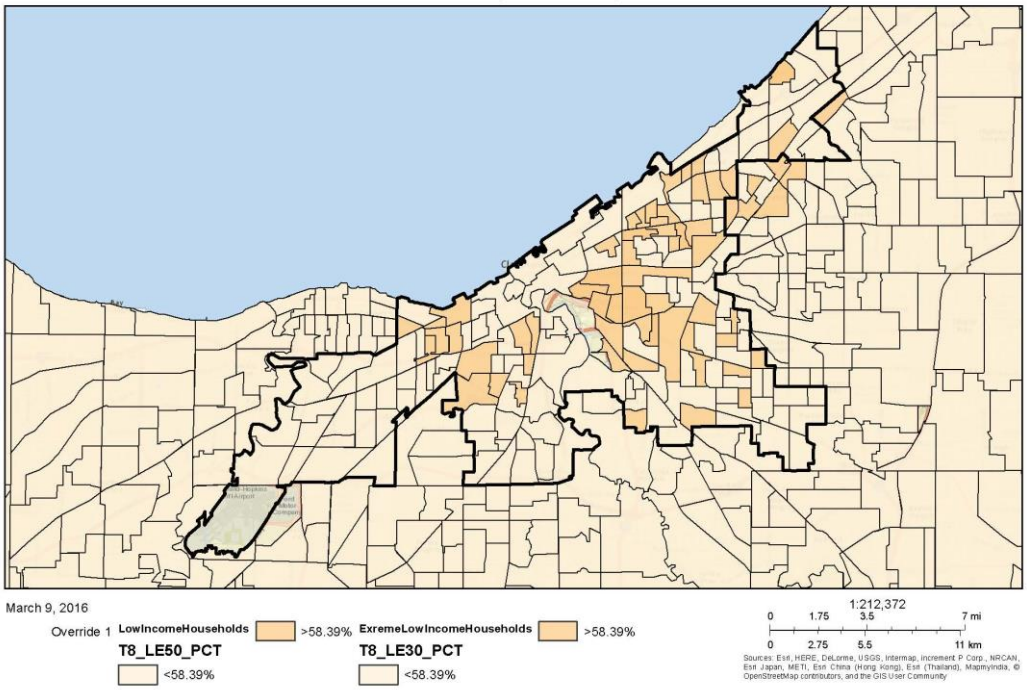
Percent ELI Households - Cleveland Consolidated Plan



Percent LI Households - Cleveland Consolidated Plan



Concentration of ELI and LI Households (0-50% AMI) - Cleveland Consolidated Plan



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Characteristics in Census Tracts (91 out of 177) with a Concentration of ELI< LI< and MI Households with any Housing Problems (47.44% threshhold)
2008-2012 ACS 5-Year Estimates

Tract	% of households with 1 of 4 housing unit problems	% White alone (not Hispanic)	% Black or African American alone (not Hispanic)	% Asian alone (not Hispanic)	% Persons of Hispanic origin	% of households with income = 50% HAMFI	Vacancy Rate	% Owner Occupied	% of owner units built 1949 or earlier	% of renter units built 1949 or earlier	% of renter units built before 1980	Median value of owner occupied units	Median contract rent for renter occupied units	% Subsidized Rental	Median Household Income in the past 12 months	Unemployment Rate	Poverty Rate	% of households with cost burden (paying >30%)
1157.00	69.83	47.29	42.51	0.00	3.45	68.10	26	39	95.88	80.41	100.00	$48,700	$493	10	$15,172	25.25	63.69	67.53
1119.02	68.18	1.94	97.36	0.00	0.00	61.36	36	34	71.43	46.72	46.72	$76,400	$624	19	$23,911	30.85	21.94	57.47
1185.00	67.16	2.76	95.71	0.00	0.00	50.75	31	48	80.28	83.51	85.57	$144,900	$555	12	$25,417	28.71	31.85	68.75
1117.00	66.98	6.48	88.93	0.00	4.59	66.98	42	37	92.61	62.77	100.00	$30,300	$484	13	$17,053	20.61	54.11	61.74
1122.00	66.67	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	62.70	30	47	72.12	54.26	82.17	$81,200	$417	38	$21,250	29.28	37.12	63.71
1178.00	66.29	19.71	78.64	0.00	1.07	53.71	25	52	72.17	57.96	83.86	$64,200	$621	23	$27,266	18.67	42.01	63.06
1161.00	66.25	0.00	99.82	0.00	0.18	72.50	26	34	68.66	35.23	44.70	$73,500	$536	40	$18,605	38.69	42.96	65.08
1013.00	65.22	50.18	28.49	0.25	16.18	73.91	20	15	75.15	54.83	92.68	$107,900	$506	9	$15,745	14.12	54.72	65.43
1027.00	64.78	47.31	23.85	2.03	23.60	74.42	20	38	83.73	80.57	97.13	$54,800	$495	8	$17,782	31.25	57.58	66.14
1011.01	64.10	32.94	43.10	2.12	19.65	66.15	16	18	87.50	54.78	93.67	$47,800	$530	35	$15,822	25.31	46.94	63.93
1097.01	63.16	19.06	76.54	0.00	2.96	90.23	7	0	0.00	3.61	12.63	$41,700	$150	89	$9,130	38.99	65.10	62.41
1179.00	63.13	7.37	89.43	0.00	0.08	49.77	26	41	87.72	51.10	83.39	$84,800	$565	15	$26,800	24.61	35.13	59.12
1108.01	62.92	53.31	29.22	0.08	17.39	59.55	34	38	93.21	83.04	95.76	$59,200	$530	7	$19,899	30.60	43.11	62.92
1205.00	61.11	0.38	99.13	0.49	0.00	67.17	23	55	78.42	83.25	100.00	$70,800	$588	15	$24,709	38.65	45.44	62.83
1199.00	60.20	3.97	94.71	0.00	0.47	63.18	29	36	75.27	75.24	87.77	$65,400	$493	14	$19,648	21.52	23.80	59.24
1182.00	60.12	0.23	96.92	0.00	0.42	54.91	31	54	90.83	86.95	95.04	$49,200	$431	14	$21,624	19.74	46.02	57.82
1039.00	60.00	27.29	36.78	0.00	34.45	79.33	21	39	91.25	78.53	88.96	$54,500	$497	7	$15,167	18.98	58.95	55.85
1214.01	59.86	0.00	94.47	0.00	2.29	53.06	25	54	63.48	67.25	96.48	$89,500	$570	12	$22,008	25.43	40.23	56.17
1175.00	59.67	11.23	86.16	0.22	0.29	65.43	27	31	70.98	73.68	98.92	$66,000	$526	20	$20,610	12.44	40.27	61.32
1136.00	59.46	4.18	93.99	0.00	0.00	56.76	27	47	91.33	89.66	93.10	$31,000	$475	13	$19,286	34.84	42.19	59.73
1212.00	58.21	1.03	98.75	0.00	0.00	69.40	26	51	79.57	84.62	96.99	$58,000	$581	18	$18,112	21.63	52.41	58.72
1035.00	58.05	40.95	18.42	0.00	40.02	48.29	24	36	90.50	81.45	95.67	$74,400	$532	4	$27,619	16.67	44.90	58.09
1166.00	57.62	0.19	99.55	0.00	0.00	58.57	32	39	88.07	72.45	91.39	$57,000	$544	10	$21,798	26.44	33.22	58.53
1049.00	57.14	36.72	20.10	1.51	40.44	47.40	22	46	84.58	74.04	97.81	$63,500	$529	8	$29,881	23.70	35.65	56.90
1193.00	56.73	1.24	96.93	0.00	1.81	75.64	15	23	86.23	70.39	90.58	$116,600	$423	61	$15,066	40.90	60.90	55.51
1215.00	56.50	0.09	96.67	0.43	2.23	50.00	16	71	47.91	47.49	100.00	$76,900	$544	23	$26,424	35.63	30.62	53.66
1055.00	56.49	41.24	20.39	0.00	35.08	59.09	21	36	95.59	81.28	100.00	$63,700	$502	5	$21,548	26.89	48.23	55.83
1054.00	56.44	45.41	17.79	0.00	36.80	50.00	16	45	87.37	89.56	98.49	$74,300	$500	14	$27,209	15.43	30.78	53.10
City of Cleveland	37.44	34.51	51.86	1.64	9.69	48.39*	21.71	46.32	69.23	61.15	28.34	$80,900	$509	NA	$26,556	19.50	17.66	45.29

Source: HUD CPD Maps, 2008-2012 ACS 5-Year Estimates and HUD Consolidated Plan tables.

* 37.44 plus 10% =47.44% concentration threshhold NA: Not Available

Higher than citywide

Lower than citywide

Market Characteristics in CTs, ELI, LI, and MI HHs with any Housing Problems - Page 1

Characteristics in Census Tracts (91 out of 177) with a Concentration of ELI< LI< and MI Households with any Housing Problems (47.44% threshhold)
2008-2012 ACS 5-Year Estimates
continued

Tract	% of households with 1 of 4 housing unit problems	% White alone (not Hispanic)	% Black or African American alone (not Hispanic)	% Asian alone (not Hispanic)	% Persons of Hispanic origin	% of households with income = 50% HAMFI	Vacancy Rate	% Owner Occupied	% of owner units built 1949 or earlier	% of renter units built 1949 or earlier	% of renter units built before 1980	Median value of owner occupied units	Median contract rent for renter occupied units	% Subsidized Rental	Median Household Income in the past 12 months	Unemployment Rate	Poverty Rate	% of households with cost burden (paying >30%)
1143.00	56.25	0.00	89.75	0.00	9.92	93.75	16	7	43.90	29.02	44.22	$55,000	$234	85	$8,810	36.21	87.06	57.05
1146.00	56.25	36.34	61.28	1.55	0.83	48.75	30	34	80.45	64.55	84.09	$46,100	$528	8	$30,125	22.44	33.44	54.14
1207.01	56.02	0.56	99.44	0.00	0.00	65.66	31	41	90.81	62.57	82.57	$74,900	$478	26	$19,186	8.59	41.37	52.78
1016.03	55.97	45.63	22.86	4.17	24.52	62.26	20	41	92.97	73.83	100.00	$73,400	$479	14	$20,750	26.07	48.79	55.71
1187.00	55.95	55.78	28.17	8.89	4.40	67.26	12	13	87.16	78.31	93.18	$38,400	$517	55	$12,727	14.74	54.05	55.82
1195.02	55.65	21.15	76.12	0.00	1.82	62.10	18	14	68.42	52.75	88.65	$63,300	$580	28	$16,505	13.62	29.56	49.92
1121.00	55.56	2.44	97.01	0.00	0.56	83.01	23	19	90.48	45.15	73.03	$70,600	$337	73	$11,316	51.34	67.51	59.74
1275.01	55.47	5.45	93.57	0.00	0.48	46.48	22	55	73.37	72.99	92.37	NA	$476	16	$25,807	23.37	36.31	56.67
1029.00	55.41	28.35	16.33	0.89	53.33	50.00	21	42	88.19	77.53	98.02	$59,200	$508	11	$25,734	25.70	40.31	56.33
1169.00	55.15	2.63	89.48	0.00	0.00	55.88	33	46	90.88	71.19	97.51	$34,100	$450	13	$19,523	32.80	42.37	55.82
1171.02	55.10	0.27	99.73	0.00	0.00	48.98	23	50	87.25	82.11	100.00	$64,700	$515	24	$29,167	25.49	14.93	55.33
1018.00	55.08	40.58	30.97	0.22	22.86	66.31	22	33	95.77	76.95	90.14	$58,800	$469	10	$21,200	24.52	53.97	56.84
1207.02	54.89	0.00	97.86	1.10	0.40	42.86	22	61	80.93	75.97	100.00	$68,500	$532	10	$28,380	17.49	16.07	54.30
1221.00	54.51	1.77	97.41	0.35	0.03	41.35	8	79	19.09	29.24	79.06	$146,200	$733	42	$30,357	21.29	22.92	54.36
1118.00	54.41	2.52	95.51	0.00	1.97	61.76	31	47	93.71	38.55	42.46	$76,800	$486	16	$23,542	24.52	21.47	55.62
1149.00	54.37	40.72	48.61	0.00	10.67	67.50	32	39	90.71	93.39	98.56	$52,200	$480	13	$17,396	24.64	55.84	49.13
1181.01	54.30	1.77	91.82	1.62	0.35	48.34	29	51	77.21	70.81	90.17	$66,800	$527	31	$27,794	18.81	38.87	55.57
1125.00	54.29	4.69	93.19	0.66	0.00	55.24	24	42	77.34	33.64	43.30	$84,500	$476	25	$22,639	21.00	28.24	54.96
1208.02	54.17	3.38	96.18	0.00	0.00	47.02	28	41	83.20	72.25	100.00	$66,800	$605	12	$27,319	24.07	25.43	53.98
1114.01	54.13	2.66	92.59	0.00	0.00	60.55	39	31	84.88	72.27	86.40	$49,400	$488	29	$18,836	22.19	42.24	56.31
1194.01	54.08	14.23	75.89	9.89	0.00	43.37	14	39	87.36	46.14	91.36	$58,300	$632	13	$30,712	7.61	23.02	54.03
1021.01	54.04	42.50	30.52	2.63	20.66	48.53	15	43	88.01	74.24	99.75	$80,300	$550	9	$28,049	16.30	36.87	49.52
1192.02	53.91	30.23	68.60	0.45	0.00	58.26	16	24	52.24	21.95	88.91	$72,900	$350	60	$15,769	38.05	35.02	53.47
1202.00	53.88	1.54	94.02	0.00	3.96	63.93	23	35	85.97	59.21	92.55	$67,000	$485	29	$21,479	21.42	36.76	59.12
1197.02	53.49	0.00	97.08	0.00	2.92	66.98	24	34	62.38	67.96	94.78	$64,800	$439	12	$16,365	27.45	41.25	53.21
1024.01	53.38	37.42	23.10	0.27	33.90	49.32	16	49	74.18	88.15	98.77	$72,800	$550	17	$30,536	23.22	41.08	52.16
1214.03	53.36	1.17	98.83	0.00	0.00	47.48	18	64	68.11	67.88	95.34	$85,100	$554	16	$26,147	30.53	24.87	53.78
City of Cleveland	37.44	34.51	51.86	1.64	9.69	48.39*	21.71	46.32	69.23	61.15	28.34	$80,900	$509	NA	$26,556	19.50	17.66	45.29

Source: HUD CPD Maps, 2008-2012 ACS 5-Year Estimates and HUD Consolidated Plan tables.

* 37.44 plus 10% =47.44% concentration threshhold NA: Not Available

Higher than citywide

Lower than citywide

Market Characteristics in CTs, ELI, LI, and MI HHs with any Housing Problems - Page 2

Characteristics in Census Tracts (91 out of 177) with a Concentration of ELI< LI< and MI Households with any Housing Problems (47.44% threshhold)
2008-2012 ACS 5-Year Estimates
continued

Tract	% of households with 1 of 4 housing unit problems	% White alone (not Hispanic)	% Black or African American alone (not Hispanic)	% Asian alone (not Hispanic)	% Persons of Hispanic origin	% of households with income = 50% HAMFI	Vacancy Rate	% Owner Occupied	% of owner units built 1949 or earlier	% of renter units built 1949 or earlier	% of renter units built before 1980	Median value of owner occupied units	Median contract rent for renter occupied units	% Subsidized Rental	Median Household Income in the past 12 months	Unemployment Rate	Poverty Rate	% of households with cost burden (paying >30%)
1147.00	53.33	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	66.67	52	37	61.90	76.15	88.07	$58,800	$375	100	$23,583	79.22	59.75	53.64
1014.00	53.25	50.19	27.36	4.05	13.29	43.51	13	46	93.57	77.63	95.79	$71,800	$529	13	$25,281	15.67	28.42	58.91
1046.00	53.19	26.88	28.56	1.15	36.14	63.83	21	29	92.22	62.95	78.36	$71,300	$495	5	$18,333	23.44	42.73	47.88
1145.01	53.17	9.20	88.75	0.00	1.98	61.11	27	38	94.18	66.52	85.97	$37,100	$426	19	$18,449	3.34	48.12	49.13
1115.00	53.10	26.34	64.06	3.37	6.24	61.06	34	26	93.56	65.37	88.09	$72,900	$457	5	$16,366	25.41	53.76	60.57
1184.00	53.02	0.93	94.10	0.00	0.00	46.98	32	59	83.85	61.57	74.24	$155,400	$476	11	$30,625	27.12	27.31	48.86
1965.00	52.85	1.35	97.42	0.00	1.23	56.10	28	41	92.43	49.45	66.12	NA	$440	24	$19,531	30.45	39.08	52.67
1116.00	52.68	12.82	80.63	0.00	1.45	74.11	39	33	100.00	72.19	93.05	$55,000	$499	17	$15,779	53.46	61.86	52.31
1211.00	52.53	0.88	97.19	0.00	0.00	38.61	21	55	79.76	70.03	100.00	$75,700	$651	19	$33,257	17.76	30.48	50.82
1017.00	52.28	38.12	28.29	2.09	26.36	59.39	21	29	80.37	75.14	92.32	$78,500	$529	31	$20,794	28.99	48.07	54.56
1197.01	52.15	1.04	93.48	0.00	2.65	47.24	14	49	61.34	69.47	94.08	$82,700	$545	33	$28,250	10.55	24.97	51.78
1131.01	52.05	12.05	87.50	0.00	0.45	67.12	26	20	46.15	41.91	77.21	$92,900	$419	61	$19,750	31.49	48.15	49.04
1167.00	51.80	2.06	96.74	0.00	1.20	42.45	26	57	92.59	83.65	98.43	$81,900	$449	16	$29,600	13.73	33.62	48.42
1019.01	51.67	53.67	20.53	0.00	25.35	50.83	21	36	77.73	88.71	90.81	$96,600	$488	8	$24,798	19.65	28.90	48.42
1164.00	51.35	0.83	97.73	0.00	0.94	47.30	29	50	87.72	39.78	67.84	$74,000	$545	17	$27,604	31.48	39.59	51.90
1112.02	51.24	14.45	65.84	0.00	10.24	56.20	36	33	70.32	74.29	92.73	$57,900	$483	11	$20,268	23.19	43.71	55.30
1208.01	51.16	0.43	97.26	0.00	2.07	45.35	18	44	53.75	69.89	97.98	$68,100	$563	14	$26,559	11.33	30.18	51.05
1186.02	51.06	0.47	98.70	0.00	0.35	82.55	14	12	71.55	35.81	87.71	$121,400	$231	90	$10,082	46.27	62.58	47.11
1163.00	51.02	1.31	98.24	0.00	0.00	52.38	28	51	81.39	90.46	98.05	$68,600	$428	13	$22,250	28.49	24.09	47.62
1246.00	50.89	60.02	13.80	2.99	13.60	41.96	12	66	49.91	53.82	96.88	$66,900	$636	15	$30,988	26.22	35.20	48.57
1138.01	50.76	5.76	87.07	0.47	5.93	77.27	19	24	14.93	15.84	59.16	$33,500	$283	100	$9,228	41.96	68.21	51.82
1056.02	50.64	48.45	13.78	0.92	32.82	49.36	19	39	90.48	73.22	90.06	$59,400	$523	13	$27,813	21.33	39.56	47.17
1051.00	50.53	55.35	15.77	1.05	26.26	61.21	20	43	70.06	80.65	95.10	$47,600	$488	6	$19,280	24.53	45.91	47.75
1124.00	50.48	1.44	96.81	0.00	1.12	43.81	30	43	48.60	52.72	66.11	$165,700	$664	14	$35,506	17.82	20.34	41.90
1038.00	50.34	55.17	25.16	0.70	16.13	57.24	22	43	84.47	85.19	100.00	$66,400	$503	8	$25,568	22.24	42.40	47.87
1053.00	49.77	38.87	17.89	0.00	39.66	58.82	16	46	89.74	87.70	99.07	$49,000	$514	9	$21,776	19.05	46.43	50.86
1168.00	49.37	0.48	97.84	0.00	0.38	64.56	29	40	88.40	73.70	85.34	$73,900	$518	12	$18,281	24.65	41.27	49.28
City of Cleveland	37.44	34.51	51.86	1.64	9.69	48.39*	21.71	46.32	69.23	61.15	28.34	$80,900	$509	NA	$26,556	19.50	17.66	45.29

Source: HUD CPD Maps, 2008-2012 ACS 5-Year Estimates and HUD Consolidated Plan tables.

* 37.44 plus 10% =47.44% concentration threshhold NA: Not Available

Higher than citywide
Lower than citywide

Market Characteristics in CTs, ELI, LI, and MI HHs with any Housing Problems - Page 3

Characteristics in Census Tracts (91 out of 177) with a Concentration of ELI< LI< and MI Households with any Housing Problems (47.44% threshhold)
2008-2012 ACS 5-Year Estimates
continued

Tract	% of households with 1 of 4 housing unit problems	% White alone (not Hispanic)	% Black or African American alone (not Hispanic)	% Asian alone (not Hispanic)	% Persons of Hispanic origin	% of households with income = 50% HAMFI	Vacancy Rate	% Owner Occupied	% of owner units built 1949 or earlier	% of renter units built 1949 or earlier	% of renter units built before 1980	Median value of owner occupied units	Median contract rent for renter occupied units	% Subsidized Rental	Median Household Income in the past 12 months	Unemployment Rate	Poverty Rate	% of households with cost burden (paying >30%)
1162.00	48.81	1.08	98.14	0.00	0.00	66.67	24	54	57.42	82.78	93.30	$78,400	$472	33	$16,250	16.81	47.55	48.56
1063.00	48.80	63.03	16.07	1.26	13.14	46.00	16	49	97.04	86.25	100.00	$79,900	$594	11	$27,917	8.51	28.48	48.68
1023.00	48.50	44.01	25.66	2.32	25.70	44.91	18	47	90.02	78.16	89.81	$74,600	$540	15	$30,460	19.22	38.08	45.14
1213.00	48.40	6.46	90.25	0.00	0.75	61.17	24	42	85.67	49.48	82.35	$77,400	$427	42	$22,894	37.92	31.95	46.76
1024.02	48.21	46.37	18.95	2.39	29.92	39.73	19	45	91.85	94.35	98.39	$71,400	$516	14	$34,763	18.99	30.68	47.33
1158.00	48.21	41.06	50.26	0.00	8.68	50.26	28	41	81.04	77.73	97.57	$75,500	$545	15	$27,738	35.96	46.65	47.54
1174.00	48.08	20.74	76.86	0.75	0.00	50.00	25	39	75.11	58.33	89.93	$99,500	$577	16	$27,366	19.38	39.53	42.61
1084.00	47.75	19.94	16.86	40.67	22.17	71.17	18	35	72.11	59.31	77.94	$112,900	$368	13	$17,215	29.52	53.52	46.13
City of Cleveland	37.44	34.51	51.86	1.64	9.69	48.39*	21.71	46.32	69.23	61.15	28.34	$80,900	$509	NA	$26,556	19.50	17.66	45.29

Source: HUD CPD Maps, 2008-2012 ACS 5-Year Estimates and HUD Consolidated Plan tables.

