

Executive Summary

ES-05 Executive Summary – 24 CFR 91.200(c), 91.220(b)

1. Introduction

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

This Five-Year Consolidated Plan (FY 2020-2024) for the City of Cleveland Heights 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 HUD Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) funds. A companion document, the Annual Action Plan, sets forth the specific projects that will be implemented during FY 2020. At the conclusion of each year, the City submits the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER), describing the results in implementing projects.

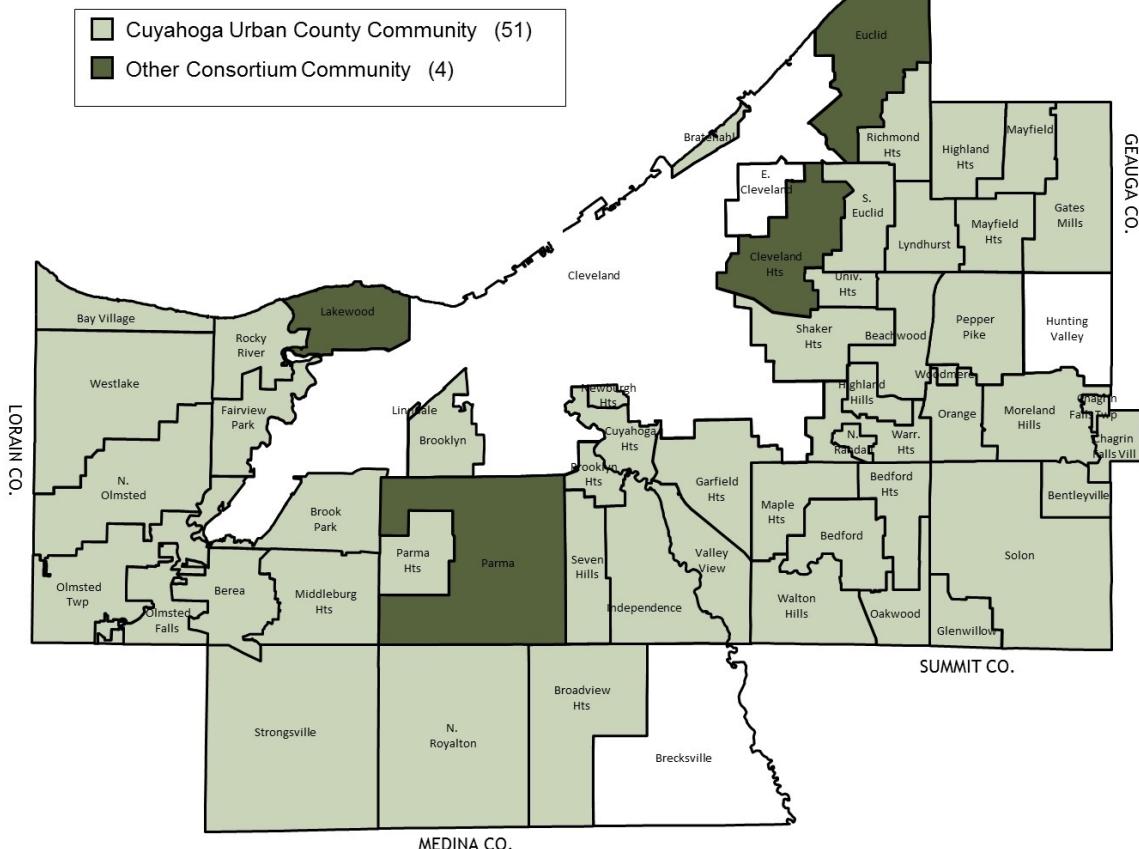
HUD funding is intended to assist individuals and families that earn less than 80% of the Median Family Income (MFI) in a metropolitan area. HUD defines these categories based upon household income, adjusted for family size. The maximum income for a family of four in 2019 is: \$25,750 (0-30% of MFI), \$36,850 (31-50% of MFI), and \$58,950 (51-80% of MFI).

Cuyahoga Housing Consortium

The City of Cleveland Heights is a member of the Cuyahoga Housing Consortium (Consortium) (*see attached Map*). The five Consortium members – the HUD entitlement jurisdictions of Cleveland Heights, Euclid, Lakewood, Parma, and the Cuyahoga County Urban County – formed the HUD-approved Consortium in the early 1990's to leverage HOME program funds for their communities. By acting jointly, the funding amount received by the group is greater than the amount of money that could be obtained by the jurisdictions individually. The Consortium also uses the opportunity of having 55 communities working together – representing two-thirds of all county residents (840,000) – to ensure broader planning and coordination on affordable housing issues within Cuyahoga County.

In some sections, the FY 2020-2024 Five-Year Plan for the Cuyahoga County Urban County incorporates discussions pertaining to the Consortium as a whole.

Cuyahoga Housing Consortium Communities



Cuyahoga Housing Consortium Communities Map

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

HOUSING NEEDS

Cleveland Heights, Ohio, a community of 19,235 households and 45,390 persons (2011-15 ACS), is located in northeastern Cuyahoga County. Between 2009 and 2015, the population declined 2% and the number of households decreased 1%. While the median income, at \$53,014, increased 8% between 2009 and 2015, 41% of all households have incomes that are 80% or less of the (HUD) Area Median Family Income (HAMFI). Poverty citywide was 19% and varied by Census Tract.

The percentages of all households whose incomes were 80% or less of HAMFI varied depending on household type: households with one or more children six years or younger (50%, 1,184 households); large family households (51%, 690 households); households containing at least one elderly person 62 years or older (41%, 2,494 households), and small family households (28%, 1,920 households).

Housing affordability is one of the most prevalent housing problems in Cleveland Heights. Median rent, at \$750, and median housing value, at \$128,4000, while similar to the county medians, still pose a financial burden for households with lower incomes. Another measure of affordability is cost burden (spending more than 30% of income for housing), or severe cost burden (spending more than 50% of income for housing). Of the 2,345 households with a cost burden greater than 30%, 1,985 households (69% renters and 31% owners) had incomes that were 80% or less of HAMFI. Of the 3,039 households with a cost burden greater than 50%, 2,975 households (59% renters and 41% owners) had incomes that were 80% or less of HAMFI. Small family households, the elderly, and "other" (one-person) households with incomes that were 80% or less of HAMFI experienced the greatest burden.

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

Needs of Homeless Persons and Families

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

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

The City of Cleveland Heights does not receive HUD Emergency Solutions Grant funds that assist in implementing these strategies, however residents of any community countywide, including Cleveland Heights, can utilize the CoC's services.

Non-homeless Persons with Special Needs

HUD has defined a number of special needs categories of persons within the low- and moderate-income population: elderly (age 62 and older); frail elderly; persons with mental, physical, and/or

developmental disabilities; persons with alcohol or other drug addiction; persons with HIV/AIDS and their families; and victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. Persons in all these categories live in Consortium jurisdictions and have housing and supportive service needs.

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

HOUSING MARKET

Cleveland Heights, a built-out first ring suburb of Cleveland, had more than two-thirds of its housing construction occur pre-1950. The 2011-15 ACS data showed 21,805 housing units in Cleveland Heights, a 2% increase since 2000. Of these units, almost 88% were occupied and 12% were vacant. Of the occupied housing units, about 57% were owner-occupied, while 43% were renter-occupied. Owner and renter occupancy varied by Census Tract.

About 64% of all units (13,870 units) in Cleveland Heights were single-family (detached or attached) housing units, 12% (2,580 units) were 2-4 units, 12% (2,710 units) were 5-19 units, and 12% (2,570 units) were structures with 20 or more units. Percentages of structures with a large number of units varied by Census Tract.

The number of bedrooms in housing units showed considerable variation by tenure. Larger units were more common among owners (10,870 units): 90% of units had 3 or more bedrooms and 9% of units had 2 bedrooms. Conversely, of renter-occupied units (8,360 units) only 33% had 3 or more bedrooms, 31% had 2 bedrooms, 33% had 1 bedroom, and 3% had zero bedrooms.

In terms of affordability, a limited number of units are affordable to low income renter households: 5% at 30% HAMFI, about 13% at 50% HAMFI, and about 35% at 80% HAMFI. The situation is even more serious for owner households: (no data at 30% HAMFI), about 7% at 50% HAMFI, about 17% at 80% HAMFI, and 23% at 100% HAMFI.

Cost of Housing

When compared to housing costs in other parts of the country, the overall housing market in Cuyahoga County and Cleveland Heights has remained relatively affordable for the last several decades. During the Great Recession, rents remained stagnant and home values fluctuated substantially. Median home sale prices have stabilized and have increased gradually in Cleveland Heights from 2016 through 2019. No significant change is anticipated in the overall affordability of the housing market relative to home values or rent levels. The potential impact of the current coronavirus pandemic on real estate prices during the next several years is unclear.

Housing Condition

About 93% of the housing units in Cleveland Heights were built in 1979 or earlier, meaning that cyclical maintenance is an ongoing need. Only about 2% of the housing units experienced the situation of overcrowding, lack of complete kitchen facilities, or lack of complete plumbing facilities.

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

STRATEGIC PLAN

Goals and Programs

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

Improve, Maintain, and Expand Affordable Housing: provide programs for renters and owners, including down-payment assistance, home improvement, weatherization/energy efficiency, accessibility improvements, and correction of building code violations. Eligible areas will receive building code enforcement services. As a result of a local/state/national emergency or natural disaster, the City may improve neighborhood stability by assisting renters and/or owners who are at-risk of foreclosure, eviction, and/or utility termination to remain in their housing.

Revitalize Residential Neighborhoods: improve the physical condition, health, and safety of neighborhoods with projects such as improvements to rights-of-way, water and/or sewer lines, and/or public facilities. The City may also fund activities to remediate blighted conditions.

Provide Needed Public Services: focus on the elderly, frail elderly, persons with physical disabilities, persons with developmental disabilities, and low- and moderate-income families with children as a priority for housing assistance. The City will assist public service activities that include - but are not limited to - education, work, transportation, healthcare, housing, fair housing, healthy food access, and domestic violence. The City may support interrupted or at-risk governmental functions.

Increase Economic Opportunities: provide public infrastructure improvements to aid economic development; assist for-profit commercial enterprises with access to working capital, building rehabilitation and new construction activities designed to create or retain jobs; eliminate substandard or blighted building and neighborhood conditions.

3. Evaluation of past performance

The City of Cleveland Heights has programmed its Community Development Block Grant and HOME funds for activities that significantly address neighborhood and community issues and will continue to do so. For example, housing rehabilitation work eliminates significant health and safety deficiencies; the

downpayment assistance program strengthens neighborhoods and supports community property values by creating new homeowners; code enforcement activities over time have resulted in a decrease in the number of housing units with serious exterior violations; and the storefront renovation and commercial loan programs strengthen local businesses and retain/create jobs.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

During the development of the FY 2020-2024 Five-Year Consolidated Plan and FY 2020 Annual Action Plan, the City of Cleveland Heights utilized notices in a newspaper of general circulation, public meetings, and internet outreach to solicit public comment. The 30-day public comment period occurred during the coronavirus pandemic, when usual locations for printed copies of the documents such as City Hall and libraries were closed. Public notices and documents were posted on the City's website.

The City of Cleveland Heights has a Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC), which reviewed funding proposals from the local government and nonprofit organizations. In a series of public meetings, the CAC hosted presentations from the applicants and discussed the proposals. The CAC also hosted public presentations on the Five-Year Plan and discussed data trends, priorities, and goals. The CAC presented the FY 2020 Annual Action Plan funding recommendations, along with the Five-Year Plan, to Cleveland Heights City Council for their review and approval prior to the submission of the documents to HUD. For more specific details about the citizen participation process, please refer to section **MA-15 Citizen Participation**.

The City of Cleveland Heights is active throughout the year in monitoring its activity subrecipients and consulting with nonprofit organizations and public agencies to gain input and feedback. For more specific details about the consultation process, please refer to section **MA-10 Consultation**.

5. Summary of public comments

to be added

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

to be added

The Process

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

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

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

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
Lead Agency	CLEVELAND HEIGHTS	
CDBG Administrator	CLEVELAND HEIGHTS	Dept. of Planning & Development

Table 1– Responsible Agencies

Narrative

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

The Cuyahoga Housing Consortium

In 1991, the City of Cleveland Heights, City of Euclid, and the Cuyahoga County Department of Development—at that time representing the 43 communities of the Cuyahoga County Urban County—received HUD approval to form the Cuyahoga Housing Consortium. Over several years, the Cities of Lakewood and Parma received HUD approval to join the Consortium. With later community additions to the Cuyahoga County Urban County, in 2020 the Consortium represents about 840,000 persons in 55 communities, or two-thirds of all Cuyahoga County residents.

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

In addition to receiving HOME funds, the Consortium leverages the fact that 55 communities in Cuyahoga County work together for the Consolidated Plan process, which is an opportunity to ensure

broader planning and coordination on affordable housing issues within the county. The following CDBG entitlement communities are not members of the Consortium and file Consolidated Plan documents directly with HUD: Cleveland and East Cleveland.

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

- **Community Development Block Grant (CDBG).** These funds are used for a variety of community development, neighborhood revitalization, or economic development programs, with the intent of assisting low and moderate income people and improving deteriorated areas.
- **HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME).** These funds are used specifically for housing related projects, such as first-time homebuyer assistance or housing rehabilitation. The funds are received directly from HUD by the Cuyahoga Housing Consortium on behalf of its five partner jurisdictions, and Cuyahoga County is the lead administrative entity.
- **Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG).** Based upon HUD formulas, only Lakewood and the Cuyahoga County Urban County receive ESG funds directly from HUD. These funds are intended to assist persons and families who are homeless or at-risk of homelessness. The funds can be spent in any community in Cuyahoga County.
- **Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA).** In Northeast Ohio, only Cleveland receives HOPWA funds from HUD, and that city coordinates funding in Cuyahoga County and surrounding counties. The funds can be spent in any community in Cuyahoga County.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

Brian T. Iorio, City Planner, City of Cleveland Heights, Department of Planning and Development, 40 Severance Circle, Cleveland Heights, Ohio 44118; telephone 216-291-4878; email Blorio@clvhts.com

PR-10 Consultation - 91.100, 91.110, 91.200(b), 91.300(b), 91.215(l) and 91.315(l)

1. Introduction

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

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

- The Board of Cuyahoga County Alcohol, Drug Addiction & Mental Health Services (ADAMHS) provides housing related activities through a number of programs, such as the Housing for Persons on MAT (Medication-Assisted Treatment), funded through the Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (OhioMHAS)-State Opioid Response program. During 2018, of the total \$19.5 million spent by the Board related to addiction services, approximately \$1.9 million was spent on housing services.
- There are also persons released from physical health institutions that could be at-risk of homelessness, such as persons who have lost employment during their hospital stay, do not have sufficient savings to pay ongoing housing and housing-related costs during their hospital stay, and do not have a support network of other persons to assist them through this period. Social workers at physical health institutions have access to resources such as United Way of Greater Cleveland's 211/First Call For Help, an information clearinghouse staffed 24-hours-a-day to provide information on a variety of health, housing, and human service needs. In addition to United Way and its partner organizations, the Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services is also available to assist in an effort to prevent a homelessness situation from occurring.
- Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority police officers receive training to better handle social problems they confront, such as poverty, domestic violence, drug abuse, and child welfare. At the time of assistance, officers make referrals to mental health professionals. Counselors respond within 48 hours to schedule counseling, and an evaluation visit takes place within three days. The Police Assisted Referral (PAR) program is a partnership led by the Partnership for a Safer Cleveland and includes the CMHA Police Department, Case Western Reserve University's Begun Center on Violence Prevention Research and Education at the Mandel School of Applied Social Sciences, FrontLine, and Beech Brook.

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

Housing providers, and health and service agencies in Cuyahoga County have a 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 to develop permanent supportive housing and end chronic homelessness countywide. HFI moves chronically homeless persons into stable housing and links the person to comprehensive support services on-site. About 80% of residents remain in their apartments, with almost all engaged in services. The rate of emergency room visits and hospitalizations 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

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

Discharge Policies

State and local governments are required to have Discharge Coordination Policies and Protocols in place to ensure that a person being discharged from a publicly funded institution or system of care, such as health care facility, mental health care facility, foster care, youth facility, or correctional facility, 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, Department of Health and Human Services, addresses the needs of persons returning to Cuyahoga County from the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction. The Office funds agencies, programs, and entities working with individuals in jail, prison, or on community control, probation or parole. These entities serve currently incarcerated persons, persons under community control sanctions, juveniles, people formerly incarcerated, and others with a range of judicial backgrounds, including arrests. A client is someone returning to the community after a period of incarceration and experiencing significant barriers to reintegration, including employment, education, housing, or support services such as behavioral health and substance abuse treatment.

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

The City of Cleveland Heights is not a recipient of Emergency Solutions Grant funding.

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

Table 2– Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	Alcohol Drug Addiction & Mental Health Services Board of Cuyahoga County
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Services - Victims Health Agency Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Cuyahoga Housing Consortium members and the Continuum of Care have policy and program discussions with this agency on an ongoing basis to address the needs of county residents.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	City of Cleveland Heights - Housing Programs
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This City department and the City Department of Planning and Development have policy and program discussions on an ongoing basis to address the housing needs of Cleveland Heights residents.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	City of Cleveland Heights - Office on Aging
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons Other government - Local
	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?	This City office and the City Department of Planning and Development have policy and program discussions on an ongoing basis to address the needs of elderly Cleveland Heights residents.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Services - Victims Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Cuyahoga Housing Consortium members work with OHS staff, its Advisory Board, and committees on an ongoing basis to coordinate the needs of homeless and at-risk homeless county residents.
5	Agency/Group/Organization	Cuyahoga County Board of Developmental Disabilities
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Cuyahoga Housing Consortium and the Continuum of Care have policy and program discussions with this agency on an ongoing basis to address the needs of county residents.
6	Agency/Group/Organization	Cuyahoga County Board of Health
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Health Health Agency Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Lead-based Paint Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Cuyahoga Housing Consortium members have policy and program discussions with this agency on an ongoing basis to address the needs of county residents. Consortium members and this agency jointly plan, implement, and administer programs that are part of the countywide lead-based paint strategy.
7	Agency/Group/Organization	Cuyahoga County Department of Development
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Cuyahoga Housing Consortium members have policy and program discussions with this agency on an ongoing basis to address the needs of county residents. This agency is the lead entity for the Cuyahoga Housing Consortium for HOME funds. Consortium members partner with this agency on economic development projects.
8	Agency/Group/Organization	Cuyahoga County Department of Public Works
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-housing Community Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Cuyahoga Housing Consortium members have program discussions with this agency on an ongoing basis to address the infrastructure needs of county communities. Consortium members and this agency jointly plan and implement infrastructure projects that positively impact low- and moderate-income areas.

9	Agency/Group/Organization	Cuyahoga County Fiscal Office
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Cuyahoga Housing Consortium members have program discussions with this agency on an ongoing basis related to real estate data for county communities. Condition of housing data was obtained from this agency and analyzed as part of this plan.
10	Agency/Group/Organization	Cuyahoga County Land Reutilization Corporation
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Cuyahoga Housing Consortium members have policy and program discussions with this agency on an ongoing basis to address foreclosure and property disposition issues in county communities. Consortium members and this agency jointly plan and implement projects that impact low- and moderate-income areas, including acquisition, sale, demolition, and rehabilitation of buildings.
11	Agency/Group/Organization	Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	PHA
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Public Housing Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Cuyahoga Housing Consortium members have policy and program discussions with this agency on an ongoing basis to address the needs of county residents. In addition, on a regular basis this agency shares countywide program usage information with the member communities.
12	Agency/Group/Organization	FutureHeights
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Education Non-profit organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis 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 of Cleveland Heights and this organization have policy and program discussions on an ongoing basis concerning neighborhood revitalization and various community issues.
13	Agency/Group/Organization	Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Non-housing Community Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Cuyahoga Housing Consortium members have program discussions with this agency on an ongoing basis to address the current public transit system and needs of county communities, particularly the impact on low- and moderate-income areas.
14	Agency/Group/Organization	Heights Community Congress
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Service-Fair Housing Non-profit Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Fair Housing
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	As an organization providing fair housing services to the City of Cleveland Heights, the Department of Planning and Development and HCC have policy and program discussions on an ongoing basis to address housing issues in Cleveland Heights.
15	Agency/Group/Organization	Heights Hillcrest Chamber of Commerce
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Business and Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City of Cleveland Heights Department of Planning and Development and the Chamber of Commerce have policy and program discussions on an ongoing basis to address economic development issues. The City of Cleveland Heights is a member of the Board of Directors.
16	Agency/Group/Organization	Home Repair Resource Center
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Elderly Persons Non-profit Organization

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs 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 of Cleveland Heights and this organization have policy and program discussions on an ongoing basis to address the housing needs of Cleveland Heights residents and housing market issues in Cleveland Heights.
17	Agency/Group/Organization	Legal Aid Society of Cleveland
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Service-Fair Housing Non-profit organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Fair Housing
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	As an organization providing fair housing services to the City of Cleveland Heights, the Department of Planning and Development has policy and program discussions with this organization on an ongoing basis to address housing issues.
18	Agency/Group/Organization	Maximum Accessible Housing of Ohio
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Persons with Disabilities Service-Fair Housing Non-profit organization
	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?	Some Cuyahoga Housing Consortium members have policy discussions with this agency on addressing the needs of county residents.
19	Agency/Group/Organization	Northeast Ohio Areawide Coordinating Agency
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional organization Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-housing Community Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Cuyahoga Housing Consortium members have policy and program discussions with this agency on an ongoing basis to address the infrastructure and transit needs of county communities. Consortium members and this agency jointly plan and implement infrastructure projects that positively impact low- and moderate-income areas. All five Consortium jurisdictions have seats on the NOACA Board of Directors.

20	Agency/Group/Organization	Northeast Ohio First Suburbs Consortium
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional organization Planning organization Non-profit Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The nineteen community members of this Council of Governments work to maintain and revitalize their mature, developed communities and raise public and political awareness of the problem and inequities associated with urban sprawl and urban disinvestment. Cuyahoga County has policy and program discussions with this organization on an ongoing basis to address housing and other community needs. The four suburban members of the Cuyahoga Housing Consortium (Cleveland Heights, Euclid, Lakewood, and Parma) are members of the organization.
21	Agency/Group/Organization	Northeast Ohio Regional Sewer District
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-housing Community Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Cuyahoga Housing Consortium members have policy and program discussions with this agency on an ongoing basis to address sewer infrastructure needs of county communities. Consortium members and this agency jointly plan and implement infrastructure projects that positively impact low- and moderate-income areas. Note: Euclid and Lakewood manage their own sewer infrastructure.
22	Agency/Group/Organization	Parma Public Housing Agency
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	PHA
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Public Housing Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Cuyahoga Housing Consortium members have policy and program discussions with this agency on an ongoing basis to address the needs of county residents. In addition, this agency makes available countywide program usage information.

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

All Agency Types were consulted.

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

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care	Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Continuum of Care	The Consolidated Plan Strategic Plan goals support the goals of the Continuum of Care (CoC). The Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services (OHS) serves all 59 communities in Cuyahoga County and coordinates the CoC, an extensive network of public, private, and non-profit agencies that facilitate and/or provide, either directly or indirectly, assisted housing, health services, and/or social services to persons in Cuyahoga County who are chronically homeless, homeless, or are at-risk of homelessness. Blue Print for Change and Cuyahoga County Health and Human Services Annual Overview.
Economic Development Plan	Cuyahoga County	This plan, updated annually by Cuyahoga County government, focuses on the areas of innovation, investment, collaboration, and education as themes for County economic development decisions. Although primarily intended to be implemented with funds other than dollars provided by HUD, the Plan emphasizes that investments should create high-quality, well-connected places, ensure access to and preparation for jobs and careers, and accelerate business growth. The Consolidated Plan Strategic Plan goals, using HUD funds, reinforce these investment objectives of the Cuyahoga County Economic Development Plan. https://www.cuyahogacounty.us/docs/default-source/development/economicdevelopmentplan.pdf

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Cuyahoga County Housing Plan	Cuyahoga County	<p>When County Executive Armond Budish took office he saw the need for a countywide plan to curb negative housing trends and keep positive trends growing. The goal is to make Cuyahoga County one of the most desired places to live in the country. The Cuyahoga County Housing Plan was developed in coordination with countywide stakeholders from 2015-2017. The plan identified six primary objectives that need to be addressed to improve housing conditions and values.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Access to Capital 2. Tax Collection and Delinquency 3. Housing Insecurity 4. Special Populations 5. Fair Housing 6. Confidence in the Housing Market <p>In February 2019, Cuyahoga Council passed legislation to create the Cuyahoga County Housing Program. A feature of this program is to support home repair and low-dollar mortgages starting in 2020 using \$1 million of revenue from casino taxes. The programming will be designed to complement strategies in the 2020-2024 Consolidated plan including expanding the capacity of local counseling agencies to support low-income homeowners, new tools for first mortgage lending that could lever the current down payment assistance programming ,and expanding the homeowner repair programs that currently exist.</p>
Rebuilding as One: A Common Sense Approach to Housing	Northeast Ohio First Suburbs Consortium	<p>This 2013 report outlines issues and strategies to address housing issues, particularly in the Cuyahoga County suburbs that geographically form the first ring of development beyond Cleveland. Building on the Cuyahoga County Economic Development Plan goal of creating high-quality, well-connected places that provide our residents with great communities to live, work, and play, the report emphasizes strategies focusing on the four policy areas of preserving older housing stock, reducing vacancy and blight, tax base strengthening, and promoting stability. The Consolidated Plan Strategic Plan goals focus significant housing funds on investment in existing housing through rehabilitation and homebuyer programs plus code enforcement, which reinforce the strategies of the Rebuilding as One report.</p> <p>http://nebula.wsimg.com/dcb273f93355b0f0d3ee06c9cd4429ee?AccessKeyId=09E1CA301C4A0B66503D&disposition=0&alloworigin=1</p>

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
Cleveland Heights Master Plan	City of Cleveland Heights	A Master Plan outlines a community's vision for the future and then describes specific action steps that can be undertaken to accomplish them. A Master Plan allows the city to assess whether policies and actions currently undertaken are addressing needs and accomplishing long-term goals. Completed in 2017, the document is organized through a community vision through the topics of Vibrant Neighborhoods, Complete Transportation Network, Environmental Sustainability, Business Friendly, Strong Business Districts, High-Quality Infrastructure, Hub for Arts and Culture, Diverse and Open Community, Safe and Engaged Community, and Healthy Community. https://www.clevelandheights.com/234/Master-Plan

Table 3– Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

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

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

- Cuyahoga County government, on behalf of the 51-member Cuyahoga County Urban County, entered into agreements with the Cities of Cleveland Heights, Euclid, Lakewood, and Parma to jointly participate in HOME Investment Partnerships Program funding. The joint funding process creating the Cuyahoga Housing Consortium began with FY 1993 federal funds and has provided an opportunity for better coordination of housing program delivery by CDBG entitlement communities, such as rehabilitation work and homebuyer programs. The Consortium has also coordinated on other issues, such as successfully obtaining federal grants to address lead-based paint issues in older homes.
- All seven communities in Cuyahoga County that receive CDBG entitlement funding (Cuyahoga County on behalf of 51 Urban County member suburbs, Cleveland, Cleveland Heights, East Cleveland, Euclid, Lakewood, and Parma) have jointly participated in ongoing coordinated Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice studies and updates. From 2011-2013, all seven Cuyahoga County entitlements participated in a broader, twelve-county, regional fair housing equity study carried out under a HUD Sustainable Communities grant. The regional study, completed in 2013 and extended to add specific local impediments in 2014, was recognized in 2012 by HUD's Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity as an appropriate method to update each jurisdiction's existing Analysis of Impediments.
- The City of Cleveland and Cuyahoga County, through the Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services, coordinate homeless prevention and homeless recovery funding and programming countywide. This collaboration includes development of a single countywide homeless prevention strategy, implemented by a single Continuum of Care process that brings Shelter Plus Care and Supportive Housing program funding into the county. Likewise, Emergency Shelter Grant and stimulus-era Homeless Prevention and Rapid Rehousing funds were and are managed on a countywide basis. Homeless prevention and recovery activities are available countywide; they benefit Consortium jurisdiction residents when the need arises.
- Cuyahoga County, City of Cleveland, Cleveland Metropolitan Housing Authority and the Cuyahoga County Land Reutilization Corporation (Land Bank) completed work under a Neighborhood Stabilization Program 2 funding award from HUD. This funding had a significant positive impact by reducing the number of vacant housing units, converting vacant and foreclosed homes and apartment buildings to decent, safe, affordable housing, and maintaining support for a strong vacant property prevention and mitigation system throughout Cuyahoga County.
- The Cuyahoga County Department of Development regularly coordinates specific economic development projects that involve a business and host community, along with partners such as

the Cleveland-Cuyahoga County Port Authority and the State of Ohio. Also, local communities within Cuyahoga County, including the Cuyahoga County Urban County, prepare joint funding applications and work cooperatively on projects with the State of Ohio.

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

Narrative

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

- As a method to ameliorate barriers to affordable housing, Cuyahoga Urban County member communities and Cuyahoga Housing Consortium partner communities work with the Cuyahoga County Fiscal Office on foreclosure of tax delinquent vacant land. Communities also work with the Cuyahoga County Land Reutilization Corporation to address tax delinquent properties. The CCLRC has the ability to resolve title issues, foreclose on a property, and make a decision concerning rehabilitation or demolition. Vacant properties in CCLRC possession are also held for redevelopment.
- The continued strength of first ring suburbs is key to maintaining the quality of life in the county. These suburbs are either members of the Cuyahoga County Urban County or are CDBG entitlement cities. When projects are presented that benefit the objectives of HUD funding, the Cuyahoga County Urban County's federal resources may be used in the financing of projects in other entitlement communities.
- The Cuyahoga Urban County member communities and Cuyahoga Housing Consortium partner communities can coordinate on economic development strategies and projects with local chambers of commerce, nonprofit business development groups, the Greater Cleveland Partnership, and Team NEO.
- Cuyahoga County has taken the lead and worked cooperatively with the City of Cleveland and the Northeast Ohio First Suburbs Consortium (Council of Governments), to successfully obtain funding from the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency to identify contamination on properties scheduled for redevelopment that are located throughout the county.
- At the regional level, the Fund for Our Economic Future is an alliance of funders working to improve the ability of Northeast Ohio to compete in the global economy by working with a network of economic development organizations and initiatives to create and retain jobs, increase payrolls and attract capital to the region. The Fund's members include private, community and corporate foundations, businesses, health care systems, higher education institutions, government, business and civic associations, and individuals.
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PR-15 Citizen Participation - 91.105, 91.115, 91.200(c) and 91.300(c)

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

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

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

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

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

Table 4 shows the public comment process undertaken by Cleveland Heights. The two public meetings were publicized in a newspaper of general circulation within the community. Citizens were invited to provide comments via telephone, mail, or email. During the 30-day public comment period, copies of the Five-Year Consolidated Plan document were available in public places, such as government offices and libraries. If the capacity existed, jurisdictions also posted the document on their City website and provided a link for comment submission.

All public meetings were held on weekday evenings or weekdays during the day. All jurisdictions linked the public meetings for the Five-Year Consolidated Plan and the FY 2020 Annual Plan, which provided continuity for discussing both short-term and long-term timeframes. Also, jurisdictions with a Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC) coupled the public meetings for the Five-Year Consolidated Plan to the public

meetings of their CAC, which were in the process of receiving presentations from organizations and making funding recommendations for the FY 2020 Annual Plan.

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 was listed and discussed as a separate agenda item. The discussions included presentations of background information, data, and priorities, and time was allotted for audience questions.

The staffs of Consortium jurisdictions provide technical assistance to groups developing proposals for funding assistance under the Consolidated Plan. Offers of technical assistance are included as part of application materials, published notices, and/or made verbally during group meetings. Staffs also provide their contact information on their respective websites. Technical assistance, on a one-on-one basis, often includes explanations concerning programs, potential projects, application procedures, or application content.

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
1	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/broad community	The City published a public notice in the Sun Press on August 1, 2019 describing the Consolidated Plan and proposed Annual Action Plan, listing the pair of first public hearing dates, and inviting citizen review and comment.	not applicable	not applicable
2	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	FY 2020-24 Five-Year Consolidated Plan and FY 2020 Annual Action Plan August 6, 2019 Citizens Advisory Committee Cleveland Heights City Hall 7:00 PM	Only informational questions were received at the public meeting.	not applicable
3	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	FY 2020-24 Five-Year Consolidated Plan and FY 2020 Annual Action Plan August 13, 2019 Citizens Advisory Committee Cleveland Heights City Hall 7:00 PM	Only informational questions were received at the public meeting.	not applicable
5	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/broad community	The City published a public notice in the Sun Press on April 2, 2020 describing the Consolidated Plan and proposed Annual Action Plan, listing the second public hearing date, announcing the start of the 30-day public comment period, and inviting citizen review and comment.	not applicable	not applicable

Table 4– Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

Located in northeast Cuyahoga County, just east of Cleveland, and encompassing an area of 8.11 square miles of land, Cleveland Heights, Ohio is a community of 45,390 persons, 19,235 households, and 21,805 housing units. An assessment of the needs of the residents of Cleveland Heights shows that low incomes, poverty, unemployment/underemployment, housing condition, and affordability have had a negative effect on housing stability for some of the City's residents.

According to the 2011-15 American Community Survey and HUD mandated tables, Cleveland Heights lost about 2% of its population and 1% its households since 2009 (**NA-Table 5**). While total housing units decreased by 1% since 2009, about 12% (2,575 units) were other vacant (not for sale or rent) by 2011-15. Of all occupied housing units, 10,870 units (57%) were owner-occupied and 8,360 units (43%) were renter-occupied (**MA-Table 32, NA-Maps-Owner-and Renter-Occupied Housing**). The median income, at \$53,014, increased by 8% since 2009, while poverty citywide also increased (18% in 2009 to 19% in 2011-15) and varied by Census Tract (**NA-Table 5, 2005-09 and 2011-15 ACS, NA-Maps-Median Household Income and Poverty Rate**). Unemployment, at 8.86% citywide, varied by Census Tract (**MA-Table 46, NA-Map-Percent Unemployment**).

NA-Table 6 shows that 42% of all households have incomes that are 80% or less of the HUD Area Median Family Income (HAMFI), which is currently \$73,700 for the Cleveland-Elyria, OH MSA. The percentages of all households whose incomes were 80% or less of the HAMFI varied depending on household type and Census Tract (**NA-Table 6, NA-Maps-ELI, LI, and MI Households**). Of the 6,760 small family households, 28% (1,920 households) had incomes that were 80% or less. Of the 6,104 households containing at least one elderly person 62 years or older, 41% (2,494 households) had incomes that were 80% or less. Of the 1,350 large family households, 51% (690 households) had incomes that were 80% or less. Of the 2,359 households with one or more children six years or younger, 50% (1,184 households) had incomes that were 80% or less.

HUD considers cost burden (housing affordability), substandard housing condition, and overcrowding to be serious housing problems (**NA-Maps-Households with Any of 4 Housing Problems, ELI, LI, and MI Households**). At least to some degree, all of these housing issues occur in Cleveland Heights, with cost burden being the most prevalent housing problem, particularly among low-income households. Median rent, at \$750 and median housing value, at \$128,400, while more affordable when compared to the county medians, still pose a financial burden for households with lower incomes (**MA-Table 33**). **NA-Maps-Median Home Value and Median Contract Rent** show that rents and housing values vary by Census Tract. **NA-Map-Change in Median Rent** shows the effects of cost burden and housing affordability issues.

Cost burden (spending more than 30% of income for housing) and severe cost burden (spending more than 50% of income for housing) is illustrated in **NA-Table 7, NA-Maps-Cost Burden, ELI, LI, and MI Households with Severe Cost Burden**. As shown, 2,345 households (1,475 renters and 870 owners) had a cost burden of >30% and 3,039 households (1,754 renters and 1,285 owners) had a cost burden of >50%. Of the households with a cost burden of >30%, 1,985 households (1,365 renters and 620 owners) had incomes that were 80% or less of the HAMFI. Of the households with a cost burden of >50%, 2,975 households (1,750 renters and 1,225 owners) had incomes that were 80% or less. Small family households, the elderly, and other households with incomes that were 80% or less of the HAMFI experienced the greatest cost burden (**NA-Tables 9 and 10**). If transportation costs were taken into consideration, the effects of cost burden would be even more pronounced.

Substandard housing, where the unit lacked complete plumbing or kitchen facilities, was uncommon, affecting a total of 319 households, most of whom were renters (**NA-Table 7, NA-Maps-ELI, LI, and MI Households with Substandard Housing**). About 91% (290 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 can be an indicator of condition. As shown in **MA-Table 38**, 93% of the housing stock was built before 1980 and 68% was built before 1950. These homes are now at least 40 years old, requiring systems replacement and a significant rehabilitation investment. The year units were built in Cleveland Heights varies by Census Tract (**NA-Maps-Percent Rental Housing Built Before 1949 and 1980**).

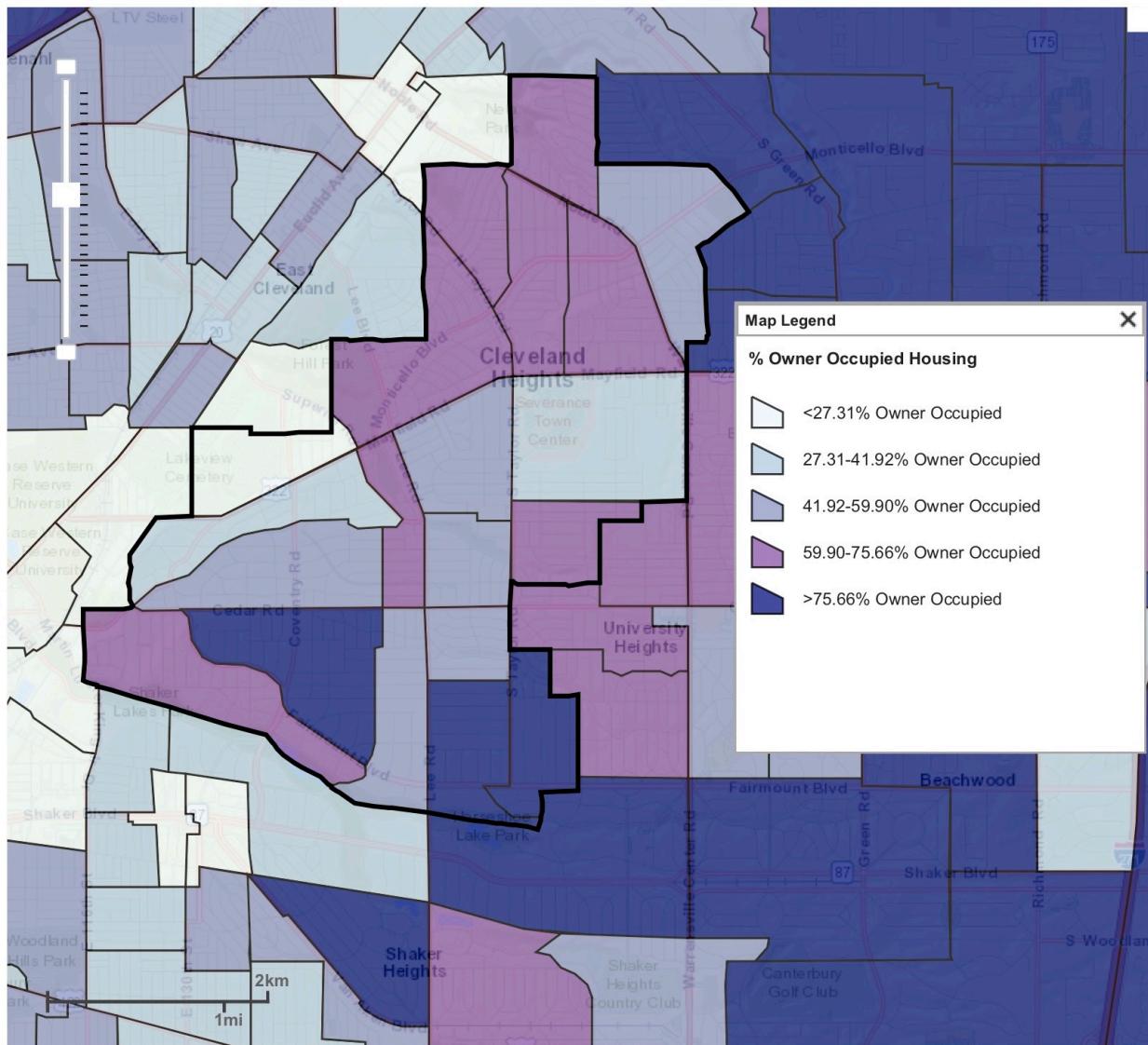
NA-Tables 7 and 11, NA-Maps-ELI, LI, and MI Overcrowded Housing show that very few households experienced overcrowding (1.01 -1.5 people per room), but of the 100 households that did, all were renters with incomes that were 80% or less of the HAMFI. There were 24 renter households that experienced severe overcrowding (>1.51 people per room). Fourteen households had incomes that were 80% or less of the HAMFI and ten households had incomes that were above 80% of the HAMFI. About two-thirds of the households experiencing overcrowding were single-family households, while the other one-third were multiple, unrelated households. All were renters.

The only categories where a disproportionate need by a minority racial or ethnic group with one or more of four housing problems was found was 1,310 Black or African American/15 American Indian, Alaska Native households in the 0%-30% of AMI category, 80 Asian/20 Hispanic households in the 30%-50% of AMI category, and 810 Black or African American households in the 50%-80% of AMI category.

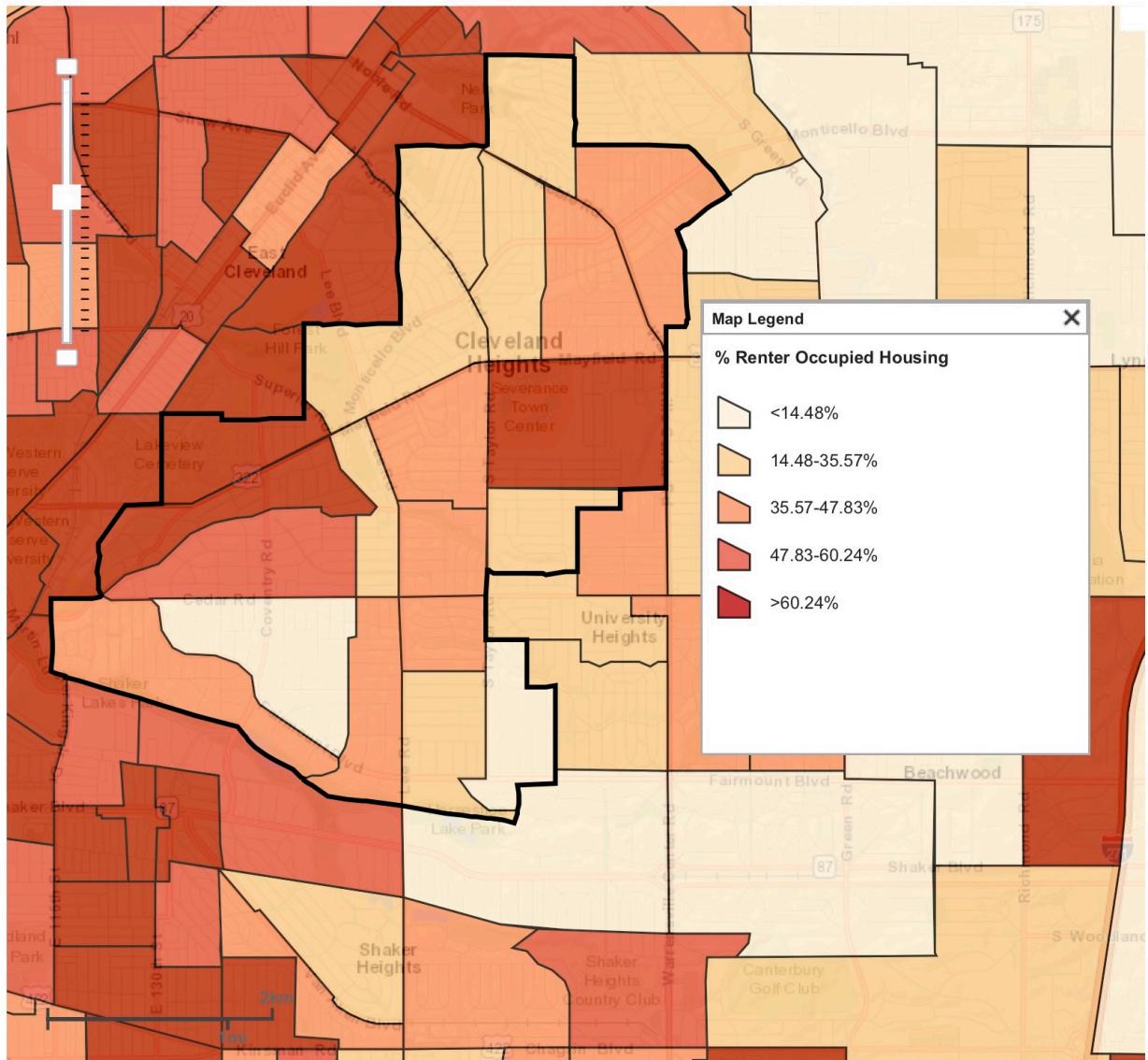
Extremely low-income families, the elderly, and the disabled living in Cleveland Heights, turn to the Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority (Cuyahoga MHA) or the Parma Public Housing Agency (Parma PHA) for public housing. Almost all of the public housing developments in Cuyahoga County are in the City of Cleveland, which is not part of the Cuyahoga Housing Consortium jurisdictions. Cuyahoga MHA and Parma PHA have maintenance and improvement plans for their facilities, and allocate funds on an ongoing basis to accomplish those tasks. No rental units in the public housing inventory are expected to be lost due to events such as demolition or conversion to homeownership.

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

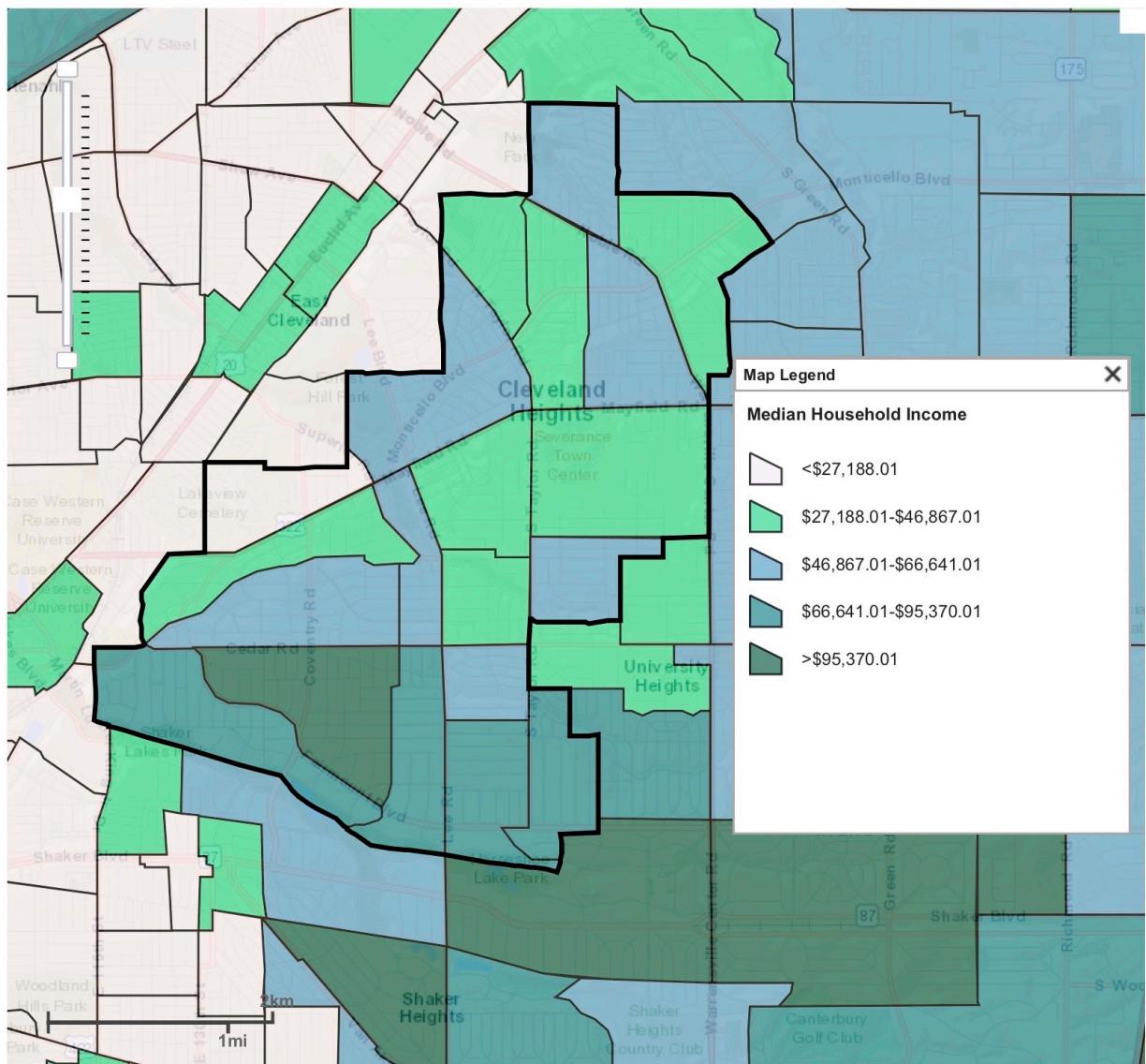
In Cuyahoga County, the extensive network of public, private, and non-profit agencies that comprise or coordinate with the Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Continuum of Care (CoC), which is managed by the Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services, work in concert to meet the needs of homeless individuals and families, actively promoting an approach that focuses on preventing and ending homelessness and rapidly returning persons who have become homeless to housing. 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.



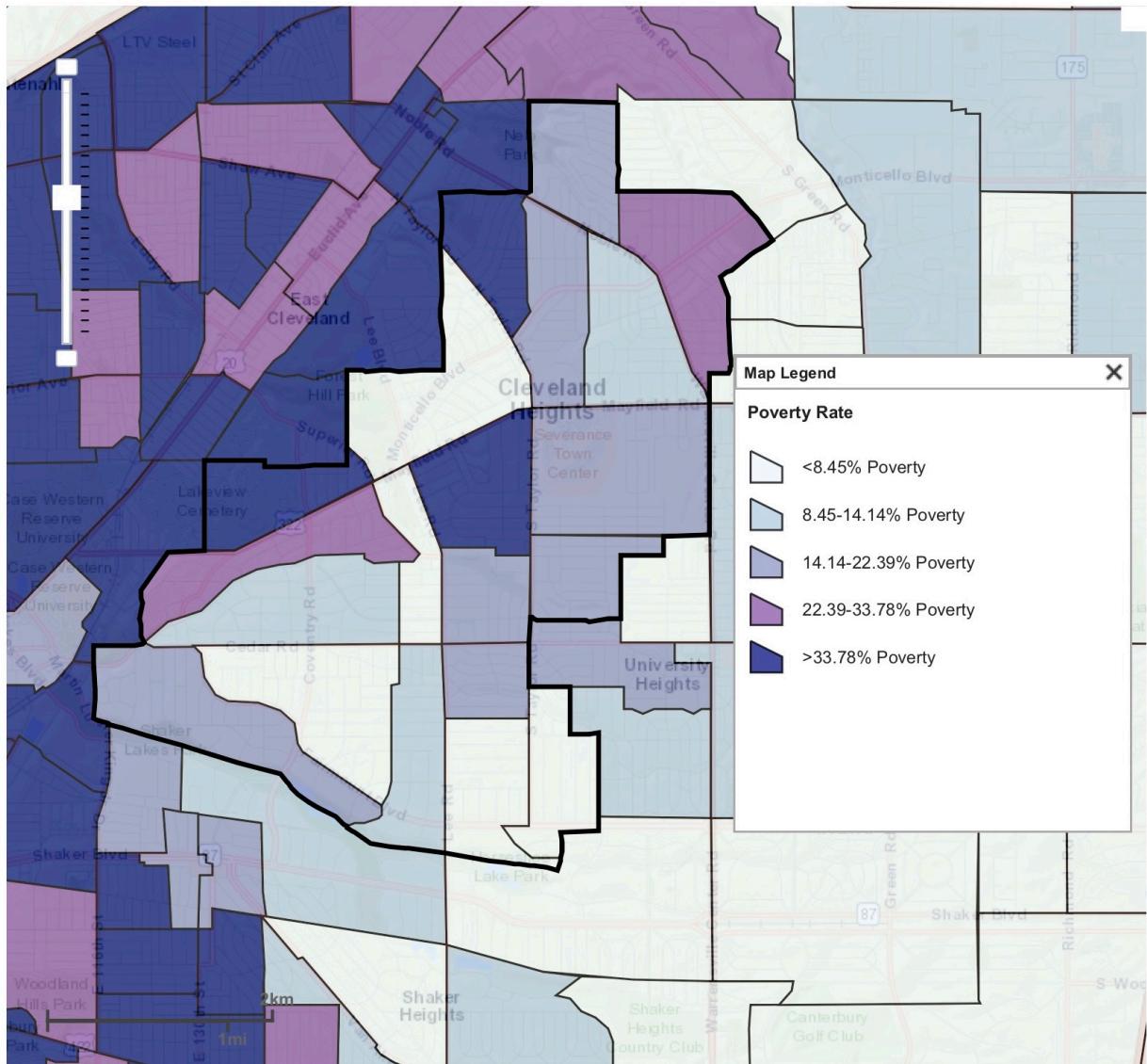
Map 1 - Owner-Occupied Housing Units, Cleveland Heights, Ohio

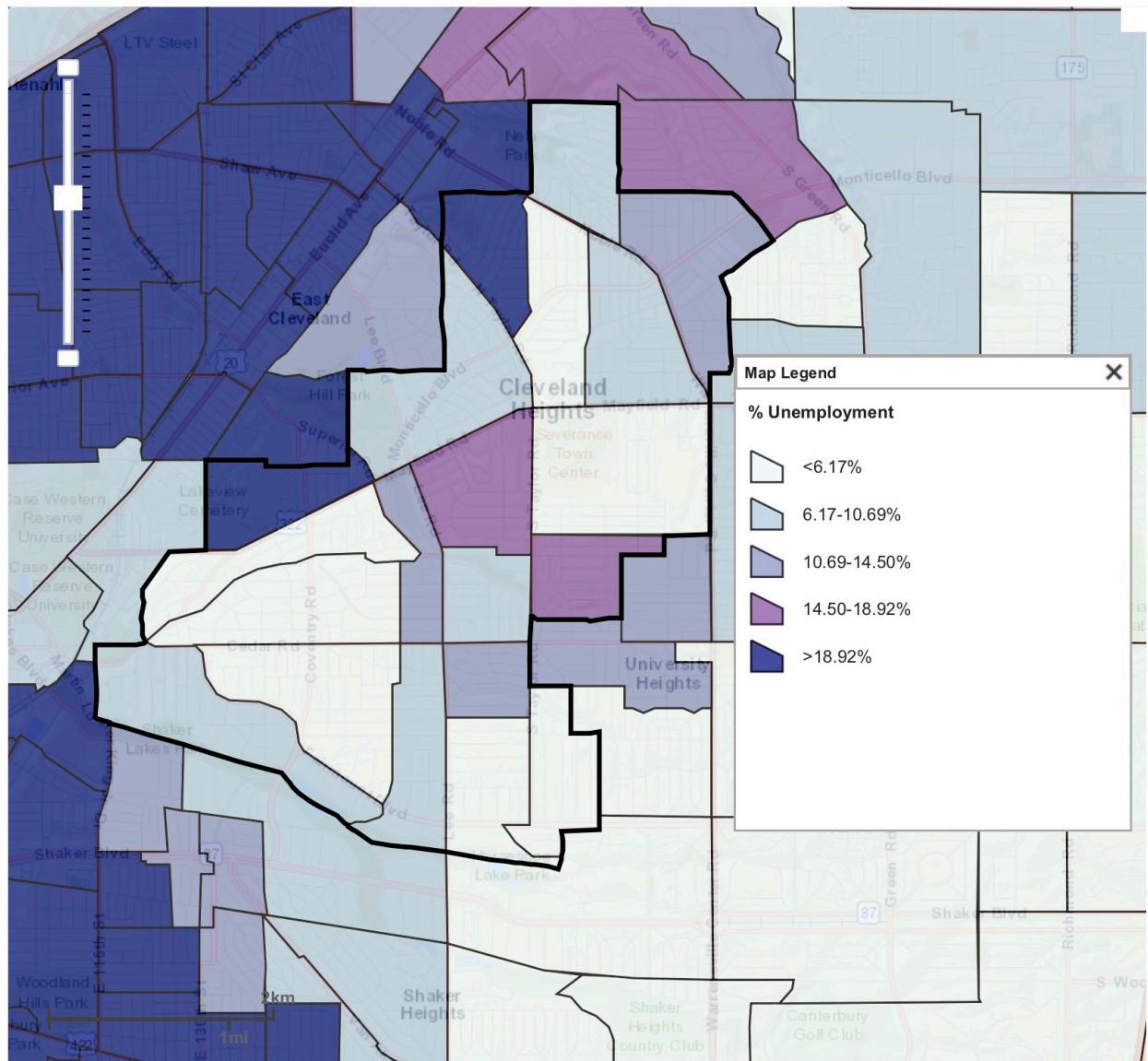


Map 2 - Renter-Occupied Housing Units, Cleveland Heights, Ohio

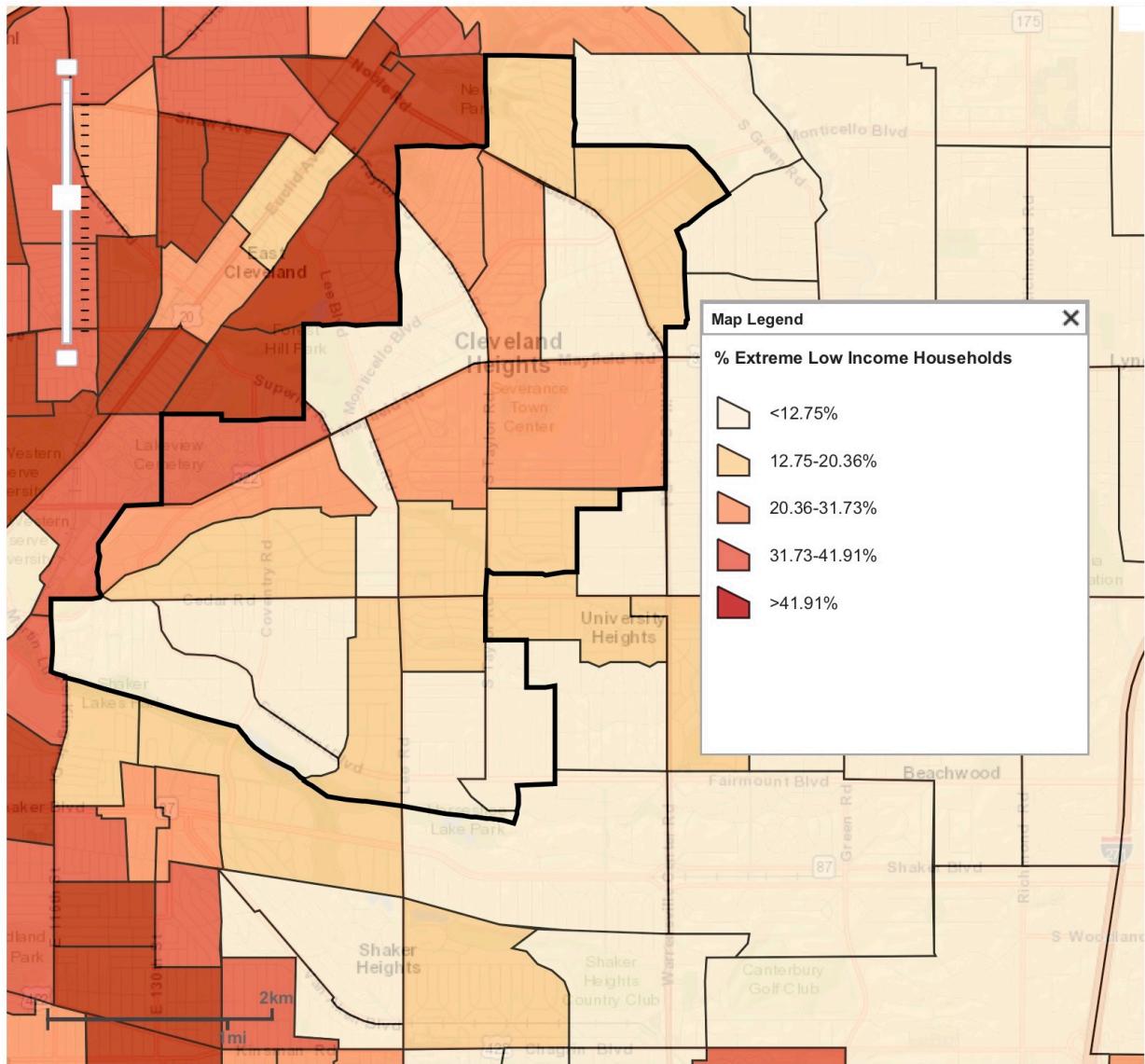


Map 3 - Median Household Income, Cleveland Heights, Ohio

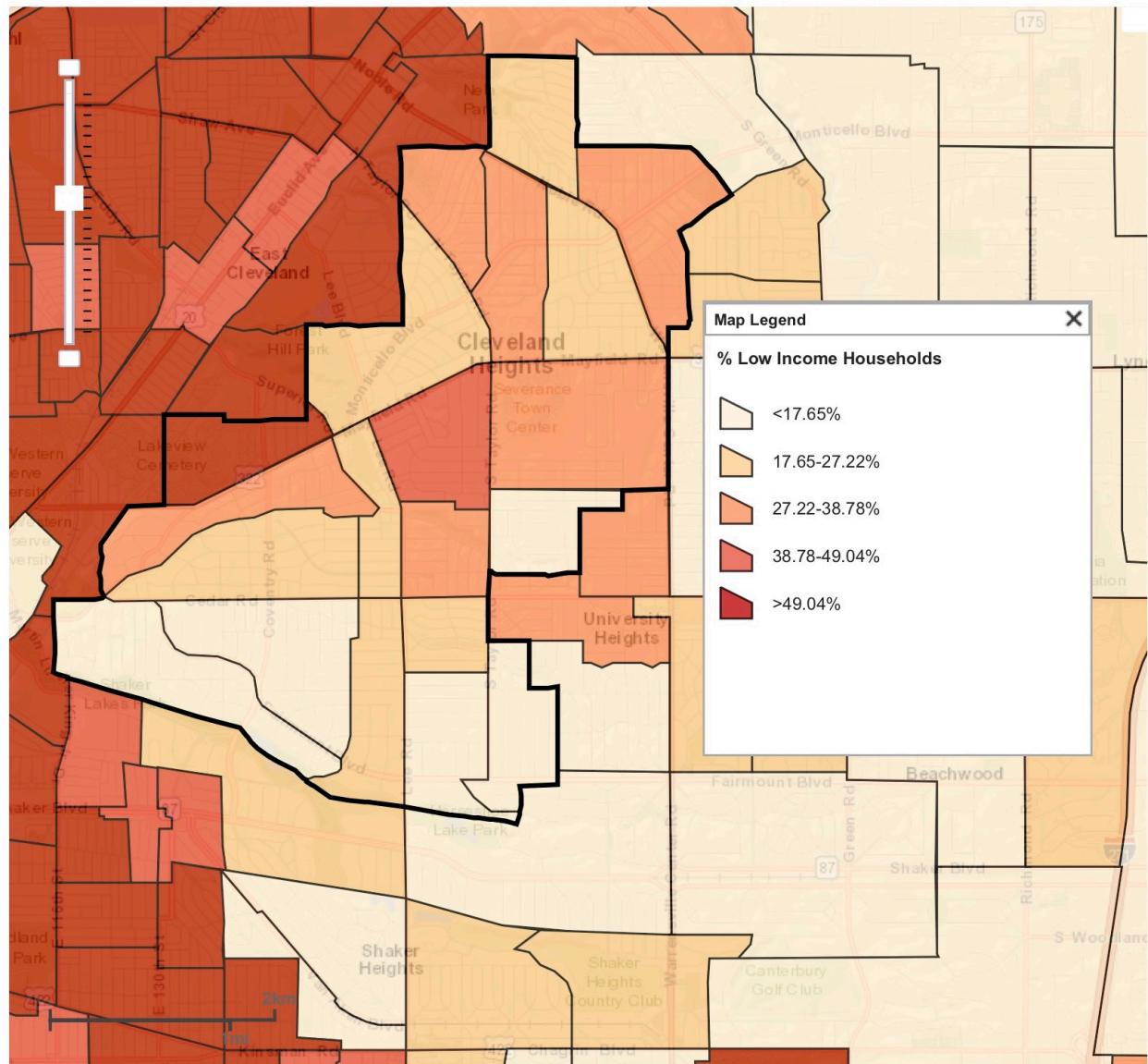




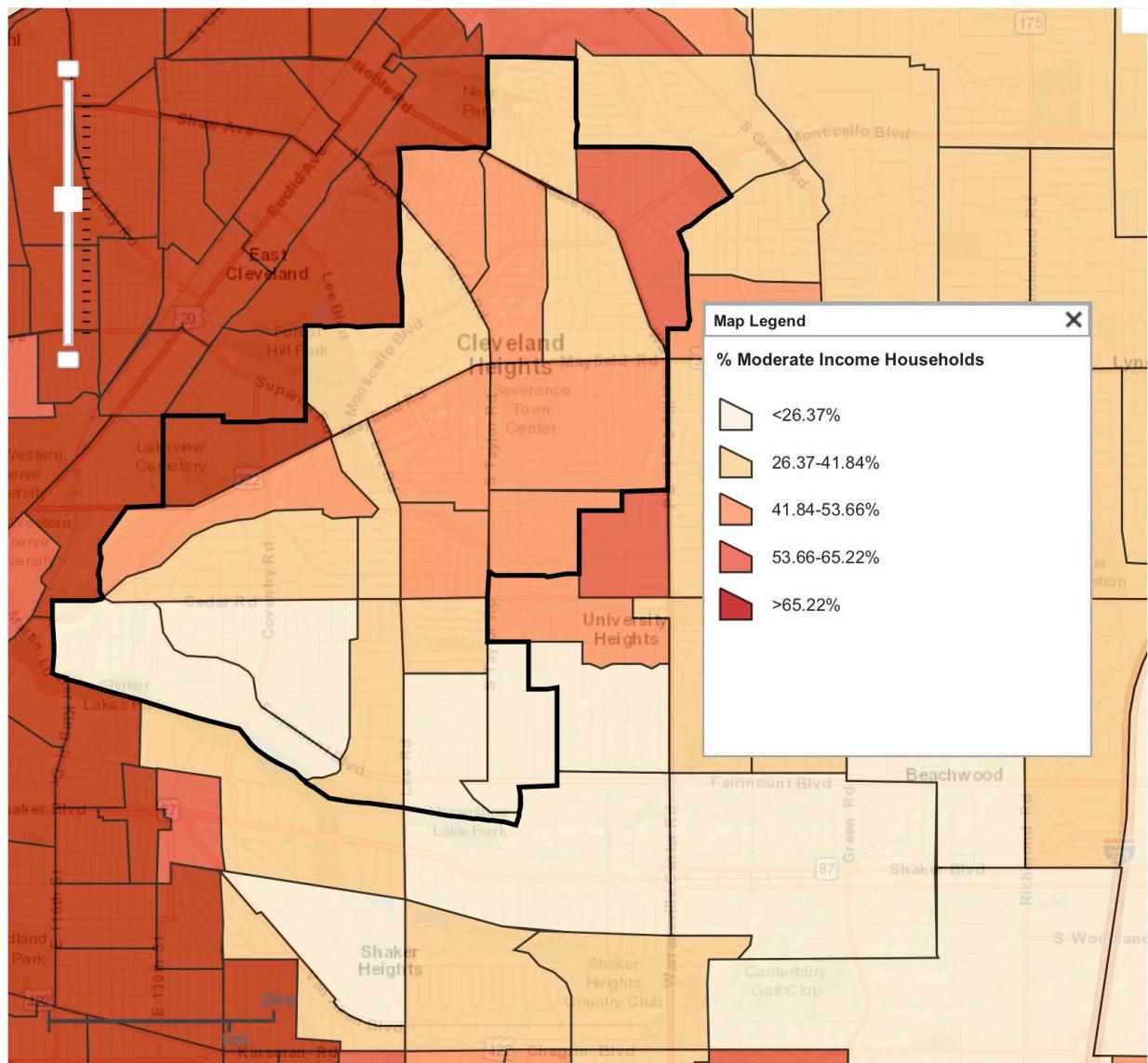
Map 5 - Percent Unemployment, Cleveland Heights, Ohio