* 37.44 plus 10% =47.44% concentration threshhold

Higher than citywide
Lower than citywide

Market Characteristics in CTs, ELI, LI, and MI HHs with any Housing Problems - Page 4

Characteristics in Census Tracts (86 out of 177) with a Concentration of Black or African Americans (61.86% threshhold)
2008-2012 ACS 5-Year Estimates

Tract	% Black or African American alone (not Hispanic)	% of households with income = 50% HAMFI	Vacancy Rate	% Owner Occupied	% of owner units built 1949 or earlier	% of renter units built 1949 or earlier	% of renter units built before 1980	Median value of owner occupied units	Median contract rent for renter occupied units	% Subsidized Rental	Median Household Income in the past 12 months	Unemployment Rate	Poverty Rate	% of households with 1 of 4 housing unit problems	% of households with cost burden (paying >30%)
1122.00	100.00	62.70	30	47	72.12	54.26	82.17	$81,200	$417	38	$21,250	29.28	37.12	66.67	63.71
1147.00	100.00	66.67	52	37	61.90	76.15	88.07	$58,800	$375	100	$23,583	79.22	59.75	53.33	53.64
1198.00	99.97	51.90	28	41	93.13	82.62	89.76	$65,400	$518	13	$23,778	32.58	43.30	46.52	45.32
1161.00	99.82	72.50	26	34	68.66	35.23	44.70	$73,500	$536	40	$18,605	38.69	42.96	66.25	65.08
1171.02	99.73	48.98	23	50	87.25	82.11	100.00	$64,700	$515	24	$29,167	25.49	14.93	55.10	55.33
1166.00	99.55	58.57	32	39	88.07	72.45	91.39	$57,000	$544	10	$21,798	26.44	33.22	57.62	58.53
1207.01	99.44	65.66	31	41	90.81	62.57	82.57	$74,900	$478	26	$19,186	8.59	41.37	56.02	52.78
1165.00	99.26	60.45	33	37	92.07	32.06	70.90	$70,300	$461	46	$21,166	19.74	32.94	43.18	44.95
1205.00	99.13	67.17	23	55	78.42	83.25	100.00	$70,800	$588	15	$24,709	38.65	45.44	61.11	62.83
1214.03	98.83	47.48	18	64	68.11	67.88	95.34	$85,100	$554	16	$26,147	30.53	24.87	53.36	53.78
1212.00	98.75	69.40	26	51	79.57	84.62	96.99	$58,000	$581	18	$18,112	21.63	52.41	58.21	58.72
1135.00	98.71	47.37	34	56	74.07	68.67	88.41	$48,000	$396	10	$29,432	27.97	40.21	46.32	48.11
1186.02	98.70	82.55	14	12	71.55	35.81	87.71	$121,400	$231	90	$10,082	46.27	62.58	51.06	47.11
1206.00	98.60	50.40	32	43	88.24	79.85	100.00	$84,100	$497	11	$24,323	31.52	27.50	46.80	44.08
1204.00	98.57	49.01	23	41	76.47	49.28	89.61	$72,700	$443	36	$25,712	24.95	31.60	47.52	48.76
1163.00	98.24	52.38	28	51	81.39	90.46	98.05	$68,600	$428	13	$22,250	28.49	24.09	51.02	47.62
1222.00	98.24	28.17	18	65	24.08	57.34	100.00	$106,100	$524	25	$41,452	17.12	18.10	38.03	35.45
1162.00	98.14	66.67	24	54	57.42	82.78	93.30	$78,400	$472	33	$16,250	16.81	47.55	48.81	48.56
1207.02	97.86	42.86	22	61	80.93	75.97	100.00	$68,500	$532	10	$28,380	17.49	16.07	54.89	54.30
1168.00	97.84	64.56	29	40	88.40	73.70	85.34	$73,900	$518	12	$18,281	24.65	41.27	49.37	49.28
1217.00	97.78	26.13	8	85	59.08	71.55	100.00	$84,900	$641	25	$46,720	15.11	10.59	44.14	37.92
1164.00	97.73	47.30	29	50	87.72	39.78	67.84	$74,000	$545	17	$27,604	31.48	39.59	51.35	51.90
1141.00	97.60	62.00	24	19	83.21	31.77	51.10	$46,000	$458	54	$14,360	24.41	38.45	42.00	37.68
1965.00	97.42	56.10	28	41	92.43	49.45	66.12	NA	$440	24	$19,531	30.45	39.08	52.85	52.67
1221.00	97.41	41.35	8	79	19.09	29.24	79.06	$146,200	$733	42	$30,357	21.29	22.92	54.51	54.36
1119.02	97.36	61.36	36	34	71.43	46.72	46.72	$76,400	$624	19	$23,911	30.85	21.94	68.18	57.47
1208.01	97.26	45.35	18	44	53.75	69.89	97.98	$68,100	$563	14	$26,559	11.33	30.18	51.16	51.05
City of Cleveland	51.86*	48.39	21.71	46.32	69.23	61.15	28.34	$80,900	$509	NA	$26,556	19.50	17.66	37.44	45.29

Source: HUD CPD Maps, 2008-2012 ACS 5-Year Estimates and HUD Consolidated Plan tables.

* 51.86 plus 10% =61.86% concentration threshhold

Higher than citywide

Lower than citywide

Market Characteristics in CTs, Black or African Americans - Page 1

Characteristics in Census Tracts (86 out of 177) with a Concentration of Black or African Americans (61.86% threshhold)
2008-2012 ACS 5-Year Estimates
continued

Tract	% Black or African American alone (not Hispanic)	% of households with income = 50% HAMFI	Vacancy Rate	% Owner Occupied	% of owner units built 1949 or earlier	% of renter units built 1949 or earlier	% of renter units built before 1980	Median value of owner occupied units	Median contract rent for renter occupied units	% Subsidized Rental	Median Household Income in the past 12 months	Unemployment Rate	Poverty Rate	% of households with 1 of 4 housing unit problems	% of households with cost burden (paying >30%)
1211.00	97.19	38.61	21	55	79.76	70.03	100.00	$75,700	$651	19	$33,257	17.76	30.48	52.53	50.82
1197.02	97.08	66.98	24	34	62.38	67.96	94.78	$64,800	$439	12	$16,365	27.45	41.25	53.49	53.21
1121.00	97.01	83.01	23	19	90.48	45.15	73.03	$70,600	$337	73	$11,316	51.34	67.51	55.56	59.74
1193.00	96.93	75.64	15	23	86.23	70.39	90.58	$116,600	$423	61	$15,066	40.90	60.90	56.73	55.51
1182.00	96.92	54.91	31	54	90.83	86.95	95.04	$49,200	$431	14	$21,624	19.74	46.02	60.12	57.82
1124.00	96.81	43.81	30	43	48.60	52.72	66.11	$165,700	$664	14	$35,506	17.82	20.34	50.48	41.90
1167.00	96.74	42.45	26	57	92.59	83.65	98.43	$81,900	$449	16	$29,600	13.73	33.62	51.80	48.42
1215.00	96.67	50.00	16	71	47.91	47.49	100.00	$76,900	$544	23	$26,424	35.63	30.62	56.50	53.66
1098.01	96.26	97.08	23	0	0.00	70.18	91.96	$48,200	$129	100	$6,146	46.26	80.08	37.96	36.40
1208.02	96.18	47.02	28	41	83.20	72.25	100.00	$66,800	$605	12	$27,319	24.07	25.43	54.17	53.98
1219.00	96.14	36.52	9	73	48.05	28.06	100.00	$74,900	$530	26	$31,851	14.94	18.95	46.96	37.46
1185.00	95.71	50.75	31	48	80.28	83.51	85.57	$144,900	$555	12	$25,417	28.71	31.85	67.16	68.75
1118.00	95.51	61.76	31	47	93.71	38.55	42.46	$76,800	$486	16	$23,542	24.52	21.47	54.41	55.62
1126.00	95.46	81.43	19	20	74.39	8.89	68.15	$69,700	$307	94	$14,569	38.68	49.73	41.43	41.48
1199.00	94.71	63.18	29	36	75.27	75.24	87.77	$65,400	$493	14	$19,648	21.52	23.80	60.20	59.24
1214.01	94.47	53.06	25	54	63.48	67.25	96.48	$89,500	$570	12	$22,008	25.43	40.23	59.86	56.17
1184.00	94.10	46.98	32	59	83.85	61.57	74.24	$155,400	$476	11	$30,625	27.12	27.31	53.02	48.86
1202.00	94.02	63.93	23	35	85.97	59.21	92.55	$67,000	$485	29	$21,479	21.42	36.76	53.88	59.12
1218.00	94.01	34.90	9	82	29.74	27.87	100.00	$78,100	$706	34	$32,712	23.83	29.07	44.30	52.69
1136.00	93.99	56.76	27	47	91.33	89.66	93.10	$31,000	$475	13	$19,286	34.84	42.19	59.46	59.73
1123.01	93.86	63.64	19	25	75.48	45.82	93.67	$77,300	$182	79	$12,656	36.04	48.33	39.09	39.64
1275.01	93.57	46.48	22	55	73.37	72.99	92.37		$476	16	$25,807	23.37	36.31	55.47	56.67
1197.01	93.48	47.24	14	49	61.34	69.47	94.08	$82,700	$545	33	$28,250	10.55	24.97	52.15	51.78
1194.02	93.24	49.40	29	34	93.02	69.98	98.04	$81,600	$433	24	$25,000	15.68	40.19	46.99	45.53
1125.00	93.19	55.24	24	42	77.34	33.64	43.30	$84,500	$476	25	$22,639	21.00	28.24	54.29	54.96
1183.01	92.83	63.49	28	41	80.89	76.78	100.00	$68,200	$383	43	$16,411	27.90	44.82	45.23	48.72
1114.01	92.59	60.55	39	31	84.88	72.27	86.40	$49,400	$488	29	$18,836	22.19	42.24	54.13	56.31
City of Cleveland	51.86*	48.39	21.71	46.32	69.23	61.15	28.34	$80,900	$509	NA	$26,556	19.50	17.66	37.44	45.29

Source: HUD CPD Maps, 2008-2012 ACS 5-Year Estimates and HUD Consolidated Plan tables.

* 51.86 plus 10% =61.86% concentration threshhold

Higher than citywide

Lower than citywide

Market Characteristics in CTs, Black or African Americans - Page 2

Characteristics in Census Tracts (86 out of 177) with a Concentration of Black or African Americans (61.86% threshhold)
2008-2012 ACS 5-Year Estimates
continued

Tract	% Black or African American alone (not Hispanic)	% of households with income = 50% HAMFI	Vacancy Rate	% Owner Occupied	% of owner units built 1949 or earlier	% of renter units built 1949 or earlier	% of renter units built before 1980	Median value of owner occupied units	Median contract rent for renter occupied units	% Subsidized Rental	Median Household Income in the past 12 months	Unemployment Rate	Poverty Rate	% of households with 1 of 4 housing unit problems	% of households with cost burden (paying >30%)
1223.00	91.93	45.03	8	68	29.37	41.67	84.00	$150,000	$578	50	$30,042	32.92	24.53	33.33	42.57
1181.01	91.82	48.34	29	51	77.21	70.81	90.17	$66,800	$527	31	$27,794	18.81	38.87	54.30	55.57
1087.01	91.74	77.43	8	13	34.91	48.45	65.42	$98,000	$196	98	$10,112	36.61	70.32	40.63	38.53
1261.00	91.27	30.80	17	42	42.23	39.06	97.00	$58,300	$601	11	$31,656	15.38	20.73	38.06	39.85
1213.00	90.25	61.17	24	42	85.67	49.48	82.35	$77,400	$427	42	$22,894	37.92	31.95	48.40	46.76
1143.00	89.75	93.75	16	7	43.90	29.02	44.22	$55,000	$234	85	$8,810	36.21	87.06	56.25	57.05
1169.00	89.48	55.88	33	46	90.88	71.19	97.51	$34,100	$450	13	$19,523	32.80	42.37	55.15	55.82
1179.00	89.43	49.77	26	41	87.72	51.10	83.39	$84,800	$565	15	$26,800	24.61	35.13	63.13	59.12
1117.00	88.93	66.98	42	37	92.61	62.77	100.00	$30,300	$484	13	$17,053	20.61	54.11	66.98	61.74
1145.01	88.75	61.11	27	38	94.18	66.52	85.97	$37,100	$426	19	$18,449	3.34	48.12	53.17	49.13
1196.00	88.26	56.62	26	42	81.32	64.30	80.94	$62,500	$476	21	$19,453	33.99	33.88	45.66	45.65
1131.01	87.50	67.12	26	20	46.15	41.91	77.21	$92,900	$419	61	$19,750	31.49	48.15	52.05	49.04
1138.01	87.07	77.27	19	24	14.93	15.84	59.16	$33,500	$283	100	$9,228	41.96	68.21	50.76	51.82
1093.01	86.48	83.33	7	13	7.02	30.61	86.81	$28,000	$159	89	$8,568	39.67	74.86	24.67	25.97
1175.00	86.16	65.43	27	31	70.98	73.68	98.92	$66,000	$526	20	$20,610	12.44	40.27	59.67	61.32
1173.00	85.42	51.67	24	44	78.02	85.53	98.12	$78,600	$446	14	$22,181	21.86	43.67	46.41	45.22
1128.00	83.42	36.63	16	29	37.35	54.72	89.76	$70,300	$256	76	$33,565	12.44	18.86	39.60	36.78
1189.00	82.51	39.81	34	36	40.22	57.58	84.30	$58,400	$474	37	$25,938	12.68	37.08	43.52	46.13
1172.02	81.03	32.05	28	37	72.83	68.20	92.48	$76,000	$534	12	$34,926	22.82	23.27	45.51	39.49
1116.00	80.63	74.11	39	33	100.00	72.19	93.05	$55,000	$499	17	$15,779	53.46	61.86	52.68	52.31
1178.00	78.64	53.71	25	52	72.17	57.96	83.86	$64,200	$621	23	$27,266	18.67	42.01	66.29	63.06
1174.00	76.86	50.00	25	39	75.11	58.33	89.93	$99,500	$577	16	$27,366	19.38	39.53	48.08	42.61
1097.01	76.54	90.23	7	0	0.00	3.61	12.63	$41,700	$150	89	$9,130	38.99	65.10	63.16	62.41
1195.02	76.12	62.10	18	14	68.42	52.75	88.65	$63,300	$580	28	$16,505	13.62	29.56	55.65	49.92
1194.01	75.89	43.37	14	39	87.36	46.14	91.36	$58,300	$632	13	$30,712	7.61	23.02	54.08	54.03
1172.01	74.64	81.79	10	21	31.96	27.30	84.84	$59,900	$258	73	$11,610	18.43	59.26	41.69	45.94
1171.01	71.34	43.81	24	42	68.58	69.26	97.65	$75,900	$510	15	$34,500	12.71	30.70	44.25	42.05
City of Cleveland	51.86*	48.39	21.71	46.32	69.23	61.15	28.34	$80,900	$509	NA	$26,556	19.50	17.66	37.44	45.29

Source: HUD CPD Maps, 2008-2012 ACS 5-Year Estimates and HUD Consolidated Plan tables.

* 51.86 plus 10% =61.86% concentration threshhold

Higher than citywide

Lower than citywide

Market Characteristics in CTs, Black or African Americans - Page 3

Characteristics in Census Tracts (86 out of 177) with a Concentration of Black or African Americans (61.86% threshhold)
2008-2012 ACS 5-Year Estimates
continued

Tract	% Black or African American alone (not Hispanic)	% of households with income = 50% HAMFI	Vacancy Rate	% Owner Occupied	% of owner units built 1949 or earlier	% of renter units built 1949 or earlier	% of renter units built before 1980	Median value of owner occupied units	Median contract rent for renter occupied units	% Subsidized Rental	Median Household Income in the past 12 months	Unemployment Rate	Poverty Rate	% of households with 1 of 4 housing unit problems	% of households with cost burden (paying >30%)
1192.02	68.60	58.26	16	24	52.24	21.95	88.91	$72,900	$350	60	$15,769	38.05	35.02	53.91	53.47
1112.02	65.84	56.20	36	33	70.32	74.29	92.73	$57,900	$483	11	$20,268	23.19	43.71	51.24	55.30
1176.00	65.27	47.78	16	53	66.89	50.00	100.00	$74,900	$557	10	$29,936	13.04	26.50	46.20	46.11
1115.00	64.06	61.06	34	26	93.56	65.37	88.09	$72,900	$457	5	$16,366	25.41	53.76	53.10	60.57
1033.00	63.29	55.56	14	11	0.00	28.41	52.89	$264,800	$226	86	$12,398	16.77	52.41	22.22	24.24
City of Cleveland	51.86*	48.39	21.71	46.32	69.23	61.15	28.34	$80,900	$509	NA	$26,556	19.50	17.66	37.44	45.29

Source: HUD CPD Maps, 2008-2012 ACS 5-Year Estimates and HUD Consolidated Plan tables.

* 51.86 plus 10% =61.86% concentration threshhold

Higher than citywide

Lower than citywide

Market Characteristics in CTs, Black or African Americans - Page 4

Characteristics in Census Tracts (5 out of 177) with a Concentration of Asian Persons (11.64% threshhold)
2008-2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Census Tract	% Asian alone (not Hispanic)	% of households with income = 50% HAMFI	Vacancy Rate	% Owner Occupied	% of owner units built 1949 or earlier	% of renter units built 1949 or earlier	% of renter units built before 1980	Median value of owner occupied units	Median contract rent for renter occupied units	% Subsidized Rental	Median Household Income in the past 12 months	Unemployment Rate	Poverty Rate	% of households with 1 of 4 housing unit problems	% of households with cost burden (paying >30%)
1084	40.67	71.17	18	35	72.11	59.31	77.94	$112,900	$368	13	$17,215	29.52	53.52	47.75	46.13
1083.01	35.01	56.20	24	31	71.60	84.95	96.38	$116,800	$447	2	$21,798	10.55	38.49	43.80	37.55
1188	23.68	56.82	11	13	95.77	51.19	80.44	$81,500	$634	9	$20,791	11.47	37.34	43.83	41.33
1078.02	16.04	53.23	24	1	0.00	34.85	90.76	$68,800	$694	39	$19,613	16.55	35.25	37.63	38.78
1082.01	12.15	51.08	20	19	85.59	63.59	81.54	$57,900	$516	30	$22,296	7.32	36.03	44.60	48.85
City of Cleveland	1.64*	48.39	21.71	46.32	69.23	61.15	28.34	$80,900	$509	NA	$26,556	19.50	17.66	37.44	45.29

Source: HUD CPD Maps, 2008-2012 ACS 5-Year Estimates and HUD Consolidated Plan tables.

* 1.64 plus 10% =11.64% concentration threshhold

Higher than citywide

Lower than citywide

Market Characteristics in CTs, Asian Persons

Characteristics in Census Tracts (32 out of 177) with a Concentration of Hispanic or Latinos (19.69% threshhold)
2008-2012 ACS 5-Year Estimates

Tract	% Persons of Hispanic origin	% of households with income = 50% HAMFI	Vacancy Rate	% Owner Occupied	% of owner units built 1949 or earlier	% of renter units built 1949 or earlier	% of renter units built before 1980	Median value of owner occupied units	Median contract rent for renter occupied units	% Subsidized Rental	Median Household Income in the past 12 months	Unemployment Rate	Poverty Rate	% of households with 1 of 4 housing unit problems	% of households with cost burden (paying >30%)
1029.00	53.33	50.00	21	42	88.19	77.53	98.02	$59,200	$508	11	$25,734	25.70	40.31	55.41	56.33
1048.00	43.83	46.25	19	35	97.00	78.71	95.05	$59,000	$531	7	$29,737	12.11	45.48	46.25	47.87
1049.00	40.44	47.40	22	46	84.58	74.04	97.81	$63,500	$529	8	$29,881	23.70	35.65	57.14	56.90
1035.00	40.02	48.29	24	36	90.50	81.45	95.67	$74,400	$532	4	$27,619	16.67	44.90	58.05	58.09
1053.00	39.66	58.82	16	46	89.74	87.70	99.07	$49,000	$514	9	$21,776	19.05	46.43	49.77	50.86
1054.00	36.80	50.00	16	45	87.37	89.56	98.49	$74,300	$500	14	$27,209	15.43	30.78	56.44	53.10
1046.00	36.14	63.83	21	29	92.22	62.95	78.36	$71,300	$495	5	$18,333	23.44	42.73	53.19	47.88
1055.00	35.08	59.09	21	36	95.59	81.28	100.00	$63,700	$502	5	$21,548	26.89	48.23	56.49	55.83
1028.00	34.71	46.27	24	35	78.98	89.54	96.51	$51,200	$438	7	$25,816	12.50	33.06	40.30	39.97
1039.00	34.45	79.33	21	39	91.25	78.53	88.96	$54,500	$497	7	$15,167	18.98	58.95	60.00	55.85
1024.01	33.90	49.32	16	49	74.18	88.15	98.77	$72,800	$550	17	$30,536	23.22	41.08	53.38	52.16
1056.02	32.82	49.36	19	39	90.48	73.22	90.06	$59,400	$523	13	$27,813	21.33	39.56	50.64	47.17
1041.00	30.62	59.43	15	27	95.34	76.85	98.22	$59,100	$423	48	$15,100	23.19	55.25	45.28	47.55
1024.02	29.92	39.73	19	45	91.85	94.35	98.39	$71,400	$516	14	$34,763	18.99	30.68	48.21	47.33
1034.00	28.13	41.70	22	37	74.89	76.78	90.74	$110,000	$496	17	$32,972	19.08	39.28	40.00	39.97
1235.02	27.14	38.40	14	37	61.92	20.00	92.96	$115,100	$558	7	$32,855	9.67	20.52	39.54	40.00
1017.00	26.36	59.39	21	29	80.37	75.14	92.32	$78,500	$529	31	$20,794	28.99	48.07	52.28	54.56
1051.00	26.26	61.21	20	43	70.06	80.65	95.10	$47,600	$488	6	$19,280	24.53	45.91	50.53	47.75
1023.00	25.70	44.91	18	47	90.02	78.16	89.81	$74,600	$540	15	$30,460	19.22	38.08	48.50	45.14
1019.01	25.35	50.83	21	36	77.73	88.71	90.81	$96,600	$488	8	$24,798	19.65	28.90	51.67	48.42
1016.03	24.52	62.26	20	41	92.97	73.83	100.00	$73,400	$479	14	$20,750	26.07	48.79	55.97	55.71
1061.00	23.66	22.22	7	73	67.52	23.14	100.00	$101,400	$616	3	$48,460	5.57	14.17	24.13	26.00
1027.00	23.60	74.42	20	38	83.73	80.57	97.13	$54,800	$495	8	$17,782	31.25	57.58	64.78	66.14
1018.00	22.86	66.31	22	33	95.77	76.95	90.14	$58,800	$469	10	$21,200	24.52	53.97	55.08	56.84
1241.00	22.51	37.59	11	69	82.38	77.43	96.11	$82,000	$586	18	$32,658	13.27	30.88	46.62	46.17
City of Cleveland	19.69*	48.39	21.71	46.32	69.23	61.15	28.34	$80,900	$509	NA	$26,556	19.50	17.66	37.44	45.29

Source: HUD CPD Maps, 2008-2012 ACS 5-Year Estimates and HUD Consolidated Plan tables.

* 9.69 plus 10% =19.69% concentration threshhold

Higher than citywide

Lower than citywide

Market Characteristics in CTs, Hispanic or Latinos - Page 1

Characteristics in Census Tracts (32 out of 177) with a Concentration of Hispanic or Latinos (19.69% threshhold)
2008-2012 ACS 5-Year Estimates
continued

Tract	% Persons of Hispanic origin	% of households with income = 50% HAMFI	Vacancy Rate	% Owner Occupied	% of owner units built 1949 or earlier	% of renter units built 1949 or earlier	% of renter units built before 1980	Median value of owner occupied units	Median contract rent for renter occupied units	% Subsidized Rental	Median Household Income in the past 12 months	Unemployment Rate	Poverty Rate	% of households with 1 of 4 housing unit problems	% of households with cost burden (paying >30%)
1084.00	22.17	71.17	18	35	72.11	59.31	77.94	$112,900	$368	13	$17,215	29.52	53.52	47.75	46.13
1012.00	21.52	62.22	18	22	76.09	51.07	86.67	$105,900	$349	44	$18,031	15.88	47.64	44.44	42.49
1021.01	20.66	48.53	15	43	88.01	74.24	99.75	$80,300	$550	9	$28,049	16.30	36.87	54.04	49.52
1242.01	20.28	36.29	5	68	48.99	59.34	96.72	$78,600	$551	9	$33,708	12.51	25.91	36.29	35.37
1031.00	20.24	27.03	18	33	63.16	77.06	94.80	$114,800	$455	4	$41,134	12.11	24.81	37.84	32.97
1243.00	20.23	29.04	12	71	42.14	37.06	97.93	$81,600	$607	31	$47,930	13.24	14.96	30.24	26.32
1068.00	19.87	54.81	14	43	86.86	58.78	88.54	$81,200	$491	31	$23,220	14.05	29.14	46.86	48.54
City of Cleveland	9.69*	48.39	21.71	46.32	69.23	61.15	28.34	$80,900	$509	NA	$26,556	19.50	17.66	37.44	45.29

Source: HUD CPD Maps, 2008-2012 ACS 5-Year Estimates and HUD Consolidated Plan tables.

* 9.69 plus 10% =19.69% concentration threshhold

Higher than citywide

Lower than citywide

Market Characteristics in CTs, Hispanic or Latinos - Page 2

Characteristics in Census Tracts (57 out of 177) with a Concentration of Low Income Households (58.39% threshhold)
2008-2012 ACS 5-Year Estimates

Tract	% of households with income = 50% HAMFI	% White alone (not Hispanic)	% Black or African American alone (not Hispanic)	% Asian alone (not Hispanic)	% Persons of Hispanic origin	Vacancy Rate	% Owner Occupied	% of owner units built 1949 or earlier	% of renter units built 1949 or earlier	% of renter units built before 1980	Median value of owner occupied units	Median contract rent for renter occupied units	% Subsidized Rental	Median Household Income in the past 12 months	Unemployment Rate	Poverty Rate	% of households with 1 of 4 housing unit problems	% of households with cost burden (paying >30%)
1098.01	97.08	0.77	96.26	1.43	0.83	23	0	0.00	70.18	91.96	$48,200	$129	100	$6,146	46.26	80.08	37.96	36.40
1143.00	93.75	0	89.75	0.00	9.92	16	7	43.90	29.02	44.22	$55,000	$234	85	$8,810	36.21	87.06	56.25	57.05
1097.01	90.23	19.06	76.54	0.00	2.96	7	0	0.00	3.61	12.63	$41,700	$150	89	$9,130	38.99	65.10	63.16	62.41
1093.01	83.33	4.67	86.48	0.00	8.30	7	13	7.02	30.61	86.81	$28,000	$159	89	$8,568	39.67	74.86	24.67	25.97
1121.00	83.01	2.44	97.01	0.00	0.56	23	19	90.48	45.15	73.03	$70,600	$337	73	$11,316	51.34	67.51	55.56	59.74
1186.02	82.55	0.47	98.70	0.00	0.35	14	12	71.55	35.81	87.71	$121,400	$231	90	$10,082	46.27	62.58	51.06	47.11
1172.01	81.79	23.1	74.64	0.00	0.59	10	21	31.96	27.30	84.84	$59,900	$258	73	$11,610	18.43	59.26	41.69	45.94
1126.00	81.43	1.94	95.46	0.00	1.30	19	20	74.39	8.89	68.15	$69,700	$307	94	$14,569	38.68	49.73	41.43	41.48
1039.00	79.33	27.29	36.78	0.00	34.45	21	39	91.25	78.53	88.96	$54,500	$497	7	$15,167	18.98	58.95	60.00	55.85
1087.01	77.43	4.68	91.74	0.22	2.11	8	13	34.91	48.45	65.42	$98,000	$196	98	$10,112	36.61	70.32	40.63	38.53
1138.01	77.27	5.76	87.07	0.47	5.93	19	24	14.93	15.84	59.16	$33,500	$283	100	$9,228	41.96	68.21	50.76	51.82
1193.00	75.64	1.24	96.93	0.00	1.81	15	23	86.23	70.39	90.58	$116,600	$423	61	$15,066	40.90	60.90	56.73	55.51
1027.00	74.42	47.31	23.85	2.03	23.60	20	38	83.73	80.57	97.13	$54,800	$495	8	$17,782	31.25	57.58	64.78	66.14
1116.00	74.11	12.82	80.63	0.00	1.45	39	33	100.00	72.19	93.05	$55,000	$499	17	$15,779	53.46	61.86	52.68	52.31
1013.00	73.91	50.18	28.49	0.25	16.18	20	15	75.15	54.83	92.68	$107,900	$506	9	$15,745	14.12	54.72	65.22	65.43
1161.00	72.50	0	99.82	0.00	0.18	26	34	68.66	35.23	44.70	$73,500	$536	40	$18,605	38.69	42.96	66.25	65.08
1105.01	71.62	50.52	41.53	0.00	4.57	22	28	100.00	74.51	83.82	$41,900	$333	48	$15,455	13.82	25.19	45.95	44.57
1084.00	71.17	19.94	16.86	40.67	22.17	18	35	72.11	59.31	77.94	$112,900	$368	13	$17,215	29.52	53.52	47.75	46.13
1212.00	69.40	1.03	98.75	0.00	0.00	26	51	79.57	84.62	96.99	$58,000	$581	18	$18,112	21.63	52.41	58.21	58.72
1157.00	68.10	47.29	42.51	0.00	3.45	26	39	95.88	80.41	100.00	$48,700	$493	10	$15,172	25.25	63.69	69.83	67.53
1149.00	67.50	40.72	48.61	0.00	10.67	32	39	90.71	93.39	98.56	$52,200	$480	13	$17,396	24.64	55.84	54.37	49.13
1187.00	67.26	55.78	28.17	8.89	4.40	12	13	87.16	78.31	93.18	$38,400	$517	55	$12,727	14.74	54.05	55.95	55.82
1205.00	67.17	0.38	99.13	0.49	0.00	23	55	78.42	83.25	100.00	$70,800	$588	15	$24,709	38.65	45.44	61.11	62.83
1131.01	67.12	12.05	87.50	0.00	0.45	26	20	46.15	41.91	77.21	$92,900	$419	61	$19,750	31.49	48.15	52.05	49.04
1117.00	66.98	6.48	88.93	0.00	4.59	42	37	92.61	62.77	100.00	$30,300	$484	13	$17,053	20.61	54.11	66.98	61.74
1197.02	66.98	0	97.08	0.00	2.92	24	34	62.38	67.96	94.78	$64,800	$439	12	$16,365	27.45	41.25	53.49	53.21
1147.00	66.67	0	100.00	0.00	0.00	52	37	61.90	76.15	88.07	$58,800	$375	100	$23,583	79.22	59.75	53.33	53.64
1162.00	66.67	1.08	98.14	0.00	0.00	24	54	57.42	82.78	93.30	$78,400	$472	33	$16,250	16.81	47.55	48.81	48.56
City of Cleveland	48.39*	34.51	51.86	1.64	9.69	21.71	46.32	69.23	61.15	28.34	$80,900	$509	NA	$26,556	19.50	17.66	37.44	45.29

Source: HUD CPD Maps, 2008-2012 ACS 5-Year Estimates and HUD Consolidated Plan tables.

* 48.39 plus 10% =58.39% concentration threshhold

Higher than citywide

Lower than citywide

Market Characteristics in CTs, Low Income Households - Page 1

Characteristics in Census Tracts (57 out of 177) with a Concentration of Low Income Households (58.39% threshhold)
2008-2012 ACS 5-Year Estimates
continued

Tract	% of households with income = 50% HAMFI	% White alone (not Hispanic)	% Black or African American alone (not Hispanic)	% Asian alone (not Hispanic)	% Persons of Hispanic origin	Vacancy Rate	% Owner Occupied	% of owner units built 1949 or earlier	% of renter units built 1949 or earlier	% of renter units built before 1980	Median value of owner occupied units	Median contract rent for renter occupied units	% Subsidized Rental	Median Household Income in the past 12 months	Unemployment Rate	Poverty Rate	% of households with 1 of 4 housing unit problems	% of households with cost burden (paying >30%)
1018.00	66.31	40.58	30.97	0.22	22.86	22	33	95.77	76.95	90.14	$58,800	$469	10	$21,200	24.52	53.97	55.08	56.84
1011.01	66.15	32.94	43.10	2.12	19.65	16	18	87.50	54.78	93.67	$47,800	$530	35	$15,822	25.31	46.94	64.10	63.93
1207.01	65.66	0.56	99.44	0.00	0.00	31	41	90.81	62.57	82.57	$74,900	$478	26	$19,186	8.59	41.37	56.02	52.78
1175.00	65.43	11.23	86.16	0.22	0.29	27	31	70.98	73.68	98.92	$66,000	$526	20	$20,610	12.44	40.27	59.67	61.32
1168.00	64.56	0.48	97.84	0.00	0.38	29	40	88.40	73.70	85.34	$73,900	$518	12	$18,281	24.65	41.27	49.37	49.28
1202.00	63.93	1.54	94.02	0.00	3.96	23	35	85.97	59.21	92.55	$67,000	$485	29	$21,479	21.42	36.76	53.88	59.12
1046.00	63.83	26.88	28.56	1.15	36.14	21	29	92.22	62.95	78.36	$71,300	$495	5	$18,333	23.44	42.73	53.19	47.88
1123.01	63.64	3.33	93.86	0.00	1.63	19	25	75.48	45.82	93.67	$77,300	$182	79	$12,656	36.04	48.33	39.09	39.64
1183.01	63.49	2.28	92.83	0.00	0.74	28	41	80.89	76.78	100.00	$68,200	$383	43	$16,411	27.90	44.82	45.23	48.72
1199.00	63.18	3.97	94.71	0.00	0.47	29	36	75.27	75.24	87.77	$65,400	$493	14	$19,648	21.52	23.80	60.20	59.24
1122.00	62.70	0	100.00	0.00	0.00	30	47	72.12	54.26	82.17	$81,200	$417	38	$21,250	29.28	37.12	66.67	63.71
1016.03	62.26	45.63	22.86	4.17	24.52	20	41	92.97	73.83	100.00	$73,400	$479	14	$20,750	26.07	48.79	55.97	55.71
1012.00	62.22	58.67	16.92	1.64	21.52	18	22	76.09	51.07	86.67	$105,900	$349	44	$18,031	15.88	47.64	44.44	42.49
1195.02	62.10	21.15	76.12	0.00	1.82	18	14	68.42	52.75	88.65	$63,300	$580	28	$16,505	13.62	29.56	55.65	49.92
1141.00	62.00	0.08	97.60	0.00	2.32	24	19	83.21	31.77	51.10	$46,000	$458	54	$14,360	24.41	38.45	42.00	37.68
1118.00	61.76	2.52	95.51	0.00	1.97	31	47	93.71	38.55	42.46	$76,800	$486	16	$23,542	24.52	21.47	54.41	55.62
1119.02	61.36	1.94	97.36	0.00	0.00	36	34	71.43	46.72	46.72	$76,400	$624	19	$23,911	30.85	21.94	68.18	57.47
1051.00	61.21	55.35	15.77	1.05	26.26	20	43	70.06	80.65	95.10	$47,600	$488	6	$19,280	24.53	45.91	50.53	47.75
1213.00	61.17	6.46	90.25	0.00	0.75	24	42	85.67	49.48	82.35	$77,400	$427	42	$22,894	37.92	31.95	48.40	46.76
1145.01	61.11	9.2	88.75	0.00	1.98	27	38	94.18	66.52	85.97	$37,100	$426	19	$18,449	3.34	48.12	53.17	49.13
1115.00	61.06	26.34	64.06	3.37	6.24	34	26	93.56	65.37	88.09	$72,900	$457	5	$16,366	25.41	53.76	53.10	60.57
1114.01	60.55	2.66	92.59	0.00	0.00	39	31	84.88	72.27	86.40	$49,400	$488	29	$18,836	22.19	42.24	54.13	56.31
1165.00	60.45	0.16	99.26	0.00	0.12	33	37	92.07	32.06	70.90	$70,300	$461	46	$21,166	19.74	32.94	43.18	44.95
1108.01	59.55	53.31	29.22	0.08	17.39	34	38	93.21	83.04	95.76	$59,200	$530	7	$19,899	30.60	43.11	62.92	62.92
1041.00	59.43	45.83	20.51	0.00	30.62	15	27	95.34	76.85	98.22	$59,100	$423	48	$15,100	23.19	55.25	45.28	47.55
1017.00	59.39	38.12	28.29	2.09	26.36	21	29	80.37	75.14	92.32	$78,500	$529	31	$20,794	28.99	48.07	52.28	54.56
1055.00	59.09	41.24	20.39	0.00	35.08	21	36	95.59	81.28	100.00	$63,700	$502	5	$21,548	26.89	48.23	56.49	55.83
1053.00	58.82	38.87	17.89	0.00	39.66	16	46	89.74	87.70	99.07	$49,000	$514	9	$21,776	19.05	46.43	49.77	50.86
City of Cleveland	48.39*	34.51	51.86	1.64	9.69	21.71	46.32	69.23	61.15	28.34	$80,900	$509	NA	$26,556	19.50	17.66	37.44	45.29

Source: HUD CPD Maps, 2008-2012 ACS 5-Year Estimates and HUD Consolidated Plan tables.

* 48.39 plus 10% =58.39% concentration threshhold

Higher than citywide

Lower than citywide

Market Characteristics in CTs, Low Income Households - Page 2

Characteristics in Census Tracts (57 out of 177) with a Concentration of Low Income Households (58.39% threshhold)
2008-2012 ACS 5-Year Estimates
continued

Tract	% of households with income = 50% HAMFI	% White alone (not Hispanic)	% Black or African American alone (not Hispanic)	% Asian alone (not Hispanic)	% Persons of Hispanic origin	Vacancy Rate	% Owner Occupied	% of owner units built 1949 or earlier	% of renter units built 1949 or earlier	% of renter units built before 1980	Median value of owner occupied units	Median contract rent for renter occupied units	% Subsidized Rental	Median Household Income in the past 12 months	Unemployment Rate	Poverty Rate	% of households with 1 of 4 housing unit problems	% of households with cost burden (paying >30%)
1166.00	58.57	0.19	99.55	0.00	0.00	32	39	88.07	72.45	91.39	$57,000	$544	10	$21,798	26.44	33.22	57.62	58.53
City of Cleveland	48.39*	34.51	51.86	1.64	9.69	21.71	46.32	69.23	61.15	28.34	$80,900	$509	NA	$26,556	19.50	17.66	37.44	45.29

Source: HUD CPD Maps, 2008-2012 ACS 5-Year Estimates and HUD Consolidated Plan tables.

* 48.39 plus 10% =58.39% concentration threshhold

Higher than citywide

Lower than citywide

Market Characteristics in CTs, Low Income Households - Page 3

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The FY 2016-20 Plan outlines Cleveland's 5-year priorities, goals, anticipated financial resources, partners, and programs to address the needs outlined in Needs Assessment and Market Analysis. The 5-year framework is linked to the FY 2016-17 Annual Plan, which describes activities to be implemented and the HUD statutory objective and outcome to be met ***(attachment).***

PRIORITY NEEDS

The City of Cleveland has identified 5 High priority needs and 1 Low priority need:

Affordable Housing: prioritize housing-related funding on maintaining and creating rental housing and homeownership opportunities, through rehabilitation and new construction activities.

Homelessness: provide funds to the nonprofit organizations of the Continuum of Care through a competitive process, to further the goals of preventing and ending homelessness and rapidly returning people who have become homeless to housing.

Non-homeless Persons with Special Needs: focus programs and services on the frail elderly, persons with physical disabilities, persons with developmental disabilities, and persons with HIV/AIDS to enable them to remain within the conventional housing market whenever possible.

Stabilizing Neighborhood Housing Markets: invest in neighborhoods for market recovery through judicious demolition, rehabilitation of older housing stock, and market-rate new construction.

Non-Housing Community Development: revitalize commercial/industrial areas with infrastructure/public service investments and economic development programs, address problem properties, and support the community development corporation network, to retain and attract residents and offer a desirable environment for businesses to invest and retain/expand employment.

Public Housing: Low priority need due to the countywide system of agencies that assist persons.

INFLUENCE OF MARKET CONDITIONS

The City does not plan to provide **Tenant Based Rental Assistance** funds. Cleveland plans to offer other housing activities that will benefit persons with cost burden.

The City does not plan to provide **Tenant Based Rental Assistance funds for non-homeless persons with special needs**, but will offer housing activities to qualifying households. A countywide network of agencies and organizations is available to assist.

The City plans to participate in activities that create **new affordable rental or owner housing units** through rehabilitation or new construction, to address cost burden for various types of households at various income levels.

The City plans to implement **rehabilitation** activities for renter and owner households, which promotes neighborhood stability and lower overall housing costs through below market rate financing mechanisms, weatherization, and energy efficiency improvements.

The City plans to participate in **acquisition** activities in the context of multi-phase projects, such as acquisition and rehabilitation of a property for either rental or homeownership opportunities.

ANTICIPATED FINANCIAL RESOURCES

The City of Cleveland will utilize various funding sources to address priorities. The main public sources will be HUD funds: CDBG, HOME, ESG and HOPWA. These sources will be supplemented with city funds and leverage other public, private, and nonprofit funds.

PARTNERS

The City of Cleveland's institutional delivery structure will utilize various City departments, along with other public, nonprofit, and private sector organizations.

GOALS

Cleveland has identified 5 goals through which activities will be implemented during the next 5 years:

Improve, Maintain, and Expand Affordable Housing: Increase access and the availability of high quality, below market-rate rental housing and make homeownership financially feasible for low and moderate income individuals and families. Identify and address issues that threaten the viability of existing housing units, and assist homeowners in maintaining their houses to code standards.

Revitalize Neighborhoods: Provide access to buildable sites through brownfield remediation and acquisition and demolition of foreclosed vacant structures that are not suitable for rehabilitation. Improve public infrastructure, encourage owners to maintain properties through code enforcement, and reduce blight by condemning and demolishing structures that are beyond repair or are not financially feasible to restore.

Provide Needed Public Services: Improve the quality of life for residents through programs and services that foster well-being and help meet the basic needs of low and moderate income persons, with an emphasis on families, at-risk youth and senior adults.

Increase Economic Opportunities: Create more jobs for low income residents and help residents with the least skills improve their employability through programs and strategies involving business retention and expansion, along with workforce development.

Reduce Homelessness and At-Risk Homelessness: Working in partnership with the Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services, prevent or reduce episodes of homelessness by providing assessment and linkages to case management and social service interventions, and by utilizing a coordinated entry system and Rapid Re-housing assistance strategies.

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. In addition, CMHA partners with various community agencies and nonprofit organizations to provide programs and activities to help residents, both youth and adult, achieve self-sufficiency goals.

BARRIERS TO AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Barriers which are outside the jurisdiction's control include urban sprawl, inadequate national funding for the Housing Choice Voucher Program, and decreasing levels of Federal and State resources. Strategies to address affordable housing issues include property tax and tax foreclosure policies, monitoring of Community Reinvestment Act performance, and fair housing programs.

HOMELESSNESS STRATEGY

The Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Continuum of Care's (CoC) strategic plan goals are:

1. Reduce the number of individuals and families who experience homelessness;

2. Develop strategies and resources to move people from shelter and the streets to housing as quickly as possible;

3. Align resources to promote rapid re-housing; and

4. Increase the supply of permanent supportive housing for chronically homeless individuals, families, and youth.

Among other issues, these goals address:

A. Outreach to homeless persons (programs that operate 365 days/year);

B. Meeting the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons (Coordinated Assessment & Intake system);

C. Helping homeless persons make the transition to permanent housing (HousingFirst Initiative); and

D. Helping persons being discharged from publicly funded systems of care and working to increase assistance being received from other sources.

OTHER STRATEGIES

The Strategic Plan discusses other strategies by the City of Cleveland for the next 5 years regarding lead-based paint hazards and anti-poverty, plus procedures for activity monitoring.

HUD Statutory Objectives

- ***Providing decent affordable housing*** includes helping homeless persons obtain appropriate housing; assisting those at-risk of homelessness; retaining the affordable housing stock; increasing availability of permanent housing that is affordable to low- and moderate-income persons without discrimination; increasing the supply of supportive housing, including structural features and services to enable persons with special needs to live independently; or providing affordable housing that is accessible to job opportunities.

- ***Creating a suitable living environment*** involves improving the safety and livability of neighborhoods; eliminating blighting influences and the deterioration of property; or increasing access to quality facilities and services;

- ***Expanding economic opportunities*** involves creating or retaining jobs that are accessible to low- and moderate-income persons; establishing, stabilizing, or expanding small businesses; making mortgage financing available to low- and moderate income persons at reasonable rates, providing access to credit for development activities that promote long-term economic and social viability; or empowering low-income persons to achieve self-sufficiency.