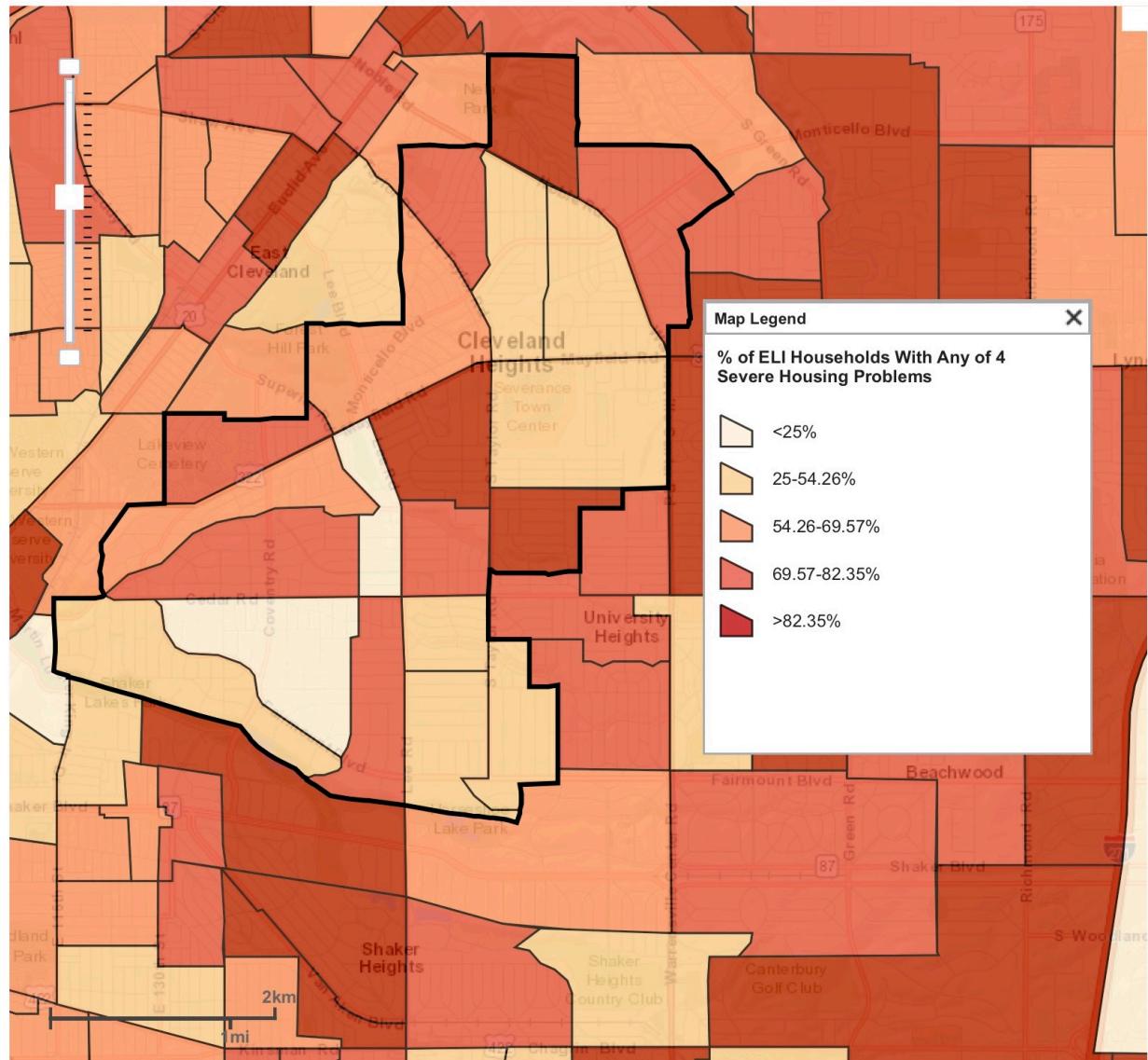
Map 6 - Extremely Low Income Households, Cleveland Heights, Ohio



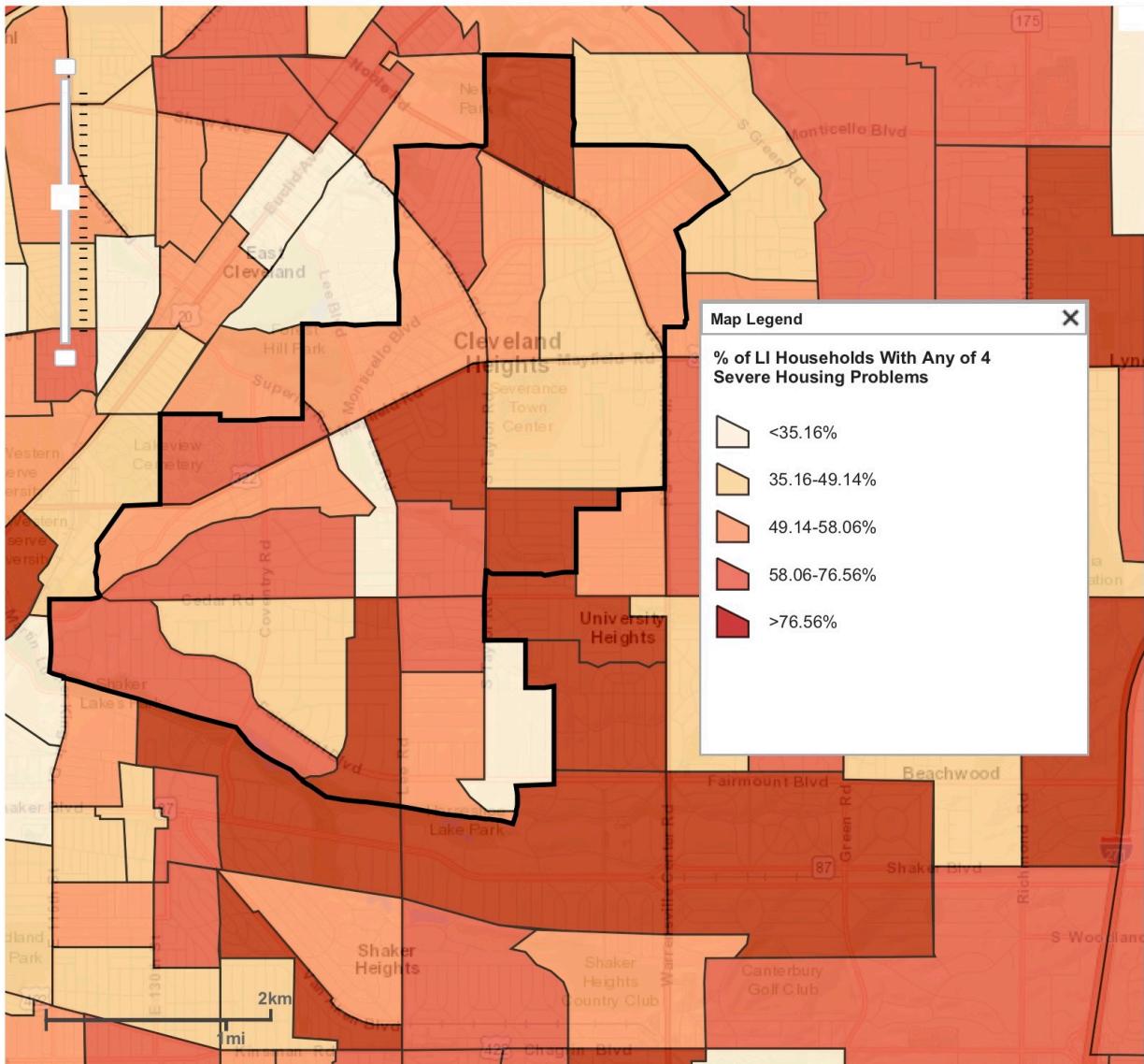
Map 7 - Low Income Households, Cleveland Heights, Ohio



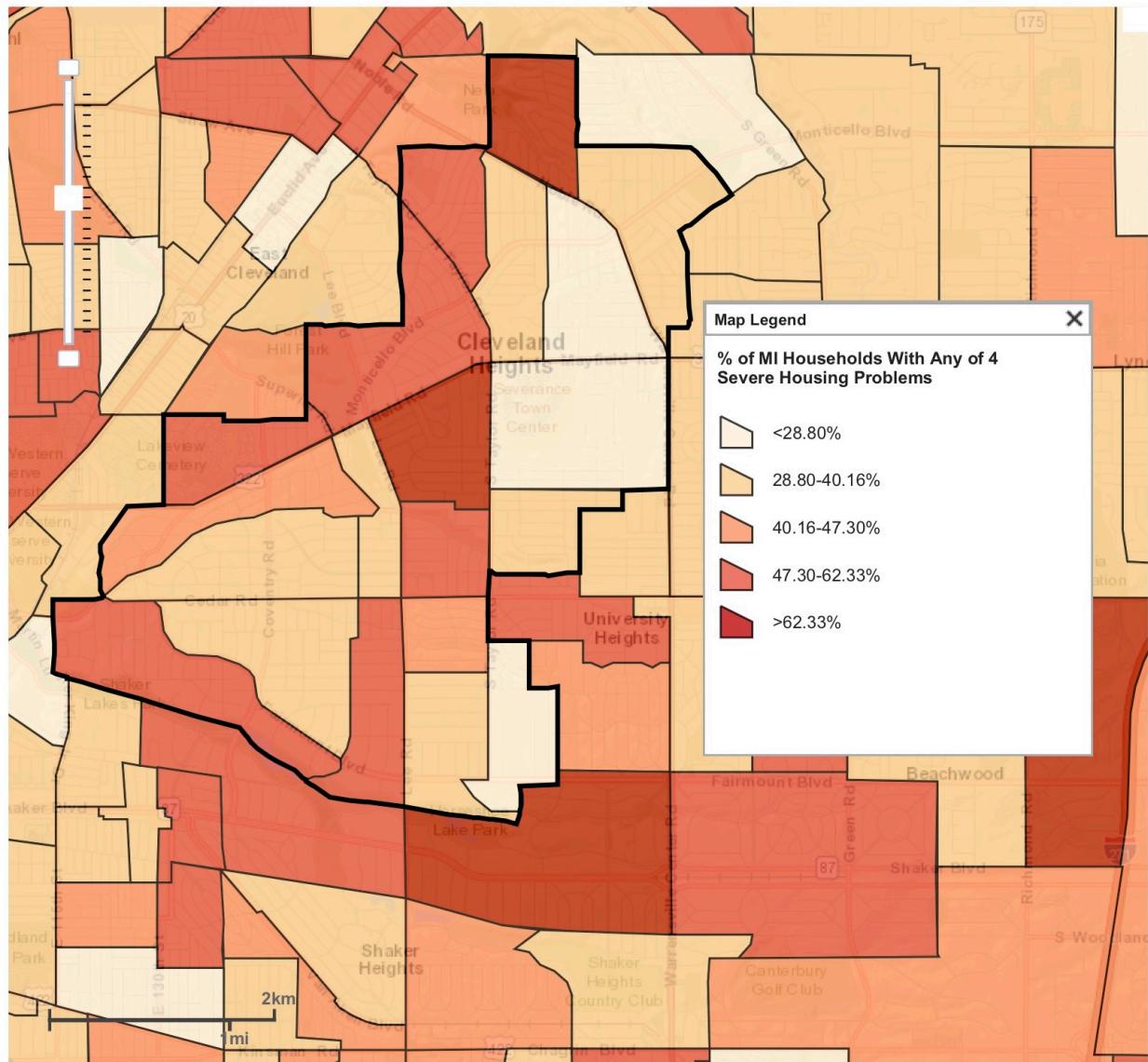
Map 8 - Moderate Income Households, Cleveland Heights, Ohio



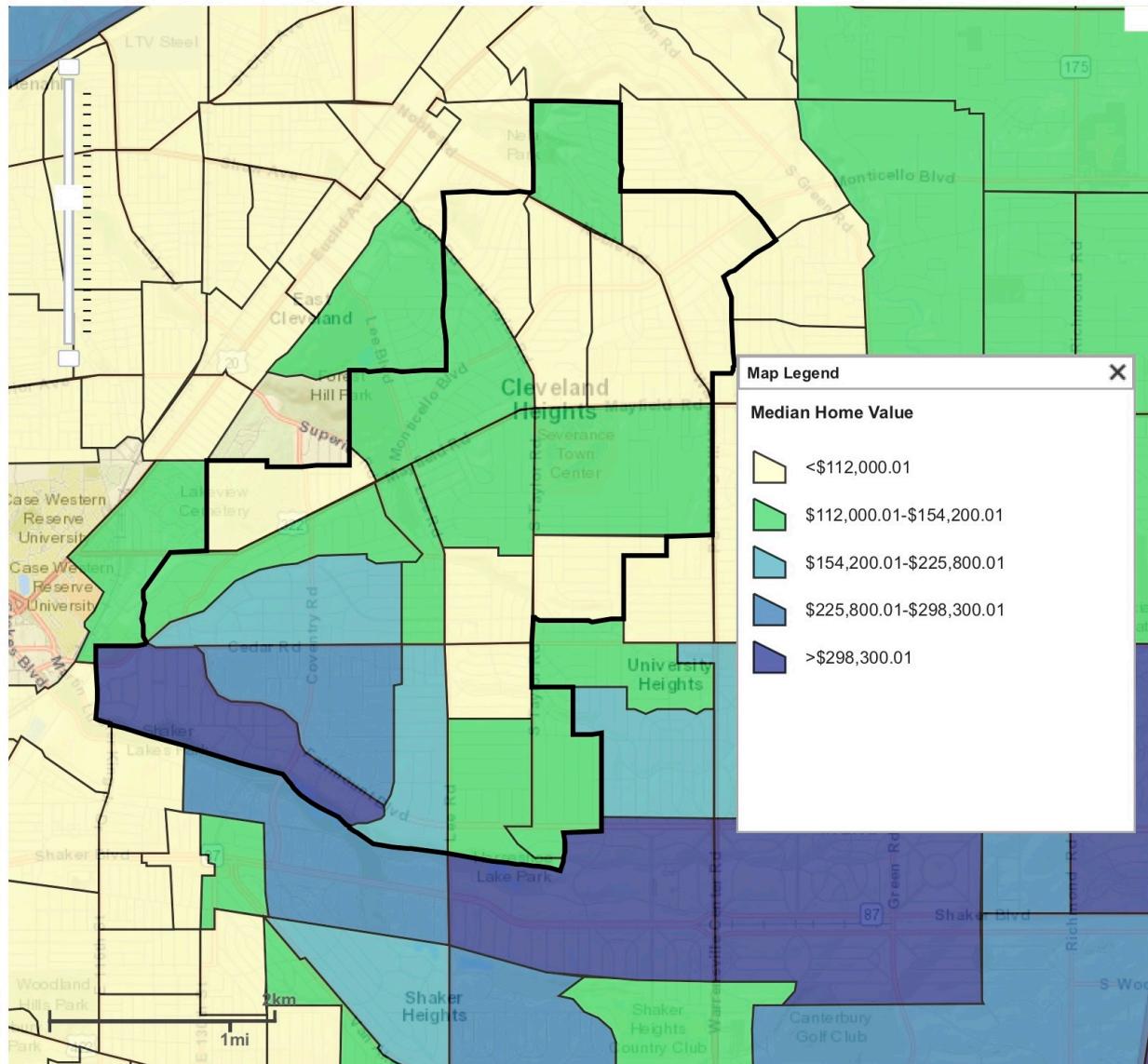
Map 9 -ELI HH with Any of 4 Housing Problems, Cleveland Heights, Ohio



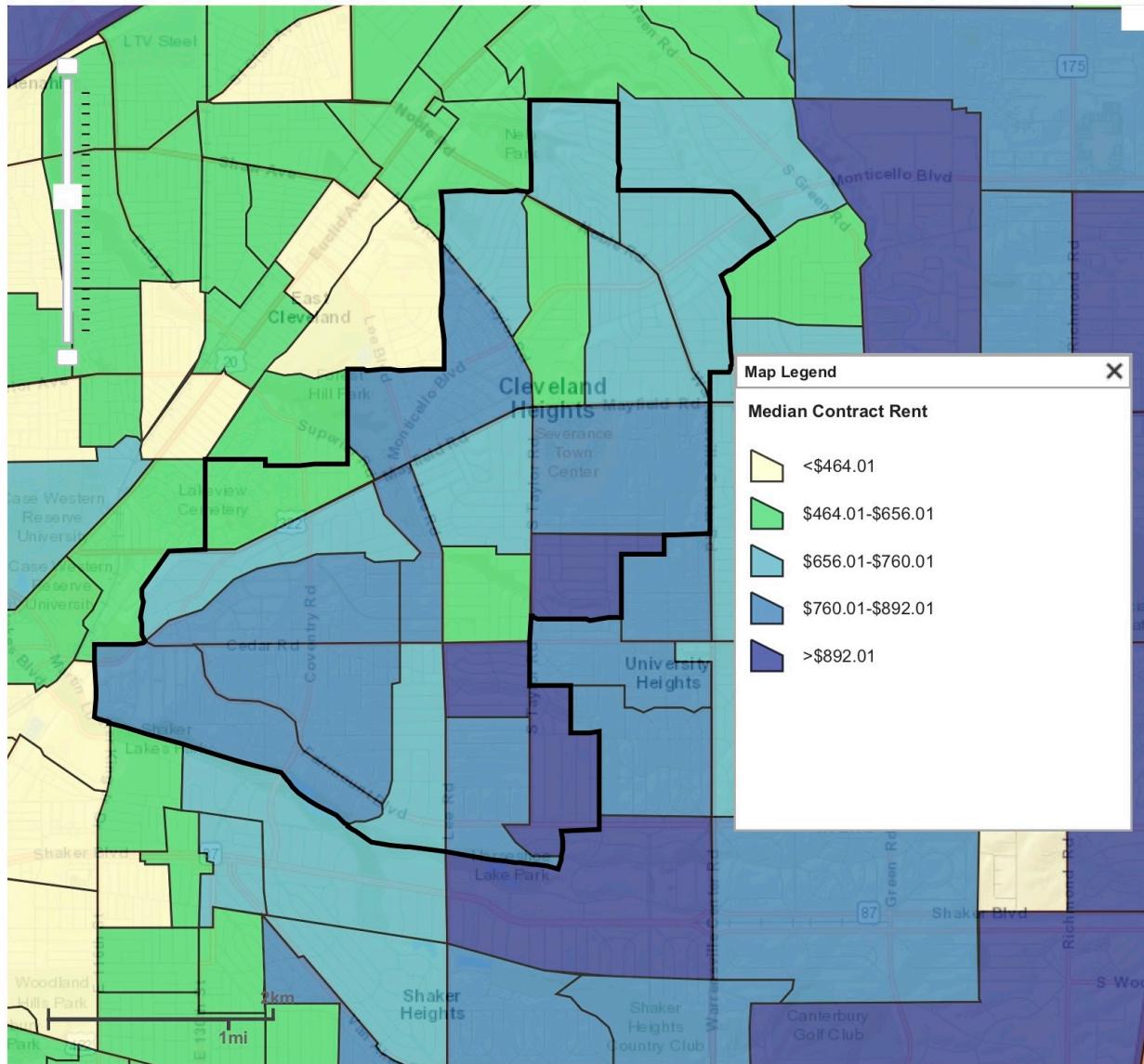
Map 10 - LI HH with Any of 4 Housing Problems, Cleveland Heights, Ohio



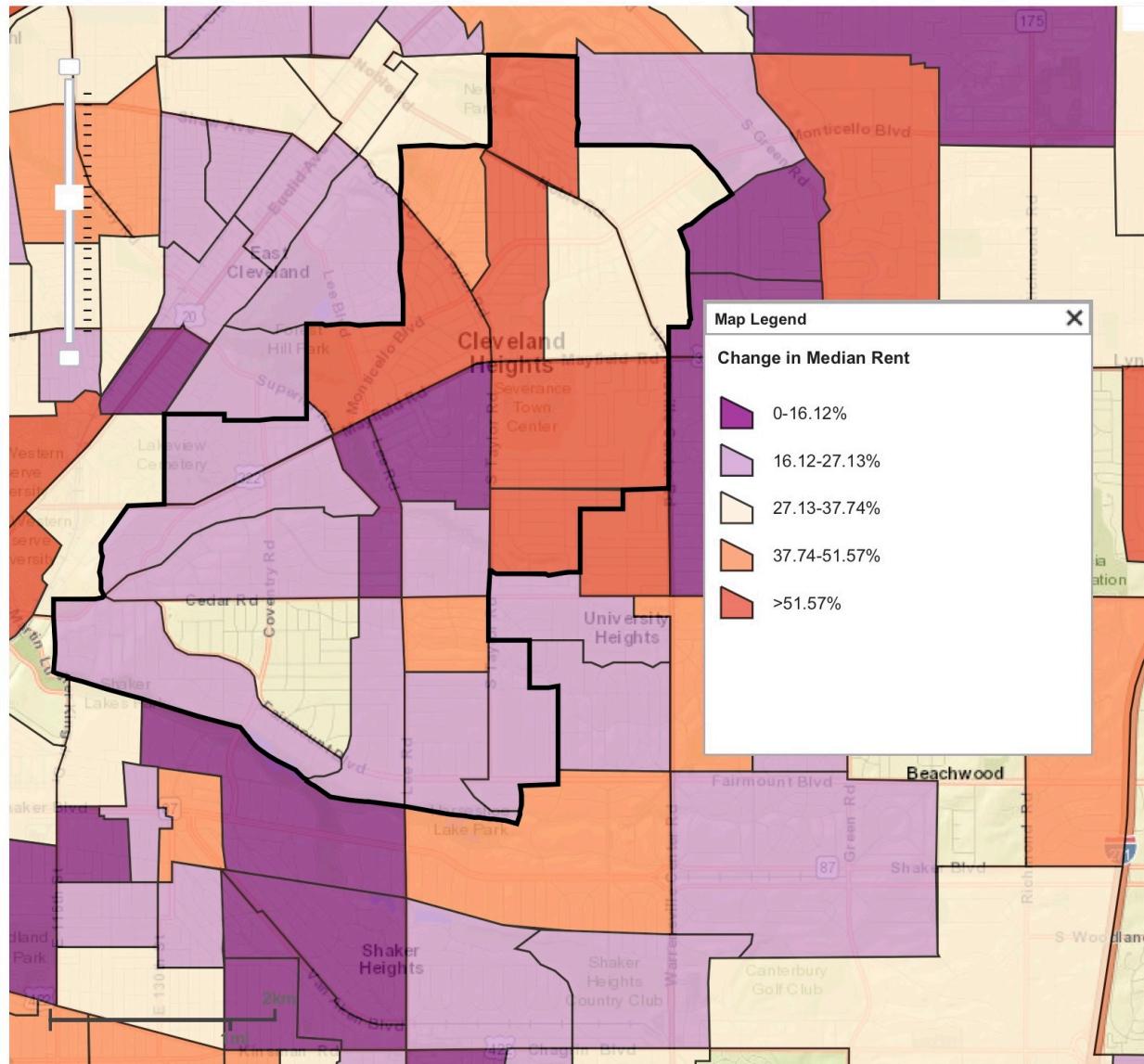
Map 11 - MI HH with Any of 4 Housing Problems, Cleveland Heights, Ohio



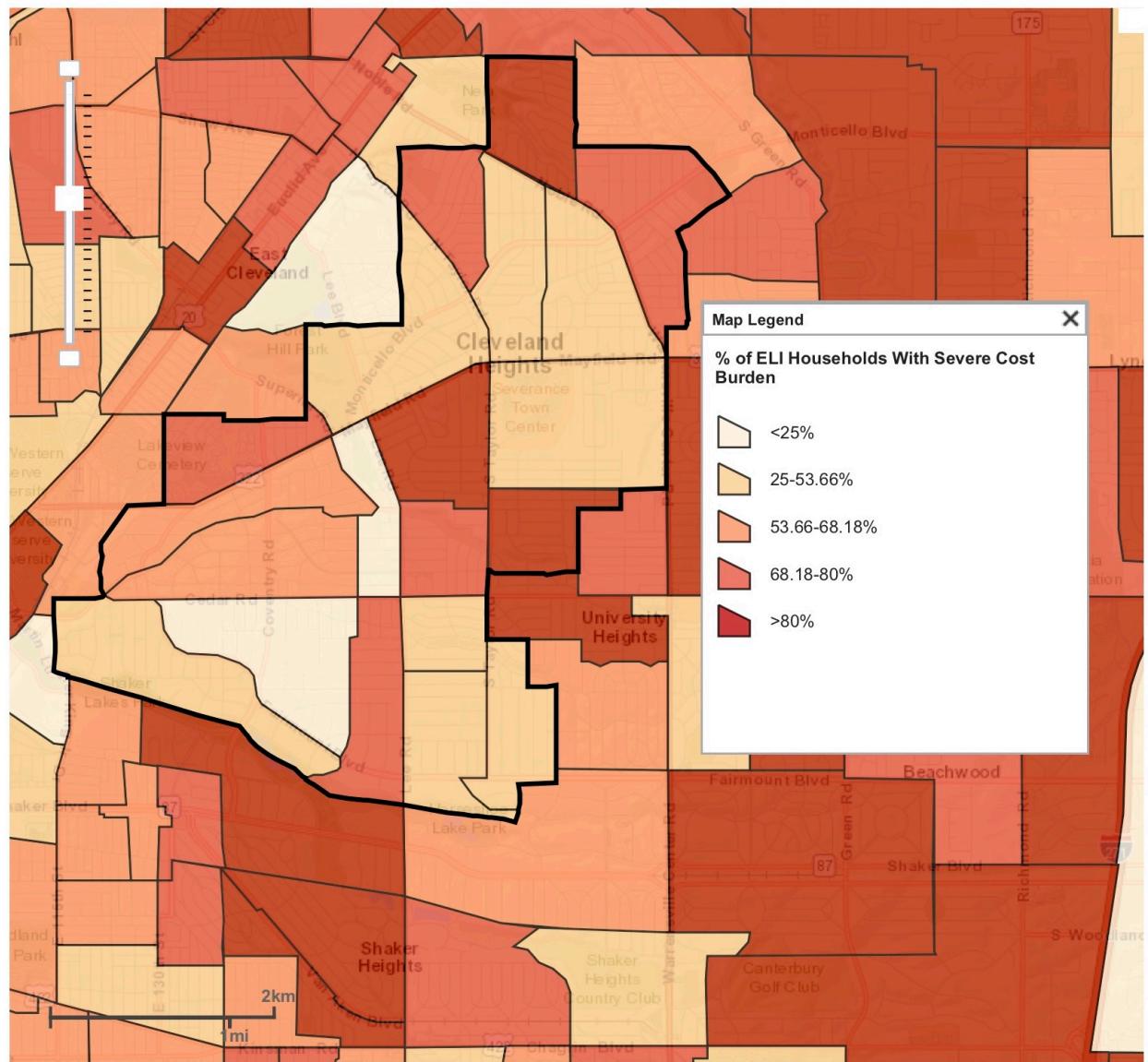
Map 12 - Median Home Value, Cleveland Heights, Ohio



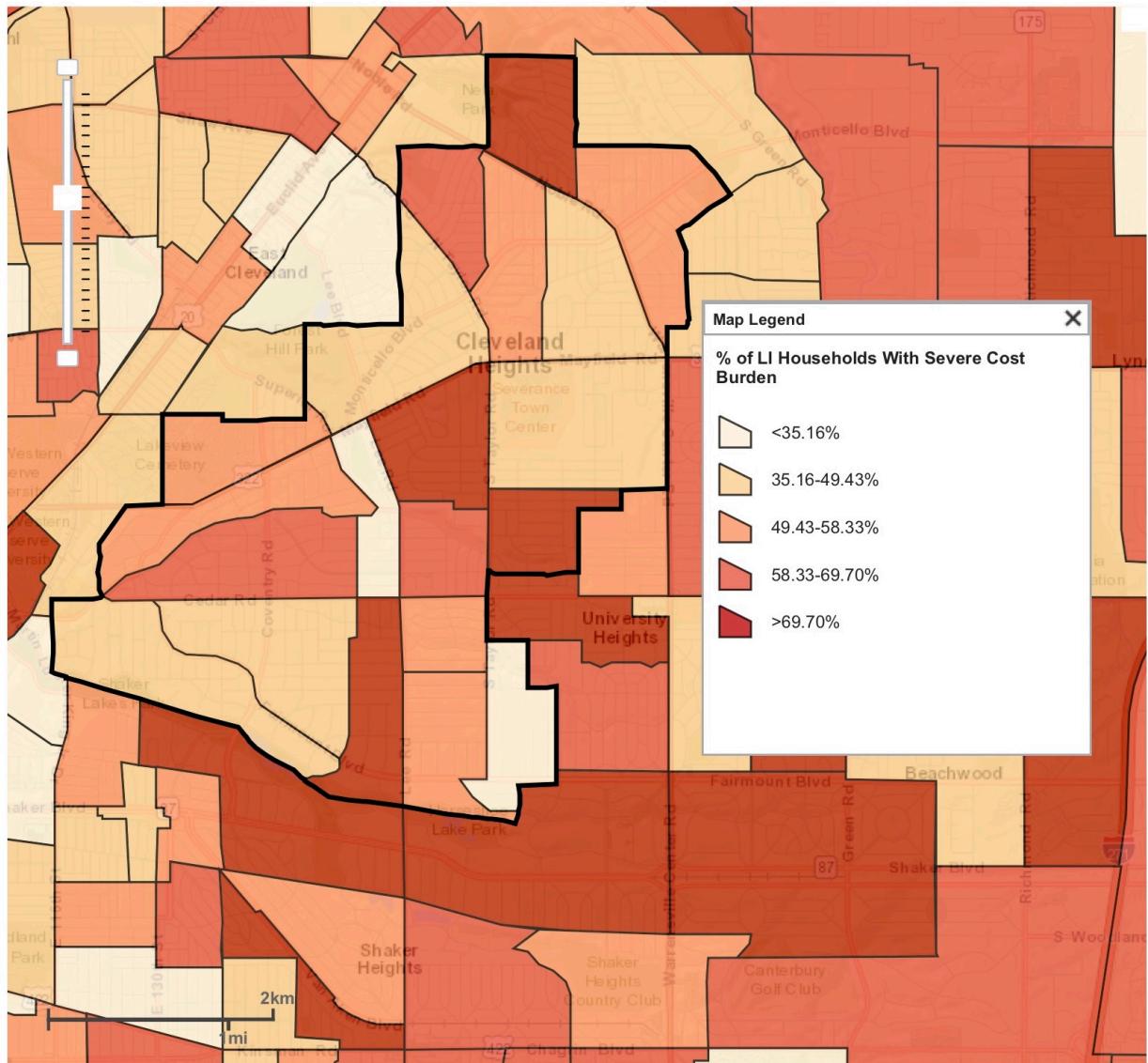
Map 13 - Median Contract Rent, Cleveland Heights, Ohio



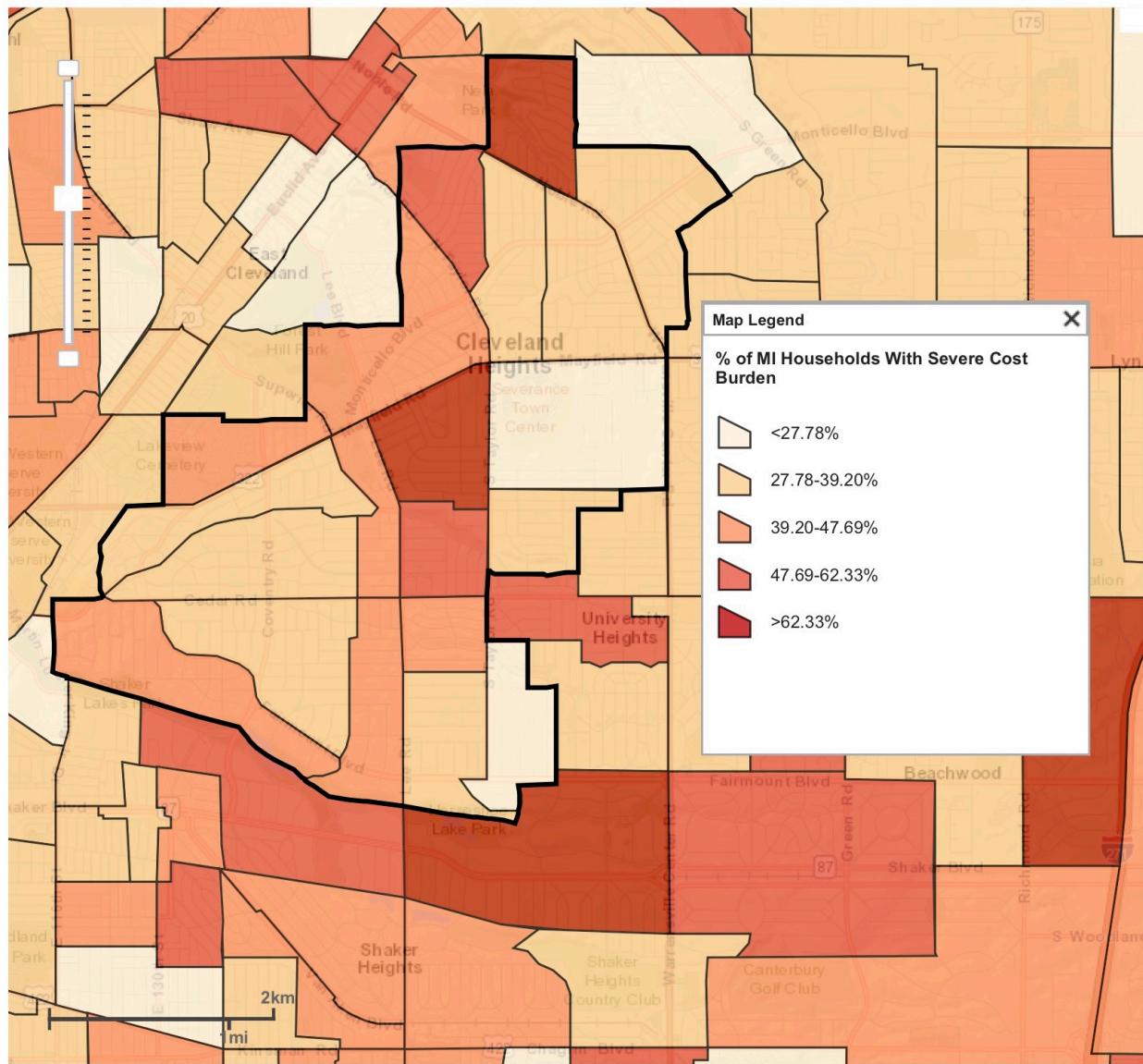
Map 14 - Change in Median Rent, Cleveland Heights, Ohio



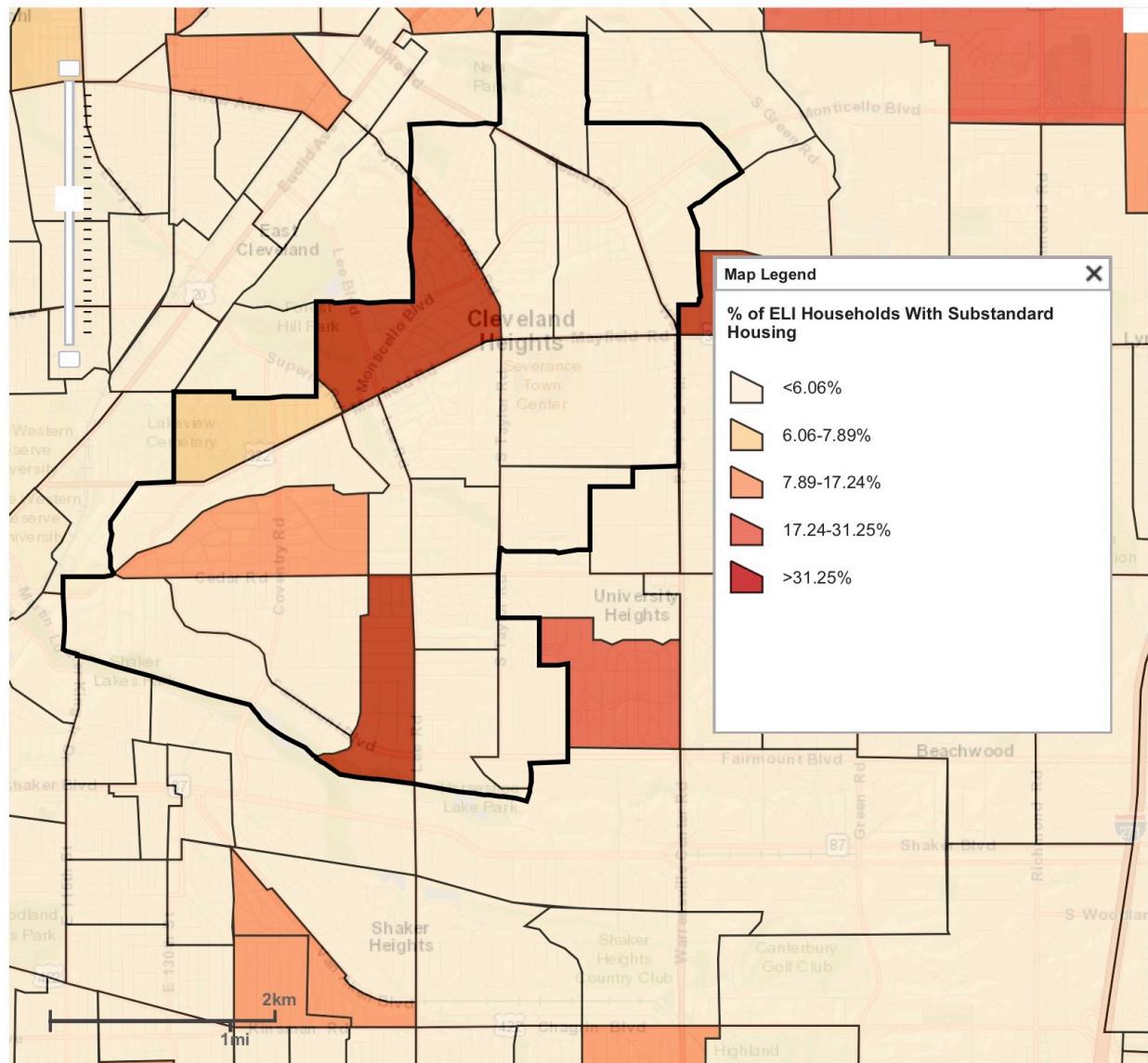
Map 15 -ELI HH with Severe Cost Burden, Cleveland Heights, Ohio