HUD Outcomes

- **Availability/Accessibility** activities make services, infrastructure, housing, or shelter available or accessible to low- and moderate-income people, including persons with disabilities. This includes not only physical barriers, but also making the affordable basics of daily living available and accessible to low- and moderate-income people.

- **Affordability** activities provide affordability for low- and moderate-income people. This can include the creation or maintenance of affordable housing, basic infrastructure hook-ups, or services such as transportation or day care.

- **Sustainability** activities improve communities or neighborhoods, making them livable or viable by providing benefit to persons of low- and moderate-incomes or by removing slums or blight.

SP-10 Geographic Priorities – 91.215 (a)(1)

Geographic Area

Table 50 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	**Area Name:**	City of Cleveland
	Area Type:	Not applicable
	Other Target Area Description:	Not applicable
	HUD Approval Date:	Not applicable
	% of Low/ Mod:	Not applicable
	Revitalization Type:	Not applicable
	Other Revitalization Description:	Not applicable
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	Citywide
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	See other sections of the Consolidated Plan for citywide information.
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	See other sections of the Consolidated Plan for citywide information.
	Identify the needs in this target area.	See other sections of the Consolidated Plan for citywide information.
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	See other sections of the Consolidated Plan for citywide information.
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	See other sections of the Consolidated Plan for citywide information.

General Allocation Priorities

Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the jurisdiction (or within the EMSA for HOPWA)

Funds provided through the HUD entitlement programs will primarily focus on the neighborhoods where the majority of residents qualify as low/moderate income or the area has been designated as blighted, based on overall building conditions. Many areas qualify under both criteria. Limited activities

may be carried out in higher income, non-blighted areas to address needs of specific low/moderate individuals or conditions of spot blight.

Three planning documents play a key role in targeting decisions for available neighborhood development resources. Many of the activities are carried out by the citywide network of community development corporations **(attachment)**.

Connecting Cleveland 2020 outlines policies and strategies of citywide and neighborhood significance such as housing, retail, economic development, education, recreation, arts and culture, and safety. The *Cleveland 2020 Plan* provides an overview of each topic, and explains related assets, trends, challenges and opportunities. The *Neighborhood Typology* (version 4; Jan. 1, 2012) relates to strategic approaches to address varying neighborhood market conditions and tracks various demographic and housing data **(attachments).** In addition to the *Typology*, the *Cleveland Housing Price Index Methodology* (rev. Jan. 9, 2015) will show impact over time.

Reclaiming Cleveland – Target Area Plans (Sept. 2011), authored by the Dept. of Community Development, is a guide for utilizing Neighborhood Stabilization Program funds and other community development resources in a contextually-specific manner to create immediate and sustainable improvements within targeted areas substantially affected by economic decline and the foreclosure crisis **(attachment)**. This collaborative effort involved City staff, along with non-profit development groups, local universities and Cleveland Neighborhood Progress (CNP), a citywide non-profit established in 1988 to support innovative and successful community organizations and initiatives. CNP coordinated an in-depth field survey and more than 100 meetings to assist in producing detailed target area plans.

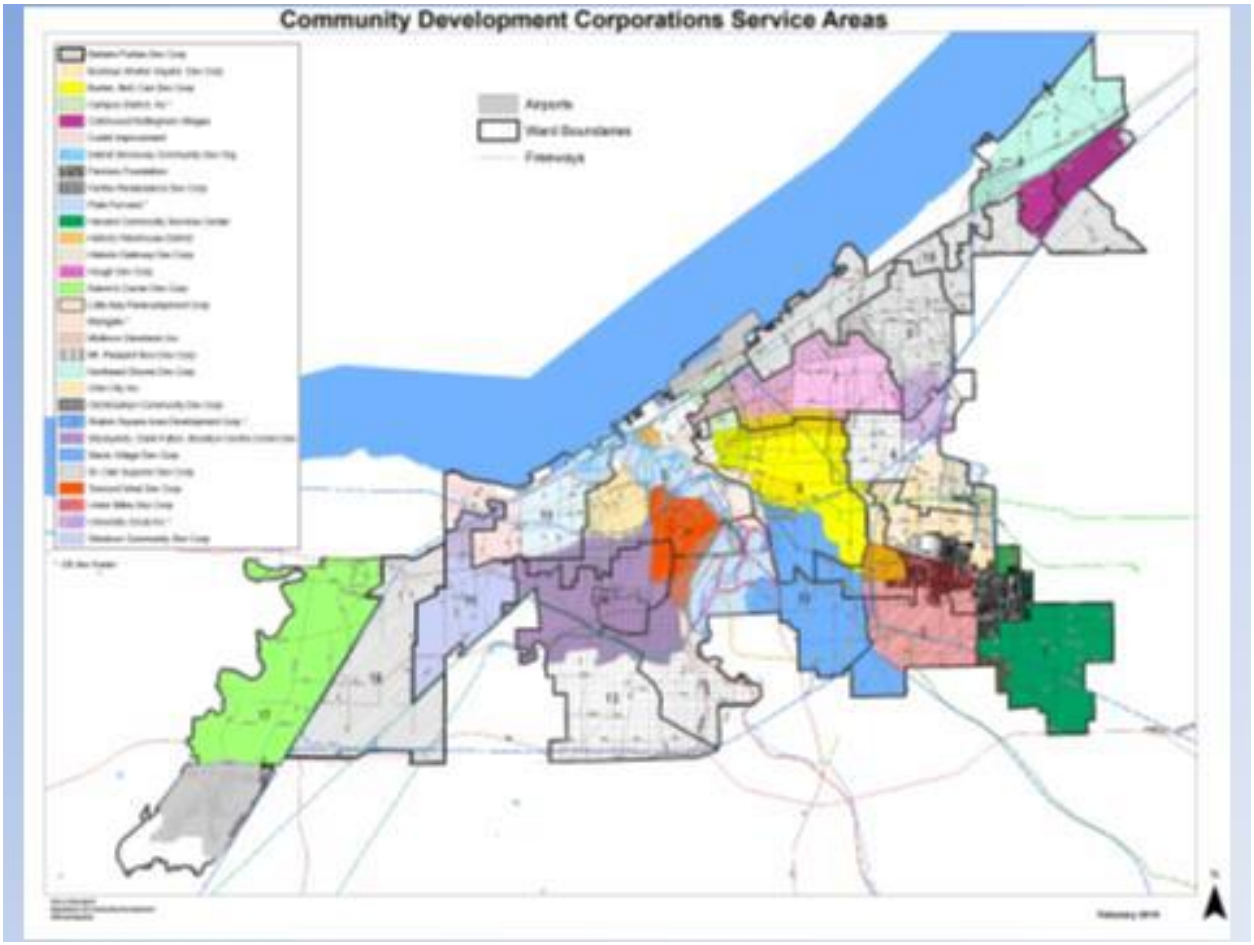
The Depts. of Community Development and Economic Development also utilize HUD-approved Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas (NRSAs) to make decisions. These designations allow additional resources to be blended with CDBG funding to provide expanded and enhanced economic development and job training activities. For example, funds are used to close financing gaps and/or leverage New Market Tax Credits.

The current NRSA boundaries were approved by HUD in 2009 and included four areas encompassing most of the City. NRSA program information was incorporated into the FY 2011-15 Consolidated Plan. Since that Five-Year Plan was issued, the Census Bureau released updated data. In early 2016, Economic Development Dept. staff analyzed the new Census data, noting that 1) the 2010 census changed some census tract boundaries, and 2) more census tracts qualified as part of NRSAs, situated at the perimeter of Cleveland. The 2016 updated NRSAs include the entire City of Cleveland except for 9 far west side census tracts and 4 south side census tracts. Also, as part of the qualification of additional areas, the 4 NRSAs have been combined into 3 areas (West, South and Central; the East area was combined into the existing Central area).

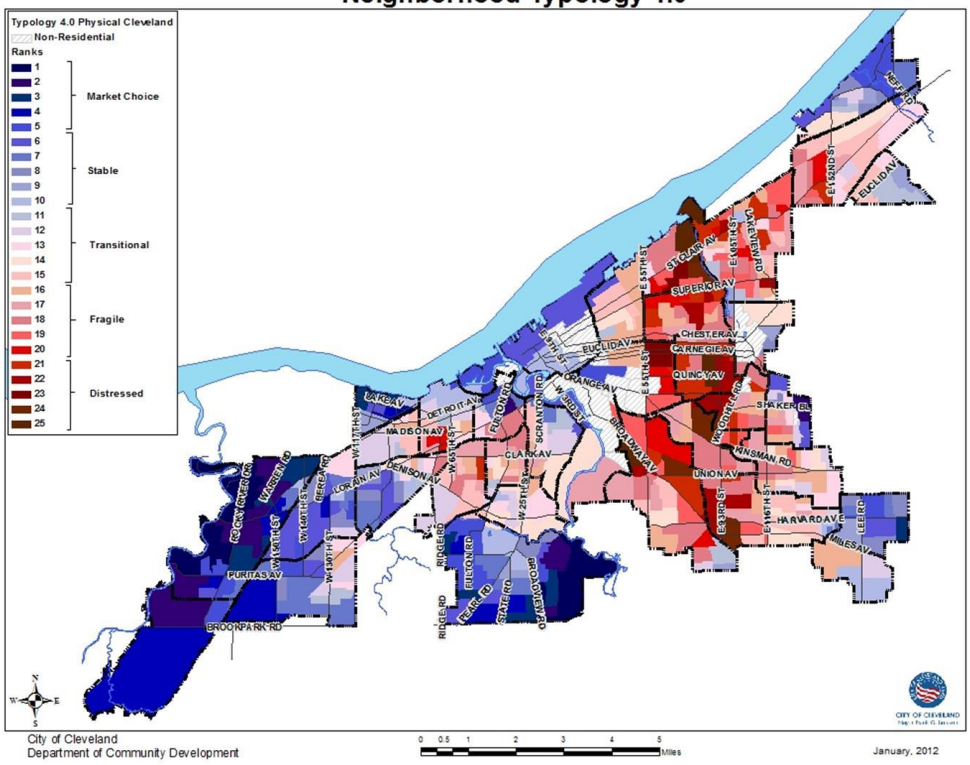
As part of this Consolidated Plan submission, the City of Cleveland is including an updated NRSA boundary map **(attachment),** a description of NRSA strategies **(attachment),** and the entire NRSA

Strategies & Monitoring Plan, 2016-2020 **(appendix).** The only 2016 strategy change is the addition of a strategy to link CDBG float loans with NRSA activities.

HOPWA funding is not geographically targeted within the multi-county funding area.



Neighborhood Typology 4.0

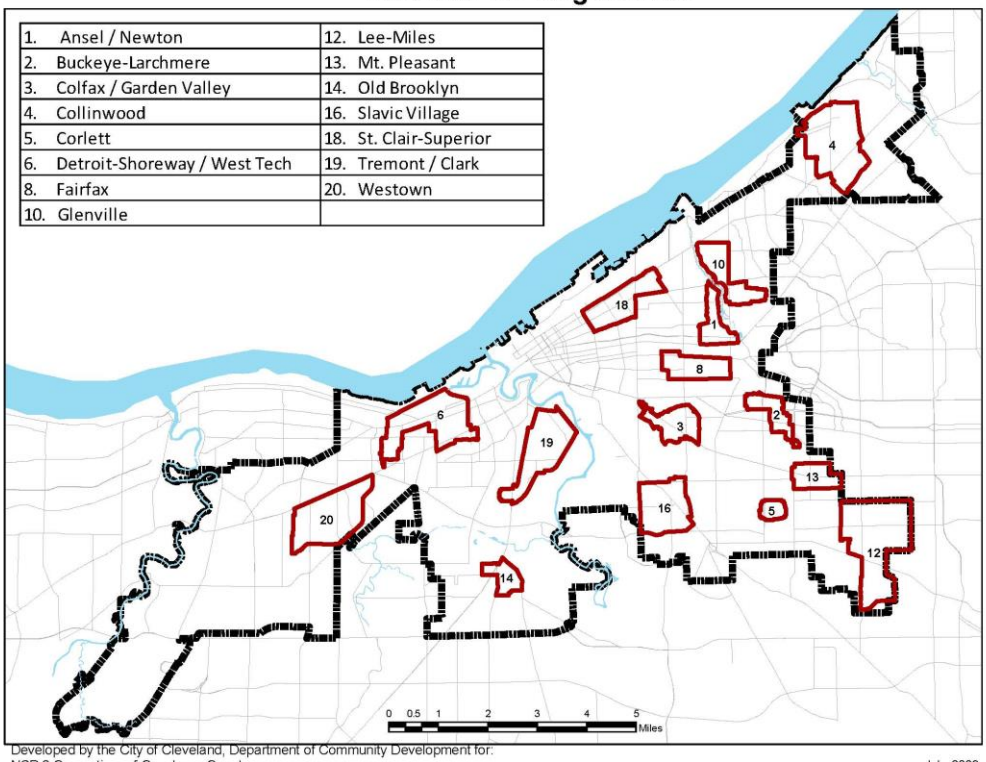


Typology Program Mix

	Regional Choice	Stable	Transitional	Fragile	Distressed
Code Enforcement Action	X	X			
Senior Initiative	X	X	X	X	X
Rehab – conv. And widely avail	X	X			
Rehab - subsidized		X	X target	X target	
Exterior		X	X	X	
Vacant Affordable		X	X target	X target	
Large scale projects - strengthen asset base		X	X	X	X
Demo and Landbank			X target	X target	X

HUD NSP 2 - Target Areas

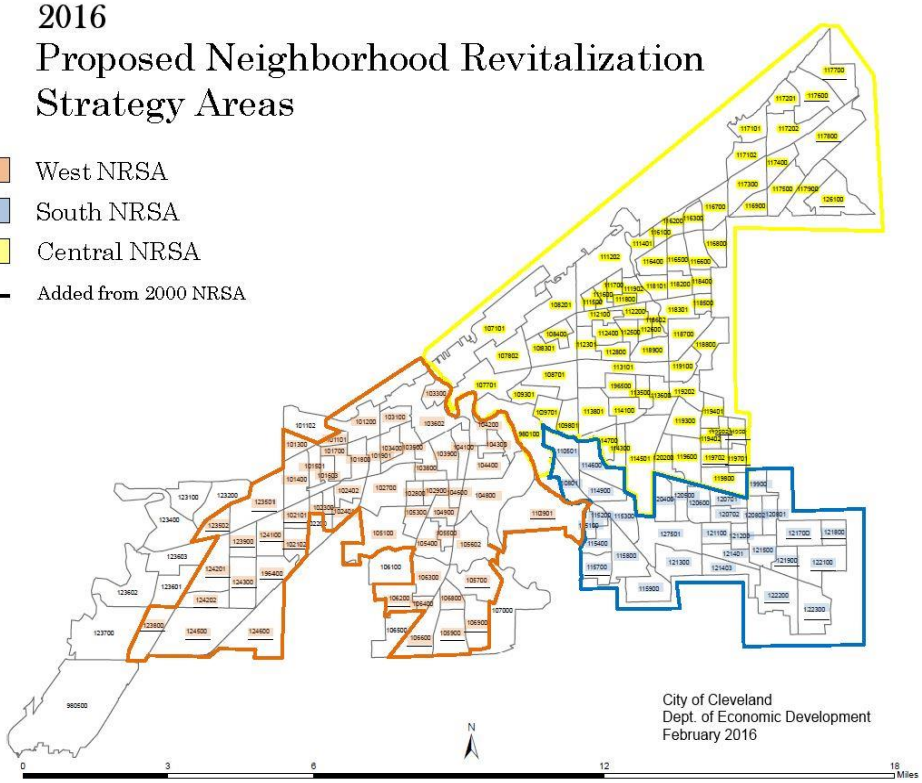
1. Ansel / Newton	12. Lee-Miles
2. Buckeye-Larchmere	13. Mt. Pleasant
3. Colfax / Garden Valley	14. Old Brooklyn
4. Collinwood	16. Slavic Village
5. Corlett	18. St. Clair-Superior
6. Detroit-Shoreway / West Tech	19. Tremont / Clark
8. Fairfax	20. Westown
10. Glenville	



Developed by the City of Cleveland, Department of Community Development for:
NSP 2 Consortium of Cuyahoga County

July, 2009

2016 Proposed Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas



City of Cleveland, Ohio
Consolidated Plan (2016-2020)
Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area Program

City of Cleveland, Ohio
Department of Economic Development

Benefits of a Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy

During the next five years, the following strategies will be undertaken with the goals of creating jobs and economic opportunities, and revitalizing the neighborhood and its business areas.

Assist business owners with façade/tenant improvements. Using CDBG and/or other funds, the City of Cleveland will assist business owners with improvements that will enhance existing businesses or create new businesses and create job opportunities for low to moderate-income persons in the NRSA.

Link job opportunities with local residents, especially low-moderate income persons. All businesses receiving City assistance in the NRSA's will be subject to the Workforce Development Agreement. The WDA requires that employers list jobs with the Workforce Investment Act Ohio Means Jobs office, which will link local unemployed residents with jobs.

Provide Section 108 loan assistance to leverage New Market Tax Credits for economic development opportunities within the NRSA. The City of Cleveland, working with for profit and non-profit partners, will work to identify new business locations and attract new companies to the area. Section 108 loan assistance will be used to leverage New Market Tax Credits and provide financing.

Vacant Property Initiative. The City of Cleveland will continue to work to revitalize vacant, underutilized property in the NRSAs including providing Phase I and Phase II site assessments and seeking State and Federal funds for Brownfield remediation with the goal of assembling parcels for attraction of new businesses.

Work with local foundations and community institutions to create cooperative businesses and public benefit corporations which create jobs, provide on-the-job-training and build equity for neighborhood residents. The City of Cleveland will use New Market Tax Credits and Section 108 funds to establish cooperatives working with the Evergreen Fund as well as other public benefit corporations.

Job Creation/Retention as Low/Moderate Income Area Benefit. Job creation activities undertaken pursuant to the strategy may be qualified as meeting area benefit requirements, thus eliminating the need for a business to track the income of persons that take, or are considered for, such jobs and allows for job retention (24 CFR 570.208(a)(1)(vii) and (d)(5)(i))

CDBG Float Loan. The City of Cleveland will utilize Float Loans to acquire land and attract investment in NRSA areas that will create jobs or provide housing for low income persons. The loans must be adequately guaranteed or pledge future program income from CDBG or other sources in the Economic Development Department.

SP-25 Priority Needs - 91.215(a)(2)

Priority Needs

Table 51 – Priority Needs Summary

1	**Priority Need Name**	Affordable Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	Other
	Associated Goals	Improve, Maintain, and Expand Affordable Housing Revitalize Neighborhoods
	Description	The City of Cleveland has the following goals and objectives for affordable housing: **Goal: Preserve and expand the availability of rental housing affordable to low income households.** Objective: Preserve the existing inventory of housing units that provide subsidized rents to low income tenants. Objective: Increase the availability of high quality, below market rate rental housing; Objective: Assure maximum utilization of available tenant-based rental subsidies. **Goal: Increase opportunities for homeownership and assure that owner-occupants have the capacity to retain and maintain their homes.** Objective: Make homeownership financially feasible for additional households; Objective: Assist existing homeowners in maintaining their houses to code standards.

	Basis for Relative Priority	**Rental Housing** A High Priority level was chosen because for the substantial number of Cleveland households with insufficient incomes to cover the basic operating cost of standard quality housing, a monthly rental subsidy is a requirement for obtaining decent housing for a reasonable percentage of income. It is essential that the inventory of units with federal rent subsidies attached be retaining and upgraded. The City intends to identify and address issues that may threaten the viability of buildings with Section 8 project-based assistance; encourage CMHA to maintain the existing inventory of public housing units to the fullest extent possible or provide replacement units for housing deemed obsolete; promote active tenant organizations to work with management in project-based rent assisted buildings; continue the presence of online affordable housing data to assist tenants to make housing choices; continue the full use of the Housing Choice Voucher Program; support developers to use the LIHTC program and use funds to leverage LIHTC dollars; assist in the production of fully rehabilitated or newly constructed single-family, lease-purchase homes on scattered sites; encourage maximum usage of the Ohio Housing Trust Fund's Housing Development Assistance Program; and support the use of tax-exempt bonds to provide below-market rate financing for larger affordable rental housing development projects. **Homeownership** A High Priority level was chosen because a strong level of homeownership and homebuyer demand is an essential component of healthy, viable neighborhoods. Creating affordable homeownership options through the rehabilitation of vacant, deteriorated houses can address both housing needs and neighborhood revitalization needs. It is also important that both new and long-term homeowners meet the financial obligations of homeownership, including maintaining the property to code standards. The City intends to assist households to buy and rehabilitate vacant homes; assure that homebuyers have access to mortgage loans at the best possible rates and terms; provide new homeowners with pre-purchase and post-purchase counseling covering both financial and maintenance, provide rehabilitation assistance to address code violations and health/safety issues; encourage the use of home repair loan programs that offer private financing at discounted rates; provide training and resources to allow homeowners to undertake maintenance and repair work on their own; and provide weatherization assistance and encourage energy efficiency, which will lower overall housing costs.

2	**Priority Need Name**	Homelessness
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth
	Geographic Areas Affected	Other
	Associated Goals	Reduce Homelessness and At-Risk Homelessness

	Description	In Cuyahoga County, the extensive network of public, private, and non-profit agencies that comprise the Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Continuum of Care (CoC) work in concert to meet the needs of homeless persons, actively promoting an approach to prevent and end homelessness and rapidly return people who have become homeless to housing. The Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funds provided to the City of Cleveland 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. In Cuyahoga County, the extensive network of public, private, and non-profit agencies that comprise the Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Continuum of Care (CoC) work in concert to meet the needs of homeless persons, actively promoting an approach to prevent and end homelessness and rapidly return people who have become homeless to housing. The Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funds provided to the City of Cleveland 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. The City of Cleveland has the following goals and objectives for homelessness: **Goal: Assure that everyone seeking shelter has access to shelter.** **Goal: Prevent families and individuals from becoming homeless.** Objective: Reduce the incidence of persons losing their housing through eviction and foreclosure; Objective: Provide staffing and resources to divert persons before they enter shelter; **Goal: Reduce the amount of time people remain homeless and the number of times they become homeless.** 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; Objective: Increase the availability of housing alternatives that will allow homeless persons to leave the shelter system as quickly as possible; Objective: Fully engage other human services provider systems in assuring that the housing needs of their clients are addressed

	Basis for Relative Priority	A High Priority level was chosen because homeless persons and extremely low-income persons at-risk of homelessness are a vulnerable segment of the Cleveland's population, and requests for services illustrate that there is an ongoing need. The City 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.

3	**Priority Need Name**	Non-Homeless Persons with Special Needs
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families
	Geographic Areas Affected	Other
	Associated Goals	Improve, Maintain, and Expand Affordable Housing Provide Needed Public Services
	Description	Cleveland has significant housing needs among a number of populations that require supportive housing, including the frail elderly, persons with mental, physical, or developmental disabilities, and persons with AIDS. In most cases, these persons face the dual problems of very low incomes and housing requirements that include ongoing service components, which need to be addressed with some form of public subsidy. **Goal: Increase the range of residential choices for persons with special housing needs** Objective: Expand opportunities for persons with special needs to utilize housing in the private market. Objective: Support the development of additional supportive housing for persons with disabilities who need a more intensive level of assistance.
	Basis for Relative Priority	A High priority level was chosen because of the number of persons with special needs. The City agrees with the prevailing view among organizations responsible for funding and advocating for supportive housing opportunities for specific special needs populations that diversifying housing choices and offering needed services to the fullest extent possible within the context of the conventional housing market, rather than an institutional setting, is very important. The City of Cleveland intends to strictly enforce federal requirements concerning the creation of accessible units within new or substantially rehabilitated housing; and promote and encourage the use of universal design standards in all newly constructed housing.

4	**Priority Need Name**	Stabilizing Neighborhood Housing Markets
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	Other
	Associated Goals	Revitalize Neighborhoods
	Description	Cleveland's neighborhoods offer a wide range of living options for families and individuals. Beginning in the 1950s the expansion of housing opportunities in suburban communities has drawn population from City neighborhoods. While the initial impact was to reduce overcrowding and demand for substandard housing units, continued out-migration led to an oversupply of housing. This over supply led to ineffective housing demand in many communities and a downward cycle of disinvestment which lowered rents and prices which, in turn, led to further disinvestment. In the most extreme cases owners abandoned homes in large numbers, the City demolished them, and added the vacant lots to its land bank. At the same time demand has increased for some types of City housing and neighborhoods where a critical mass of housing restoration and/or offering modern housing options through new construction established effective demand in those communities. Despite this, new demand density throughout the City has declined and many of the neighborhoods with increased demand are lower in density than in the 1970s and 1980s. This new demand for City living signals the opportunity to create active, vital communities serving a mix of income and ethnic groups if and when the cycle of disinvestment can be broken. **Goal: Strengthen Cleveland's neighborhoods and assure the City's future economic stability through increased housing production for an economically diverse range of homebuyers and renters.** Objective: Designate areas of concentrated housing investment to stabilize or revive housing markets and improve the physical conditions in communities. Objective: Provide financial assistance for catalytic housing developments in neighborhoods where market forces do not allow for full private financing. Objective: Increase the availability of land that is suitable for new housing and can be obtained in a reasonable timeframe as the housing market recovers.

	Basis for Relative Priority	A High priority level was chosen because the key to breaking the cycle of disinvestment is to approach neighborhood investment based on analysis of assets, the identification of assets overlooked in the marketplace and creating new market assets by sponsoring anchor projects or assuring that investments create a critical mass that can signal market improvement. The City has realized success in market recovery where blight is eliminated through (i) judicious demolition, (ii) restoration of older housing stock for both market-rate and affordable housing, and (iii) market-rate new construction. This combination has proven that demand exists for quality homes in neighborhoods with coordinated investment. Housing investment, whether affordable or market-rate, eliminates blighting conditions and supports individual investments in communities. The City intends to reduce blight in designated areas by condemning and demolishing residential and mixed-use structures that are beyond repair or which are not financially feasible to restore; identify anchor redevelopment projects with the capacity to redefine or rebrand a neighborhood or target area and provide development support to close the gap between private resources and total development cost; provide a combination of construction financing, development subsidy, and affordability subsidy for the restoration of vacant and abandoned homes for resale to qualified families and individuals; concentrate code enforcement to encourage property owners to maintain properties in a quality condition; market home repair, weatherization, and similar assistance to support homeowner investment and encourage market recovery and improvement of the physical environment; identify new uses for vacant land to create small- and large-scale neighborhood assets; identify new opportunities to create catalytic housing developments that will serve as anchors or core assets for distressed, fragile and transitional neighborhoods; work with Community Development Corporations, housing non-profits and other community-based organizations to create plans for areas near identified projects to expand the positive impact of these investments; maximize access to tax delinquent land through the City's Land Bank; coordinate with the Cuyahoga County Land Reutilization Corporation (Land Bank) to create buildable sites through the acquisition and demolition of foreclosed vacant structures that are not suitable for rehabilitation; identify and remediate Brownfield sites suitable for housing; and work with Community Development Corporations to determine locations for newly constructed homes and identify new housing products that support their neighborhood plans and goals.

5	**Priority Need Name**	Non-Housing Community Development
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Other
	Associated Goals	Revitalize Neighborhoods Increase Economic Opportunities
	Description	The City of Cleveland's strategy for addressing its non-housing needs focuses on the HUD statutory goals of providing a suitable living environment and expanding economic opportunities. **Providing a Suitable Living Environment** HUD's goal of providing a suitable living environment closely mirrors the City of Cleveland's mission statement: "We are committed to improving the quality of life in the City of Cleveland by strengthening our neighborhoods, delivering superior services, embracing the diversity of our citizens, and making Cleveland a desirable, safe city in which to live, work, raise a family, shop, study, play and grow old." The primary function of Cleveland's municipal government is to assure the best possible living and working environment for all its residents. The bulk of the City's General Fund budget of over half a billion dollars is devoted toward the goal of assuring that its residents can live in safe, clean, attractive surroundings and have access to high quality facilities and services. The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds received from the Federal government have a critical role in supplementing basic City functions and activities by providing resources to address problems in neighborhoods where lower income residents predominate and /or there are blighted conditions. **Expanding Economic Opportunities** Cleveland's objectives for expanding economic opportunities involve both the creation of more jobs for low income residents and helping those residents with the least skills to improve their employability. The Department of Economic Development is charged with working toward these objectives through a variety of program strategies.

	Basis for Relative Priority	A High priority level was chosen because of the citywide impact to residents and workers. **Providing A Suitable Living Environment** Neighborhood Development Activities (NDA) A significant portion of Cleveland's annual CDBG allocation will be for the NDA budget, which funds projects/programs tailored to neighborhood needs. The City's citizen participation process solicits input from neighborhood residents, organizations, and community development corporations, allowing the direct involvement of those who will be most impacted. City staff works with the elected representative in each neighborhood to develop priority funding to support housing, commercial, and other neighborhood development activities. Commercial Development Commercial street deterioration can begin adjacent to stable residential areas. This issue can shape perceptions of a neighborhood, which may initiate housing disinvestment. In turn, housing revitalization efforts are less successful when bordered by a deteriorated business area. Cleveland seeks to preserve and enhance the viability of neighborhood commercial areas, working with non-profit organizations representing residents, property owners, and businesses. CDBG funds will be allocated through the Storefront Renovation Program. Public Services Despite physical improvements, a neighborhood will not be viewed as healthy if basic service needs are unmet. Annually, Cleveland utilizes the maximum allowable percentage of its CDBG allocation for public service activities, emphasizing youth activity and education initiatives, meals programs, and elderly services, along with AIDS prevention activities. Problem Properties Cleveland's lower income neighborhoods suffer from various detrimental conditions relating to abandoned buildings, unmaintained vacant land, and illegal uses, such as junk yards, that threaten health, safety, and neighborhood quality. CDBG funds will be used to address those threats: special neighborhood code enforcement programs; expeditious demolition of condemned structures after a determination that rehabilitation is not feasible; aggressive public land banking of abandoned properties through tax foreclosure and other land assembly methods; and interim maintenance of land bank properties pending redevelopment or conveyance of non-buildable parcels to adjacent property owners. Community Development Corporation Support Cleveland has one of the nation's most comprehensive systems of neighborhood-based development organizations. The City works with 33 groups in their efforts to revitalize their neighborhoods through housing and commercial development, job creation, land reutilization and the provision of critical development services. The City assists CDCs with basic operating support and provides development capital for projects. **Expanding Economic Opportunities** Cleveland's objectives involve creating more jobs for low income residents and helping residents with the least skills improve their employability. The Department of Economic Development works toward these objectives through a variety of programs and strategies: Business Retention and Expansion - Provide financial assistance to commercial and industrial businesses to foster economic development in Cleveland; Workforce Development – Employment Connection - Address the employment, retention and workplace needs of the community through career counseling and training; Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas - Refer to section SP-10; Fannie M. Lewis Cleveland Resident Employment Law - Construction activity receiving $100,000 or more in assistance under a City contract, 20% of construction work hours must be performed by Cleveland residents and 4% of work hours should be performed by low income persons. CDBG and HOME Programs contracts are included under this requirement.

6	**Priority Need Name**	Public Housing
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low Public Housing Residents
	Geographic Areas Affected	Other
	Associated Goals	Improve, Maintain, and Expand Affordable Housing
	Description	Almost all of the public housing units in Cuyahoga County are located within Cleveland. These units are administered by the Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority (CMHA). The City of Cleveland does not intend to expend its HUD funds on activities related to the construction, rehabilitation, maintenance, or operation of those units. If CMHA undertakes a comprehensive rehabilitation or redevelopment project, the City of Cleveland may consider participating in aspects of the project.
	Basis for Relative Priority	A Low Priority level was chosen because this housing need is addressed on a countywide basis by the Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority and the Parma Public Housing Agency.

SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions – 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)	Cleveland does not plan to provide TBRA funds. As discussed in other sections of this document, Cleveland plans to offer other housing activities that will benefit persons with cost burden. In addition, an extensive countywide network of public agencies and nonprofit organizations are available to provide assistance and services.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	Cleveland does not plan to provide TBRA funds for this purpose. As discussed in other sections of this document, Cleveland plans to offer other housing activities that will benefit non-homeless persons with special needs who are at qualifying income levels. In addition, an extensive countywide network of public agencies and nonprofit organizations are available to provide assistance and services.
New Unit Production	Cleveland plans to 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 Cleveland. The creation of affordable housing would address household cost burden for various types of renter households at qualifying income levels.
Rehabilitation	Cleveland plans 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 Cleveland is more than 30 years old, meaning major maintenance/repair and/or systems upgrades may be needed. Rehabilitation work financed at less than market rates will reduce overall potential housing costs. Weatherization and energy efficiency improvements will assist in lowering utility costs. Rehabilitation is a suitable activity at qualifying income levels for owner-occupied housing units, as well as various types of renter households.
Acquisition, including preservation	Cleveland plans to participate in acquisition activities within the context of a multi-phase project. One project type could be the acquisition, rehabilitation, and resale of a foreclosed or vacant property, which would promote neighborhood stability and create a homeownership opportunity. This type of project would typically be targeted at households above 50% of MFI. A second project type could be acquisition as part of the creation of new affordable rental units, as described above in **New Unit Production**, which could be suitable for various types of renter households at qualifying income levels. As discussed in other sections of this document, the presence of vacant housing structures makes acquisition a feasible component of some projects at appropriate locations.

Table 52 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of Con Plan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	19,382,724	1,800,000	28,006,388	49,189,112	82,811,916	Year 1 Annual Allocation is the actual HUD allocation. The Expected Amount Available Remainder of Consolidated Plan is Year 1 figure multiplied by four. The four-year figure is a conservative estimate based on recent allocations. Expected Amount Available Remainder of Consolidated Plan assumes an annual 1% reduction in the grant award starting in Year 2. The City of Cleveland anticipates that each year, Prior Year Resources will be available. Due to the fact that the dollar amount can vary and it is not assigned to specific activities as of the start of a program year, this amount and the possible Goal Outcome Indicators are not included as part of the Funding or Goal Outcome Indicator boxes in Section SP-45 Goals. Program Income, which impacts only a few programs and can be more reliably forecast based on previous year Program Income amounts, is included as part of the Funding and Goal Outcome Indicator boxes in Section SP-45 Goals.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of Con Plan $	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	3,479,922	400,000	11,686,414	15,566,336	15,443,880	Year 1 Annual Allocation is the actual HUD allocation. The Expected Amount Available Remainder of Con Plan is Year 1 figure multiplied by four. The four-year figure is a conservative estimate based on recent allocations. The City of Cleveland anticipates that each year, Prior Year Resources will be available. Due to the fact that the dollar amount can vary and it is not assigned to specific activities as of the start of a program year, this amount and the possible Goal Outcome Indicators are not included as part of the Funding or Goal Outcome Indicator boxes in Section SP-45 Goals. Program Income, which impacts only a few programs and can be more reliably forecast based on previous year Program Income amounts, is included as part of the Funding and Goal Outcome Indicator boxes in Section SP-45 Goals.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of Con Plan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
HOPWA	public - federal	Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU Supportive services TBRA	961,896	0	0	961,896	3,847,584	Year 1 Annual Allocation is the actual HUD allocation. The Expected Amount Available Remainder of Con Plan is Year 1 figure multiplied by four. The four-year figure is a conservative estimate based on recent allocations.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of Con Plan $	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	1,761,226	0	0	1,761,226	7,044,904	Year 1 Annual Allocation is the actual HUD allocation. The Expected Amount Available Remainder of Con Plan is Year 1 figure multiplied by four. The four-year figure is a conservative estimate based on recent allocations. ESG funded activities do not produce program income.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of Con Plan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
Section 108	Public - federal	Economic Development	8,266,662	0	0	8,266,662	5,625,000	* See note below

***Section 108: Narrative Description:**

Provide Section 108 loan assistance to leverage economic development opportunities within the Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas (NRSAs): The City of Cleveland Department of Economic Development uses the HUD 108 Loan Program (Pooled Loan Fund and Empowerment Zone) to increase job creating investments by closing financing gaps and leveraging New Market Tax Credits. Section 108 loans are pass-through loans backed by CDBG funds received by the City, meaning these projects are well collateralized. The projects must be in one of the designated NRSAs.

The Empowerment Zone fund has a non-committed available balance of $6,419,557.89. The entire amount of $6,419,557.89 is anticipated to be committed during 2016-2017 for projects. The remaining balance will be zero.

The Pooled Loan B-10-MC-39-0004 has a non-committed available balance of $6,625,000.00. During 2016-2017, $1,000,000.00 is anticipated to be committed for projects. The remaining balance will be $5,625,000.00.

The Economic Development Initiative (EDI) Grant (Empowerment Zone) has a non-committed available balance of $847,104.41. During 2016-2017, the entire amount of $847,104.41 is anticipated to be committed for projects. The remaining balance will be zero. An EDI Grant must be used in tandem with a Section 108-funded project, which is why the EDI Grant is listed in this section.

Note 1: It is estimated that $400,000 in program income will be generated during 2016-2017. Projects generate interest repayments to the City. Also, the City makes interest payments to HUD as part of the Section 108 program. Program income is the difference between the interest payments collected by the City and the interest payments made by the City to HUD. The amount is kept by the City as a debt reserve for Section 108-funded projects.

Note 2: A Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI) grant in the amount of $3 million was awarded by HUD in FY 2010 in conjunction with a Section 108 loan. As of early 2016, 100% of the BEDI grant funds have been committed to a project in support of the Health-Tech Corridor. No additional funds are available.

Note 3: Through long-standing practice approved by HUD, the City of Cleveland Department of Economic Development administers these Section 108 funds, including project decisions, drawdowns, monitoring, and reporting to HUD. Therefore, these dollar amounts and the possible Goal Outcome Indicators are not included as part of the Funding or Goal Outcome Indicator boxes in Section SP-45 Goals. In addition, a Project Activity form has not been created for Section AP-35 Projects for the Annual Action Plan.

Table 53 - 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

CDBG funds are often part of larger funding pools to implement activities. For example, Section 108 loans leverage other private and public funds for economic development projects. In addition, public service funding through CDBG can be supplemented.

HOME match requirements are met by funds provided from various sources by project partners.

ESG match requirements are met with County funds, all of which contribute to the funding pool made available to implement the programs of the Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Continuum of Care.

HOPWA funds address specific financial needs, such as ongoing rental assistance or short-term assistance with a mortgage, rent, or utility payments. These specific uses of funds represent only a portion of the financial and other support services being received by a person.

SECTION 108 funds leverage economic development opportunities within the Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas (NRSAs) to increase job creating investments by closing financing gaps and leveraging other funds.

If appropriate, describe publically owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan

The City of Cleveland currently has about 14,000 parcels in its Land Bank. Many of these parcels are in locations suitable for aggregation into larger development sites.

The City leverages CDBG with other funding sources to support creation of greenspaces and community gardens on city-owned property for use by residents, schools, faith-based groups, and nonprofit agencies.

The City uses this resources whenever possible to encourage new housing, commercial, and industrial development. In addition, the Cuyahoga Land Reutilization Corporation partners with the City of Cleveland to acquire properties, which are either demolished or sold in an as-is condition or rehabilitated and resold.

Discussion

CDBG Float Loans

Per HUD regulations, CDBG grantees have a line of credit that covers the amount of CDBG funds available for the grantee to expend. The grantee can use the funds available in the line of credit to provide short-term financing for projects such as, but not limited to, economic development or housing.

The City of Cleveland has used Float Loans in the past. As of early 2016, the City has no outstanding CDBG Float Loans. During the FY 2016-2020 period, the City may consider using this program. If the program is used, the City will follow the regulations at 24 CFR 570.301. As stated in 24 CFR 570.301(b), each "float-funded activity" will be individually listed and described in the annual action plan. If the need for a float-funded activity occurs after a program year has started, the annual action plan will be amended to accommodate the specific activity.

Revolving Loan Fund

A revolving loan fund is established for carrying out specific activities, which, in turn, generate payments to the fund for use in carrying out the same activities.

During the FY 2016-2020 period, the City may consider establishing this type of program with CDBG funds. The revolving loan fund would be used for activities located in Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas (NRSAs). The purpose of the revolving loan fund would be to undertake activities such as acquiring land and/or other activities to attract investment in NRSA areas to create jobs or provide housing for low income persons.

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 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
AIDS Task Force of Greater Cleveland	Regional organization	Non-homeless special needs	Multi-county
Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services	Government	Homelessness	Cuyahoga County
Cleveland Housing Network	CHDO	Ownership Rental	Cleveland
Cleveland Neighborhood Progress, Inc.	Non-profit organization	Economic Development Ownership Planning Rental neighborhood improvements	Cleveland
Community Development Corporations	Non-profit organizations	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs Planning neighborhood improvements	Cleveland
Cuyahoga County Department of Development	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Rental	Cuyahoga County
Cuyahoga County Land Reutilization Corporation	Department/Agency	Ownership Planning neighborhood improvements	Cuyahoga County
Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority	PHA	Public Housing	Cuyahoga County
Emerald Development and Economic Network, Inc.	CHDO	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Rental	Cleveland
Enterprise Community Partners	Non-profit organization	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Rental	United States

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
Famicos Foundation	CHDO	Non-homeless special needs Rental	Cleveland
Lending institutions	Private Industry	Economic Development Ownership	Cuyahoga County, State of Ohio, United States
Maximum Accessible Housing of Ohio	Regional organization	Non-homeless special needs	Multi-county
Neighborhood Housing Services of Greater Cleveland	Non-profit organization	Ownership	Cleveland
North Coast Community Homes	Non-profit organization	Non-homeless special needs	Cuyahoga County
Ohio Housing Finance Agency	Department/Agency	Ownership Rental	State of Ohio

Table 54 - 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 54*** 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 City of Cleveland to implement its 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 Cuyahoga County. Other agencies and organizations have a service area that is limited to Cleveland.

Within the public sector, the City of Cleveland has one department with the lead role in the issue of affordable housing. The Department of Community Development directly manages HUD funds for various programs.

The City of Cleveland has qualified partners capable of carrying out their activities. There are no major gaps in the institutional delivery system.

Availability of services targeted to homeless persons and persons with HIV and mainstream services

Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted to Homeless	Targeted to People with HIV
Homelessness Prevention Services			
Counseling/Advocacy	X	X	X
Legal Assistance	X	X	X
Mortgage Assistance	X		X
Rental Assistance	X	X	X
Utilities Assistance	X		X
Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement	X		
Mobile Clinics	X	X	
Other Street Outreach Services	X	X	
Supportive Services			
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
Other			

Table 55 - 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 55***, "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, including Cleveland. The OHS coordinates

the Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Continuum of Care, an extensive network of public, private, and non-profit agencies that facilitate and/or provide, either directly or indirectly, assisted housing, health services, and/or social services to persons in Cuyahoga County who are homeless or at-risk of homelessness, including chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth.

Institutional Delivery Structure Serving Persons with HIV/AIDS

The HOPWA program is administered by the City of Cleveland's Department of Public Health on behalf of the multi-county metropolitan area. Primary funding is received 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)

The "Targeted to People with HIV" column in ***Table 55*** summarizes the programs and services offered. 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.

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

Strengths

The City of Cleveland 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 frail elderly, persons with physical disabilities, persons with developmental disabilities, and persons with HIV/AIDS. 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 or alcohol or other drug addictions, 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. Federal and state budget changes related to social service programs may jeopardize the model that has been created to combine affordable housing for special needs populations with needed social services.

HOMELESS – SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEM

Strengths

The Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Continuum of Care (CoC), a network of local government, business and non-profit organizations is coordinated through the Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services. The CoC has reached a consensus on the causes and problems of the homeless; made recommendations for effective solutions to prevent, and more efficiently serve, the homeless and potentially homeless; and is implementing methods to promote and adopt an effective countywide coordinated commitment to meet the needs of the homeless.

Gaps

The 2014 HUD NOFA response by the Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Continuum of Care (CoC) noted strengths and gaps in the institutional structure and service delivery system:

Transition by Individuals Out of Permanent Supportive Housing Units

Transition by individuals out of the HousingFirst Initiative permanent supportive housing units to more independent, stable housing has been slower than anticipated.

Maintaining the Level of Housing Stability in Permanent Housing

In 2013, 98% of participants remained in, or exited to, permanent housing, however the total number of participants is expected to rise.

Increase the Income of Project Participants

In 2013, 56% of participants accessed non-employment income sources, but that percentage could be larger.

Increase the Employment Income of Project Participants

The overall employment rate in 2013 for exiting CoC program participants was 16%. In addition to the challenges to finding employment in the current economy, the HUD emphasis on rapid re-housing shifts staff focus from helping clients get jobs while in shelter as a threshold for accessing permanent housing, to leaving shelter to Public Housing as quickly as possible.

Increase the Percentage of Persons Accessing Mainstream Benefits

In 2013, 73% of participants in CoC funded projects obtained mainstream benefits.

Assist Households with Children Through Rapid Re-housing with McKinney-Vento Act Funds

Currently, families with children are not assisted with rapid re-housing using McKinney-Vento Act funding.