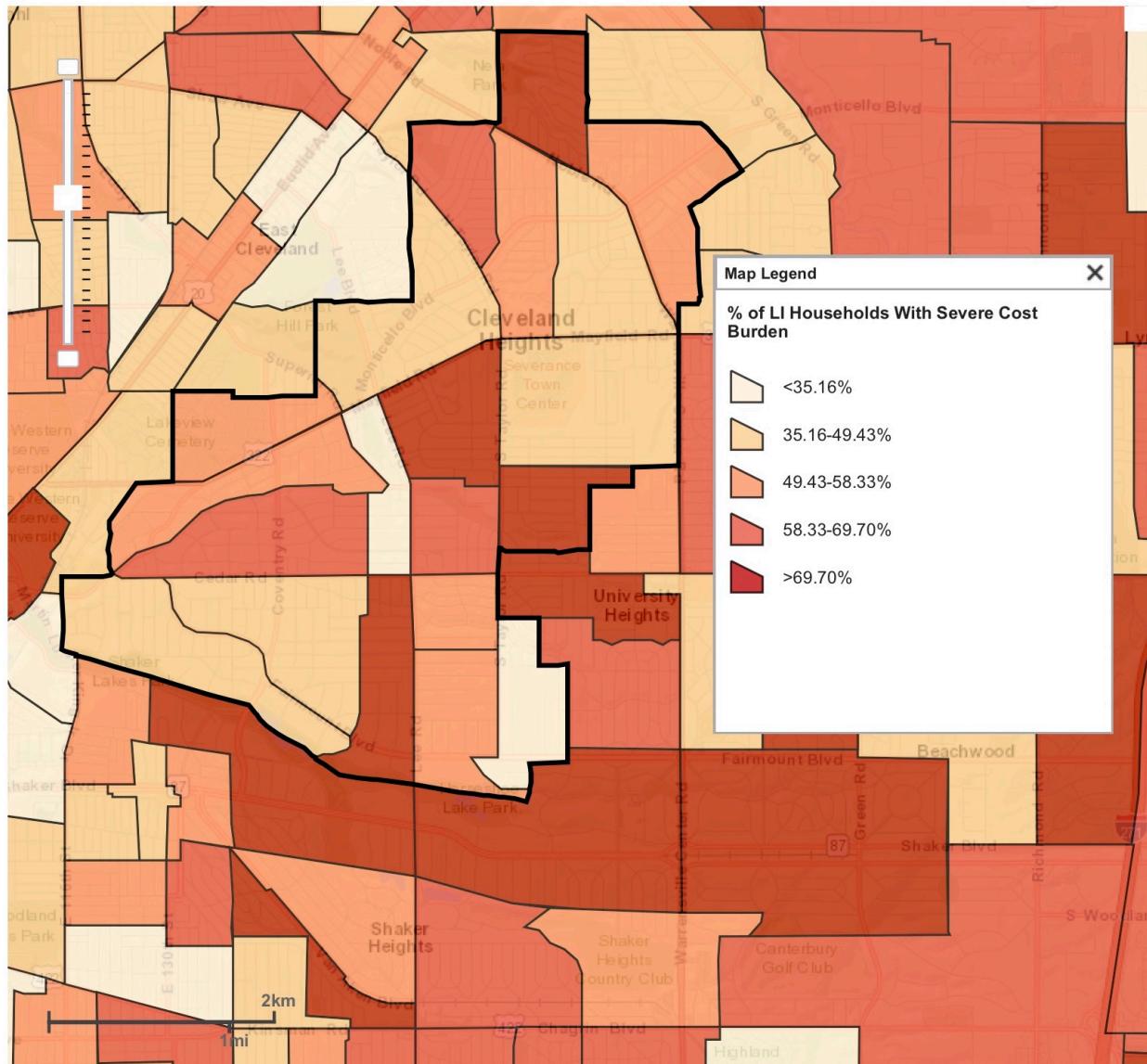
Map 16 - LI HH with Severe Cost Burden, Cleveland Heights, Ohio



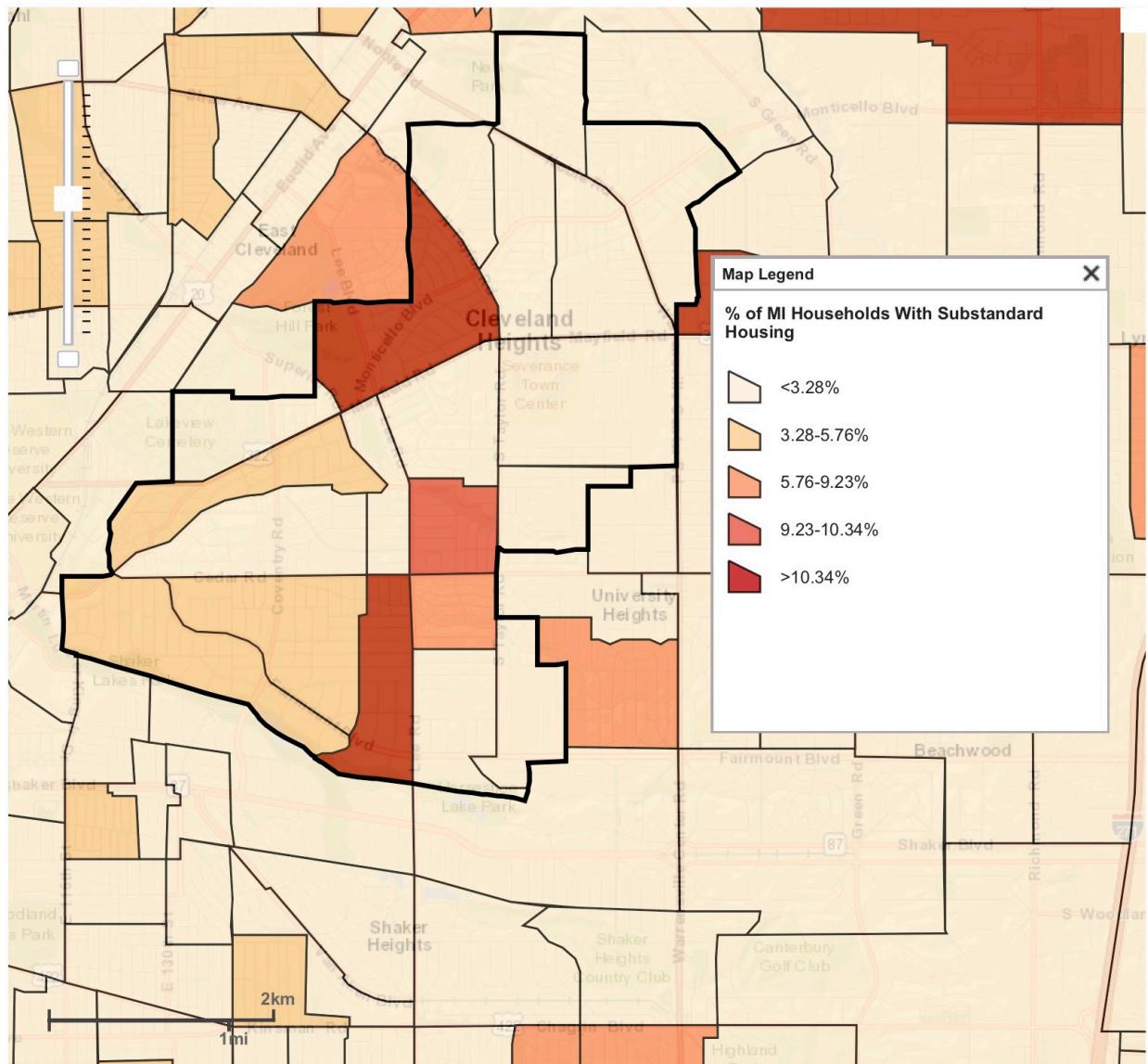
Map 17 - MI HH with Severe Cost Burden, Cleveland Heights, Ohio



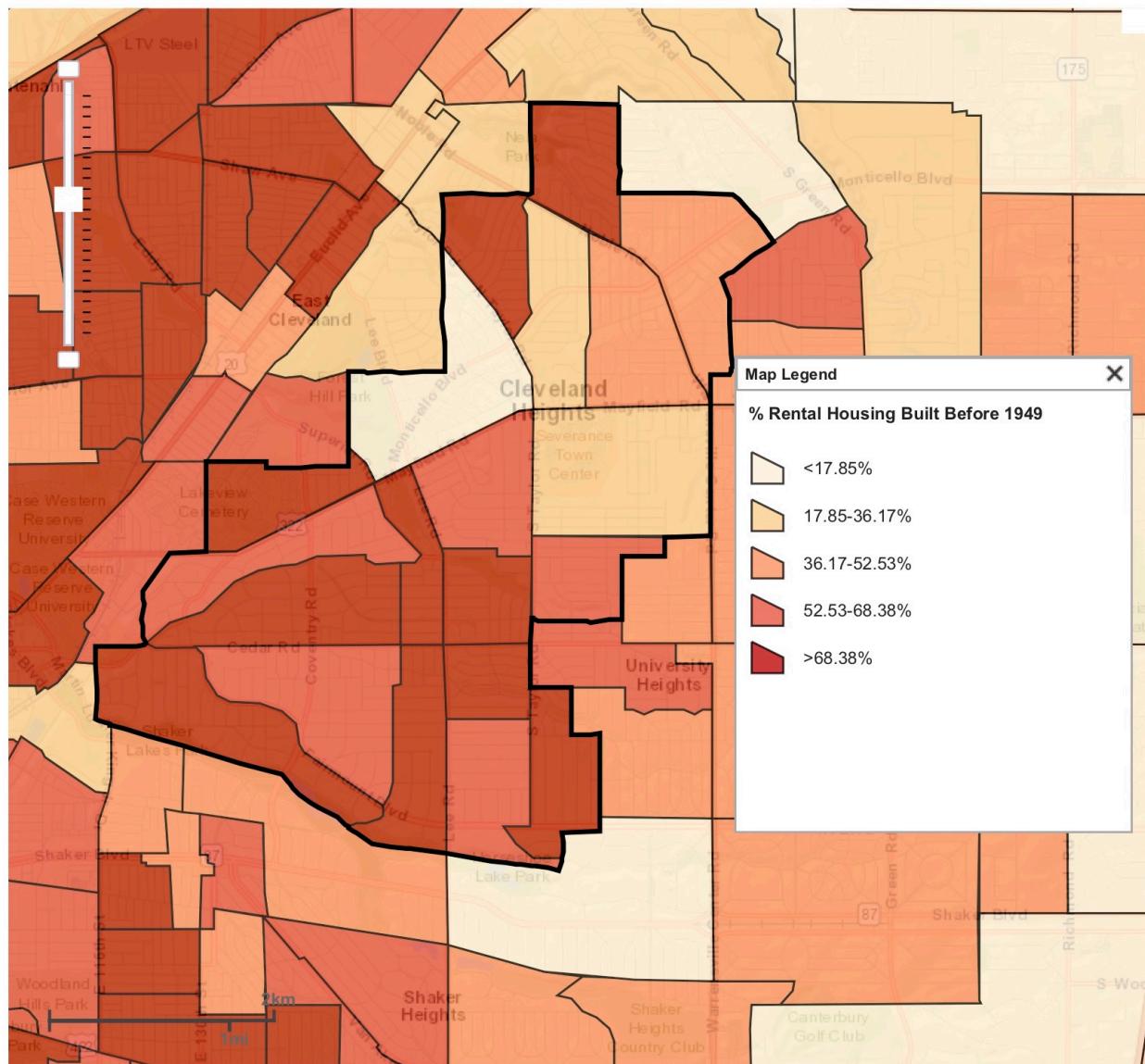
Map 18 - ELI HH with Substandard Housing, Cleveland Heights, Ohio

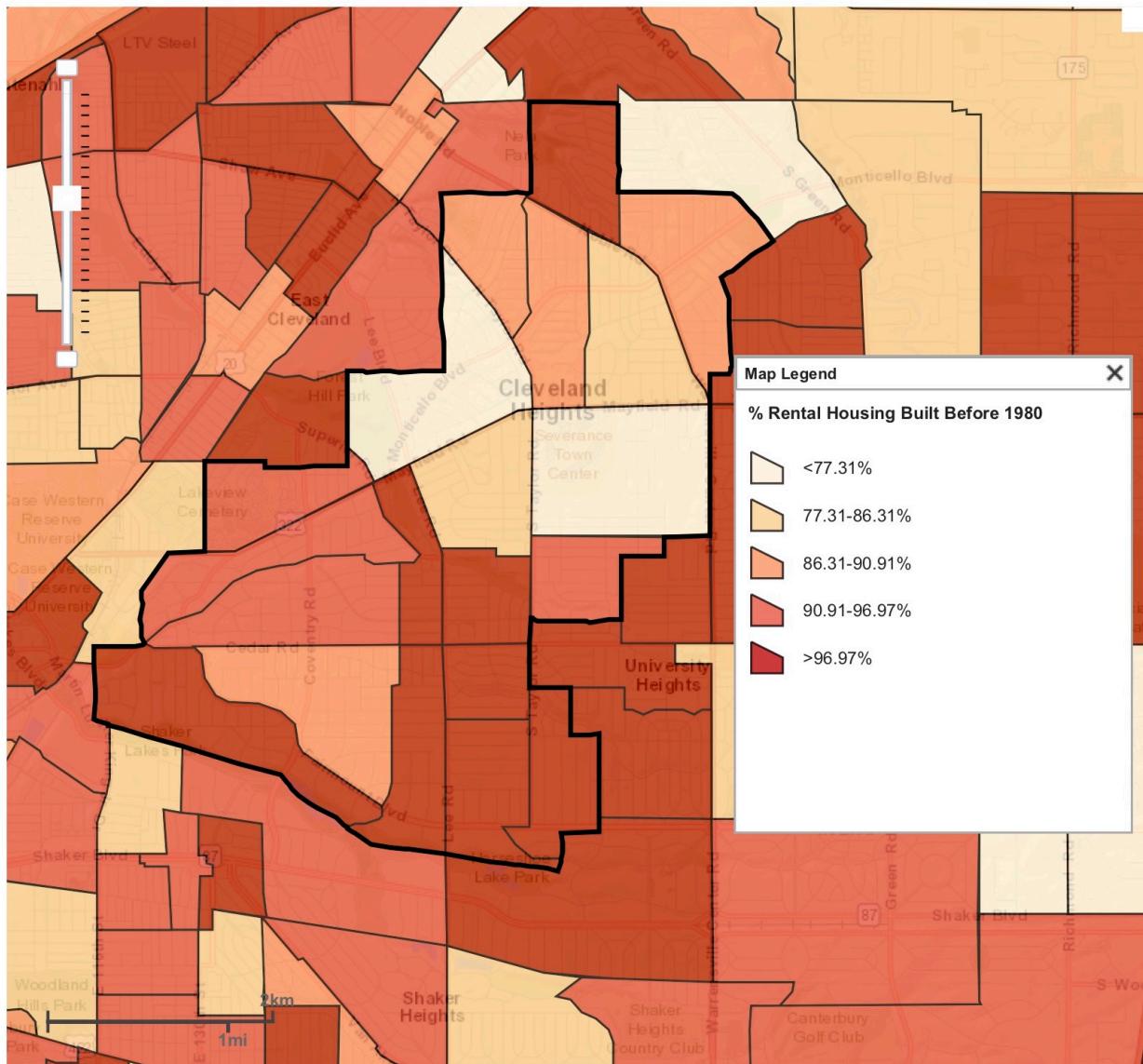


Map 19 - LI HH with Substandard Housing, Cleveland Heights, Ohio

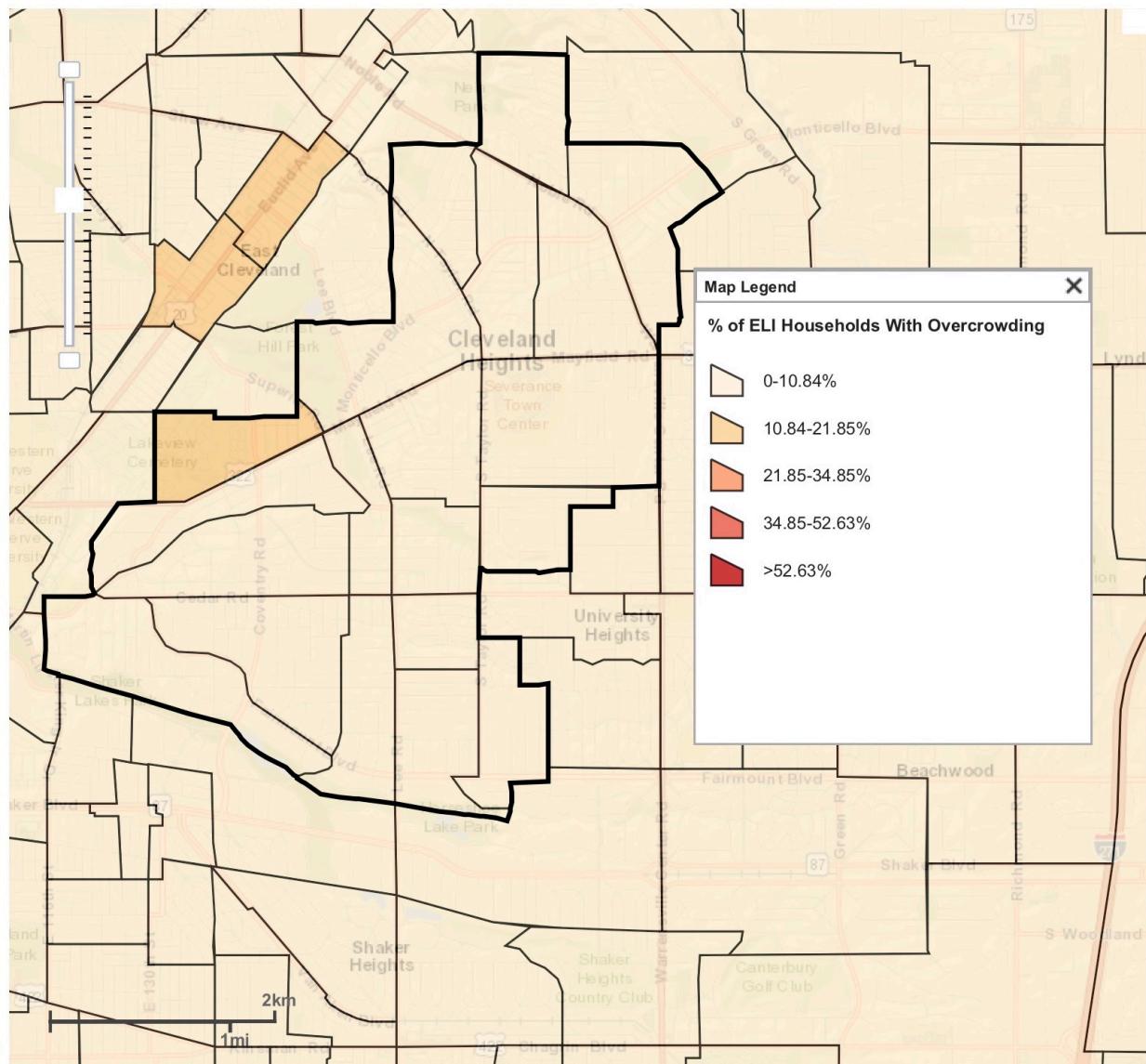


Map 20 - MI HH with Substandard Housing, Cleveland Heights, Ohio

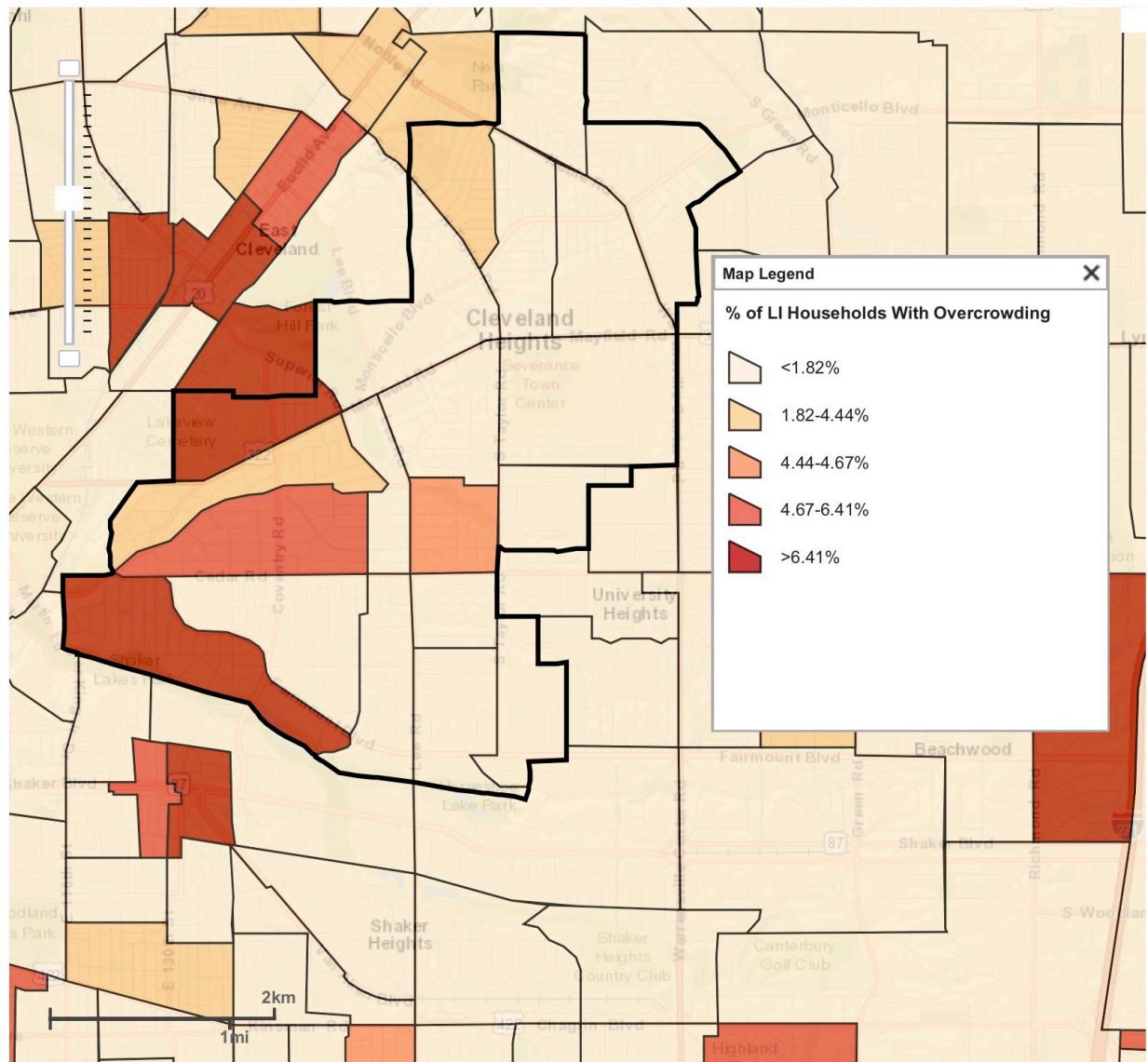




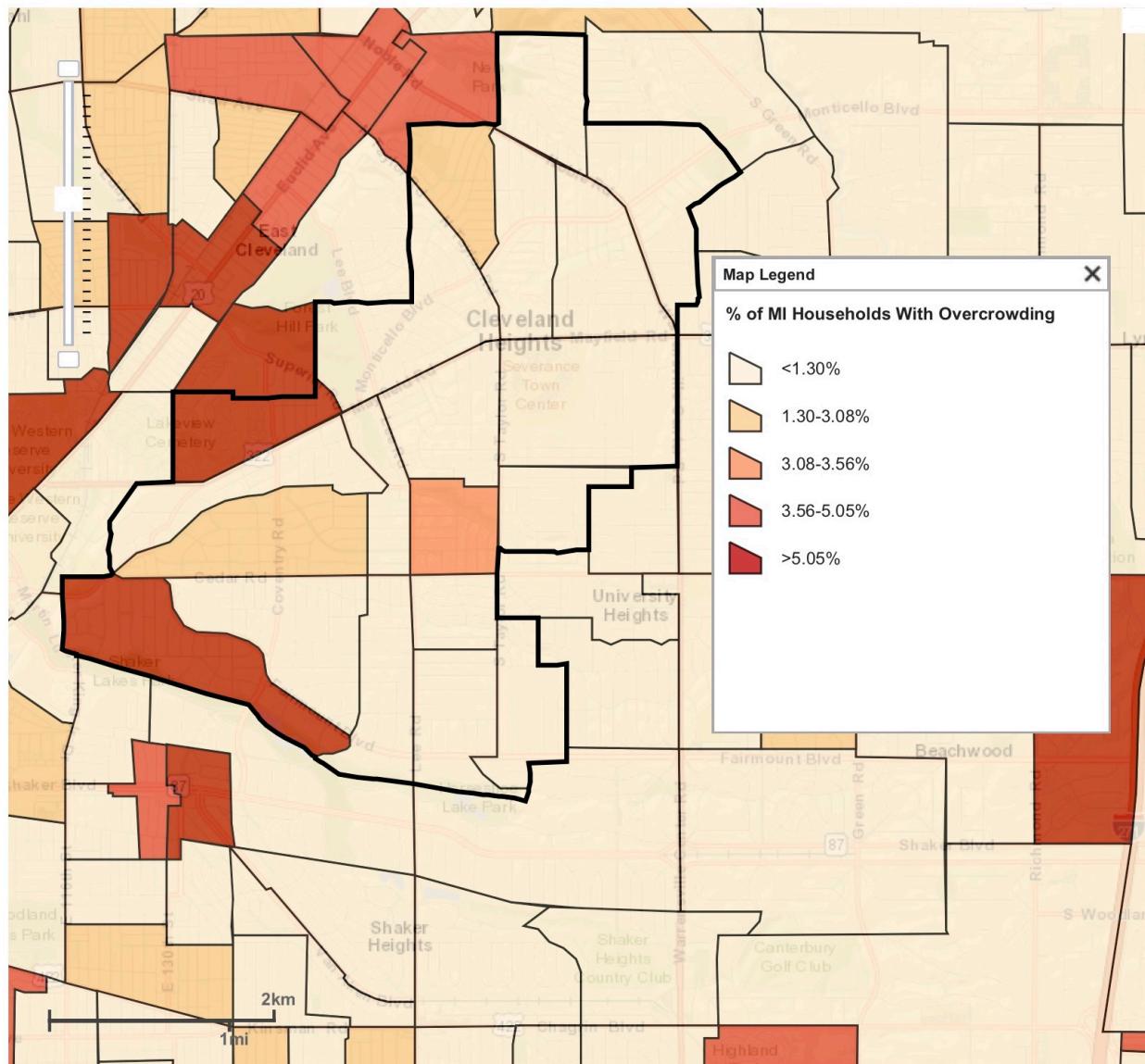
Map 22 - Rental Housing Built Before 1980, Cleveland Heights, Ohio



Map 23 - ELI Overcrowded Households, Cleveland Heights, Ohio



Map 24 - LI Overcrowded Households, Cleveland Heights, Ohio



Map 25 - MI Overcrowded Households, Cleveland Heights, Ohio

Summary of Housing Needs

Demographics	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Population	46,121	45,390	-2%
Households	19,482	19,235	-1%
Median Income	\$49,056.00	\$53,014.00	8%

Table NA-5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

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

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	3,395	1,725	2,875	1,605	9,640
Small Family Households	710	405	805	645	4,195
Large Family Households	320	145	225	25	635
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	545	325	560	410	2,425
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	384	265	415	150	625
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	565	254	365	180	995

Table NA-6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

NA-05 Tables - NA-5 through NA-6, Cleveland Heights, Ohio

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	135	60	50	25	270	25	0	20	4	49
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	10	4	0	10	24	0	0	0	0	0
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	30	70	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	1,305	425	20	4	1,754	630	310	285	60	1,285
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	140	390	835	110	1,475	40	185	395	250	870
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	470	0	0	0	470	100	0	0	0	100

Table NA-7 – Housing Problems Table

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

NA-05 Tables - NA-7, Cleveland Heights, Ohio

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	1,480	565	70	40	2,155	655	310	305	65	1,335
Having none of four housing problems	590	575	1,495	660	3,320	100	270	1,005	840	2,215
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	470	0	0	0	470	100	0	0	0	100

Table NA-8 – Housing Problems 2

Data Source: 2011-2015 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	340	245	240	825	255	115	220	590	
Large Related	190	120	30	340	59	20	120	199	
Elderly	230	125	109	464	255	285	220	760	
Other	805	455	474	1,734	124	85	115	324	
Total need by income	1,565	945	853	3,363	693	505	675	1,873	

Table NA-9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

NA-05 Tables - NA-8 through NA-9, Cleveland Heights, Ohio

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	310	130	10	450	255	90	55	400
Large Related	190	35	0	225	55	10	40	105
Elderly	195	90	4	289	220	150	110	480
Other	730	190	4	924	120	65	75	260
Total need by income	1,425	445	18	1,888	650	315	280	1,245

Table NA-10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data Source: 2011-2015 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	20	54	0	10	84	0	0	0	0	0
Multiple, unrelated family households	20	25	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	0
Other, non-family households	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	40	79	0	10	129	0	0	0	0	0

Table NA-11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

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

Table NA-12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

NA-05 Tables - NA-10 through NA-12, Cleveland Heights, Ohio

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

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

Public Facilities that have been identified in need of investment have been identified in the Noble Road Corridor Plan and Taylor Road Transportation for Livable Communities Initiative study. In addition, other public facilities have been identified that are in need of public investment. These include, but are not limited to: substandard curb ramps and other accessibility features throughout the City, the Cedar Lee Mini-Park, and the Coventry PEACE Campus. The City's overall assessment of capital facilities need and their funding sources are identified in the City's Capital Improvement Program.

How were these needs determined?

Assessments are done by City staff as part of the long-term budgeting process.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

The City of Cleveland Heights strives to maintain safe, functional and healthy neighborhoods by providing services which improve the physical environment, especially in low- and moderate-income areas. Two factors are key to the deterioration of streets and water and sewer lines in this area—age and weather. Many of the water and sewer lines in the city are more than 100 years old, making them susceptible to leaks and breaks. Harsh winters and the use of salt to deal with ice and snow cause damage to city streets. Repair and replacement of streets and water and sewer lines are costly to the City.

Additionally, much of the City's infrastructure was designed and built at a time when there was less concern for the needs of persons with disabilities. Improvements to the City's physical infrastructure that improve the livability of neighborhoods for those with mobility, vision and hearing disabilities are of priority for the City of Cleveland Heights.

Cleveland Heights is a completely built out community that was developed in the early 20th century. We have 13 distinct neighborhood commercial districts, with no true downtown. It is important to the residents of the city that all of these areas continue to thrive and serve their surrounding residential neighborhoods.

How were these needs determined?

Assessments are done by City staff as part of the long-term budgeting process.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

Cleveland Heights has worked diligently to maintain the diversity of our community for more than 40 years. We look to continue to encourage and promote the vitality of our city by working with residents

to maintain the integrity of their neighborhoods. Cleveland Heights continues to support public service programs that benefit youth and their families and seniors as well as those that have an impact on poverty.

Housing Counseling services assist low- and moderate-income persons to purchase homes in Cleveland Heights, as well as provides information on financial management of household budgets, assisting those persons having fewer financial means.

The City works to reduce the number of households living below the poverty line by providing assistance to area businesses for acquisition, expansion and rehabilitation services to increase job opportunities and by encouraging household stability through increased access to affordable housing, educational opportunities, transportation, healthcare, and healthy food.

How were these needs determined?

Demographic statistics document needs among low- and moderate-income households or public services. American Community Survey provides data on Cleveland Heights demographic groups that are more likely than average to potentially need public services, such as persons in poverty, single-parent households, families with children, elderly, and children/youth.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

Cleveland Heights, Ohio, a built-out first ring suburb of Cleveland, was founded as a village in 1903 and became a city in 1921. The City's 21,805 housing units are a mix of types, styles, sizes, ages, and conditions. The 2011-15 ACS showed that over two-thirds of the city's housing construction occurred pre-1950, with only about 340 housing units (2%) being built citywide since 2000 (**MA-Table 38**).

According to the 2011-15 ACS, 57% of all occupied housing units, were owner-occupied units (10,870 units) and 43% were renter-occupied units (8,360 units) (**MA-Tables 31 and 32, NA-Maps-Owner-and Renter-Occupied Housing**). **MA-Table 31** showed that about 64% of all units (13,870 units) in Cleveland Heights were single-family (detached or attached) housing units, 12% (2,580 units) were 2-4 units, 12% (2,710 units) were 5-19 units, and 12% (2,570 units) were structures with 20 or more units. There were 75 mobile homes. As shown on **MA-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.

Unit size (number of bedrooms) showed considerable variation by tenure. Larger units were more common among owners, with 90% of all units (9,800 units) having 3 or more bedrooms (**MA-Table 32**). Only 9% of all owner units had 2 bedrooms (930 units) and 1% had 1 bedroom (140 units). There were no units with zero bedrooms. Conversely, only 33% of all renter-occupied units had 3 or more bedrooms (2,720 units), 31% had 2 bedrooms (2,600 units), 33% had 1 bedroom (2,800 units), and 3% had zero bedrooms (240 units). The percent of units with 3 or more bedrooms, regardless of tenure, varied by Census Tract (**MA-Maps-Percent Owner and Renter Units with 3 or More Bedrooms**).

MA-Table 33 showed that the median home value in Cleveland Heights (\$128,400) decreased about 12% since 2009. The median contract rent (\$750) increased 11%. Changes varied by Census Tract (**NA-Maps-Median Home Value, Median Contract Rent, and Change in Median Rent**). When rent paid is examined by category, about 21% of all rents paid were less than \$500 (**MA-Table 34**). Most of the rents (62%) were \$500-\$999. The remaining rents were \$1,000-\$1,499 (15%) and \$1,500-\$1,999 (2%). Only 30 units had rents of \$2,000 or more.