Provide a summary of the strategy for overcoming gaps in the institutional structure and service delivery system for carrying out a strategy to address priority needs

SPECIAL NEEDS POPULATIONS – SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEM

With the primary gap being the overall level of available funding, the City of Cleveland and its partners listed previously in this section will continue to seek additional sources of funds to supplement dollars available through HUD and assist more persons.

Locally, significant funding is created by two countywide human services levies, which voters have recently renewed and increased. These property tax levies provide funding to meet the needs of residents countywide, including persons with special needs. Agencies and organizations that receive these funds also work to leverage other public funds, plus financial support from foundations, companies, and individuals.

HOMELESS – SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEM

The 2014 HUD NOFA response by the Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Continuum of Care (CoC) noted strategies for overcoming gaps in the institutional structure and service delivery system:

Transition by Individuals Out of Permanent Supportive Housing Units

The CoC is working to implement a focused “move on” policy in the HousingFirst Initiative projects to encourage 20% of current residents to move to more independent, stable housing each year, including a partnership with the Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority regarding Housing Choice Vouchers.

Maintaining the Level of Housing Stability in Permanent Housing

The CoC has created Housing Retention Specialist positions, who are involved in all cases where clients are at risk of termination or eviction. The intervention is intended to prevent the loss of housing or assistance, assure compliance with re-inspection requirements to maintain eligibility, and/or reconnect the clients with case management and other community stabilization assistance.

Increase the Income of Project Participants

Improving the percentage of participants receiving income from entry to exit will be accomplished through focused efforts to assess and link clients more quickly. Through Coordinated Entry (CE), the CoC will be better able to assess clients at shelter entrance to identify current income sources and potential benefit sources.

Increase the Employment Income of Project Participants

By emphasizing support during the rapid re-housing process, a person is able to leave the shelter without employment, and link with resources in the community to maintain housing through employment. During the shelter stay, the CoC will promote more collaboration with County Jobs and Family Services to link clients with Child Care vouchers; Work Force Development, for training that can be started while the client is in shelter; and using Motivational Interviewing to help clients identify job options.

Increase the Percentage of Persons Accessing Mainstream Benefits

The CoC will attempt to increase this percentage by continuing the strategy of using the Coordinated Entry (CE) tool, which identifies client eligibility for income supports and mainstream benefits. This is particularly helpful for veterans and chronically homeless persons.

Assist Households with Children Through Rapid Re-housing with McKinney-Vento Act Funds

Households with children will start to be funded using McKinney-Vento Act funds. First, households with children will remain a priority population. Second, more federal and local money will be directed toward this program. Third, reducing the average time from shelter entry to rapid re-housing exit will enable more families to be assisted. The former average shelter wait time, 62 days, has been reduced to 52 days. The goal is to reduce shelter stays to 30 days or less through improved coordination among shelter staff, families, and Housing Locator staff.

SP-45 Goals Summary – 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	2016	2020	Affordable Housing	City of Cleveland	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Persons with Special Needs Public Housing	CDBG: $21,716,983 HOME: $7,330,262	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 10 Persons Assisted Rental units constructed: 2,120 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 1,455 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Added: 250 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 3,105 Household Housing Unit Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care: 37,595 Household Housing Unit Other: 264,000 Other

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
2	Revitalize Neighborhoods	2016	2020	Non-Housing Community Development	City of Cleveland	Affordable Housing Stabilizing Neighborhood Housing Markets Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: $37,170,720 HOME: $7,311,310	Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation: 265 Business Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 1,305 Household Housing Unit Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 950 Households Assisted Businesses assisted: 60 Businesses Assisted Buildings Demolished: 500 Buildings Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care: 149,395 Household Housing Unit Other: 324,070 Other

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
3	Provide Needed Public Services	2016	2020	Non-Homeless Special Needs	City of Cleveland	Non-Homeless Persons with Special Needs	CDBG: $19,398,130 HOPWA: $2,404,740	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 30 Households Assisted Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 715 Households Assisted Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 925 Households Assisted Other: 264,000 Other
4	Increase Economic Opportunities	2016	2020	Non-Housing Community Development	City of Cleveland	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: $17,136,071 HOME: $4,682,230	Businesses assisted: 19,940 Businesses Assisted Other: 432,066 Other

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
5	Reduce Homelessness and At-Risk Homelessness	2016	2020	Homeless	City of Cleveland	Homelessness	CDBG: $8,572,736 HOPWA: $2,404,740 ESG: $8,806,130	Homeowner Housing Added: 42,500 Household Housing Unit Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 1,280 Households Assisted Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 22,644 Persons Assisted Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added: 3,080 Beds Homelessness Prevention: 7,072 Persons Assisted Other: 156,044 Other

Table 56 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	**Goal Name**	Improve, Maintain, and Expand Affordable Housing
	Goal Description	Increase access and the availability of high quality, below market-rate rental housing and make homeownership financially feasible for low and moderate income individuals and families. Identify and address issues that threaten the viability of existing housing units, and assist homeowners in maintaining their houses to code standards by marketing home repair programs and similar assistance.
2	**Goal Name**	Revitalize Neighborhoods
	Goal Description	Provide access to buildable land sites through brownfield remediation, and through acquisition and demolition of foreclosed vacant structures that are not suitable for rehabilitation. Improve public infrastructure, encourage owners to maintain properties through code enforcement, and reduce blight by condemning and demolishing structures that are beyond repair or which are not financially feasible to restore.
3	**Goal Name**	Provide Needed Public Services
	Goal Description	Improve the quality of life for residents in Cleveland neighborhoods through programs and services that foster well-being and that help meet the basic needs of low and moderate income persons, with an emphasis on families, at-risk youth and senior adults.
4	**Goal Name**	Increase Economic Opportunities
	Goal Description	Create more jobs for low income residents and help residents with the least skills improve their employability through programs and strategies involving business retention and expansion, along with workforce development.
5	**Goal Name**	Reduce Homelessness and At-Risk Homelessness
	Goal Description	Working in partnership with the Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services, the City of Cleveland will prevent or reduce episodes of homelessness by providing assessment and linkages to case management and social service interventions, and by utilizing a coordinated intake system and Rapid Re-housing assistance strategies.

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, Cleveland estimates that over the next five years, approximately **780** extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income households will be assisted through programs that provide affordable housing **(156 HOME assisted households x 5 years**). New construction and rehabilitation of single-family and multi-family units are identified as households for this statement, not families or units.

Through Emergency Solutions Grant funding, Cleveland estimates that over the next five years, approximately **1,000** rental units will be assisted that meet the definition of "affordable housing" stated in the HOME regulations at 24 CFR 92.252 (**200 units x 5 years**).

SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement – 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 Cleveland, the Cuyahoga MHA already has accessible units in its inventory. New construction work undertaken by the Cuyahoga MHA also includes provisions for accessible units. Cuyahoga MHA is not currently involved in a Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement.

Cleveland MHA's Public Housing Authority Annual Plan for Fiscal Year 2016 had a stated objective to: complete implementation of the Voluntary Compliance Agreement with HUD to make Public Housing units (5%), offices, common areas, and sites fully accessible by UFAS standards for persons with disabilities.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

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 the City believes is appropriate for that purpose. Public housing facilities are also subject to the City building codes, when repair issues arise.

In terms of homeownership and self-sufficiency, a strategic goal of CMHA is to promote the self-sufficiency and asset development of its assisted households. CMHA partners with various community agencies and nonprofit organizations to provide programs and activities to help residents, both youth and adult, achieve self-sufficiency goals. Residents can participate in programs that include job training, health and financial literacy, youth and adult education, and home ownership. These programs are designed to help residents develop skills that will reduce or eliminate the need for government assistance.

Primary resident initiative objectives include:

- Increasing the level of employment opportunities for assisted families;
- Making available supportive services to improve the employment skills of residents;
- Making available supportive services to increase independence for the elderly and families with disabilities; and
- Increasing homeownership opportunities

A major tenant homeownership initiative is the Housing Choice Voucher Homeownership Program, which allows eligible assisted families that have completed prepurchase counseling and homeownership training to apply to a mortgage lender and search for a home. The Housing Choice Voucher pays a portion of the homebuyer's mortgage for 15 years.

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 are designated as "standard performers" by HUD.

NOTE: The above sentence entered into the IDIS document contains a typographical error. The sentence should read:

Not applicable. Neither the Cuyahoga MHA nor the Parma PHA are designated as "troubled performers" by HUD.

SP-55 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.215(h)

Barriers to Affordable Housing

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

The City of Cleveland does not impose any of the following public policies, which can be barriers to affordable housing:

- growth controls
- impact fees
- exclusionary zoning
- large lot zoning
- excessive subdivision control
- rent control

Examples of public policies that do act as barriers to affordable housing choice in Cleveland, but are outside the City's control, include:

Urban Sprawl

The outward expansion of a metropolitan area into 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 (HCVP)

This situation artificially limits the number of low-income households receiving rental payment assistance for which they qualify, thereby denying many qualifying households the ability to find affordable housing units.

Decreasing levels of Federal and State Resources

The long-term decline of HUD funding, along with cuts in revenue sharing from the State of Ohio, have left communities with fewer funds to implement needed housing and community development programs and services.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

The City of Cleveland makes every possible effort to establish public policies that will remove barriers to, and facilitate the development of, decent and safe affordable housing.

Development and Land Use Controls

The City of Cleveland does not impose any of the following barriers to affordable housing: growth controls, impact fees, exclusionary zoning, large lot zoning, excessive subdivision control, or rent control.

Tax Policies

Tax Abatement

City policies utilize abatement of property tax to enhance the affordability of new or substantially rehabilitated housing. Properties meeting established criteria can have taxes on the increase in value resulting from improvements abated for a period of 10 to 15 years, depending on location, housing type, and whether it is new construction or rehabilitation.

Tax Foreclosure - Land Bank

The City works closely with the Cuyahoga County Fiscal Office to assure timely foreclosure of tax delinquent vacant land. Most properties are transferred to the City's Land Bank and held for redevelopment. Developers of affordable housing can obtain buildable sites at $100 per unit.

Monitoring of Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) Performance

The Federal CRA law requires financial institutions to provide public data measuring loan activity by census tract and racial group. The CRA also permits challenges to a lender's performance when the lender seeks regulatory approval for activities such as acquisitions.

The City of Cleveland aggressively monitors CRA performance and seeks to reach agreements with lenders to substantially expand the availability and affordability of credit in its neighborhoods, emphasizing low income minority neighborhoods. In the past, it became necessary to file formal objections based on CRA data. The City's preference is to negotiate agreements detailing specific new loan products and lending goals for Cleveland neighborhoods. Today, investment agreements are in place with 9 local financial institutions, plus Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. Reinvestment commitments under these agreements have totaled more than $6.8 billion since the first one was signed in 1991.

Fair Housing

The Department of Community Development works with the City’s Community Relations Board to affirmatively further fair housing and neighborhood stabilization objectives:

- Promote cultural diversity as a positive value in the development and maintenance of stable, integrated neighborhoods.

- Assure that all protected classes of persons, as outlined in the City's Fair Housing Ordinance, have equal access to all segments of the City's housing market. The Fair Housing Ordinance covers discrimination in housing rental and sales transactions, lending, homeowners insurance, and appraisals. It also provides protection against discrimination in retail and commercial activities.

The primary enforcement vehicle is the Fair Housing Review Board and its staff, which receives individual complaints of discrimination in the housing market; monitors real estate professionals for patterns and practices which illegally restrict housing opportunities for minorities, women, and others protected under the City's ordinance; and facilitates community education programs to promote understanding of fair housing laws, appreciation of cultural diversity, and affirmative marketing of Cleveland neighborhoods.

The Community Relations Board also contracts with local non-profit fair housing organizations to monitor real estate sales and rental activities to identify discriminatory practices.

In August 2014, the City of Cleveland completed a new Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice plan, including a Fair Housing Plan of Action.

In addition, the City's monitoring of lending institutions – described above – has important fair housing implications. A key factor of lender evaluation is equal access of minority borrowers to all forms of housing credit. Past CRA challenges filed by the City have been based significantly on statistical evidence of apparent discriminatory lending practices. This will continue to be a focus of all future evaluations of lending institution performance.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

Introduction

The goals of the Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Continuum of Care's (CoC) strategic plan are:

1. Reduce the number of individuals and families who experience homelessness;

2. Develop strategies and resources to move people from shelter and the streets to housing as quickly as possible;

3. Align resources to promote rapid re-housing; and

4. Increase the supply of permanent supportive housing for chronically homeless individuals, families, and youth.

Outreach

The CoC has four primary outreach efforts that operate 365/days a year: 1) PATH workers, supported by mental health funding, work early morning and in the evening visiting camps and places known to be used by homeless. PATH refers many persons to the permanent supportive housing/chronically homeless units; 2) Care Alliance, the Federally Qualified Health Center serving homeless persons, also searches streets, under bridges, and empty buildings to find street homeless; 3) Shelter Outreach – many street homeless spend some nights at the publicly funded shelters. Shelter staff attempts to engage them in permanent supportive housing/chronically homeless housing and services; 4) The CoC funds a cold weather, weekend shelter for people who refuse 'traditional' shelter. Care Alliance staff go to this site to engage these chronic homeless persons.

Once at a shelter, individual needs of homeless persons are assessed through Coordinated Entry (CE). The CoC implemented CE for Men in FY 2009, and for single women and families system wide in FY 2012. CE enables the CoC to use limited resources most effectively, by matching client need with CoC resources. CE permits a single door of entry at which a standardized HMIS assessment form is utilized, promoting consistency and quality of data entry and outcomes. CE enables every household seeking shelter to have the opportunity to be assessed for Diversion – an intervention to keep the household from entering the shelter system. CE assures that all CoC funded beds are available and being used by legitimately homeless persons. CE permits the CoC to assess housing barriers for each household and recommend an exit housing plan to be implemented by the receiving shelter. CE enables the CoC to track the Rapid Re-Housing (RRH) and permanent supportive housing referrals initiated through CE.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

In FY 2009, the CoC implemented CE at the 365 bed Men's Shelter to increase the percentage of referrals from the shelter to HUD funded men's transitional housing programs. In 2009, all the transitional housing programs had drug screening policies in place, with thresholds such as required sobriety for 30 days. Now, while drug testing still occurs, it is not a barrier to entry. Instead it is a diagnostic tool to determine needed services. The family shelters and transitional housing programs likewise had significant barriers for single women and families involving income, sobriety, medication compliance, and work readiness. As of June, 2012 when CE was implemented for the family shelters, these barriers have been significantly reduced. Family transitional housing is now targeted to the highest barrier families, referring households that require more interventions to programs that have more resources. Lack of income is not a barrier for referral to shelter or to access Rapid Re-Housing assistance. CE has been the mechanism to change the system.

A significant number of homeless individuals and families also have involvement with one or more systems. While the CoC is engaged with these systems to encourage more effective discharge planning, the CoC is also identifying ways to relink persons once they become homeless. Specifically, through CE and Diversion Assessment at the shelter front door, families and individuals that currently have case managers in other systems, can be contacted for interventions to prevent the client from entering shelter: a) Veterans and their families are identified and referred to the VA's Supportive Services to Veterans Families (SSVF) Project, which provides homeless prevention assistance and links clients with other VA resources; b) persons over 65 are linked with the aging system; and c) 18-24-year-old, former child welfare clients may be relinked with the agency for system resources.

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

The HousingFirst Initiative (HFI) is the CoC's Plan to end Chronic Homelessness. Established in FY 2003, the HFI set a goal of developing 1,000 units of Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) for chronically homeless individuals by FY 2015. To date, 605 units are open. In 2011, the CoC confirmed the HFI production goals based on the number of chronically homeless, housing models, and costs. It also expanded its target population to include chronically homeless families and youth. To meet the deadline of ending chronic homelessness, CoC strategies include developing a new 60-70 unit project for chronically homeless individuals annually and implementing a focused "move on" policy in the HFI projects to encourage 20% of current HFI residents to move to more independent, stable housing each year. These two strategies will provide 120 – 150 units for individuals annually. The strategies for families and youth focus on negotiating with the Cuyahoga MHA for dedicated Housing Choice Vouchers

and prioritizing 40% of the turnover from CoC PSH beds not currently dedicated to the chronically homeless for chronically homeless families and youth to meet the annual production goals.

The CoC is pursuing several strategies to increase the number of households with children assisted through Rapid Re-Housing (RRH) through 2014-2015. The first is to maintain households with children as the priority population for RRH. Second, the CoC is expanding financial assistance for RRH by a) re-allocating CoC program funds from Transitional Housing to RRH; b) increasing the allocation of local County Health & Human Services levy dollars; c) encouraging an increase in the use of Supportive Services for Veterans Families funds. These actions will increase the pool of funds and permit more families to be helped. The third strategy focuses on the RRH process. Presently the average time from shelter entry to RRH exit is 52 days, which is a reduction from an average of 62 days. The CoC goal is to reduce shelter stays to 30 days or less. Better coordination/communication among shelter staff, families, and RRH Housing Locator staff will further reduce the length of time from referral to housing, enabling more families to be assisted.

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

Through CE, youth aging out of foster care are identified at the shelter front door. CE staff contact the Department of Children and Family Services staff liaison to relink the client with agency services and divert them from shelter. In 2013, the CoC joined the Jim Casey Youth Opportunity Initiative to improve youth outcomes related to permanence, employment, health, education, housing, and financial capability, to prevent youth homelessness. The Jim Casey model will be replicated with the youth justice and mental health systems. Also in 2013, the CoC converted a 26 bed adult male shelter and a 26 bed adult male transitional housing program to target males aged 18-24. The objective is to have a safe emergency housing alternative for youth who are on the street, and who are less likely to go to the 365 bed men's shelter.

Health Care Discharge Planning

Although the Ohio Department of Health policy prohibits discharging people requiring ongoing medical care to shelter, the practice continues. A CoC Hospital Discharge Planning Group, established in FY 2011, focuses on the discharge policies and protocols of area nursing homes and hospitals. The group developed written "Health Status" guidelines which clearly state the minimum health status threshold to enter a shelter. This information has been distributed to all area nursing homes and hospitals. Further, the protocol states that prior to sending someone to a shelter by cab or by ambulance, the facility must call CE, who will discuss the referral in order to prevent someone who is medically

inappropriate from being discharged to the shelter. Hospital and nursing home staff attend the Discharge Planning Group meetings. CE staff track medical discharges that are inappropriate. Facilities are contacted and held accountable to stop the practice.

Mental Health Discharge Planning

The Cuyahoga County Alcohol, Drug Addiction & Mental Health Services Board monitors state requirements prohibiting discharge to shelters. In addition, it provides a 10 bed mental health crisis shelter. The respite beds provide additional time for case workers to develop safe, permanent housing options for persons who may have been homeless prior to hospitalization. Chronically homeless individuals leaving the state hospital may access a permanent supportive housing/chronically homeless unit. Safe Haven placement is another option provided the client was homeless prior to the state hospital stay. Mentally ill persons living on the streets and in the shelter are prioritized for permanent supportive housing/chronically homeless units.

Corrections Discharge Planning

In 2009, Cuyahoga County and the City of Cleveland established an Office of Re-entry to link returning offenders with resources in order to reduce recidivism. A strategy to prevent homelessness that has been promoted by the Office on Re-entry is outreach to inmates to assess housing, employment, and behavioral health needs, and begin the process of linking clients with resources prior to release. Two current programs are noteworthy: a) the VA goes into the institutions and identifies veterans, provides ID's, benefit determination, medical services and housing upon release; and b) The Corporation for Supportive Housing has sponsored a program that focuses on identifying persons who have serious mental health issues, engaging with them and providing housing upon release. Both programs have documented success with reducing homelessness for these high risk populations as a result of the program interventions.

Assistance from Other Public or Private Agencies

In 2013, 56% of participants accessed non-employment income sources. 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 – 91.215(i)

Actions to address LBP hazards and increase access to housing without LBP hazards

The Cleveland Department of Public Health Department (CDPH), in cooperation with the Cuyahoga County Board of Health, 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 Cleveland.

How are the actions listed above related to the extent of lead poisoning and hazards?

Lead screenings may be obtained through private physicians, public health clinics, or at no charge at health centers operated by the CDPH. CDPH receives all lead test results for children under the age of 6 living in Cleveland. 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 current recommendation is 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.

How are the actions listed above integrated into housing policies and procedures?

The City integrates the lead-based paint issue into housing policies and procedures through the Lead Hazard Repair Program, which is designed to increase the inventory of lead-safe affordable housing and reduce childhood lead poisoning in the community. The Lead Hazard Repair Program provides lead risk assessments, identifies lead-based paint problems, and provides lead prevention information and maintenance practices to control future lead hazards. The program strives to use a single approach to address various housing, health, and safety needs for homeowners and renters.

The City will also leverage funds across its available programs to address lead hazards and work in collaboration with other public and private entities to extend lead poisoning prevention services to Cleveland residents.

The City of Cleveland has also 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, City staff has been trained to administer lead paint remediation work.

In November 2015, the City of Cleveland Department of Community Development was awarded a three-year $3.7 million HUD Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration and Healthy Homes Grant. The grant includes a goal to perform lead hazard remediation work in a total of 220 housing units and address health and safety hazards in 80 income-eligible owner-occupied and rental housing units located throughout the City where a child under the age of six resides or frequents.

SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy – 91.215(j)

Jurisdiction Goals, Programs and Policies for reducing the number of Poverty-Level Families

Taken at the most basic level, the key to escaping poverty is finding and holding full-time employment with health care and other job benefits. The City of Cleveland's extensive economic development efforts are focused on retaining and creating employment generating activity in Cleveland, thereby reducing the overall poverty level. The following initiatives are specifically directed at expanding economic opportunities for low income Cleveland residents.

Workforce Development

The City of Cleveland and Cuyahoga County have joined in a collaborative workforce system, Employment Connection, to help local employers meet their human capital needs and assist residents with the tools necessary for a successful job search, including maintaining strong partnerships with business, the public sector and local educational institutions to ensure that training programs supply the skills employers seek; providing a comprehensive network of training and educational resources for basic skill remediation, skill upgrade and skill-set enhancement, as well as job search assistance; and providing employers with on-the-job and customized training opportunities for new and/or current employees.

Fannie M. Lewis Cleveland Resident Employment Law

The City of Cleveland expands economic opportunities for its residents through the Fannie M. Lewis Resident Employment Law, which requires that for any construction activity receiving $100,000 or more in assistance under a City of Cleveland contract, 20% of the construction work hours must be performed by City of Cleveland residents and 4% of the work hours should be carried out by low income persons. Contracts funded through the CDBG and HOME Programs are included under this requirement.

Community Benefits Agreement

In February 2013, Cleveland Mayor Frank G. Jackson, along with representatives from several key business, civic, labor and trade organizations, signed a Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Community Benefits and Inclusion. This historic public-private agreement will help drive investment in Cleveland in a way that creates direct benefits for Cleveland residents by increasing pre-apprentice and apprenticeship training opportunities, connecting qualified local residents with job opportunities, increasing utilization of minority, female and locally owned business enterprises as both prime and sub-contractors, and convening a committee to monitor progress. The partner organizations are: the City of Cleveland, the Construction Employers Association, Black Contractors Group, Hispanic Roundtable, the Urban League of Greater Cleveland, Greater Cleveland Partnership, Cuyahoga Community College, the Cleveland Metropolitan School District and the Cleveland Building and Construction Trades Council.

Use of HUD Resources for Job Creation Activities

Cleveland will seek to identify specific job creating economic development projects that can be supported through the use of HUD's Section 108 financing (both in the Pooled Bond Fund and the Supplemental Empowerment Zone funding) and Economic Development Initiative (EDI) funds.

The City of Cleveland also has Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas (NSRAs) and has been working to both create jobs and eliminate slum and blight in these areas. The NRSAs provide the City with greater flexibility in the use of CDBG funds. Developing an NRSA in a highly distressed area allows additional resources to be blended with CDBG funding to provide expanded and enhanced economic development and job training activities, contributing to a reduction of poverty. For additional NSRA information, refer to section SP-10.

How are the Jurisdiction poverty reducing goals, programs, and policies coordinated with this affordable housing plan

Cleveland uses combinations of its HUD-related funding, State of Ohio funding, local public funds and programs, along with philanthropic and private section dollars, to provide affordable housing programs to reduce housing cost burden, which is frequent among households whose income is near the poverty line. For example, low interest or deferred rehabilitation loans, weatherization programs, and utility discounts based on household income reduce overall housing costs and makes available money for other necessities or to help pay toward educational programs or training.

When feasible, the City 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 City 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 City 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

The Department of Community Development will be responsible for monitoring all Consolidated Plan activities undertaken with Federal funds awarded to the City of Cleveland. An extensive monitoring structure is in place to assure that all statutory and regulatory requirements are being met.

1. The Division of Administrative Services will carry out the following monitoring responsibilities:

1a. Subrecipient Performance

Staff will monitor the performance of subrecipients to assure that time schedules are being met according to the terms of the contract. Site visits will be undertaken both to monitor performance and program quality and to assure the maintenance of required supporting documentation.

1b. Financial Management

Financial reviews of subrecipient records will be undertaken to assure that funds are being accounted for in accordance with all applicable regulations. In addition, all agencies receiving more than $25,000 annually will be required to have an audit performed by an independent public accounting firm.

1c. Davis-Bacon Compliance

The Fair Labor Standards Compliance Officer will determine which projects are subject to Davis-Bacon requirements and will monitor for full compliance.

1d. Fair Housing, Equal Opportunity and Section 3

Staff will monitor all HUD assisted activity to assure full compliance with Fair Housing laws, the City's EEO hiring goals and HUD Section 3 requirements concerning employment opportunities for low-income residents.

1e. Relocation

Staff will review all development activities to assure that any persons potentially being displaced are notified of all rights and benefits required under Federal regulations.

1f. Environmental and Historic Compliance

Staff will monitor development projects for compliance with all applicable Federal and local regulations regarding environmental impact and historic preservation.

1g. HOME Program Rental Housing Compliance

Staff will monitor HOME-assisted rental housing units for the applicable period of affordability (5 to 20 years). Monitoring will include verifying rent levels and tenant incomes, and carrying out physical inspections to assure that units are maintained to program standards.

2. The Division of Neighborhood Services will carry out Housing Quality

Standards monitoring responsibilities for homeowner rehabilitation, homebuyer activities and weatherization, and Lead-Based Paint monitoring for all departmental activities:

2a. Housing Quality Standards

Rehabilitation specialists will review all plans and specifications prior to construction activity and will inspect completed work prior to disbursement of funds. This will assure compliance with both City codes and applicable HUD standards.

2b. Lead-Based Paint

Trained and certified staff will oversee all aspects of implementation of the HUD lead-based paint regulations which went fully into effect in Cleveland on April 10, 2001.

3. Performance Report

On an annual basis, progress toward meeting the goals of the Consolidated Plan will be monitored and fully evaluated, with the results presented to the public in the Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report (CAPER).

Attachments

Grantee SF-424 and Certifications

SF 424
The SF 424 is part of the CPMP

Annual Action Plan. SF 424 form fields are included in this document. Grantee information is linked from the 1CPMP.xls document of the CPMP tool.

SF 424

Complete the fillable fields (blue cells) in the table below. The other items are pre-filled with values from the Grantee Information Worksheet.

06/07/2016	B-16-MC-39-0004	**Type of Submission**	
Date Received by state	State Identifier	**Application**	**Pre-application**
Date Received by HUD	34-6000646	☐ Construction	☐ Construction
		☒ Non Construction	☐ Non Construction
Applicant Information			
City of Cleveland		OH391104 CLEVELAND	
601 Lakeside Ave		073506276	
Cleveland City Hall Room 320		Administrative Services	
Cleveland	Ohio	Community Development	
44114	Country U.S.A.		
Employer Identification Number (EIN):		Cuyahoga	
34-6000646		04/15/2016	
Applicant Type:		**Specify Other Type if necessary:**	
Local Government: City		Specify Other Type	
Program Funding		**U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development**	
Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers; Descriptive Title of Applicant Project(s); Areas Affected by Project(s) (cities, Counties, localities etc.); Estimated Funding			
Community Development Block Grant		14.218 Entitlement Grant	
FY 2016 CDBG Program		City of Cleveland	
$19,382,724	Additional HUD Grant(s) Leveraged	Describe	
Additional Federal Funds Leveraged		Additional State Funds Leveraged	
Locally Leveraged Funds		Grantee Funds Leveraged	
		Other (Describe) $1,800,000 (Program Income)	
Total Funds Leveraged for CDBG-based Project(s)			
Home Investment Partnerships Program		14.239 HOME	
FY 2016 HOME Program		City of Cleveland	
$3,479,922	Additional HUD Grant(s) Leveraged	Describe	
Additional Federal Funds Leveraged		Additional State Funds Leveraged	
Locally Leveraged Funds		Grantee Funds Leveraged	
		Other (Describe) $400,000 (Program Income)	
Total Funds Leveraged for HOME-based Project(s)			

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Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS		14.241 HOPWA
FY 2016 HOPWA Program		City of Cleveland
$961,896	Additional HUD Grant(s) Leveraged	Describe
Additional Federal Funds Leveraged		Additional State Funds Leveraged
Locally Leveraged Funds		Grantee Funds Leveraged
Anticipated Program Income -0-		Other (Describe)
Total Funds Leveraged for HOPWA-based Project(s)		

Emergency Shelter Grants Program		14.231 ESG
FY 2016 ESG Program		City of Cleveland
$1,761,226	Additional HUD Grant(s) Leveraged	Describe
Additional Federal Funds Leveraged		Additional State Funds Leveraged
Locally Leveraged Funds		Grantee Funds Leveraged
Anticipated Program Income -0-		Other (Describe)
Total Funds Leveraged for ESG-based Project(s)		

Congressional Districts of:		Is application subject to review by state Executive Order 12372 Process?	
10, 11	10, 11		
Is the applicant delinquent on any federal debt? If "Yes" please include an additional document explaining the situation.		☐ Yes	This application was made available to the state EO 12372 process for review on 04/28/14
		☒ No	Program is not covered by EO 12372
☐ Yes	☒ No	☐ N/A	Program has not been selected by the state for review

Person to be contacted regarding this application		
Michael		Cosgrove
Acting Director	(216) 664-7634	(216)664-4000
mcosgrove@city.cleveland.oh.us	Grantee Website	Other Contact
Signature of Authorized Representative		Date Signed
Michael F Cosgrove, Acting Director		06/07/2016

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CPMP Non-State Grantee Certifications

Many elements of this document may be completed electronically, however a signature must be manually applied and the document must be submitted in paper form to the Field Office.

☐ **This certification does not apply.**
☒ **This certification is applicable.**

NON-STATE GOVERNMENT 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, which means it will conduct an analysis of impediments to fair housing choice within the jurisdiction, take appropriate actions to overcome the effects of any impediments identified through that analysis, and maintain records reflecting that analysis and actions in this regard.

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, and implementing regulations at 49 CFR 24; and it has in effect and is following a residential antidisplacement and relocation assistance plan required under section 104(d) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, in connection with any activity assisted with funding under the CDBG or HOME programs.

Drug Free Workplace -- It will or will continue to provide a drug-free workplace by:

1. Publishing a statement notifying employees that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance is prohibited in the grantee's workplace and specifying the actions that will be taken against employees for violation of such prohibition;
2. Establishing an ongoing drug-free awareness program to inform employees about –
   a. The dangers of drug abuse in the workplace;
   b. The grantee's policy of maintaining a drug-free workplace;
   c. Any available drug counseling, rehabilitation, and employee assistance programs; and
   d. The penalties that may be imposed upon employees for drug abuse violations occurring in the workplace;
3. Making it a requirement that each employee to be engaged in the performance of the grant be given a copy of the statement required by paragraph 1;
4. Notifying the employee in the statement required by paragraph 1 that, as a condition of employment under the grant, the employee will –
   a. Abide by the terms of the statement; and
   b. Notify the employer in writing of his or her conviction for a violation of a criminal drug statute occurring in the workplace no later than five calendar days after such conviction;
5. Notifying the agency in writing, within ten calendar days after receiving notice under subparagraph 4(b) from an employee or otherwise receiving actual notice of such conviction. Employers of convicted employees must provide notice, including position title, to every grant officer or other designee on whose grant activity the convicted employee was working, unless the Federal agency has designated a central point for the receipt of such notices. Notice shall include the identification number(s) of each affected grant;
6. Taking one of the following actions, within 30 calendar days of receiving notice under subparagraph 4(b), with respect to any employee who is so convicted –
   a. Taking appropriate personnel action against such an employee, up to and including termination, consistent with the requirements of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended; or
   b. Requiring such employee to participate satisfactorily in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program approved for such purposes by a Federal, State, or local health, law enforcement, or other appropriate agency;
7. Making a good faith effort to continue to maintain a drug-free workplace through implementation of paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Anti-Lobbying -- To the best of the jurisdiction's knowledge and belief:

8. 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;
9. 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
10. 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 CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA funds are consistent with the strategic plan.

Section 3 -- It will comply with section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, and implementing regulations at 24 CFR Part 135.

Signature/Authorized Official

04/15/2016

Date

Michael Cosgrove

Name

Acting Director

Title

601 Lakeside Ave

Address

Cleveland, Ohio 44114

City/State/Zip

(216) 664-4000

Telephone Number

☐ **This certification does not apply.**
☒ **This certification is applicable.**

Specific CDBG 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 housing and community development plan identifies community development and housing needs and specifies both short-term and long-term community development objectives that provide decent housing, expand economic opportunities primarily for persons of low and moderate income. (See CFR 24 570.2 and CFR 24 part 570)

Following a Plan -- It is following a current consolidated plan (or Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy) that has been approved by HUD.

Use of Funds -- It has complied with the following criteria:

11. Maximum Feasible Priority - With respect to activities expected to be assisted with CDBG funds, it certifies that 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 activities which the grantee certifies are designed to meet other community development needs having a 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);

12. Overall Benefit - The aggregate use of CDBG funds including section 108 guaranteed loans during program year(s) 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 (a period specified by the grantee consisting 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;

13. 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.

    The jurisdiction will not attempt to recover any capital costs of public improvements assisted with CDBG funds, including Section 108, unless CDBG funds are used to pay the proportion of fee or assessment attributable to the capital costs of public improvements financed from other revenue sources. In this case, an assessment or charge may be made against the property with respect to the public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds. Also, 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:

14. 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

15. 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 USC 2000d), the Fair Housing Act (42 USC 3601-3619), and implementing regulations.

Lead-Based Paint -- Its activities concerning lead-based paint will comply with the requirements of part 35, subparts A, B, J, K and R, of title 24;

Compliance with Laws -- It will comply with applicable laws.

Signature/Authorized Official

04/15/2016

Date

Michael Cosgrove

Name

Acting Director

Title

601 Lakeside Ave

Address

Cleveland, Ohio 44114

City/State/Zip

(216) 664-4000

Telephone Number

☒ **This certification does not apply.**
☐ **This certification is applicable.**

OPTIONAL CERTIFICATION
CDBG

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 a 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 a 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.

Signature/Authorized Official

04/15/2016
Date

Michael Cosgrove
Name

Acting Director
Title

601 Lakeside Ave
Address

Cleveland, Ohio 44114
City/State/Zip

(216) 664-4000
Telephone Number

☐ **This certification does not apply.**
☒ **This certification is applicable.**

Specific HOME Certifications

The HOME participating jurisdiction certifies that:

Tenant Based Rental Assistance -- If the participating jurisdiction intends to provide tenant-based rental assistance:

> The use of HOME funds for tenant-based rental assistance is an essential element of the participating jurisdiction's consolidated plan for expanding the supply, affordability, and availability of decent, safe, sanitary, and affordable housing.

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.

Appropriate Financial Assistance -- 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;

Signature/Authorized Official

04/15/2016
Date

Michael Cosgrove
Name

Acting Director
Title

601 Lakeside Ave
Address

Cleveland, Ohio 44114
City/State/Zip

(216) 664-4000
Telephone Number

☒ **This certification does not apply.**
☐ **This certification is applicable.**

HOPWA 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 plan:

1. For at least 10 years in the case of assistance involving new construction, substantial rehabilitation, or acquisition of a facility,
2. For at least 3 years in the case of assistance involving non-substantial rehabilitation or repair of a building or structure.

Signature/Authorized Official

04/15/2016
Date

Michael Cosgrove
Name

Acting Director
Title

601 Lakeside Ave
Address

Cleveland, Ohio 44114
City/State/Zip

(216) 664-4000
Telephone Number

☐ **This certification does not apply.**
☒ **This certification is applicable.**

ESG Certifications

I, Daryl P Rush, Chief Executive Officer of **City of Cleveland Community Development Department.**, certify that the local government will ensure the provision of the matching supplemental funds required by the regulation at 24 *CFR* 576.51. I have attached to this certification a description of the sources and amounts of such supplemental funds.

I further certify that the local government will comply with:

1. The requirements of 24 *CFR* 576.53 concerning the continued use of buildings for which Emergency Shelter Grants are used for rehabilitation or conversion of buildings for use as emergency shelters for the homeless; or when funds are used solely for operating costs or essential services.

2. The building standards requirement of 24 *CFR* 576.55.

3. The requirements of 24 *CFR* 576.56, concerning assurances on services and other assistance to the homeless.

4. The requirements of 24 *CFR* 576.57, other appropriate provisions of 24 *CFR* Part 576, and other applicable federal laws concerning nondiscrimination and equal opportunity.

5. The requirements of 24 *CFR* 576.59(b) concerning the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970.

6. The requirement of 24 *CFR* 576.59 concerning minimizing the displacement of persons as a result of a project assisted with these funds.

7. The requirements of 24 *CFR* Part 24 concerning the Drug Free Workplace Act of 1988.

8. The requirements of 24 *CFR* 576.56(a) and 576.65(b) that grantees develop and implement procedures to ensure the confidentiality of records pertaining to any individual provided family violence prevention or treatment services under any project assisted with ESG funds and that the address or location of any family violence shelter project will not be made public, except with written authorization of the person or persons responsible for the operation of such shelter.

9. The requirement that recipients involve themselves, to the maximum extent practicable and where appropriate, homeless individuals and families in policymaking, renovating, maintaining, and operating facilities assisted under the ESG program, and in providing services for occupants of these facilities as provided by 24 *CFR* 76.56.

10. The requirements of 24 *CFR* 576.57(e) dealing with the provisions of, and regulations and procedures applicable with respect to the environmental review

responsibilities under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and related authorities as specified in 24 *CFR* Part 58.

11. The requirements of 24 *CFR* 576.21(a)(4) providing that the funding of homeless prevention activities for families that have received eviction notices or notices of termination of utility services will meet the requirements that: (A) the inability of the family to make the required payments must be the result of a sudden reduction in income; (B) the assistance must be necessary to avoid eviction of the family or termination of the services to the family; (C) there must be a reasonable prospect that the family will be able to resume payments within a reasonable period of time; and (D) the assistance must not supplant funding for preexisting homeless prevention activities from any other source.

12. The new requirement of the McKinney-Vento Act (42 *USC* 11362) to develop 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, foster care or other youth facilities, or correction programs and institutions) in order to prevent such discharge from immediately resulting in homelessness for such persons. I further understand that state and local governments are primarily responsible for the care of these individuals, and that ESG funds are not to be used to assist such persons in place of state and local resources.

13. HUD's standards for participation in a local Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and the collection and reporting of client-level information.

I further certify that the submission of a completed and approved Consolidated Plan with its certifications, which act as the application for an Emergency Shelter Grant, is authorized under state and/or local law, and that the local government possesses legal authority to carry out grant activities in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations of the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Signature/Authorized Official

04/15/2016

Date

Michael Cosgrove

Name

Acting Director

Title

601 Lakeside Ave

Address

Cleveland, Ohio 44114

City/State/Zip

(216) 664-4000

Telephone Number

☐ **This certification does not apply.**
☒ **This certification is applicable.**

APPENDIX TO CERTIFICATIONS

Instructions Concerning Lobbying and Drug-Free Workplace Requirements

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.

Drug-Free Workplace Certification

1. By signing and/or submitting this application or grant agreement, the grantee is providing the certification.
2. The certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance is placed when the agency awards the grant. If it is later determined that the grantee knowingly rendered a false certification, or otherwise violates the requirements of the Drug-Free Workplace Act, HUD, in addition to any other remedies available to the Federal Government, may take action authorized under the Drug-Free Workplace Act.
3. Workplaces under grants, for grantees other than individuals, need not be identified on the certification. If known, they may be identified in the grant application. If the grantee does not identify the workplaces at the time of application, or upon award, if there is no application, the grantee must keep the identity of the workplace(s) on file in its office and make the information available for Federal inspection. Failure to identify all known workplaces constitutes a violation of the grantee's drug-free workplace requirements.
4. Workplace identifications must include the actual address of buildings (or parts of buildings) or other sites where work under the grant takes place. Categorical descriptions may be used (e.g., all vehicles of a mass transit authority or State highway department while in operation, State employees in each local unemployment office, performers in concert halls or radio stations).
5. If the workplace identified to the agency changes during the performance of the grant, the grantee shall inform the agency of the change(s), if it previously identified the workplaces in question (see paragraph three).
6. The grantee may insert in the space provided below the site(s) for the performance of work done in connection with the specific grant: Place of Performance (Street address, city, county, state, zip code) Check if there are workplaces on file that are not identified here. The certification with regard to the drug-free workplace is required by 24 CFR part 21.

Place Name	Street	City	County	State	Zip
Cleveland City Hall Room 320	601 Lakeside Ave	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	OH	44114

7. Definitions of terms in the Nonprocurement Suspension and Debarment common rule and Drug-Free Workplace common rule apply to this certification. Grantees' attention is called, in particular, to the following definitions from these rules: "Controlled substance" means a controlled substance in Schedules I through V of the Controlled
Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 812) and as further defined by regulation (21 CFR 1308.11 through 1308.15); "Conviction" means a finding of guilt (including a plea of *nolo contendere*) or imposition of sentence, or both, by any judicial body charged with the responsibility to determine violations of the Federal or State criminal drug statutes; "Criminal drug statute" means a Federal or non-Federal criminal statute involving the manufacture, distribution, dispensing, use, or possession of any

controlled substance; "Employee" means the employee of a grantee directly engaged in the performance of work under a grant, including:

All "direct charge" employees;

all "indirect charge" employees unless their impact or involvement is insignificant to the performance of the grant; and

a. temporary personnel and consultants who are directly engaged in the performance of work under the grant and who are on the grantee's payroll. This definition does not include workers not on the payroll of the grantee (e.g., volunteers, even if used to meet a matching requirement; consultants or independent contractors not on the grantee's payroll; or employees of subrecipients or subcontractors in covered workplaces).

Note that by signing these certifications, certain documents must completed, in use, and on file for verification. These documents include:

1. Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing
2. Citizen Participation Plan
3. Anti-displacement and Relocation Plan

Signature/Authorized Official

04/15/2016

Date

Michael Cosgrove

Name

Acting Director

Title

601 Lakeside Ave

Address

Cleveland, Ohio 44114

City/State/Zip

(216) 664-4000

Telephone Number

City of Cleveland			UOG: OH391104 CLEVELAND
601 Lakeside Ave			*073506276
Cleveland City Hall Rm 320			
Cleveland			Community Development
Ohio	44114	Country U.S.A.	Administrative Services
Cuyahoga			04/15/16
Employer Identification Number (EIN):	34-6000646		
Applicant Type:	Local Government: City		Specify Other Type
Person to be contacted regarding this application:			
Michael		Cosgrove	
Director	(216) 664-7634	(216) 664-4000	
mcosgrove@city.cleveland.oh.us	Grantee Website	Other Contact	

"To the best of my knowledge and belief, all data in this application are true and correct, the document has been duly authorized by the governing body of the applicant, and the applicant will comply with the attached assurances if the assistance is awarded." Please update the date with each new Action Plan and CAPER submission.

Name:		Date: (MM/DD/YY)	04/15/16
Title:	Acting Director, Dept. of Comm. Development		

CPMP Grantee Information

Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas

City of Cleveland, Ohio
Consolidated Plan (2016-2020)

Jurisdiction: City of Cleveland, Ohio by the Department of Economic Development

NSP Contact Person:	Tracey Nichols 601 Lakeside Avenue, Room 210 Cleveland, Ohio 44114
Telephone:	216-664-3611
Fax:	216-664-3681
Email:	tnichols2@city.cleveland.oh.us
Jurisdiction Web Address:	www.city.cleveland.oh.us ; www.rethinkcleveland.org

The City of Cleveland proposes to establish three Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas (NRSA).

In 1995, the City of Cleveland established only one NRSA, made up of the areas designated as the Empowerment Zone. In 2009, the City requested to expand the existing NRSA and establish three additional NRSA areas to afford the City greater flexibility in the use of CDBG funds. The City is now seeking to change the NRSA's because more census tracts are now eligible. The NRSA helps the City target funding and establish goals to allow additional resources to be blended with CDBG funding to provide expanded and enhanced economic development and job training activities, reduce slum and blight as well as to reduce the poverty and homeless rates within its boundaries.

Benefits of a Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy

HUD is encouraging CDGB entitlement grantees to develop comprehensive neighborhood revitalization strategies. The benefits are described in amendments to the CDBG regulations, and are as follows:

During the next five years, the following strategies will be undertaken with the goals of creating jobs and economic opportunities, and revitalizing the neighborhood and its business areas.