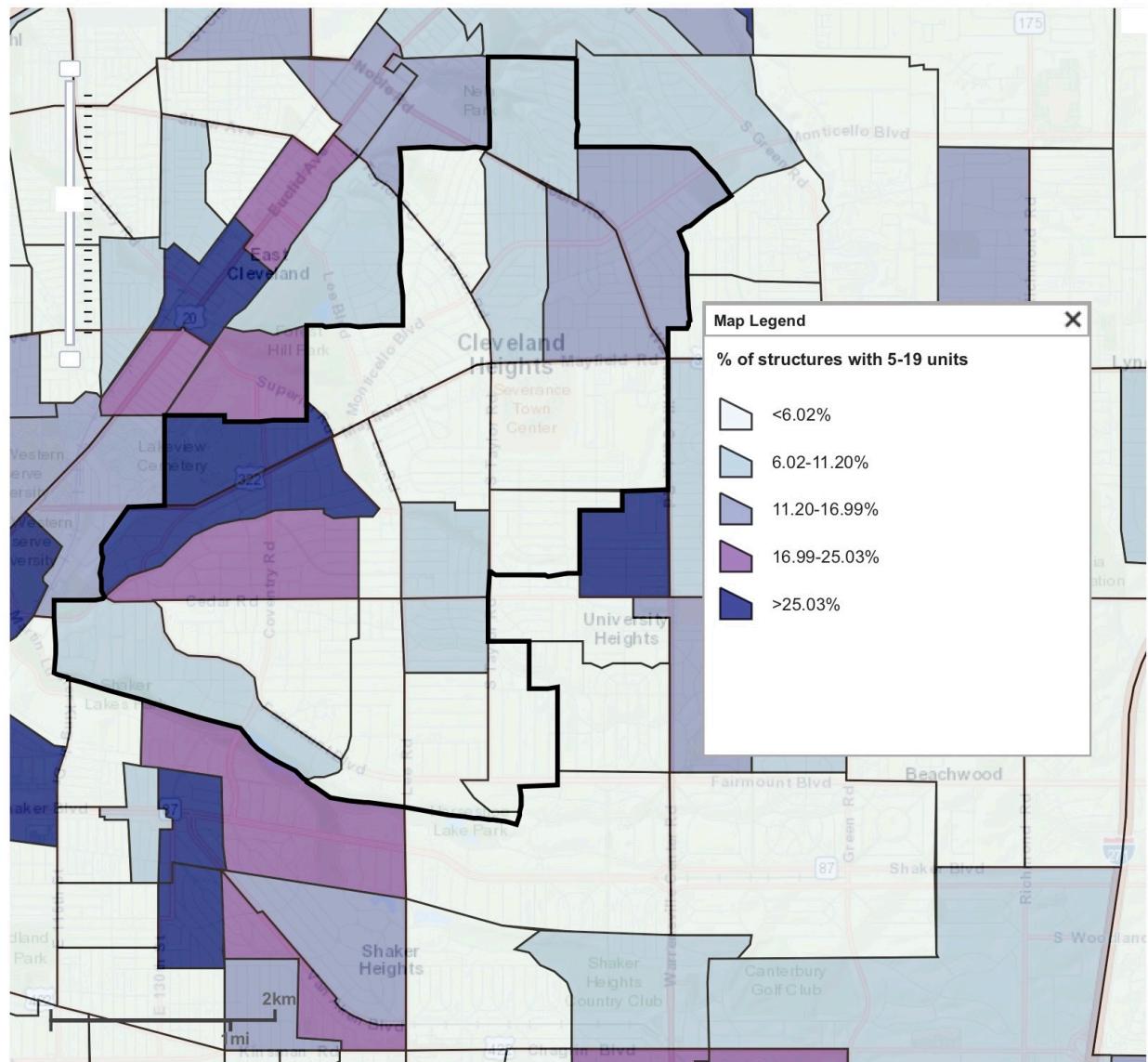
Housing affordability is an issue for many owner and renter households in Cleveland Heights (**MA-Table 35**). Only 5% (790 rental units) are affordable to renter households at 30% of the HUD Area Median Family Income (HAMFI) (**MA-Map-Percent Renter Units Affordable to 30% HAMFI**). About 13% (2,050 rental units) are affordable to renter households at 50% HAMFI (**MA-Map-Percent Renter Units Affordable to 50% HAMFI**). About 35% (5,520 rental units) are affordable to renter households at 80% HAMFI (**MA-Map-Percent Renter Units Affordable to 80% HAMFI**). No data is available for renter households at 100% HAMFI. Owner units are even less affordable to low income households. While no

data is available for owner households at 30% HAMFI, about 7% (1,065 owner units) are affordable to owner households at 50% HAMFI (**MA-Map-Percent Owner Units Affordable to 50% HAMFI**).

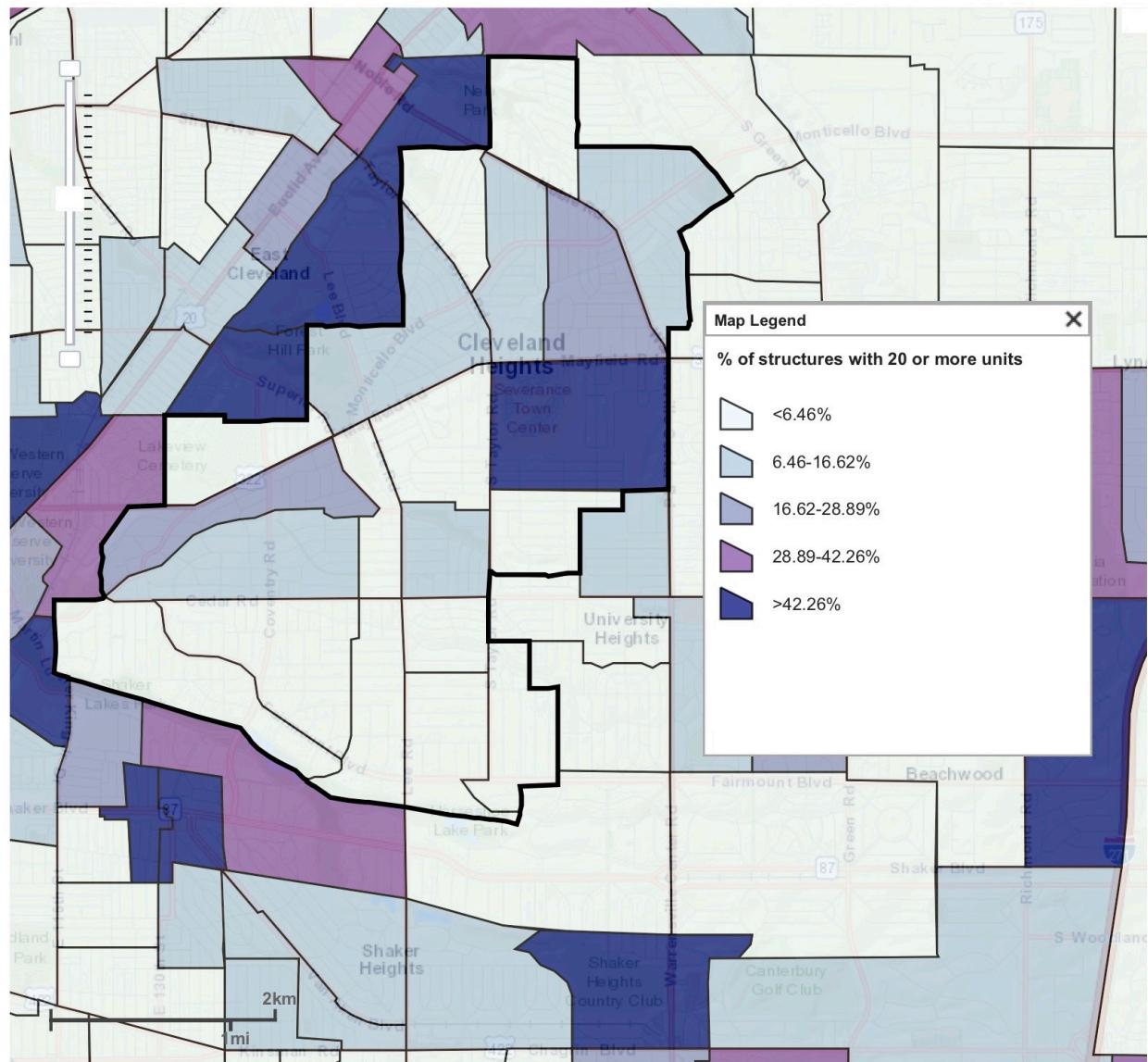
Approximately 17% (2,730 owner units) are affordable to owner households at 80% HAMFI (**MA-Map-Percent Owner Units Affordable to 80% HAMFI**). Only 23% (3,649 owner units) are affordable to owner households at 100% HAMFI (**MA-Map-Percent Owner Units Affordable to 100% HAMFI**).

While very few housing units were considered substandard, as defined by the Census, where the unit lacked complete plumbing or kitchen facilities, about 32% (6,210 units) of all households lived in housing units that had one selected condition issue. Renter households more frequently lived in housing with a condition than did owner households, since 42% (3,480 units) of renter-occupied units had one condition issue and 25% (2,730 units) of owner-occupied units had one condition issue (**MA-Table 37**). Only a small number of housing units had more than one condition issue.

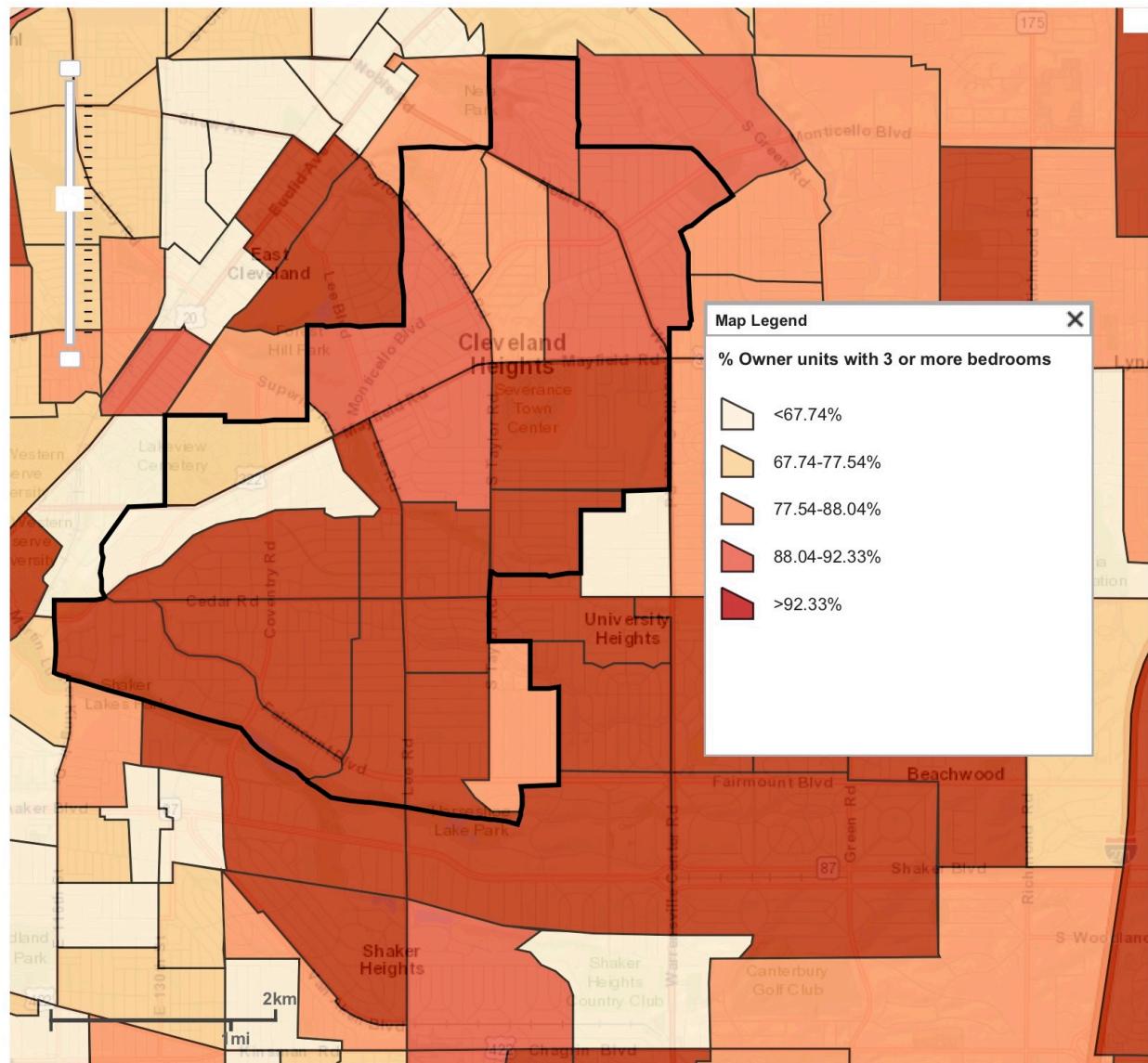
As discussed in NA-05, the age of housing can be an indicator of condition. About 93% of all housing units in Cleveland Heights were built pre-1980 (**MA-Table 38**). These units are now at least 40 years old, and may require systems replacement and a significant rehabilitation investment. Furthermore, of the 17,935 occupied housing units built before 1980, there were 205 units, a majority of which were rental units, that were occupied by families with children age six or under (**MA-Tables 39 and 2011-2015 CHAS data**). Because lead wasn't banned from paint until 1978, these children could be at risk for lead paint poisoning.



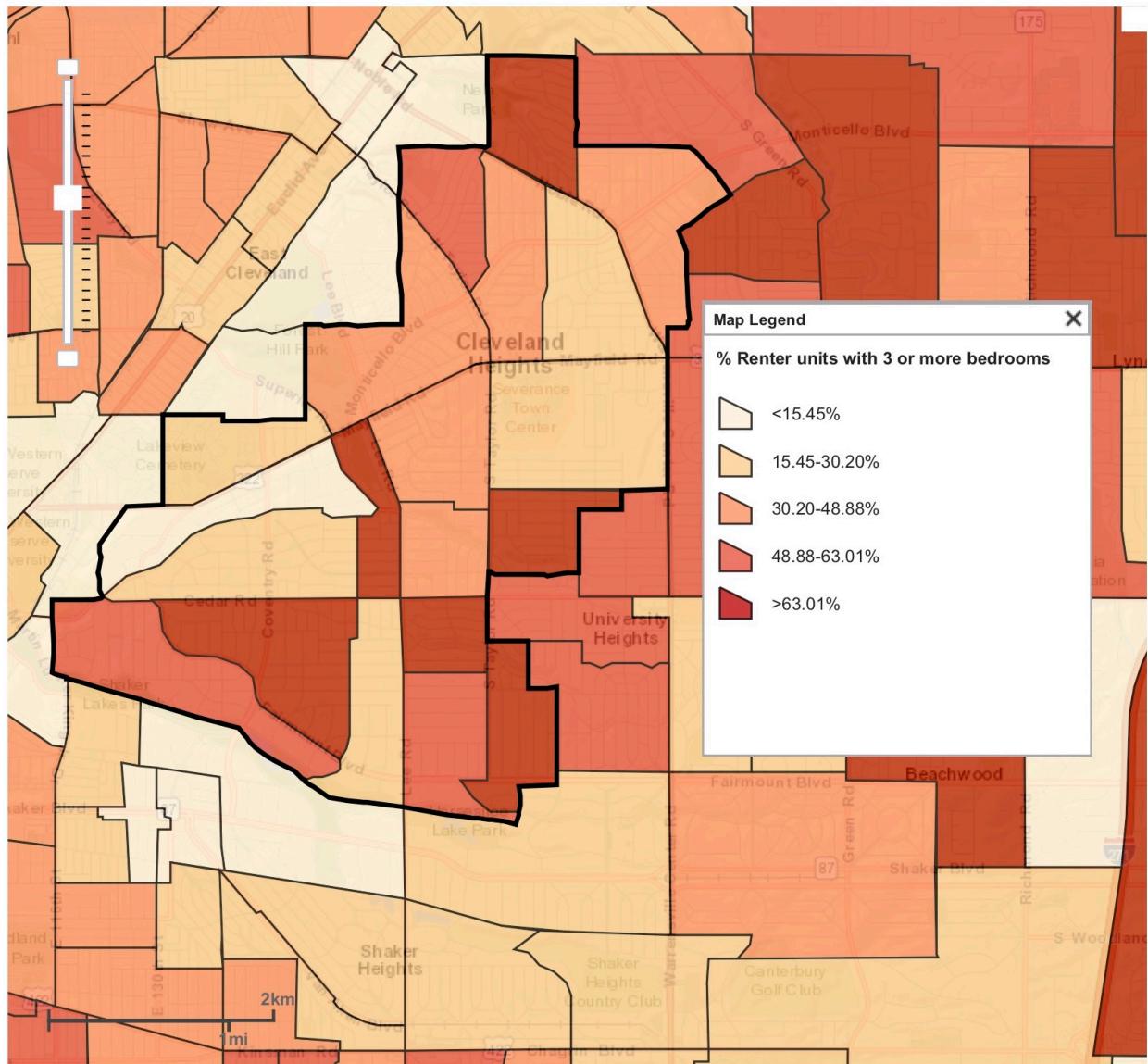
Map 1 - Percent Structures with 5-19 Housing Units, Cleveland Heights, Ohio



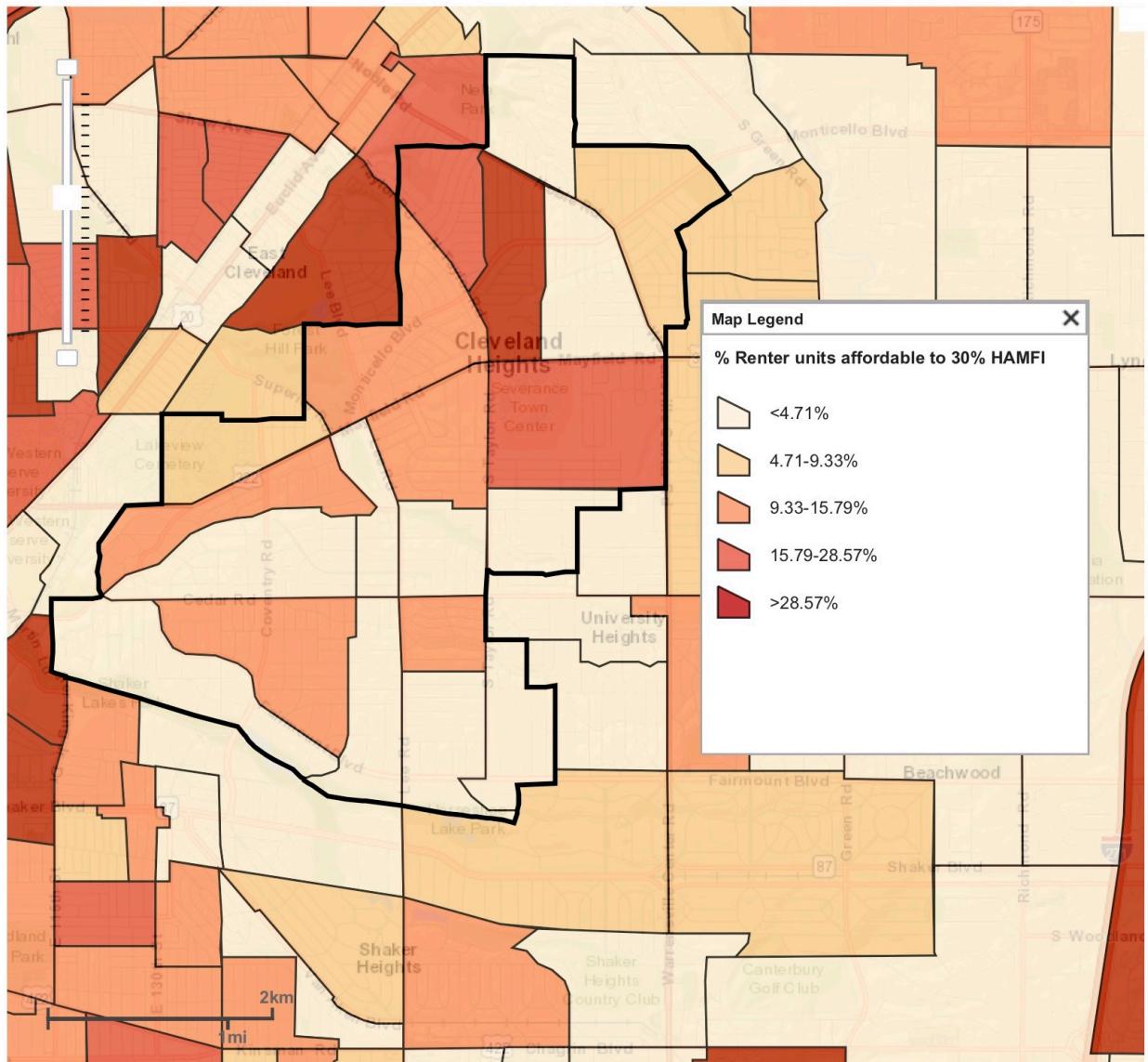
Map 2 - Percent Structures with 20 or More Housing Units, Cleveland Heights, Ohio



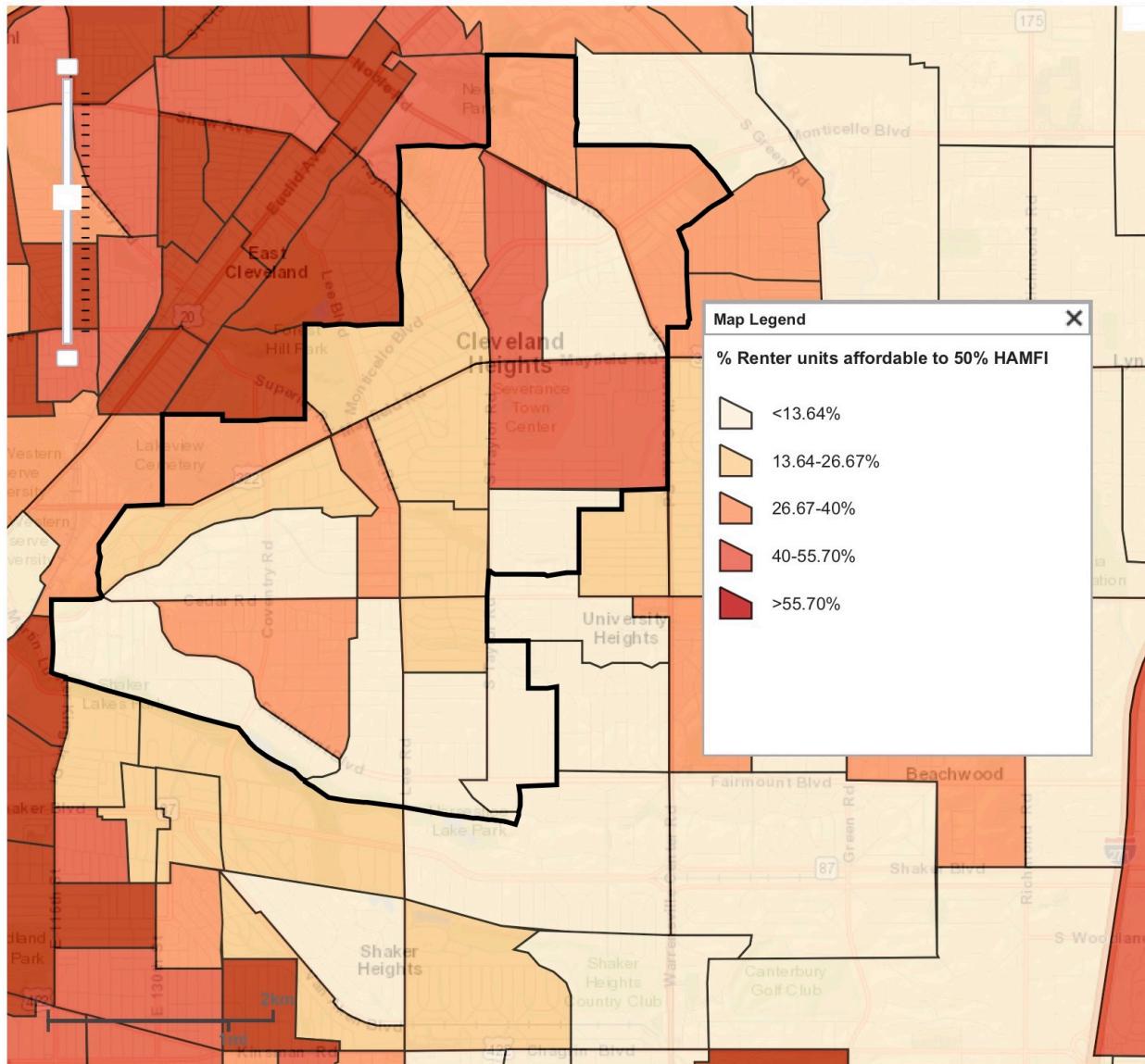
Map 3 - Percent Owner Occupied Units with 3 or More Bedrooms, Cleveland Heights, Ohio



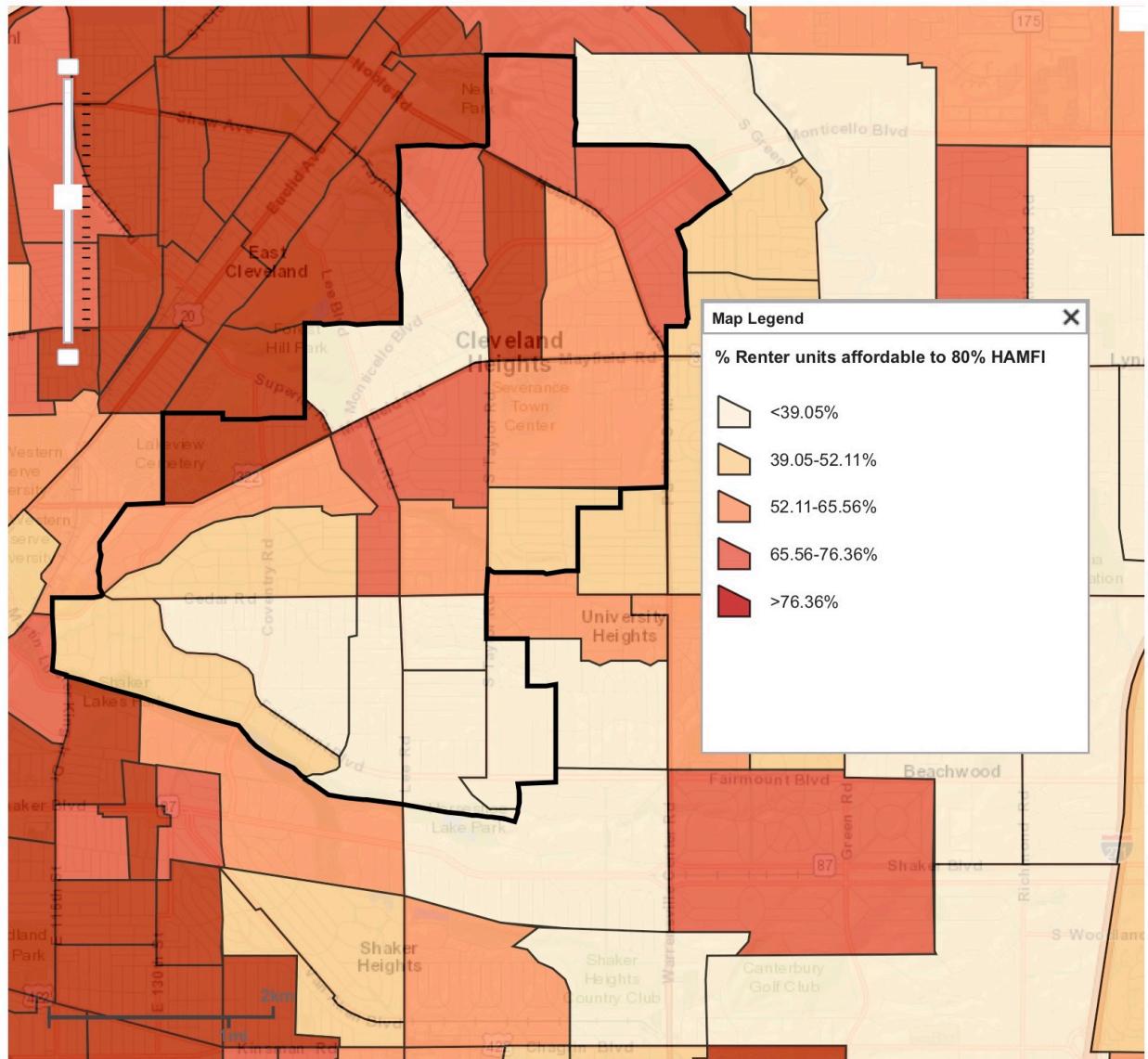
Map 4 - Percent Renter Occupied Units with 3 or More Bedrooms, Cleveland Heights, Ohio



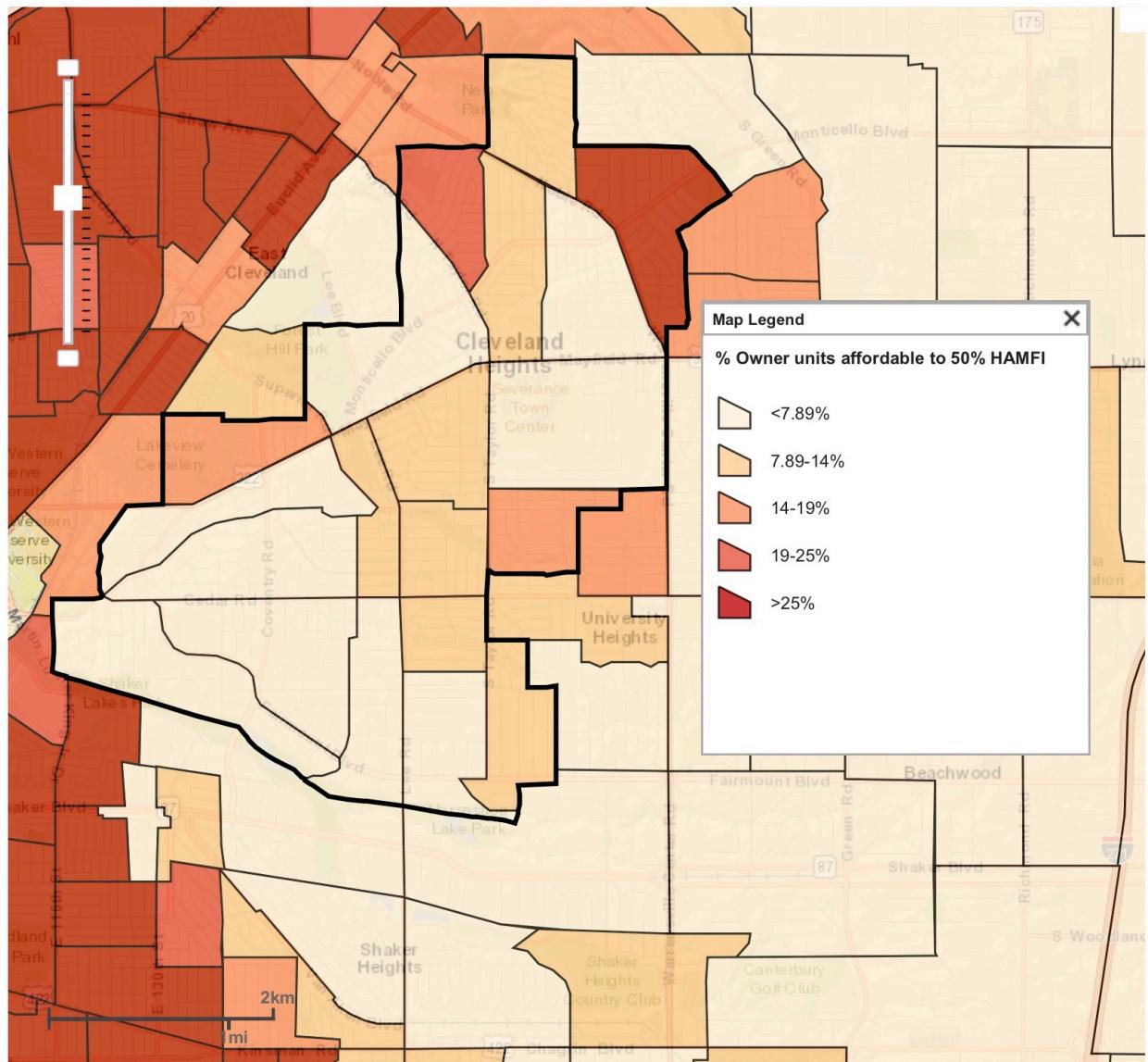
Map 5 - Percent Renter Units Affordable to 30% HAMFI, Cleveland Heights, Ohio



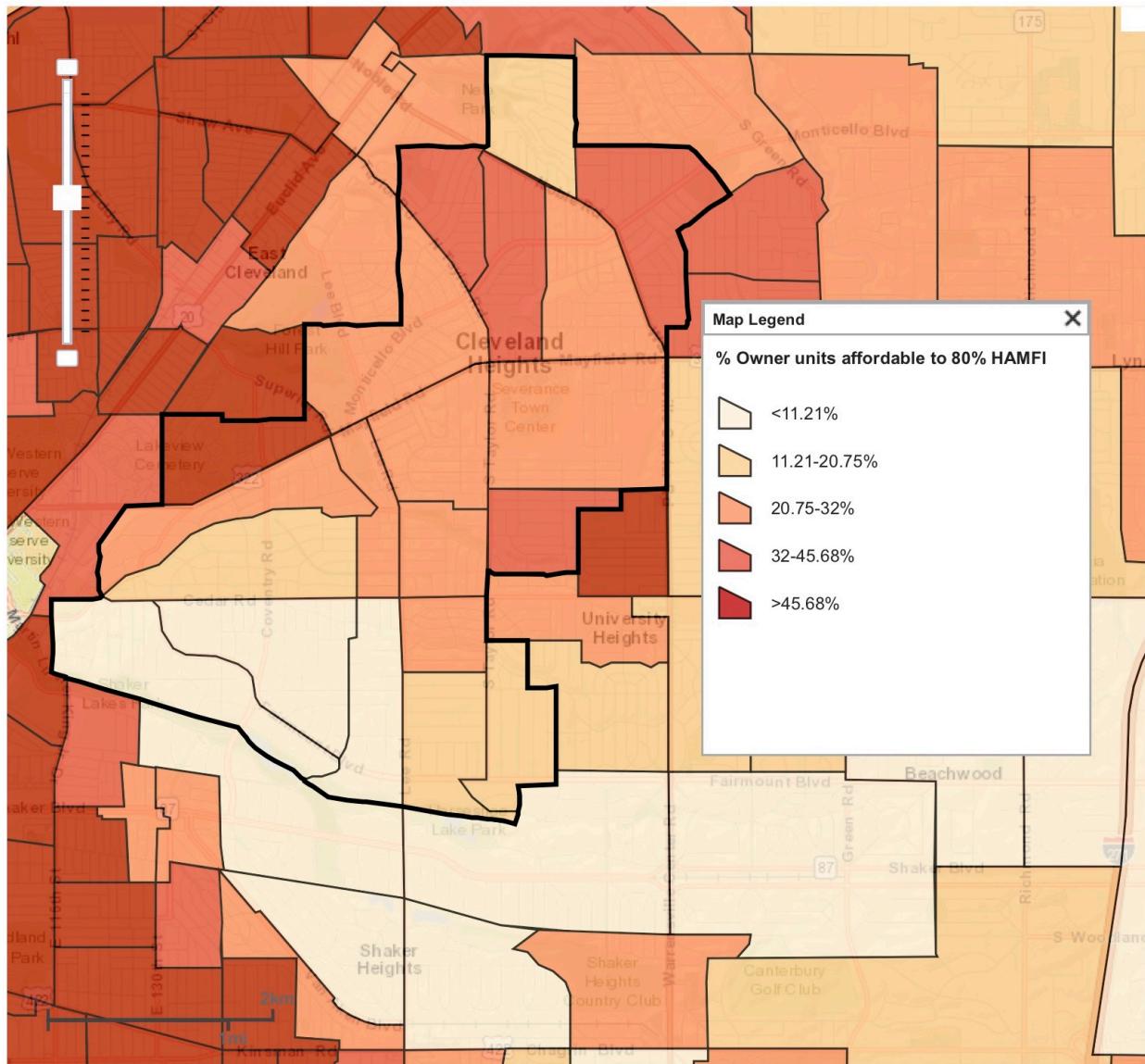
Map 6 - Percent Renter Units Affordable to 50% HAMFI, Cleveland Heights, Ohio



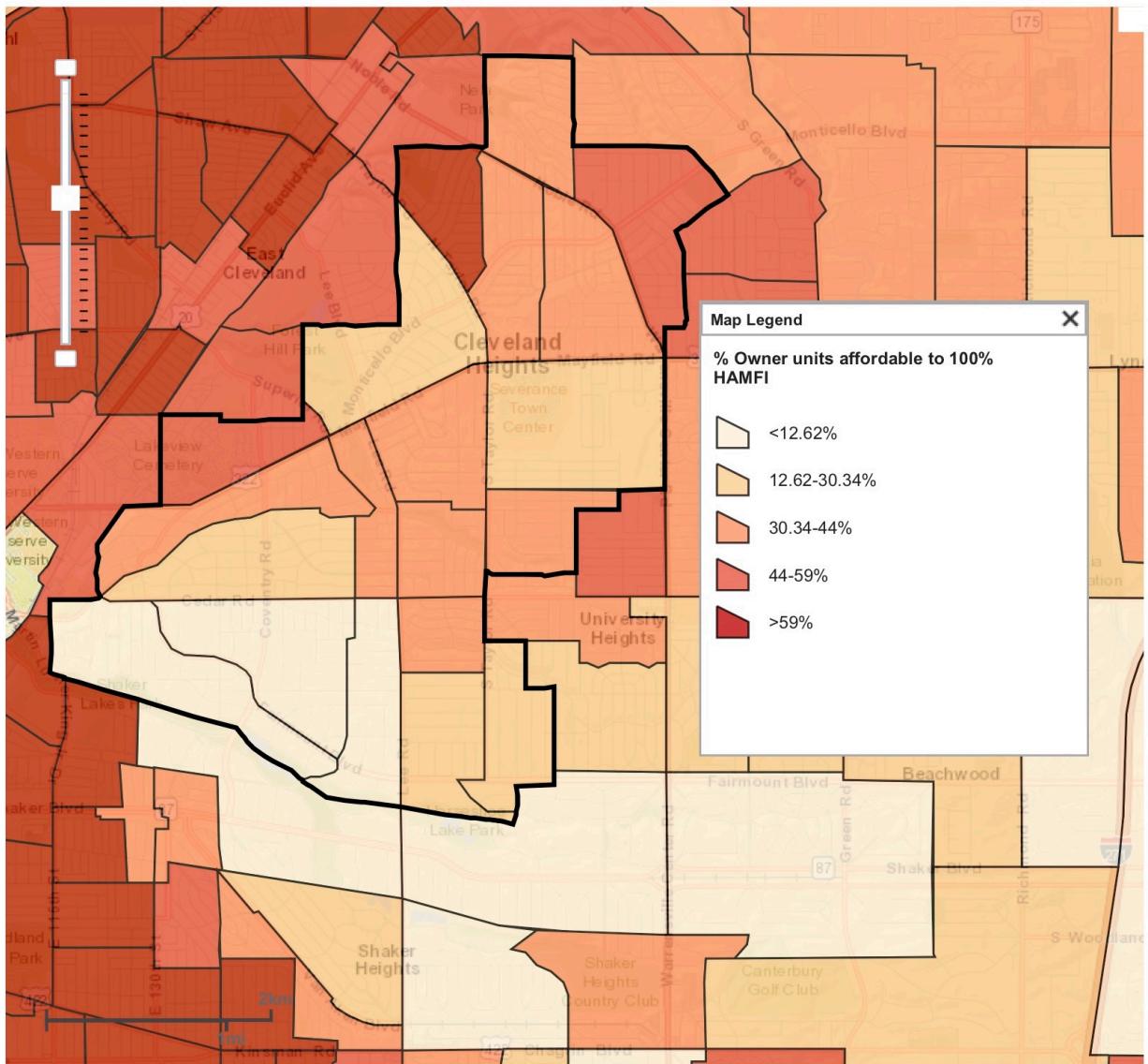
Map 7 - Percent Renter Units Affordable to 80% HAMFI, Cleveland Heights, Ohio



Map 8 - Percent Owner Units Affordable to 50% HAMFI, Cleveland Heights, Ohio



Map 9 - Percent Owner Units Affordable to 80% HAMFI, Cleveland Heights, Ohio



Map 10 - Percent Owner Units Affordable to 100% HAMFI, Cleveland Heights, Ohio

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	12,870	59%
1-unit, attached structure	1,000	5%
2-4 units	2,580	12%
5-19 units	2,710	12%
20 or more units	2,570	12%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc.	75	0%
Total	21,805	100%

Table MA-31 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	0	0%	240	3%
1 bedroom	140	1%	2,800	33%
2 bedrooms	930	9%	2,600	31%
3 or more bedrooms	9,800	90%	2,720	33%
Total	10,870	100%	8,360	100%

Table MA-32 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Median Home Value	145,100	128,400	(12%)
Median Contract Rent	677	750	11%

Table MA-33 – Cost of Housing

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

Rent Paid

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	1,725	20.6%
\$500-999	5,210	62.3%
\$1,000-1,499	1,260	15.1%
\$1,500-1,999	140	1.7%
\$2,000 or more	30	0.4%
Total	8,365	100.1%

Table MA-34 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

MA-05 Tables - MA-31 through MA-34, Cleveland Heights, Ohio

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	790	No Data
50% HAMFI	2,050	1,065
80% HAMFI	5,520	2,730
100% HAMFI	No Data	3,649
Total	8,360	7,444

Table MA-35 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent					
High HOME Rent					
Low HOME Rent					

Table MA-36 – Monthly Rent

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	2,730	25%	3,480	42%
With two selected Conditions	45	0%	245	3%
With three selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	8,100	74%	4,635	55%
Total	10,875	99%	8,360	100%

Table MA-37 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	200	2%	140	2%
1980-1999	200	2%	775	9%
1950-1979	2,200	20%	2,585	31%
Before 1950	8,280	76%	4,870	58%
Total	10,880	100%	8,370	100%

Table MA-38 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

MA-05 Tables - MA-35 through MA-38, Cleveland Heights, Ohio

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard - TO BE REVISED

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	10,480	96%	7,455	89%
Housing Units built before 1980 with children present	165	2%	40	0%

Table MA-39 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS (Total Units) 2011-2015 CHAS (Units with Children present)

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 MA-40 - Vacant Units

MA-05 Tables - MA-39 through MA-40, Cleveland Heights, Ohio

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

Introduction

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

Major Employment Sectors

The City of Cleveland Heights has about 15,950 workers who live in the community and about 6,000 jobs in the city. The largest employment sectors based on share of jobs are Education and Health Care Services (30%), Retail Trade (24%), and Arts, Entertainment, and Accommodations (18%). These three sectors represent about 4,500 jobs.

Reviewing the types of jobs that Cleveland Heights residents hold, there is significant employment in diverse sectors: Education and Health Care (6,135 workers), Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations (2,305 workers), Professional, Scientific, Management (1,620 workers), Retail Trade (1,540 workers), Finance, Insurance, Real Estate (1,135 workers), and Manufacturing (1,100 workers).

Workforce and Infrastructure Needs of the Business Community

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

Cleveland Heights does not have any highways within its borders. The arterial roads function as important commuting routes and provide access to various commercial districts. Roadway investment is an ongoing need for the business districts. In a fully built-out city such as Cleveland Heights, there is also a need for buildings or sites ready to meet the expansion and relocation plans of businesses.

Planned Investments

The focus over the next five years is to implement a place-based development strategy that fosters diverse, mixed-use commercial districts and attracts small businesses and entrepreneurs.

Cleveland Heights is targeting redevelopment opportunities such as Severance Town Center. The City's Master Plan, adopted in March of 2017, establishes as a primary goal the redevelopment of Severance Town Center as a mixed-use and walkable area consistent with the character of Cleveland Heights.

The Top of the Hill development will create a signature mixed use destination district that serves as a gateway to the City and a link between the City and the adjacent University Circle area of Cleveland. The \$84 million project is located on approximately four acres of city-owned property at the corner of Cedar Road and Euclid Heights Boulevard and will include 261 market-rate luxury apartments, more than 11,000 square feet of first-floor commercial space, approximately 25,000 square feet of green space, a 550-space parking garage, and additional surface parking.

Finally, Cleveland Heights is working with adjacent communities to strengthen and unify commercial districts: partnering with University Heights to redevelop the Cedar Taylor Commercial District; and working with Noble Road property owners to revitalize properties to help stabilize adjacent areas in Cleveland Heights, East Cleveland and South Euclid.

Workforce Skills and Education

American Community Survey data emphasizes the correlation of education and employment, along with the generational change occurring in Cleveland Heights. More than one-third of Cleveland Heights residents age 65 years and over have educational attainment of a high school degree or less, compared to less than one-sixth of residents age 25-44. In addition, Cleveland Heights residents with a Bachelor's degree earned 65% more than a person with only a high school degree.

Workforce Training Initiatives

There are a variety of workforce training initiatives and opportunities available for Cleveland Heights residents and workers that focus on various employment sectors, including professional programs at several nearby universities, plus programs at Cuyahoga Community College and OhioMeansJobs. Team NEO is a regional organization that focuses on Northeast Ohio business attraction and expansion. The Bhutanese Community of Greater Cleveland offers job training services for relocated refugees and persons with limited English proficiency. Gesher provides access to low- and moderate-income job seekers through their benefits referral program.

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	17	0	0	0	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	2,303	1,118	14	19	5
Construction	290	111	2	2	0
Education and Health Care Services	6,133	1,871	38	31	-7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1,136	317	7	5	-2
Information	302	132	2	2	0
Manufacturing	1,102	99	7	2	-5
Other Services	562	390	4	6	2
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	1,621	351	10	6	-4
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	1,539	1,496	10	25	15
Transportation and Warehousing	352	75	2	1	-1
Wholesale Trade	601	51	4	1	-3
Total	15,958	6,011	--	--	--

Table 5 - Business Activity

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

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	23,595
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	21,480
Unemployment Rate	8.86
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	24.65
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	5.85

Table 6 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Occupations by Sector

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	7,085
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	810
Service	1,835
Sales and office	3,915
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	665
Production, transportation and material moving	560

Table 7 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	14,025	70%
30-59 Minutes	5,415	27%
60 or More Minutes	645	3%
Total	20,085	100%

Table 8 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	Not in Labor Force
Less than high school graduate	255	170	670
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1,835	410	1,185
Some college or Associate's degree	4,885	465	1,475
Bachelor's degree or higher	10,440	360	1,920

Table 9 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	4	40	10	145	160
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	435	235	230	430	635
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	980	720	730	1,985	1,595
Some college, no degree	1,785	1,265	1,260	2,510	1,180
Associate's degree	150	480	300	1,005	415
Bachelor's degree	1,125	2,435	1,375	2,340	970
Graduate or professional degree	55	2,350	1,595	2,630	1,640

Table 10 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	13,016
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	25,320
Some college or Associate's degree	31,386
Bachelor's degree	41,869
Graduate or professional degree	55,231

Table 11 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

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

The City of Cleveland Heights has about 15,950 workers who live in the community and about 6,000 jobs in the city (**Table 5**). The largest employment sectors based on share of jobs are Education and Health Care Services (30%), Retail Trade (24%), and Arts, Entertainment, and Accommodations (18%). These three sectors represent about 4,500 jobs.

When reviewed by the types of jobs that Cleveland Heights residents hold, there is greater diversity. The Education and Health Care Services sector employs about 6,135 residents (36% of workers). The next five sectors each represent between 6% and 13% of jobs held by residents, or more than 1,100 positions each: Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations (2,305 workers, 13%), Professional, Scientific, Management (1,620 workers, 9%), Retail Trade (1,540 workers, 9%), Finance, Insurance, Real Estate (1,135 workers, 7%), and Manufacturing (1,100 workers, 6%). This diversity is achievable due to the large employment centers immediately to the west in Cleveland, such as the health, education, and arts institutions in the

University Circle neighborhood, as well as the central business district. There is also a significant employment center to the east, along the Interstate 271 corridor.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

Workforce Needs

Cuyahoga County's Economic Development Plan has quoted Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland research outlining the importance of education and innovation in the income growth of a region. Innovation creates jobs and improves productivity, but it requires an educated and appropriately trained workforce. Improving the overall educational attainment of the Cuyahoga County workforce, as well as ongoing training for new and experienced workers is also a priority. In Cleveland Heights, 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

Cleveland Heights does not have any highways within its borders. Therefore, the arterial roads function as important commuting routes and provide access to the various commercial districts within the community, which are employment, shopping, and entertainment hubs.

Roadway investment is an ongoing need for the business districts. Well maintained roads result in less cumulative wear to vehicles of employees, customers, and delivery firms. In commercial districts, 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 Heights has an ongoing capital plan for infrastructure investments. Funding sources include municipal funds, along with the Ohio Public Works Commission annual grant program.

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

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

Cleveland Heights is well positioned to build on its unique mixed-used commercial districts and leverage its proximity to University Circle and MidTown Corridor, a regional hub of innovation. The focus over the next five years is to implement a place-based development strategy that fosters diverse, mixed-use commercial districts and attracts high-performing, innovative small businesses and entrepreneurs.

Cleveland Heights is targeting redevelopment opportunities such as Severance Town Center. The City's Master Plan, adopted in March of 2017, establishes as a primary goal the redevelopment of Severance Town Center as a mixed-use and walkable area consistent with the character of Cleveland Heights.

The Top of the Hill development will create a signature mixed use destination district that serves as a gateway to the City and a link between the City and the adjacent University Circle area of Cleveland. The \$84 million project is located on approximately four acres of city-owned property at the corner of Cedar Road and Euclid Heights Boulevard and will include 261 market-rate luxury apartments, more than 11,000 square feet of first-floor commercial space, approximately 25,000 square feet of green space, a 550-space parking garage, and additional surface parking.

The City will utilize its storefront renovation program and commercial loan program to work with property owners and developers in these districts to redevelop functionally obsolete buildings. The objective is to attract innovative small businesses that desire convenient and affordable space in mixed-use commercial districts that are near some of Greater Cleveland's prominent research and development institutions.

Cleveland Heights is also working to strengthen and unify commercial districts. The City is pursuing opportunities to partner with the City of University Heights to redevelop the Cedar Taylor Commercial District, which is located in both cities. Cleveland Heights is working with the Cedar Taylor Development Association to unite the district across the municipal borders and coordinate a streetscape improvement plan that is supported by each city. Additionally, the city is working with property owners along Noble Road to revitalize commercial properties that will stabilize the surrounding neighborhoods in Cleveland Heights, East Cleveland and South Euclid.

The City is confident this diversified approach to our commercial areas will attract innovative small business and entrepreneurs and establish Cleveland Heights as one of the preeminent centers of small business development in Cuyahoga County.

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

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

The American Community Survey data shown in **Tables 10 and 11** shows the correlation of education and employment, along with the generational change that is occurring in Cleveland Heights. 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-twelve for persons with some college or Associate's degree, and one-in thirty-three 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 Heights residents. Generationally, 36% of Cleveland Heights residents age 65 years and over have educational attainment of a high school degree or less, compared to 15% of residents age 25-44. Conversely, 65% of Cleveland Heights residents age 25-44 have an Associate's, Bachelor's, or graduate/professional degree, compared to 46% of residents age 65 and over. In addition, ACS data also showed that for the most recent twelve month period, Cleveland Heights residents with a Bachelor's degree earned 65% more than a person with only a high school degree (\$41,869 vs. \$25,320).

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

Cuyahoga Community College

The College's Workforce Community and Economic Development Division focuses on employee training programs and professional development in a variety of fields. The Corporate College provides professional training and development customized for individual businesses. Programs are delivered either off-site at the company facility or on-site at one of the Corporate College campuses.

OhioMeansJobs | Cleveland-Cuyahoga County (OMJ | CC)

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

Team NEO

Team NEO is a regional, private-sector organization that focuses on business attraction and expansion into eighteen counties in Northeast Ohio. Team Neo emphasizes that the strong regional history of innovation and traditional manufacturing has evolved into advanced manufacturing and focuses on a number of key industries in the Cleveland region.

Does your jurisdiction participate in a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS)? No

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

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

Economic Development Plan

Cuyahoga County

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

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

This 2013 report outlines issues and strategies to address housing issues, particularly in the Cuyahoga County suburbs that geographically form the first ring of development beyond Cleveland. Building on the Cuyahoga County Economic Development Plan goal of creating high-quality, well-connected places that provide our residents with great communities to live, work, and play, the report emphasizes strategies focusing on the four policy areas of preserving older housing stock, reducing vacancy and blight, tax base strengthening, and promoting stability. The Consolidated Plan Strategic Plan goals focus significant housing funds on investment in existing housing through rehabilitation and homebuyer programs plus code enforcement, which reinforce the strategies of the Rebuilding as One report. <http://nebula.wsimg.com/dcb273f93355b0f0d3ee06c9cd4429ee?AccessKeyId=09E1CA301C4A0B66503D&disposition=0&alloworigin=1>

Vibrant NEO 2040

Northeast Ohio Sustainable Communities Consortium Initiative

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

Cleveland Heights Master Plan

City of Cleveland Heights

A Master Plan outlines a community's vision for the future and then describes specific action steps that can be undertaken to accomplish them. A Master Plan allows the city to assess whether policies and actions currently undertaken are addressing needs and accomplishing long-term goals. Completed in 2017, the document is organized through a community vision through the topics of Vibrant Neighborhoods, Complete Transportation Network, Environmental Sustainability, Business Friendly, Strong Business Districts, High-Quality Infrastructure, Hub for Arts and Culture, Diverse and Open Community, Safe and Engaged Community, and Healthy Community.

<https://www.clevelandheights.com/234/Master-Plan>

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

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

Substandard Housing-Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities.

Overcrowded-Housing more than 1.01 to 1.50 persons per room excluding bathrooms, porches, foyers, halls or half rooms.

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

Housing Cost Burden-Housing costs that are more than 30% of the household's total gross income. For renters, cost includes rent paid plus utilities. For owners, cost includes mortgage payments, taxes, insurance, and utilities.

Household Has No/Negative Income-Households whose income is zero or negative due to self-employment, dividends, and net rental income.

A "**concentration**" of multiple housing problems can be defined as households who experience multiple housing problems at a greater rate (10 percentage points or greater) than the households for the City of Cleveland Heights as a whole.

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

The 2011-15 ACS and CPD Maps showed that of the 19,240 households living in Cleveland Heights, 9,595 had one or more of the "housing problems" listed above (**NA-Table 8**). Of those households with any of 4 housing problems, 41.53% (7,990 households) were low- and moderate-income households. Using the above-cited definition of "concentration," (41.53% plus 10 percentage points = **51.53%**) provides the threshold for a "concentration."

There was a 51.53% or greater (41.53% plus 10 percentage points) concentration of **Extremely Low-Income (ELI) households** with any of 4 housing problems. These households were living in the following census tracts: CT 1401, CT 1403.01, CT 1403.02, CT 1405, CT 1407.01, CT 1407.02, CT 1409, CT 1410, CT 1411, CT 1412, CT 1415, CT 1416.02, and CT 1960 (**NA-Table 8, NA-Map-Percent ELI Households with**

Any of 4 Housing Problems and MA-Map-Concentration of ELI Households with Any of 4 Housing Problems).

There was a 51.53% or greater (41.53% plus 10 percentage points) concentration of **Low-Income (LI) households** with any of 4 housing problems. These households were living in the following census tracts: CT 1401, CT 1403.01, CT 1403.02, CT 1405, CT 1407.01, CT 1407.02, CT 1409, CT 1410, CT 1411, CT 1412, CT 1413, CT 1415, CT 1416.01, CT 1416.02, and CT 1960 (**NA-Table 8, NA-Map-Percent LI Households with Any of 4 Housing Problems and MA-Map-Concentration of LI Households with Any of 4 Housing Problems**).

There was a 51.53% or greater (41.53% plus 10 percentage points) concentration of **Moderate-Income Households** with any of 4 housing problems. These households were living in the following census tracts: CT 1401, CT 1403.01, CT 1407.01, CT 1407.02, CT 1413, CT 1415, and CT 1960 (**NA-Table 8, NA-Map-Percent MI Households with Any of 4 Housing Problems and MA-Map-Concentration of MI Households with Any of 4 Housing Problems**).

Cost burden was the major problem cited by most of the households having one or more “housing problems.” Very small percentages of households lived in housing that was substandard or in over-crowded conditions. Continued investment in the housing stock however, is still needed. The main period of housing construction in Cleveland Heights was pre-1950, when about 68% of all housing units (13,150 units) were built. These units are now at least 70 years old, and may require systems replacement and a significant rehabilitation investment. An additional 30% of all housing units (5,760 units) were constructed between 1950 and 1980. These units are at least 30 years old and may also require updating and systems work.

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

The 2011-15 ACS and CPD Maps showed that of the 45,388 persons living in Cleveland Heights, 48.95 (22,218 persons) were White, 43.39% (19,696 persons) were Black or African American, 0.21% (97 persons) were American Indian and Alaska Native, 14.26% (1,932 persons) were Asian, 0.02% (11 persons) were Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 0.38% (173 persons) were Some other race, and 2.78% (1,261 persons) were Two or More Races (**MA-Maps-Percent White, Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, Some Other Race, and Two or More Races**). Hispanic or Latino persons, who could be of any race, comprised 2.09% (950 persons) of the population (**MA-Map-Percent Hispanic or Latino Persons**).

Concentration of Racial/Ethnic Persons

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

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

White persons-Using the percentage of White persons citywide and the above-cited definition of “concentration,” (48.95% plus 10 percentage points = **58.95%**) illustrates that there is a concentration of White persons living in the following Census Tracts: CT 1411, CT 1412, CT 1413, CT 1414, CT 1415, CT 1416.01, and CT 1417 (**MA-Map-Concentration of White Persons**).

Black or African American persons-Using the percentage of Black or African American persons citywide and the above-cited definition of “concentration,” (43.39% plus 10 percentage points = **53.39%**) illustrates that there is a concentration of Black or African American persons living in the following Census Tracts: CT 1401, CT 1403.01, CT 1404, CT 1405, CT 1407.01, CT 1407.02, CT 1409, CT 1410, CT 1416.02, and CT 1960 (**MA-Map-Concentration of Black or African American Persons**).

Asian persons-Using the percentage of Asian persons citywide and the above-cited definition of “concentration,” (4.26% plus 10 percentage points = **14.26%**) illustrates that there is a concentration of Asian persons living in the following Census Tract: CT 1411 (**MA-Map-Concentration of Asian Persons**).

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

Concentration of Low-Income Households

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

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

The 2011-15 ACS and CPD Maps showed that of the 19,240 households living in Cleveland Heights, 6,543 (34.02%) were low income households with incomes that were 0-50% of the HUD Area Median Family Income (HAMFI). Of these households, 4,333 households were Extremely Low Income [ELI] Households with incomes that were 0-30% of HAMFI and 2,210 households were Low Income [LI] Households with incomes that were 31-50% of HAMFI (**NA-Tables 9 and 10**). Using the percentage of low-income persons citywide and the above-cited definition of “concentration,” (34.02% plus 10 percentage points = **44.02%**) illustrates that there is a concentration of low-income persons in CT 1410 (**MA-Map-Concentration of Percent Low Income Households**).

Another HUD tool, the Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool (AFFH-T), also identified CT 1410 as a Racially/Ethnically Concentrated Area of Poverty (R/ECAP). This is the North Coventry area (roughly north of Mayfield Road, west of Superior Road, south of the community boundary, and east of Coventry Road)

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

Most of the households living in these areas of “concentration” have median household incomes that are somewhat, to significantly, below the City’s median household income of \$53,014 (2011-15 ACS), and range from \$27,188 in CT 1410 to \$46,544 in CT 1407.02. About half of the areas have higher poverty rates than Cleveland Heights as a whole (19%), and range from 21% in CT 1409 to 49% in CT 1410. Several census tracts exhibit unemployment rates that are above, to significantly above, the citywide rate of 8.86% unemployment, and range from 9.96% in CT 1415 to 26.67% in CT 1410.

In terms of housing, most of the areas listed had lower percentages of renter occupied housing than Cleveland Heights as a whole (43%). The exceptions were CT 1410 at 94% and CT 1411 at 71%. Most of the areas exhibited lower percentages of older rental housing stock than the City as a whole (68% of rental housing built before 1950). CT 1401, with 82%; CT 1407.02, with 87%; and CT 1413, with 83% of rental housing built before 1950 are the exceptions. Median contract rents, ranging from \$640 in CT 1407.02 to \$726 in CT 1403.01, and median home values, ranging from \$85,000 in CT 1403.01 to \$118,400 in CT 1401, were generally lower when compared to citywide figures for median contract rent (\$750) and median home value (\$128,400).

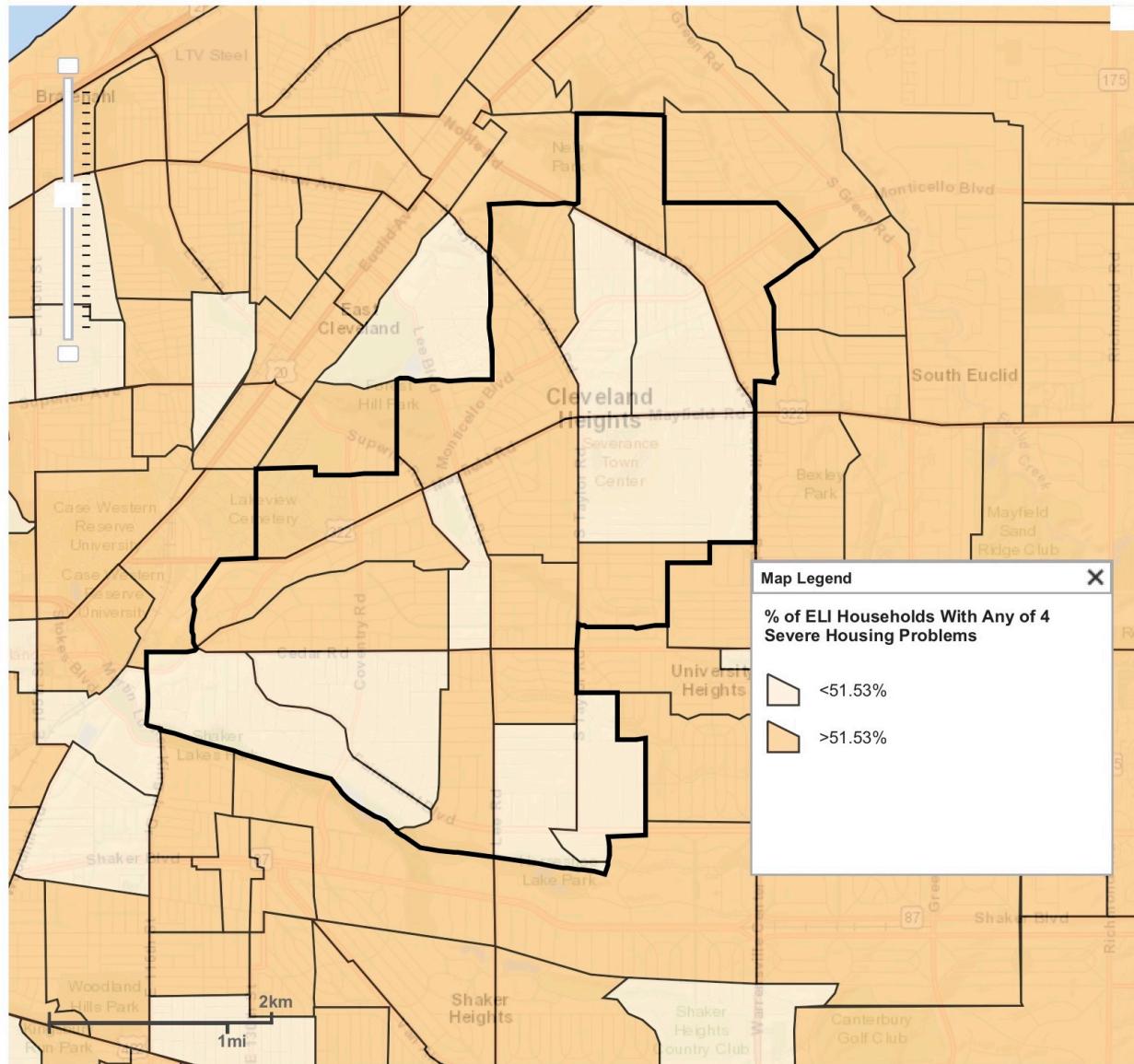
Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

These neighborhoods, much like the rest of the city, are all very walkable and bikeable. The City is working with several organizations to increase the number of bike friendly streets in the City to allow easier access, particularly to the University Circle area. Housing located in these neighborhoods offer a broad range of options in terms of types, sizes, and prices. Easy access to commercial shopping; employment centers, including University Hospitals, the Cleveland Clinic, and University Circle; public and private schools and several universities; parks and recreational activities such as the Cleveland Heights Community Center and Forest Hill Park; cultural amenities located in University Circle; and services add to the quality of life. Another major asset is excellent access – both in terms of proximity to major highways and arterial roads – as well as to public transportation, making access to employment in Cleveland Heights, Cleveland and other surrounding communities quick and convenient.

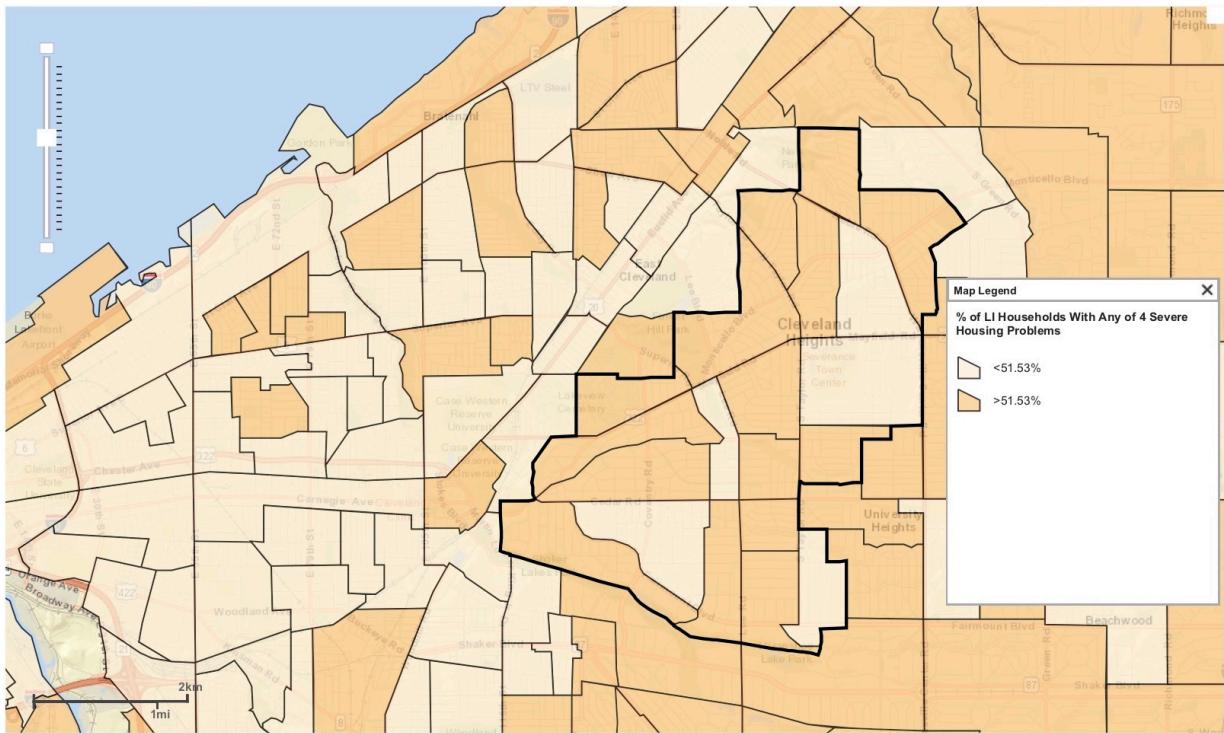
Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

There are strategic opportunities in several of these areas that relate to the major development projects discussed in **MA-45 Non-Homeless Community Development Assets** including the Severance Center redevelopment and the Top of the Hill project. The City is targeting several of the commercial districts in these areas for various programs including the Storefront Renovation program and business

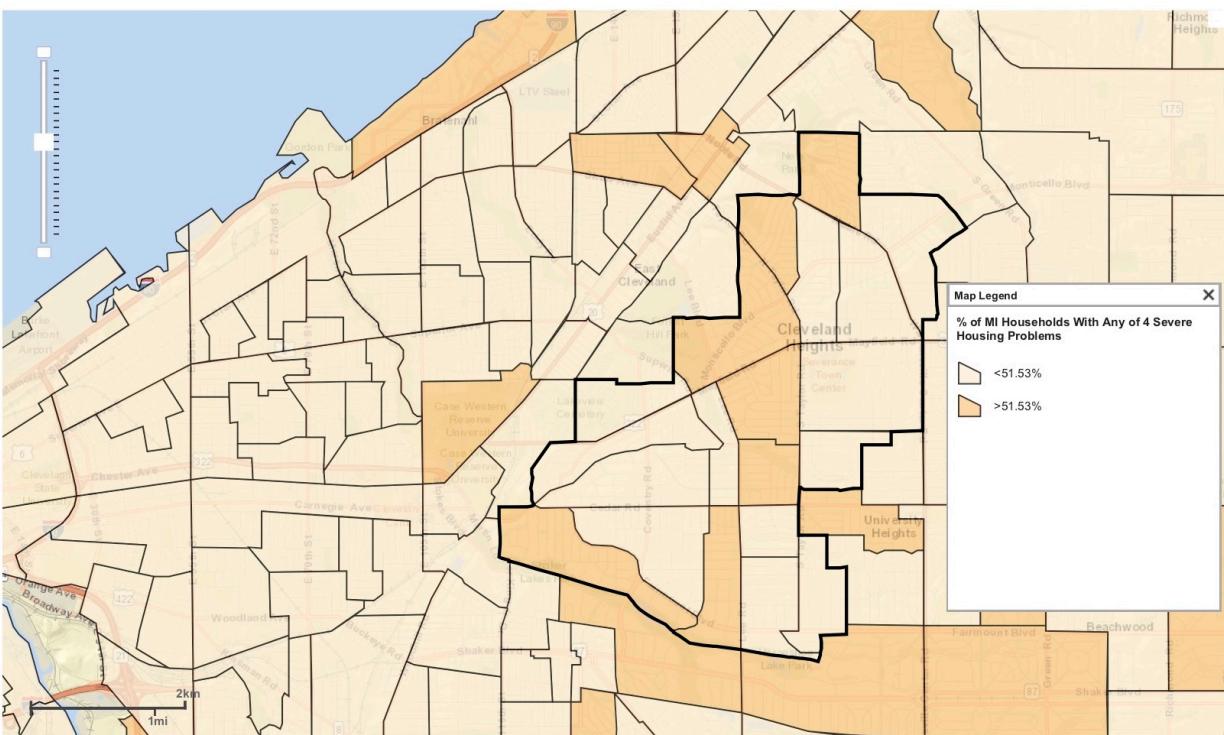
development and capacity building initiatives. Cleveland Heights will be working with a local nonprofit, FutureHeights, to work with residential neighborhoods for a community capacity building program which includes a Neighborhood Leadership program, neighborhood leadership workshops and ongoing community building. The City of Cleveland Heights has identified these districts as being essential to increasing not only traffic safety, private investment, and job creation, but also improvements in quality of life and public health.