Assist business owners with façade/tenant improvements. Using CDBG and/or other funds, the City of Cleveland will assist business owners with improvements that will enhance existing businesses or create new businesses and create job opportunities for low to moderate-income persons in the NRSA.

Link job opportunities with local residents, especially low-moderate income persons. All businesses receiving City assistance in the NRSA's will be subject to the Workforce Development Agreement. The WDA requires that employers list jobs with the

Workforce Investment Act Ohio Means Jobs office, which will link local unemployed residents with jobs.

Provide Section 108 loan assistance to leverage New Market Tax Credits for economic development opportunities within the NRSA. The City of Cleveland, working with for profit and non-profit partners, will work to identify new business locations and attract new companies to the area. Section 108 loan assistance will be used to leverage New Market Tax Credits and provide financing.

Vacant Property Initiative. The City of Cleveland will continue to work to revitalize vacant, underutilized property in the NRSAs including providing Phase I and Phase II site assessments and seeking State and Federal funds for Brownfield remediation with the goal of assembling parcels for attraction of new businesses.

Work with local foundations and community institutions to create cooperative businesses and public benefit corporations which create jobs, provide on-the-job-training and build equity for neighborhood residents. The City of Cleveland will use New Market Tax Credits and Section 108 funds to establish cooperatives working with the Evergreen Fund as well as other public benefit corporations.

Job Creation/Retention as Low/Moderate Income Area Benefit: Job creation activities undertaken pursuant to the strategy may be qualified as meeting area benefit requirements, thus eliminating the need for a business to track the income of persons that take, or are considered for, such jobs and allows for job retention (24 CFR 570.208(a)(1)(vii) and (d)(5)(i))

CDBG Float Loan. The City of Cleveland will utilize Float Loans to acquire land and attract investment in NRSA areas that will create jobs or provide housing for low income persons. The loans must be adequately guaranteed or pledge future program income from CDBG or other sources in the Economic Development Department.

Monitoring

Monitoring of the various activities described in the Strategies will be a continuous and ongoing process. To ensure that planning will continuously reflect the successes and lessons learned from previous activities, the City will monitor the effectiveness of its programs and initiatives, and prepare reports for submission to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development as required by the program regulations.

The City will enter into binding subrecipient contract agreements with organizations receiving federal funds. These agreements will provide a basis for enforcing the goals and objectives of the Consolidated Plan, the federal rules and regulations, and time-frame to achieve the stated accomplishments. The agreements will contain remedies in the event of a breach of the provisions by the subrecipient parties.

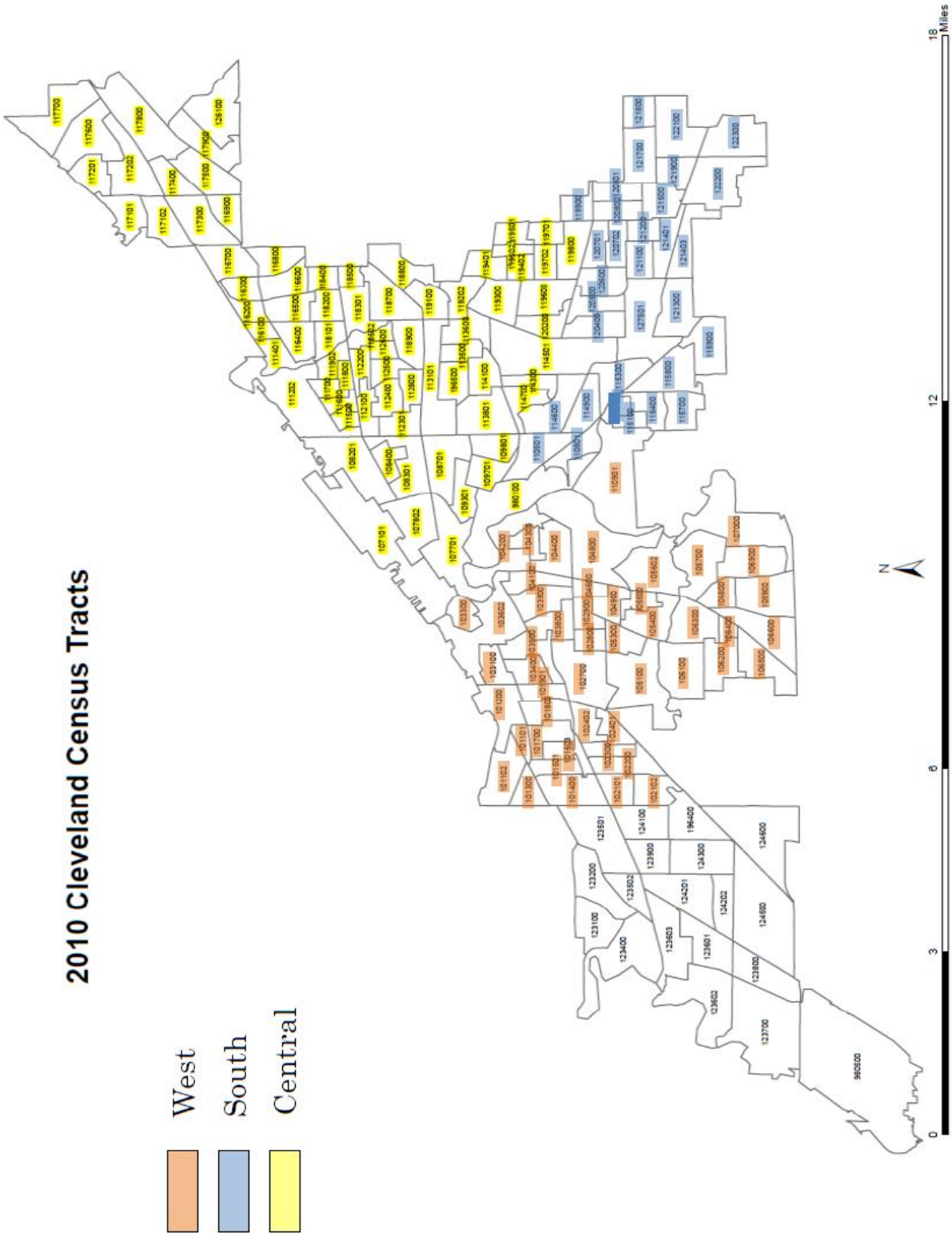
The overriding goal of monitoring is to ensure that services are provided as prescribed in the subrecipient contract, and to identify deficiencies and remedial actions. The emphasis is on prevention, detection and correction of problems. Toward this end, all monthly and quarterly reports submitted by the subrecipients will be thoroughly examined to ensure compliance.

Communication is key to a good working relationship with the subrecipient agencies. Monitoring is an ongoing process involving continuous subrecipient communication and evaluation. The staff of the Department of Economic Development is experienced in subrecipient monitoring criteria and techniques.

Contents of the Neighborhood Revitalization Strategies

The City of Cleveland Consolidated Plan is designed to provide for the economic empowerment of the low- and moderate-income residents of a particular neighborhood and other long-term improvements within a reasonable period of time through a variety of methods, including economic development and revitalization. The Consolidate Plan clearly describes how the areas meet much of the criteria for the establishment of a NRSA. Detailed below are descriptions of how these criteria are satisfied:

Boundaries: The City of Cleveland has identified the neighborhood boundaries for which the strategies apply. As shown below, all highlighted census tracts (listed also in Tables 1.1-1.4) will be included in each NRSA respectively, and those areas are contiguous:


2010 Cleveland Census Tracts
West
South
Central
0
3
6
12
18
Miles
N

Demographic Criteria:

CENTRAL NRSA: 56.20% (10,230 of 18,204 acres) of the designated area is zoned/used for residential purposes and it contains 76.66% (48,575 of 63,367 households) low- and moderate-income households, meeting the requirements for designation as a NRSA.

SOUTH NRSA: 72.74% (5,552 of 7,633 acres) of the designated area is zoned/used for residential purposes and it contains 73.63% (19,987 of 27,146 households) low- and moderate-income households, meeting the requirements for designation as a NRSA.

WEST NRSA (Vers.2): 58.43% (9,297 of 15,911 acres) of the designated area is zoned/used for residential purposes and it contains 70.05% (42,460 of 60,617 households) low- and moderate-income households, meeting the requirements for designation as a NRSA.

Consultation: The establishment of NRSAs is in keeping with the goals and objectives set forth in the City of Cleveland's FY 2016-2020 Five-Year Consolidated Plan. The document points out that the provision of decent and affordable housing cannot be separated from the broader issues of neighborhood quality and condition. Residents require quality safety, services, and economic opportunities that will be improved and expanded through an increase in meaningful commercial activity within struggling areas. Furthermore, the document acknowledges the importance of income tax revenue as it relates to neighborhood revitalization, and understands that the current pattern of tax revenue erosion must be reversed. The Consolidated Plan goals and objectives were developed through consultation with the area's stakeholders, including residents, owners/operator of businesses and financial institutions, non-profit organizations, and community groups. More information on NRSAs is outlined in sections SP-10 Geographic Priorities and SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy of the FY 2016-2020 Five-Year Consolidated Plan.

Assessment: The Consolidated Plan includes assessments of the economic conditions of the areas and an examination of the opportunities for economic development improvement and the problems likely to be encountered.

Economic Empowerment: Through the creation and retention of jobs within the NRSA's, the low- and moderate-income residents of the areas will be empowered by the resulting substantial revitalization. Every new job created in an area brings with it new support needs. When people work in an area, they tend to spend in that same area. As new jobs are created and old jobs are retained, local businesses will begin to see an increase in sales activity, and thus reinvest that income into the neighborhood through expanded services and improved facilities. Furthermore, by increasing the number of jobs in an area, the NRSA activities will also increase the availability of employment opportunities for the local residents.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES:

The strategies outlined above are designed to create economic development activities that will revitalize the business districts of the NRSAs, provide a viable retail and service area for the surrounding residential areas and create job opportunities for residents. The goal is that the outcomes of these strategies will result in the economic empowerment of low to moderate-

income residents and a community that has diverse and vibrant business districts. The desired outcomes and benchmarks include:

Strategy	Outcome	Baseline Data	Benchmark
Assist property owners and business owners with façade/tenant improvements.	Deteriorated storefront facades are upgraded to a presentable and marketable appearance.	Many buildings in commercial districts were built in the 1920s and 1930s and the storefronts are in extremely deteriorated conditions.	Provide technical assistance and/or funding to improve the storefronts of 30 businesses, including incorporation of green and sustainable project components.
Provide employment opportunities to low-income residents.	Area residents have access to jobs.	Overall unemployment is 19.2%*, with many block groups as high as 30.12**%; this is well above the county average.	150 residents are placed in jobs through Workforce Development Agreements within 5 years.
Provide Section 108 loan assistance to leverage New Market Tax Credits for economic development opportunities within the NRSA.	Neighborhood is revitalized through economic development projects that create jobs.	Overall unemployment is 19.2%*, with many block groups as high as 30.12**%; this is well above the county average.	100 living wage jobs are created.
Vacant Property Initiative	Neighborhood is revitalized by removal of blighting structures and brownfields.	The City of Cleveland NRSA's contain many brownfields and many vacant structures which are a blighting influence.	Complete 20 Phase I's, 10 Phase II's and assemble at least 2 remediated sites. Demolish at least 50 condemned structures.
Work with local foundations and community institutions to create cooperative businesses which create jobs and build equity for neighborhood residents.	Local residents earn equity as well as being paid a living wage and having benefits, which allows them to escape poverty.	Overall unemployment is 19.2%*, with many block groups as high as 30.12**%; this is well above the county average.	At least one (1) Cooperative Business and one (1)Public Benefit Corporation is established.

- ***Source: American Community Survey**
- ****Source: All Data for Targeted Community Source: NEOCANDO2010 + System, Northeast Ohio Data Collaborative (Sources: 2010 US Census)**

As the creation and retention of jobs within the NRSA will serve as an effective method by which to accomplish the goals and objectives set forth in the Consolidated Plan, tracking of progress towards this end will serve as a quantifiable measurement of success. Our goals and benchmarks for each NRSA are as follows:

Central NRSA: We have a 5 year goal to create or retain over 200 full time equivalent (FTE) jobs within the NRSA. We have established as benchmarks the creation or retention of at least 40 jobs every year.

West NRSA: We have a 5 year goal to create or retain over 175 full time equivalent (FTE) jobs within the NRSA. We have established as benchmarks the creation or retention of approximately 35 jobs every year.

South NRSA: We have a 5 year goal to create or retain over 84 full time equivalent (FTE) jobs within the NRSA. We have established as benchmarks the creation or retention of approximately 17 jobs every year.

The methodology used to arrive at these benchmarks is based on the concept that at least one major-impact project (assumed to create or retain at least 40 full time jobs) will be completed each year within the largest NRSA (Central). The benchmarks for the two smaller NRSA's were determined using a ratio based on total acres compared to the Central NRSA. For example, the total acreage of the West NRSA is 87% the size of the Central NRSA; therefore the 5-year benchmark for the West NRSA is set at 175 jobs, or 87% of 200.

If these benchmarks and goals are achieved, the residents of the NRSA's and the City overall will benefit from a much needed introduction of new income into the local economy and the increases in tax revenues that will result.

TABLE 1.1
CENTRAL NRSA

Proposed CENTRAL NRSA Tracts	Total Acres	Res Acres	% Res	Total Households	LMI Households	% LMI
111202	715.88	340.52	48%	604	487	81%
111401	166.78	151.73	91%	547	482	88%
111500	79.26	68.34	86%	563	491	87%
111600	81.57	72.74	89%	562	498	89%
111700	98.15	87.70	89%	528	502	95%
111800	69.87	61.79	88%	338	278	82%
111902	116.15	110.50	95%	221	169	76%
112100	146.90	130.14	89%	765	699	91%
112200	123.42	104.64	85%	631	526	83%
112301	165.97	102.99	62%	550	409	74%
112400	162.91	152.47	94%	525	327	62%
112500	120.49	112.42	93%	524	381	73%
112600	77.64	69.42	89%	352	312	89%
112800	136.65	81.15	59%	503	330	66%
113101	439.74	56.80	13%	363	315	87%
113500	121.77	100.74	83%	476	370	78%
113600	213.50	83.44	39%	370	341	92%
113801	365.95	189.09	52%	658	614	93%
114100	196.07	95.96	49%	499	418	84%
114300	131.28	88.64	68%	482	477	99%
114501	776.81	153.61	20%	631	550	87%
114700	173.47	96.51	56%	151	125	83%
116100	76.39	56.14	73%	398	342	86%
116200	116.52	90.84	78%	418	327	78%
116300	134.46	129.10	96%	735	568	77%
116400	207.60	174.53	84%	1108	796	72%
116500	199.73	175.80	88%	1099	861	78%
116600	217.03	199.98	92%	1049	846	81%
116700	264.04	97.63	37%	696	486	70%
116800	203.04	160.19	79%	1187	961	81%
118101	153.87	145.11	94%	754	530	70%
118200	156.18	139.57	89%	863	738	86%
118301	230.48	206.61	90%	1207	936	78%
118400	120.97	96.68	80%	743	531	71%
118500	85.58	76.81	90%	336	274	82%
118602	110.05	105.50	96%	1176	1083	92%
118700	326.27	269.48	83%	842	630	75%
118800	283.15	205.03	72%	1539	1192	77%

Proposed CENTRAL NRSA Tracts	Total Acres	Res Acres	% Res	Total Households	LMI Households	% LMI
118900	213.31	135.19	63%	542	387	71%
119100	193.28	90.84	47%	94	51	54%
119202	194.74	162.26	83%	576	441	77%
119300	288.29	233.48	81%	1562	1425	91%
119401	169.55	159.86	94%	979	626	64%
119402	104.35	83.80	80%	828	629	76%
119600	305.24	268.63	88%	1093	793	73%
119800	249.22	240.99	97%	1582	1293	82%
107101	1,015.09	23.16	2%	1509	521	35%
107701	520.71	6.30	1%	1090	646	59%
107802	378.23	6.15	2%	1859	1190	64%
108201	510.99	55.17	11%	696	475	68%
109301	188.50	134.08	71%	751	671	89%
109701	188.72	67.63	36%	665	665	100%
109801	184.32	60.66	33%	684	684	100%
108301	338.70	42.96	13%	687	497	72%
108400	137.92	50.60	37%	555	528	95%
108701	359.85	168.35	47%	1438	1299	90%
120200	177.31	158.71	90%	1096	943	86%
196500	192.74	125.96	65%	617	477	77%
119501	121.39	100.53	83%	1518	854	56%
119502	85.31	66.43	78%	1242	1023	82%
119701	128.09	126.47	99%	815	505	62%
119702	130.86	124.09	95%	1075	862	80%
116900	174.65	110.44	63%	679	609	90%
117101	250.76	240.09	96%	1132	741	65%
117102	242.45	163.28	67%	488	330	68%
117201	208.27	133.64	64%	1896	1750	92%
117202	411.19	107.67	26%	780	574	74%
117300	344.17	200.03	58%	1046	817	78%
117400	184.91	100.87	55%	521	369	71%
117500	310.38	136.54	44%	1215	1029	85%
117900	290.89	173.76	60%	1086	868	80%
117600	423.75	373.75	88%	1579	1064	67%
117700	469.90	402.05	86%	2079	1097	53%
117800	521.07	140.59	27%	877	668	76%
126100	429.96	415.01	97%	1443	972	67%
TOTALS	**18,205**	**10,230**	**56.20%**	**63,367**	**48,575**	**76.66%**

Table 1.2
SOUTH NRSA

Proposed SOUTH NRSA Tracts	Total Acres	Res Acres	>50% Res	LMI Households	Total Households	% LMI
110501	298.76	158.72	53%	332	368	90%
110801	182.61	110.45	60%	389	445	87%
114600	342.08	103.65	30%	347	399	87%
114900	224.63	156.72	70%	666	800	83%
115100	79.40	65.86	83%	439	536	82%
115200	84.04	54.69	65%	274	322	85%
115300	271.60	96.36	35%	356	443	80%
115400	173.94	149.01	86%	584	718	81%
115800	369.15	187.88	51%	745	974	76%
115900	313.18	260.54	83%	827	1396	59%
120400	228.31	206.66	91%	696	1009	69%
120500	181.82	170.61	94%	804	990	81%
120600	225.05	202.55	90%	1005	1250	80%
120701	152.12	127.92	84%	740	828	89%
120702	153.78	139.60	91%	468	663	71%
120801	152.61	146.27	96%	627	858	73%
120802	157.53	148.79	94%	661	841	79%
121100	165.08	151.94	92%	521	791	66%
121200	114.28	102.05	89%	536	671	80%
121300	328.50	285.68	87%	746	941	79%
121401	193.30	114.53	59%	566	737	77%
121403	250.85	222.67	89%	909	1192	76%
121500	216.82	194.13	90%	856	1230	70%
127501	545.58	258.15	47%	994	1281	78%
119900	141.14	126.92	90%	820	1006	82%
115700	216.70	90.31	42%	539	582	93%
121700	299.31	272.66	91%	757	1664	45%
121800	164.12	164.10	100%	500	744	67%
121900	176.98	160.48	91%	422	574	74%
122100	398.81	354.95	89%	873	1330	66%
122200	460.46	242.40	53%	380	708	54%
122300	370.63	325.31	88%	608	855	71%
TOTALS	**7,633.18**	**5,552.56**	**72.74%**	**19,987**	**27,146**	**73.63%**

Table 1.3
WEST NRSA

Proposed WEST NRSA Tracts	Total Acres	Res Acres	>50% Res	LMI Households	Total Households	% LMI
101101	75.61	59.04	78%	874	973	90%
101200	329.49	260.52	79%	1087	1351	80%
101300	154.65	92.78	60%	679	807	84%
101400	316.03	112.29	36%	589	769	77%
101501	125.36	93.76	75%	646	862	75%
101603	152.75	133.17	87%	696	797	87%
101700	179.50	131.34	73%	769	986	78%
101800	184.48	111.11	60%	838	936	90%
101901	125.16	74.23	59%	441	601	73%
102101	168.85	146.41	87%	1068	1359	79%
102102	200.64	180.23	90%	656	1076	61%
102300	112.34	97.58	87%	591	833	71%
102401	123.10	90.53	74%	552	742	74%
102402	164.69	147.15	89%	690	1122	61%
102700	491.72	239.28	49%	1333	1506	89%
102800	111.53	96.23	86%	514	668	77%
102900	127.18	89.80	71%	600	742	81%
103100	166.57	91.70	55%	305	555	55%
103300	140.75	27.90	20%	726	1081	67%
103400	163.43	137.51	84%	817	1176	69%
103500	204.54	154.19	75%	809	1026	79%
103602	620.33	199.99	32%	1076	1811	59%
103800	216.48	140.60	65%	653	727	90%
103900	245.44	127.95	52%	682	752	91%
104100	169.22	63.29	37%	397	530	75%
104200	409.52	74.65	18%	377	579	65%
104300	118.20	85.67	72%	438	891	49%
104400	278.82	144.22	52%	527	706	75%
104600	94.22	54.00	57%	380	472	81%
104800	832.82	126.90	15%	571	798	72%
104900	154.83	121.59	79%	590	768	77%
105100	583.92	349.18	60%	1139	1403	81%
105300	159.54	130.37	82%	895	1107	81%
105400	261.31	205.17	79%	953	1322	72%
105500	105.89	91.61	87%	608	772	79%
105602	437.85	264.06	60%	529	778	68%
105700	406.76	306.29	75%	1472	2226	66%

Proposed WEST NRSA Tracts	Total Acres	Res Acres	>50% Res	LMI Households	Total Households	% LMI
105900	380.92	282.73	74%	842	1289	65%
106200	256.52	243.33	95%	1088	1652	66%
106300	301.75	260.98	86%	890	1249	71%
106400	60.52	52.87	87%	303	446	68%
106600	386.89	207.02	54%	827	1406	59%
106800	148.06	113.16	76%	865	1197	72%
106900	313.75	296.68	95%	969	1727	56%
110901	838.42	220.48	26%	844	1121	75%
123501	500.38	205.56	41%	805	1406	57%
123502	186.21	118.46	64%	841	1315	64%
123800	325.48	225.65	69%	680	930	73%
123900	210.80	192.92	92%	571	1166	49%
124100	284.96	267.53	94%	1298	1997	65%
124201	391.40	239.23	61%	757	1241	61%
124202	216.43	187.78	87%	518	764	68%
124300	361.69	345.93	96%	777	1672	46%
124500	868.48	281.28	32%	1057	1618	65%
124600	692.18	291.38	42%	1213	1682	72%
196400	272.98	212.22	78%	748	1129	66%
TOTALS	**15,911.34**	**9,297.44**	**58.43%**	**42,460**	**60,617**	**70.05%**