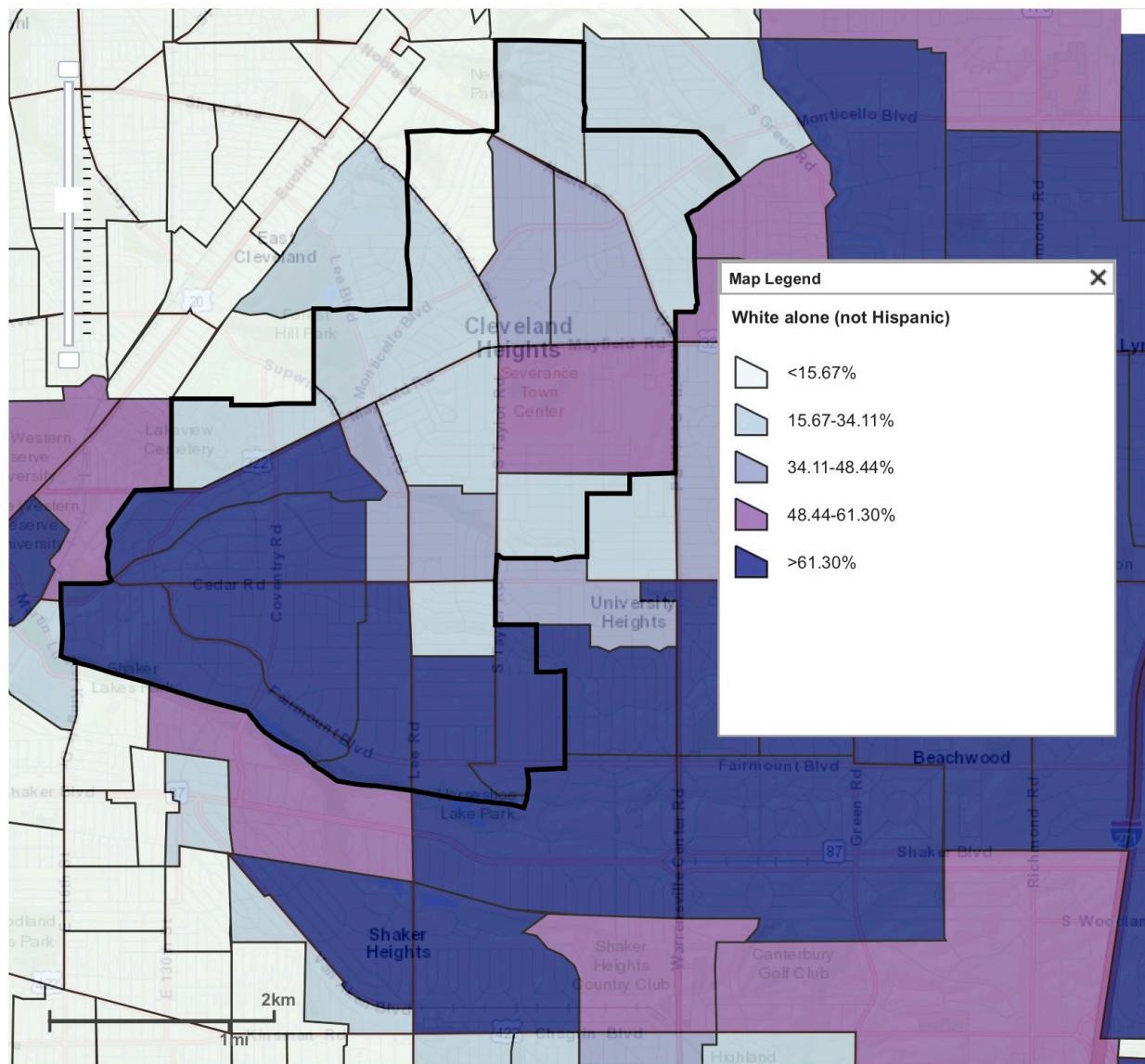
Map 1 - Concentration of ELI HH 4 Housing Problems, Cleveland Heights, Ohio



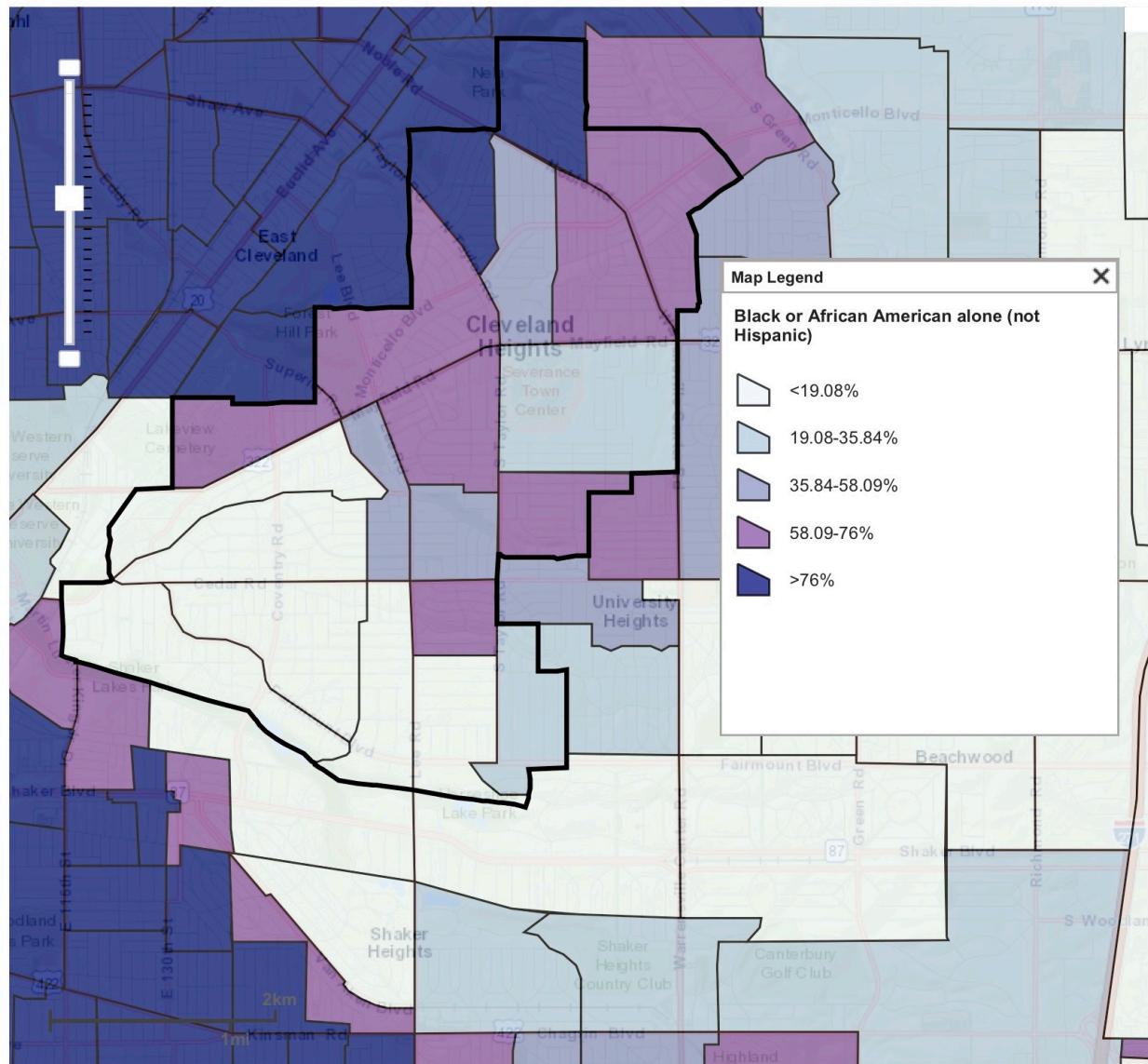
Map 2 - Concentration of LI HH 4 Housing Problems, Cleveland Heights, Ohio



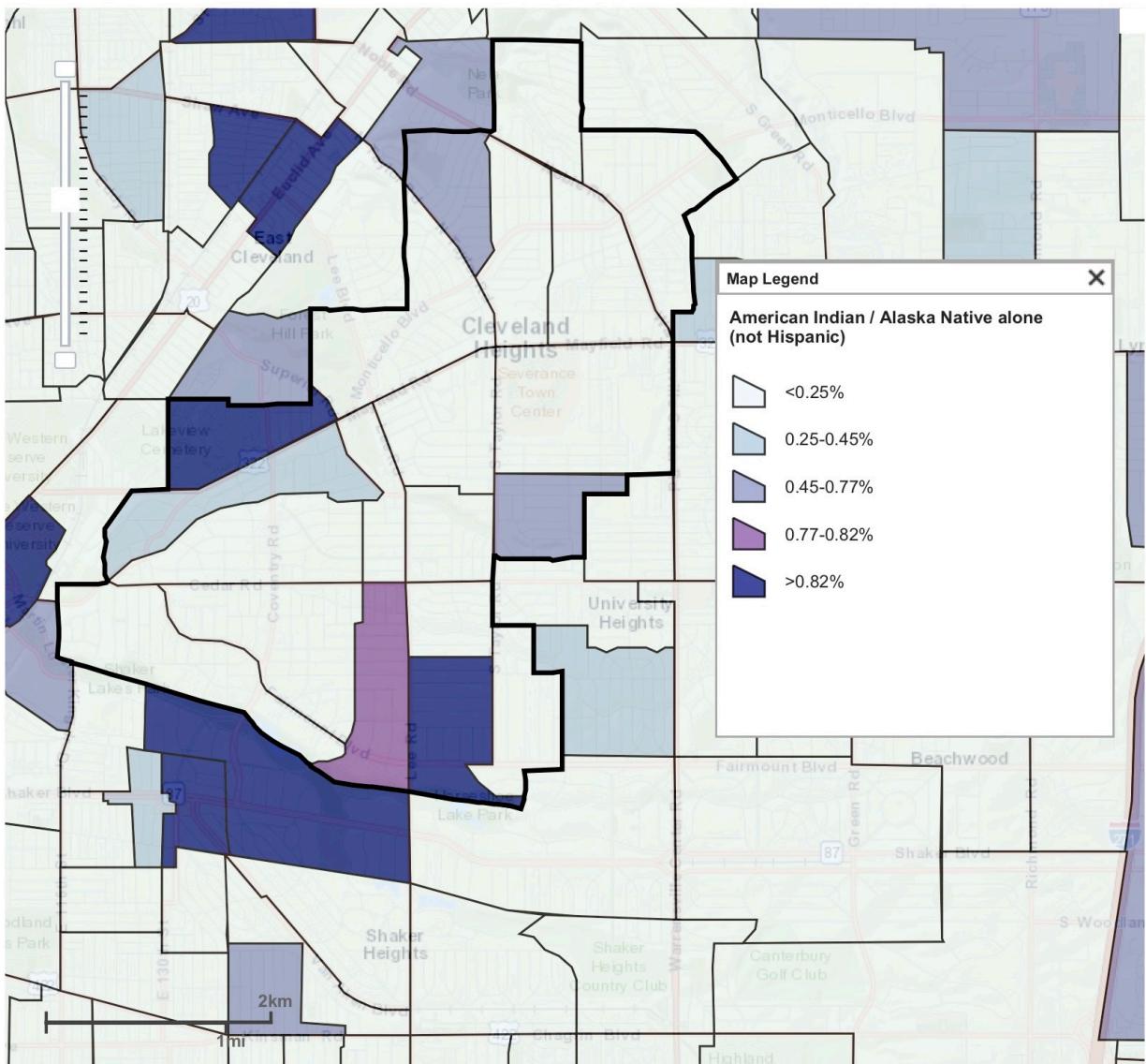
Map 3 - Concentration of MI HH 4 Housing Problems, Cleveland Heights, Ohio



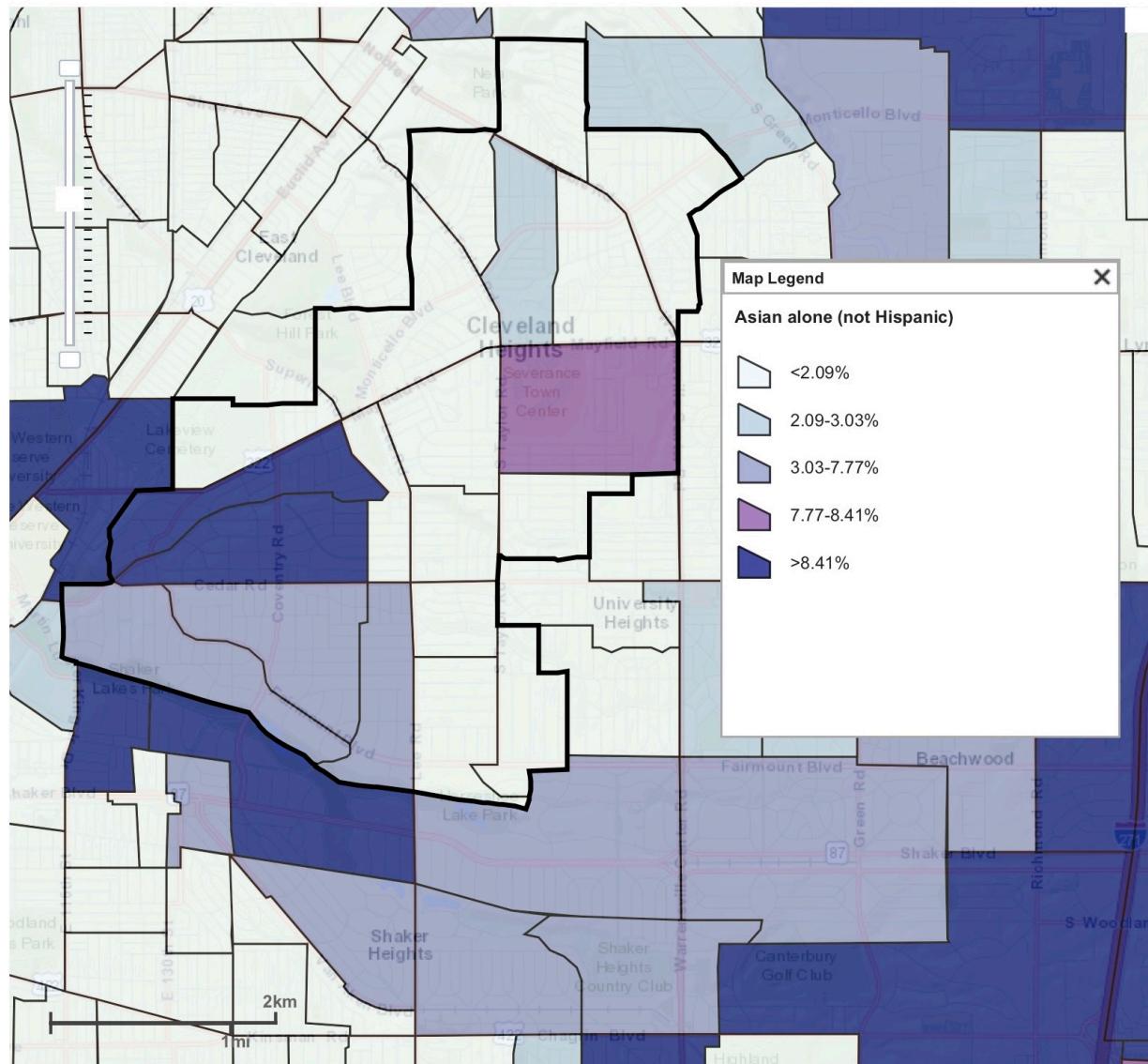
Map 4 - Percent White Persons, Cleveland Heights, Ohio



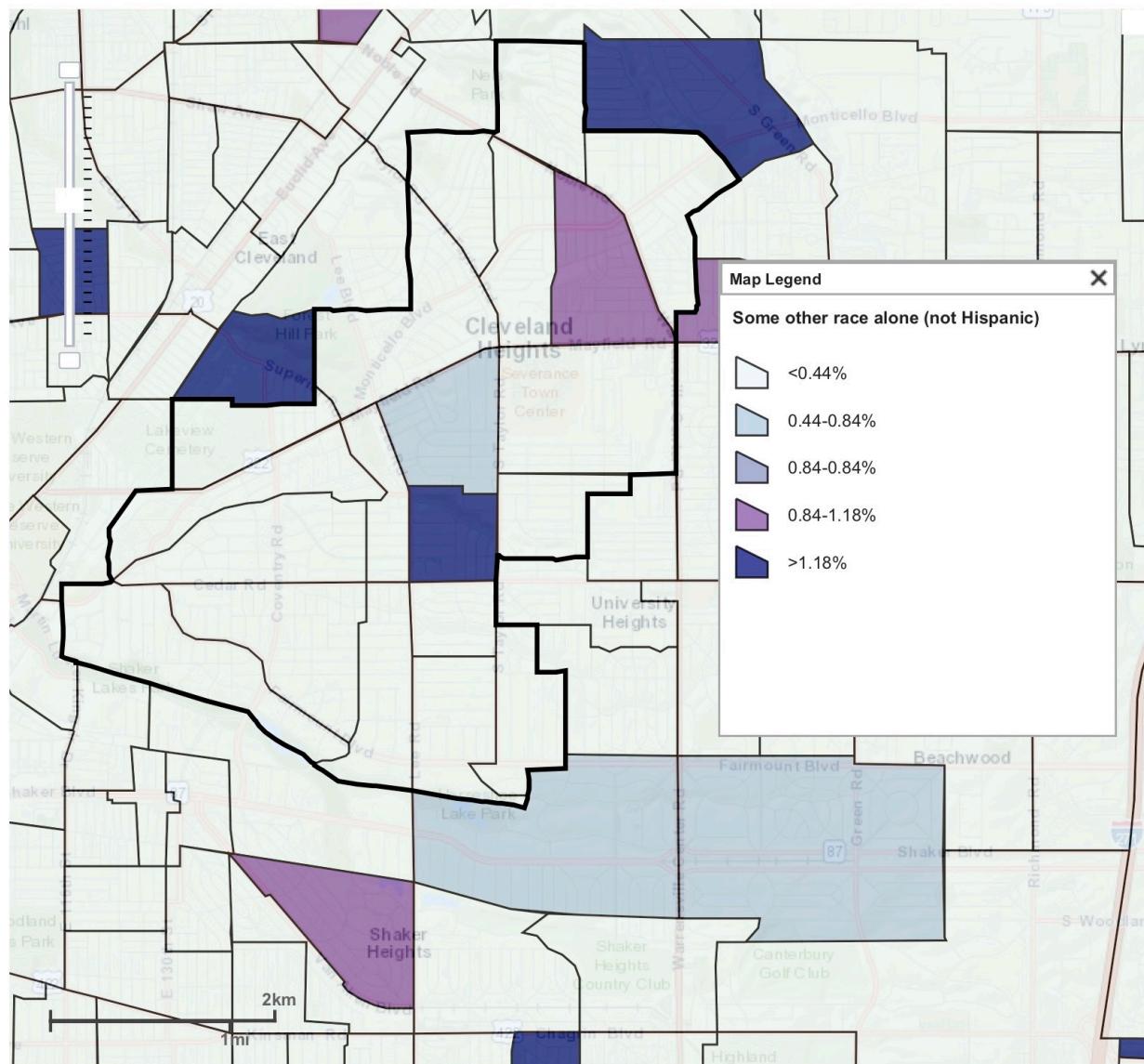
Map 5 - Percent Black or African American Persons, Cleveland Heights, Ohio



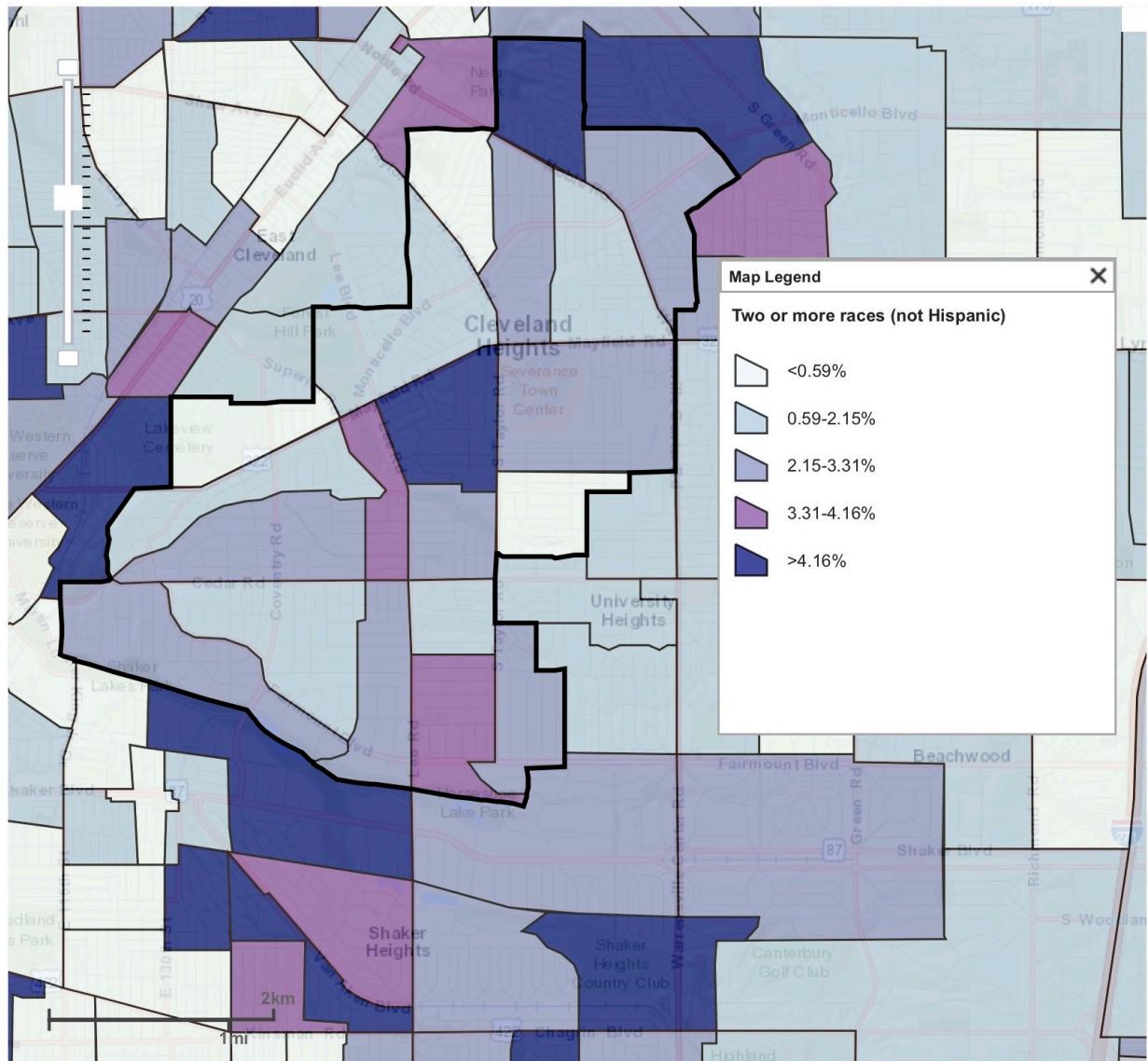
Map 6 - Percent American Indian Alaska Native Persons, Cleveland Heights, Ohio



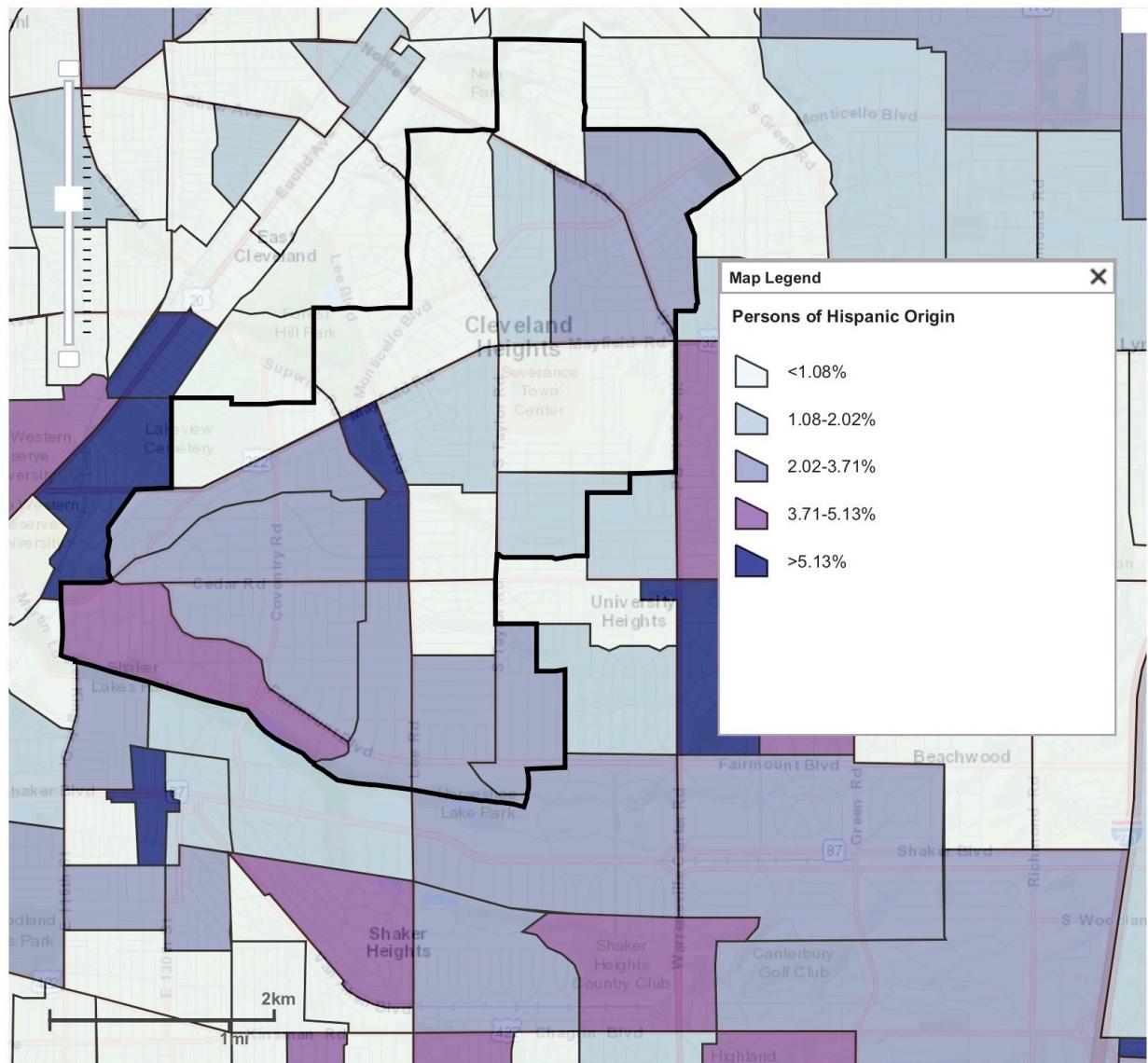
Map 7 - Percent Asian Percent, Cleveland Heights, Ohio



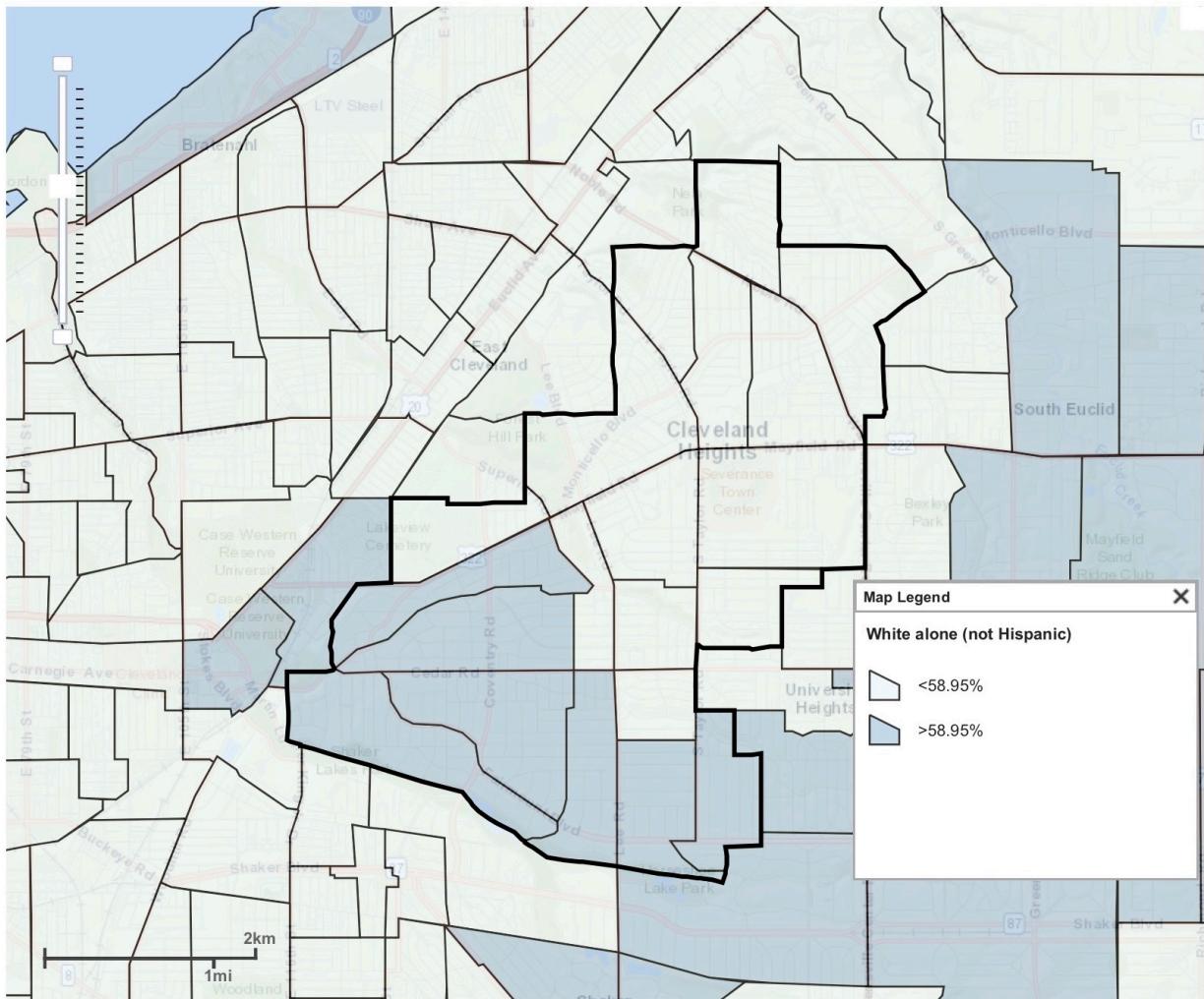
Map 8 - Percent Persons Some Other Race, Cleveland Heights, Ohio



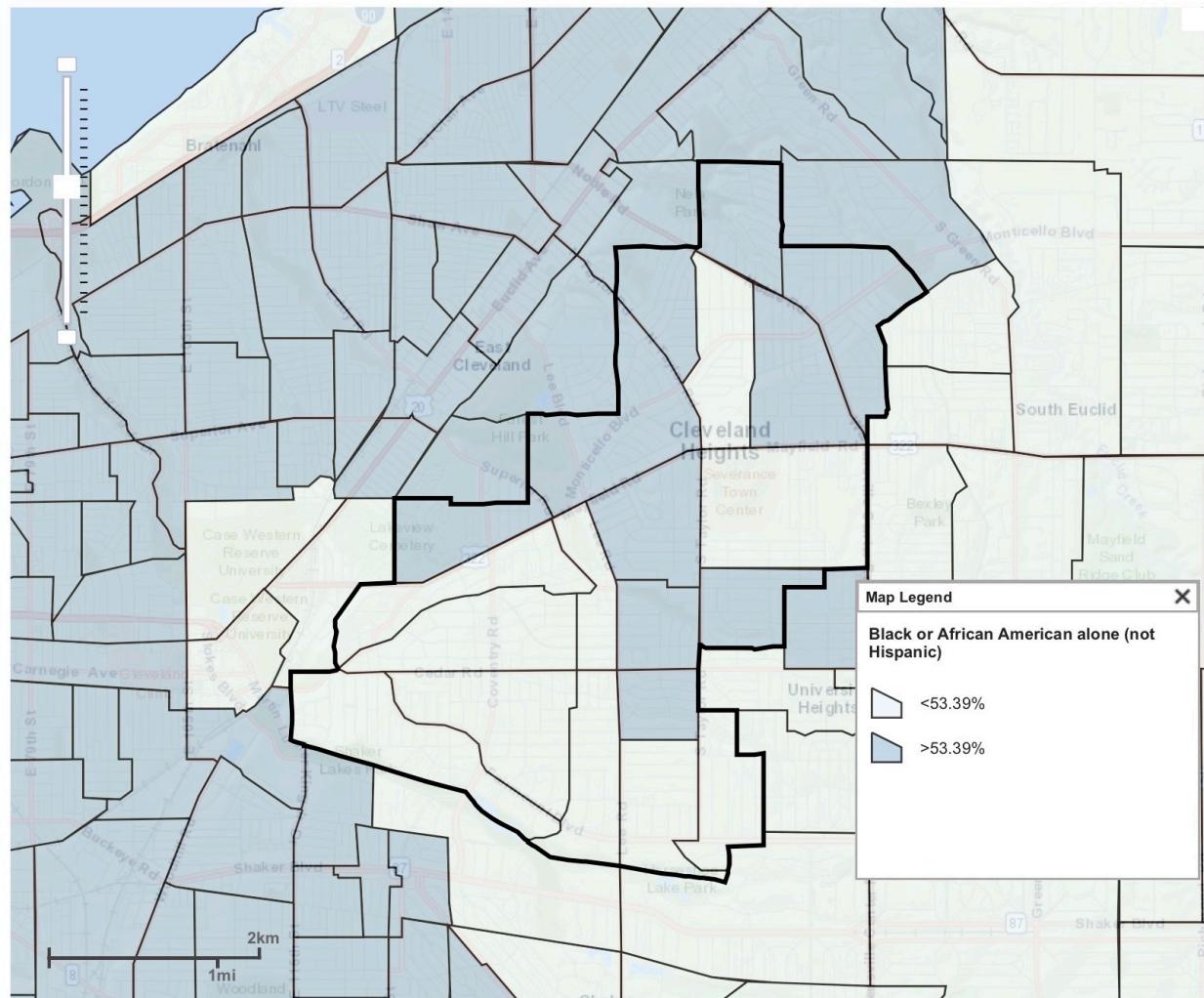
Map 9 - Percent Persons Two or More Races, Cleveland Heights, Ohio



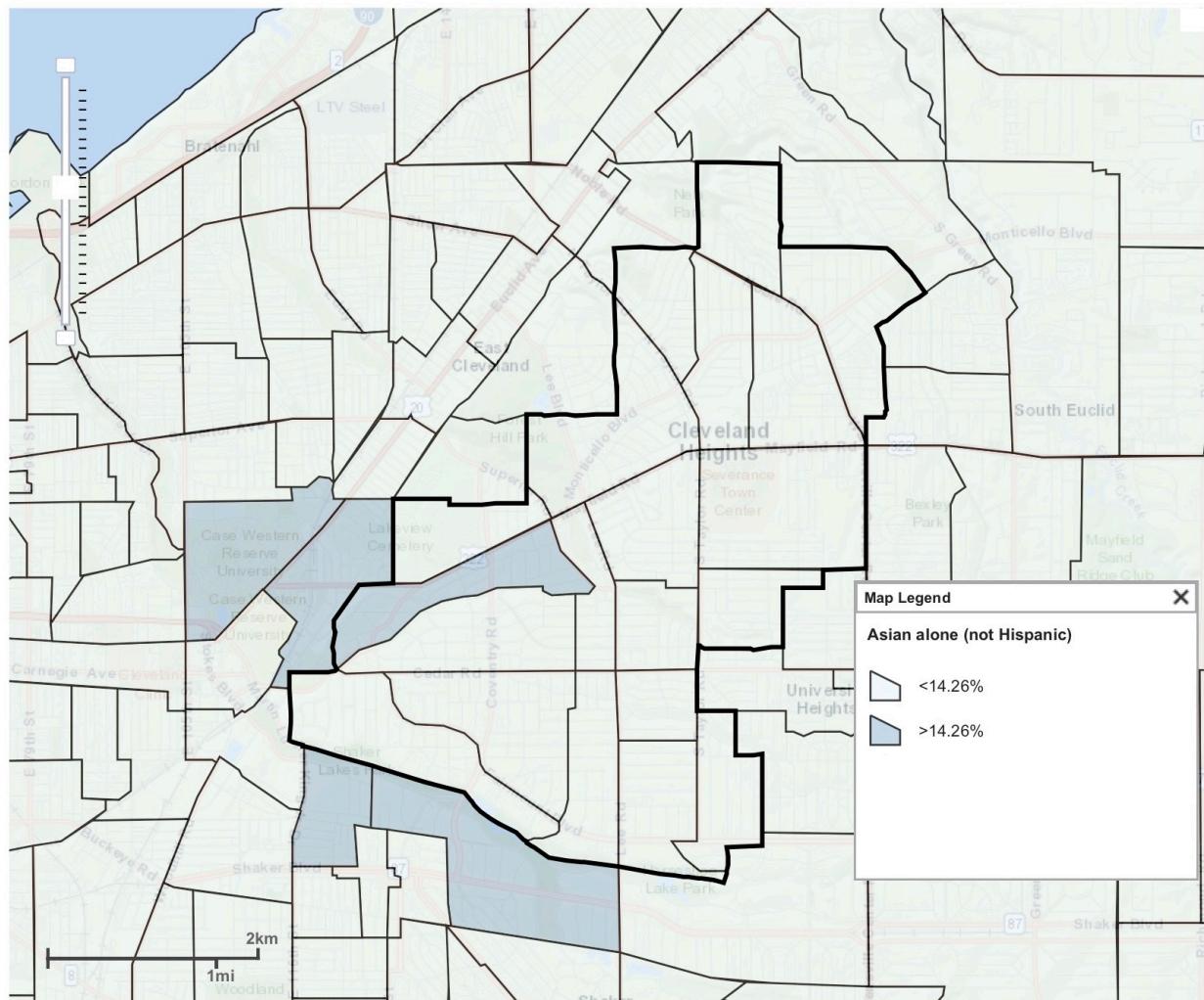
Map 10 - Percent Hispanic or Latino Persons, Cleveland Heights, Ohio



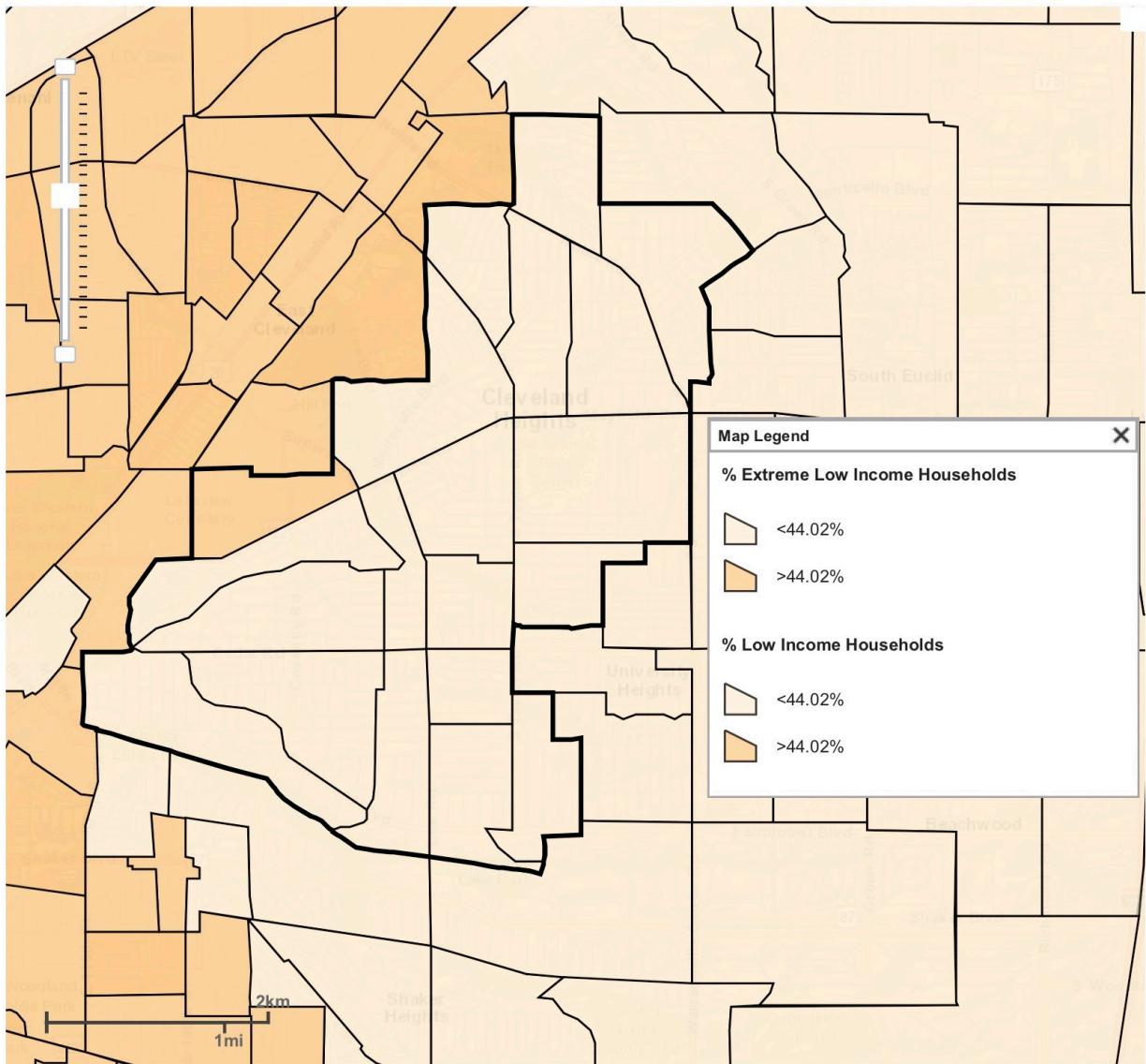
Map 11 - Concentration of White Persons 2020, Cleveland Heights, Ohio



Map 12 - Concentration of Black or African American Persons, Cleveland Heights, Ohio



Map 13 - Concentration of Asian Persons, Cleveland Heights, Ohio



Map 14 - Concentration of Low Income HH, Cleveland Heights, Ohio

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

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

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

According to Federal Communications Commission broadband deployment data, as of June 2019 (latest release), 100% of the population of the city had access to at least three Internet providers offering download speeds of 25 Mbps downstream (25 megabytes per second) and 3 Mbps upstream (3 Megabytes per second). In addition, 78% of the population had access to at least two Internet providers that offered speeds of 250/25 Mbps. Types of technology providing broadband access include ADSL, cable, fiber, fixed wireless, and satellite. The primary service providers in the city are AT&T, Inc. and Charter Communications (operating under the brand name Spectrum).

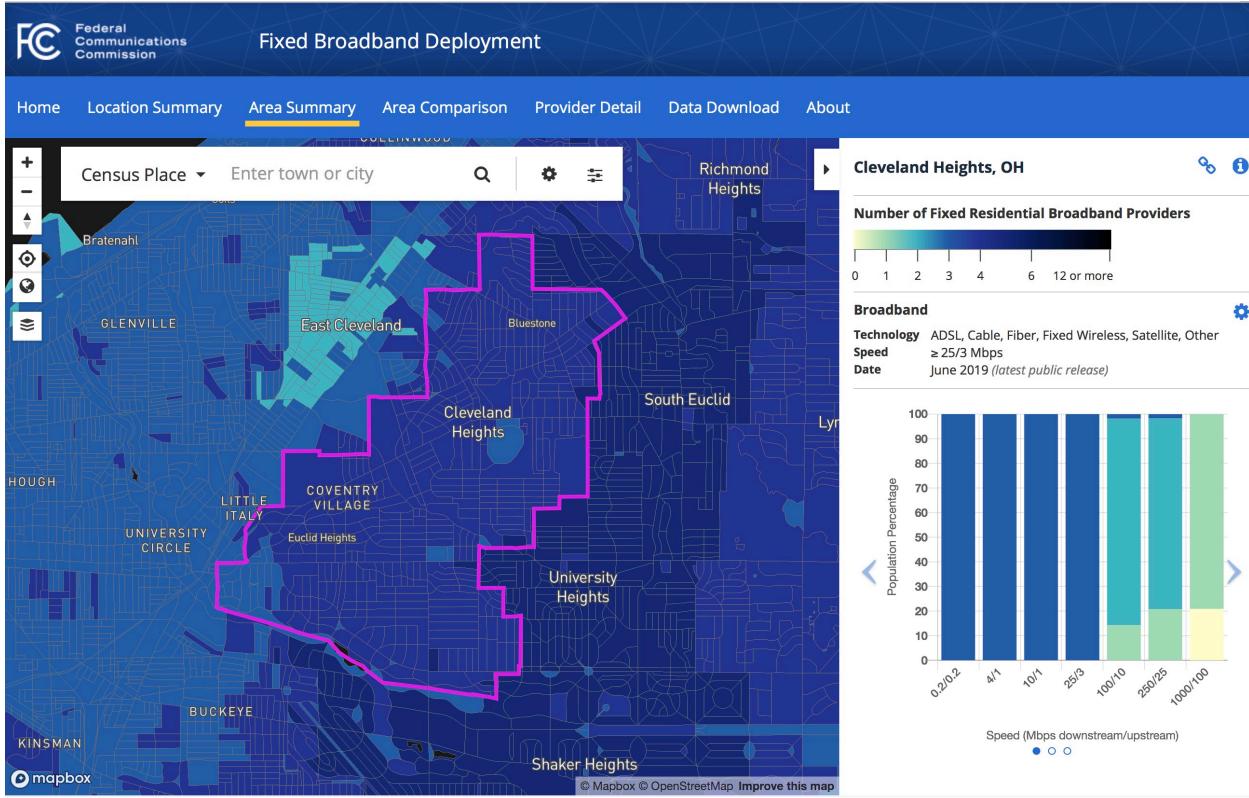
Spectrum Internet Assist Program provides Internet speeds of 30/4 Mbps for \$14.99 per month (as of March 2020) with no contract. To qualify, one or more members of the household must be a recipient of the National School Lunch Program (NSLP), the Community Eligibility Provision of the NSLP, or Supplemental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

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

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

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

This question is not applicable. According to Federal Communications Commission broadband deployment data, as of June 2019 (latest release), 100% of the population of the city had access to at least three Internet providers offering download speeds of 25 Mbps downstream (25 megabytes per second) and 3 Mbps upstream (3 Megabytes per second).



Fixed Broadband Deployment Map, Cleveland Heights, Ohio

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

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

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

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

https://ready.cuyahogacounty.us/pdf_ready/en-US/Cuyahoga%20AHMP%20FINAL%202017-2022.compressed.pdf

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

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

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

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

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

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

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The FY 2020-24 Plan outlines Cleveland Height's five-year priorities, anticipated financial resources, partners, and programs to address the needs outlined in the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis. The five-year framework is linked to the FY 2020 Annual Plan, which describes activities to be implemented. The annual activities and long-term goals/priorities must meet one of HUD's statutory objectives: providing decent affordable housing, creating a suitable living environment, or expanding economic opportunities. In addition to meeting a statutory objective, HUD expects activities to reflect at least one outcome: availability/accessibility, affordability, or sustainability (*attachment*).

PRIORITY NEEDS

Cleveland Heights has identified three High priority needs for the next five years:

Affordable Housing: maintain and create homeownership, which is important for neighborhood stability. Work will concentrate on rehabilitation activities and down-payment assistance.

Non-homeless Persons with Special Needs: improve the condition and energy efficiency of housing and offer services to assist persons to remain in their home, focused on elderly, frail elderly, persons with physical disabilities, and persons with developmental disabilities.

Non-Housing Community Development: revitalize residential neighborhoods and commercial/industrial areas with infrastructure/public facility investments, along with economic development programs, to focus on retaining and attracting residents and offering a desirable environment for businesses to invest.

Homelessness and Public Housing were noted as Low priority needs due to the agencies that assist persons in countywide systems.

ANTICIPATED FINANCIAL RESOURCES

The City will utilize various funding sources to address priorities. The main sources will be CDBG funds as an entitlement community, and HOME funds as a Cuyahoga Housing Consortium member.

PARTNERS

The City's "institutional delivery structure" will use City departments, along with non-profit organizations for housing programs, public services, and fair housing programs.

GOALS AND PROGRAMS

Cleveland Heights has identified four goals, through which programs will be implemented during the next five years:

Improve, Maintain, and Expand Affordable Housing: provide programs for renters and owners, including down-payment assistance, home improvement, weatherization/energy efficiency, accessibility improvements, and correction of building code violations. Eligible areas will receive building code enforcement services. As a result of a local/state/national emergency or natural disaster, the City may improve neighborhood stability by assisting renters and/or owners who are at-risk of foreclosure, eviction, and/or utility termination to remain in their housing.

Revitalize Residential Neighborhoods: improve the physical condition, health, and safety of neighborhoods with projects such as improvements to rights-of-way, water and/or sewer lines, and/or public facilities. The City may also fund activities to remediate blighted conditions.

Provide Needed Public Services: focus on the elderly, frail elderly, persons with physical disabilities, persons with developmental disabilities, and low- and moderate-income families with children as a priority for housing assistance. The City will assist public service activities that include - but are not limited to - education, work, transportation, healthcare, housing, fair housing, healthy food access, and domestic violence. The City may support interrupted or at-risk governmental functions.

Increase Economic Opportunities: provide public infrastructure improvements to aid economic development; assist for-profit commercial enterprises with access to working capital, building rehabilitation and new construction activities designed to create or retain jobs; eliminate substandard or blighted building and neighborhood conditions.

HUD Statutory Objectives

- ***Providing decent affordable housing*** includes helping homeless persons obtain appropriate housing; assisting those at risk of homelessness; retaining the affordable housing stock; increasing availability of permanent housing that is affordable to low- and moderate-income persons without discrimination; increasing the supply of supportive housing, including structural features and services to enable persons with special needs to live independently; or providing affordable housing that is accessible to job opportunities.
- ***Creating a suitable living environment*** involves improving the safety and livability of neighborhoods; eliminating blighting influences and the deterioration of property; or increasing access to quality facilities and services;
- ***Expanding economic opportunities*** involves creating or retaining jobs that are accessible to low- and moderate-income persons; establishing, stabilizing, or expanding small businesses; making mortgage financing available to low- and moderate income persons at reasonable rates,

providing access to credit for development activities that promote long-term economic and social viability; or empowering low-income persons to achieve self-sufficiency.

HUD Outcomes

- **Availability/Accessibility** activities make services, infrastructure, housing, or shelter available or accessible to low- and moderate-income people, including persons with disabilities. This includes not only physical barriers, but also making the affordable basics of daily living available and accessible to low- and moderate-income people.
- **Affordability** activities provide affordability for low- and moderate-income people. This can include the creation or maintenance of affordable housing, basic infrastructure hook-ups, or services such as transportation or day care.
- **Sustainability** activities improve communities or neighborhoods, making them livable or viable by providing benefit to persons of low- and moderate-incomes or by removing slums or blight.

SP-10 Geographic Priorities - 91.415, 91.215(a)(1)

Geographic Area

Table 12 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	Area Name:	City of Cleveland Heights
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General Allocation Priorities

Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the state

HUD describes a “locally designated area” as an area where geographically targeted revitalization efforts are carried out through multiple activities in a concentrated and coordinated manner. Furthermore, target areas allow grantees to communicate a higher priority for one or more areas over the jurisdiction as a whole and to call out priority needs and goals for specific geographic areas (*eCon Planning Suite Desk Guide*, April 2016 version, page 176).

Based on the above definition, the City of Cleveland Heights does direct a limited amount of funds to the Strategic Impact Area as a part of the annual Strategic Impact Opportunity (SIO). The SIO is an annual grant program that focuses “contingency” funds to the Census block groups that border the Noble Road Corridor and the Mid-City area between Mayfield Road, Cedar Road, Lee Road and South Taylor Road. From the City’s general CDBG programming other than the SIO, many programs have eligibility requirements based upon characteristics of the individual or family, such as age or age and income. Program eligibility regarding specific buildings often involves the extent of the repair needs of the structure, which is commonly referred to as the “slum/blight” status.

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

Priority Needs

Table 13 – 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	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Improve, Maintain, and Expand Affordable Housing
	Description	The City of Cleveland Heights will prioritize housing-related funding on maintaining and creating homeownership, which is important to neighborhood stability. Rehabilitation activities will ensure that housing is safe and meets the needs of existing homeowners. Downpayment assistance, focused toward qualified renters, will create new homeowners.
2	Basis for Relative Priority	A High Level priority was chosen for homeownership activities in order to maintain and improve neighborhood stability. The foreclosure crisis and recession have also increased the number of homeowners in need of assistance to maintain and repair their properties. Renters, except for downpayment assistance homeownership candidates, have many housing choices due to the affordability of rental units. Weatherization work is available for income-eligible owners and renters through the State of Ohio's Home Weatherization Assistance Program, which will lower overall housing costs.
	Priority Need Name	Non-homeless Persons with Special Needs
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Improve, Maintain, and Expand Affordable Housing Provide Needed Public Services

	Description	The City of Cleveland Heights has rated the elderly, frail elderly, persons with physical disabilities, and persons with developmental disabilities as a priority for housing assistance. The City will fund programs to improve the condition and energy efficiency of housing, as well as services to assist persons to remain in an independent living situation.
	Basis for Relative Priority	A High Priority level was chosen because the elderly, persons with physical disabilities, and persons with developmental disabilities are among the most vulnerable segments of the population. The remaining special populations are not checked because programs and services for these groups originate with other public agencies and nonprofit organizations. The City will consider certifications of consistency for other entities' applications for Federal assistance.
3	Priority Need Name	Non-Housing Community Development
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Revitalize Residential Neighborhoods Increase Economic Opportunities
	Description	The City of Cleveland Heights has rated infrastructure needs and commercial/industrial revitalization as priorities for funding. As an older community, Cleveland Heights must reinvest in its public infrastructure and facilities to continue to retain and attract residents and offer a desirable environment for business employees. The City must also work creatively with businesses to maintain and expand the community's employment base.
	Basis for Relative Priority	A High Priority level was chosen because these types of projects encourage reinvestment in neighborhoods by property owners. These types of projects also assist in the revitalization of commercial areas, which leads to job retention and creation.

4	Priority Need Name	Homelessness
	Priority Level	Low
	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	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Improve, Maintain, and Expand Affordable Housing Provide Needed Public Services
	Description	Programs to assist homeless persons are administered on a countywide level through the Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services.
	Basis for Relative Priority	A Low Priority level was chosen because this housing need is addressed by other agencies on a countywide basis.
5	Priority Need Name	Public Housing
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Public Housing Residents
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Improve, Maintain, and Expand Affordable Housing
	Description	There are no public housing units in Cleveland Heights. Programs to assist public housing residents are administered on a countywide level through the Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority and the Parma Public Housing Agency.
	Basis for Relative Priority	A Low Priority level was chosen because this housing need is addressed by other agencies on a countywide basis.

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

Introduction

The Five-Year Consolidated Plan identifies the federal, state, local, and private resources expected to be available to the City of Cleveland Heights to address priority needs and specific objectives identified in the Strategic Plan (**Table 14**). The City of Cleveland Heights is a direct entitlement community for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program. The City is also a member of the Cuyahoga County Consortium through which it receives funds from the HOME Investment Partnership (HOME) Program.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of 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	1,625,442	150,000	2,030,000	3,805,442	6,501,768	Remainder of Con Plan dollar figure is an estimate based on FY 2020 allocation times four years. Annual allocations may fluctuate. CDBG Funds will leverage private funding, as well as other public funding from local, state, federal funding sources.

Table 14 - 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

The City of Cleveland Heights has been successful in leveraging additional funds. Many of the City's rehabilitation programs require the homeowner to match funds they receive. For example, the Home Repair Resource Center has established good working relationships with several area banks that contribute to their ability to leverage additional funds. The City works to maximize our infrastructure projects by leveraging federal, state and county resources where possible. Most of our Public Service subrecipients receive funding from multiple public and private agencies and individuals. The City also requires a matching percentage from all commercial businesses which participate in our Commercial Loan or Storefront Renovation projects.

The City of Cleveland Heights is also a partner with the Cuyahoga County Board of Health to implement the Lead Safe Cuyahoga program. This program assists with the removal of lead hazards in low- and moderate-income households where children under the age of six are residing in the home or, in the case of rental units, where there is a high probability of children residing. Property owners must provide a minimum matching percentage to participate in the program unless exempted by an administrative decision.

If appropriate, describe publicly owned land or property located within the state that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan

The City of Cleveland Heights anticipates that the Cedar Lee Mini-Park will help improve accessibility and sustainability the Cedar Lee Commercial District.

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure - 91.415, 91.215(k)

Explain the institutional structure through which the jurisdiction will carry out its consolidated plan including private industry, non-profit organizations, and public institutions.

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
Bhutanese Community of Greater Cleveland	Non-profit organizations	public services	Other
City of Cleveland Heights - Department of Economic Development	Government	Economic Development neighborhood improvements	Jurisdiction
City of Cleveland Heights - Department of Public Works	Government	neighborhood improvements public facilities	Jurisdiction
City of Cleveland Heights - Housing Inspections Office	Government	Ownership Rental public services	Jurisdiction
City of Cleveland Heights - Housing Programs	Government	Non-homeless special needs Ownership	Jurisdiction
City of Cleveland Heights - Office on Aging	Government	public services	Jurisdiction
Family Connections	Non-profit organizations	public services	Other
FutureHeights	Non-profit organizations	public services	Other
Gesher	Non-profit organizations	public services	Other
Heights Community Congress	Non-profit organizations	public services	Other
Heights Emergency Food Center	Non-profit organizations	public services	Other
Home Repair Resource Center	Non-profit organizations	Ownership Rental public services	Other
Lake Erie Ink	Non-profit organizations		Other
Legal Aid Society of Cleveland	Non-profit organizations	public services	Other
Open Doors	Non-profit organizations	public services	Other
Severance Tower Local Advisory Council	Non-profit organizations	public facilities public services	Other
Start Right Community Development	Non-profit organizations	Ownership Rental public services	Other

Table 15 - 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 15** 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 structure through which the City of Cleveland Heights carries out its affordable and supportive housing strategy consists of public sector agencies, non-profit organizations and the private sector. In addition, the Cleveland Heights Citizen Advisory Committee and city residents will continue to be involved in decisions regarding the allocation and expenditure of federal funds.

The City of Cleveland Heights will continue to promote leveraging HOME funds with the private sector through its homebuyer downpayment program in conjunction with the Cuyahoga Housing Consortium.

The City 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

Table 16 - 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 16**, “Available in the Community” and “Targeted to Homeless” have been answered based on a countywide response, rather than a response for a single jurisdiction.

The Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services (OHS), a division within Cuyahoga County government, serves all 59 communities in Cuyahoga County. The OHS coordinates the Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Continuum of Care, an extensive network of public, private, and non-profit agencies that facilitate and/or provide, either directly or indirectly, assisted housing, health services, and/or social services to persons in Cuyahoga County who are homeless or at-risk of homelessness, including chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth.

Institutional Delivery Structure Serving Persons with HIV/AIDS

The HIV column in **Table 16** was left blank because the jurisdiction is not the HOPWA grantee for this metropolitan area. The HOPWA program is administered by the City of Cleveland’s Office of HIV/AIDS Services on behalf of the five-county metropolitan area, which receives primary funding from:

- Federal HIV Prevention Grant – Ohio Department of Health (ODH) through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).
- Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) – Cleveland City Council.
- Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) – U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).
- STD Prevention Grant – Ohio Department of Health (ODH) through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

These public funds are combined with grants and private sector resources to enable coordination and direction of the overall response to HIV/AIDS in Cleveland, Cuyahoga County, and the metropolitan area in cooperation with community-based organizations, governmental bodies, advocates, and people living with HIV/AIDS. More information is available from the City of Cleveland Department of Public Health.

Describe the strengths and gaps of the service delivery system for special needs population and persons experiencing homelessness, including, but not limited to, the services listed above

SPECIAL NEEDS POPULATIONS – SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEM

Strengths

The Cuyahoga Housing Consortium and its partners listed previously in this section will continue to utilize their experience in providing housing-related programs and public services to special needs populations such as the elderly, frail elderly, and persons with physical disabilities. These activities will provide improvements or services to assist persons to remain in their homes or improve the accessibility of the community's facilities and/or infrastructure.

For persons with mental disabilities, developmental disabilities, alcohol or other drug addictions, or HIV/AIDS, Cuyahoga County has a strong network of public agencies and nonprofit organizations that provide housing and support services to persons with special needs. In turn, these agencies and organizations work to leverage other state and local funds, plus financial support from foundations, companies, and individuals to carry out their programs. These providers constantly work to balance community needs, priorities, available funds, and the ability to deliver programs in a cost effective manner.

Gaps

In terms of special needs populations, the primary obstacle to fully addressing the needs outlined in the Five-Year Plan is the overall level of funds available. Recent federal and state budget issues related to social service programs may jeopardize the model that has been created to combine affordable housing for special needs populations with needed social services.

HOMELESS – SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEM

Strengths

The Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Continuum of Care (CoC), a network of local government, business and non-profit organizations is coordinated through the Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services. The CoC has reached a consensus on the causes and problems of the homeless; made recommendations for effective solutions to prevent, and more efficiently serve, the homeless and potentially homeless; and is implementing methods to promote and adopt an effective countywide coordinated commitment to meet the needs of the homeless.

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 PH as quickly as possible.

Increase the Percentage of Persons Accessing Mainstream Benefits

In 2013, 73% of participants in CoC funded projects obtained mainstream benefits.

Assist Households with Children Through Rapid Re-housing with McKinney-Vento Act Funds

Currently, families with children are not assisted with rapid re-housing using McKinney-Vento Act funding.

Provide a summary of the strategy for overcoming gaps in the institutional structure and service delivery system for carrying out a strategy to address priority needs

SPECIAL NEEDS POPULATIONS – SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEM

With the primary gap being the overall level of available funding, the Cuyahoga Housing Consortium 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 Assessment and Intake, the CoC will be better able to assess clients at shelter entrance to identify current income sources and potential benefit sources.

Increase the Employment Income of Project Participants

By emphasizing support during the rapid re-housing process, a person is able to leave the shelter without employment, and link with resources in the community to maintain housing through employment. During the shelter stay, the CoC will promote more collaboration with County Jobs and Family Services to link clients with Child Care vouchers; Work Force Development, for training that can be started while the client is in shelter; and using Motivational Interviewing to help clients identify job options.

Increase the Percentage of Persons Accessing Mainstream Benefits

The CoC will attempt to increase this percentage by continuing the strategy of using the Coordinated Assessment & Intake tool, which identifies client eligibility for income supports and mainstream benefits. This is particularly helpful for veterans and chronically homeless persons.

Assist Households with Children Through Rapid Re-housing with McKinney-Vento Act Funds

Households with children will start to be funded using McKinney-Vento Act funds. First, households with children will remain a priority population. Second, more federal and local money will be directed toward this program. Third, reducing the average time from shelter entry to rapid re-housing exit will enable more families to be assisted. The former average shelter wait time, 62 days, has been reduced to 52 days. The goal is to reduce shelter stays to 30 days or less through improved coordination among shelter staff, families, and Housing Locator staff.

SP-45 Goals - 91.415, 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Improve, Maintain, and Expand Affordable Housing	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	citywide	Affordable Housing Non-homeless Persons with Special Needs Homelessness Public Housing	CDBG: \$3,750,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 600 Household Housing Units Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care: 2000 Household Housing Units
2	Revitalize Residential Neighborhoods	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	citywide	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$1,250,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 40000 Persons Assisted Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care: 500 Household Housing Units
3	Provide Needed Public Services	2020	2024	Non-Homeless Special Needs	citywide	Non-homeless Persons with Special Needs Homelessness	CDBG: \$1,200,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 24000 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
4	Increase Economic Opportunities	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	citywide	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$1,500,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 5000 Persons Assisted Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation: 45 Businesses Jobs created/retained: 200 Jobs Businesses assisted: 5 Businesses Assisted

Table 17 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Improve, Maintain, and Expand Affordable Housing
	Goal Description	<p>The City will administer several projects to improve, maintain, and expand owner-occupied housing, including down-payment assistance; home improvements; and activities involving weatherization and energy efficiency improvements, and correction of minor code violations. The activities may include minor modifications for elderly and/or physically disabled homeowners to assist them to remain in their homes.</p> <p>The City will also provide code enforcement services in areas identified by HUD as low- and moderate-income.</p> <p>As a result of a local/state/national emergency or natural disaster, the City may improve neighborhood stability by assisting renters and/or owners who are at-risk of foreclosure, eviction, and/or utility termination to remain in their housing.</p>
2	Goal Name	Revitalize Residential Neighborhoods
	Goal Description	<p>The City will administer projects to improve the physical condition, health, and safety of residential neighborhoods with activities such as improvements to rights-of-way, water and/or sewer lines, and/or public facilities. The City may also fund activities to demolish blighted structures.</p>

3	Goal Name	Provide Needed Public Services
	Goal Description	<p>The City will administer projects related to the elderly, frail elderly, persons with physical disabilities, persons with development disabilities, and youth and their families as a priority for housing assistance. The City will administer projects to improve the condition and energy efficiency of housing, as well as services to assist persons to remain in an independent living situation.</p> <p>The City will focus on public service activities that maintain and improve neighborhood and household stability - including but not limited to - improving educational, work, transportation, healthcare, housing, and healthy food access and addressing domestic violence issues.</p> <p>The City may support interrupted or at-risk governmental functions.</p> <p>The City will provide fair housing services for both the rental and home purchase markets, along with tenant/landlord services.</p>
4	Goal Name	Increase Economic Opportunities
	Goal Description	<p>The City will administer the following types of projects which will increase economic opportunities in Cleveland Heights: provide public infrastructure improvements to assist economic development; assist commercial or industrial companies with rehabilitation, access to working capital, removal of blighted structures or conditions in commercial districts, and/or new construction activities designed to create or retain jobs; eliminate substandard or blighted building conditions.</p>

Estimate the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families to whom the jurisdiction will provide affordable housing as defined by HOME 91.315(b)(2)

Through HOME funding received through the Cuyahoga Housing Consortium, the City of Cleveland Heights estimates that 47 extremely low-income, low-income and moderate-income families will be assisted through programs that promote affordable housing.

SP-65 Lead-based Paint Hazards - 91.415, 91.215(i)

Actions to address LBP hazards and increase access to housing without LBP hazards

The Cuyahoga County Board of Health (CCBH), in cooperation with the Cleveland Public Health Department for residents of that city, operates as the clearinghouse for state and federal lead testing requirements for children, local statistics, local resources and contact information, and best practice strategies to improve testing rates. The Greater Cleveland Lead Advisory Council (GCLAC) was created in 2005 to bring together more than sixty agencies representing diverse sectors of the community such as parents of lead poisoned children, medical providers, contractors, local, state, and federal government officials and environmental and child health advocates to work toward the common goal of reducing lead poisoning through public education, testing, and remediation. GCLAC joined with the Greater Cleveland Asthma Coalition in 2011 to create the Healthy Homes Advisory Council of Greater Cleveland to continue their efforts on a countywide basis, including within Consortium jurisdictions.

How are the actions listed above integrated into housing policies and procedures?

To integrate the LBP issue into housing programs, several agencies operate programs countywide (Cleveland operates its own programs). A program that directly creates lead safe housing units meeting HUD guidelines is the Cuyahoga County Lead Safe Program. The program is available in suburban Cuyahoga County to income-eligible homeowners and renters with a child age five or under living in the home or regularly attending paid home day care in the home. The scope of work is determined by a free Lead Risk Assessment prepared by the CCBH. The remediation work is completed by a state licensed lead abatement contractor and inspected by the CCBH. The program is administered in cooperation with the Cuyahoga County Department of Development. This county program was the first in the U.S. to win the U.S. EPA 2006 Children's Environmental Health Excellence and Recognition Award.

In addition, rehabilitation programs operated by Consortium jurisdictions can also be used for the abatement of lead hazards.

Consortium jurisdictions have implemented HUD's Lead Safe Housing Rule, providing educational materials, abatement of lead-based paint hazards, and safe work site practices, depending upon the specific activity. Also, Consortium jurisdiction staffs have been trained to administer lead paint remediation work.

SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy - 91.415, 91.215(j)

Jurisdiction Goals, Programs and Policies for reducing the number of Poverty-Level Families

“Poverty level” is defined as an annual income level, adjusted for family size and number of children. In 2020, a 1-person household is considered in poverty if annual income is below \$12,760; a 3-person family is considered in poverty if annual income is below \$21,720

With such a low level of income, the method to reduce the number of families living below the poverty line is to create additional employment opportunities and to increase access to needed public services so that those living in poverty are able to fill and maintain the created employment opportunities.

Consortium jurisdictions use, and often combine, a variety of funds for job creation and retention projects, such as CDBG funds from HUD, State of Ohio programs, municipal or county funds, private sector financing, and private sector equity. Many communities have also used Cuyahoga County’s Brownfield Redevelopment Fund for both identification of environmental problems and their remediation. The sources of funds often vary based upon the type, size, and location of the project. Projects can range from large investments with regional impact down to small projects that help revitalize local retail or industrial space and employment in an immediate area.

In addition to projects that construct or rehabilitate space, many Consortium communities actively publicize “buy local” programs as a way to stimulate shopping at local, independent businesses. Several jurisdictions also maintain updated website-based lists of retail and office space available for lease or sale, which supplements the efforts of property owners to market their spaces.

Cuyahoga County maintains a comprehensive Five-Year Economic Development Plan that has shaped a policy agenda and defined priorities and strategies for economic growth. The Plan has been coupled with funding programs to make investments. The County Executive’s Office, County Council, and the Economic Development Commission identified specific areas of investment: Innovation; Commercial Property Redevelopment; and Business Growth and Attraction. Cuyahoga County also uses significant non-federal revenue streams for growth and development for the benefit of residents countywide.

Education and Training

A prerequisite for a higher paying job to move families above the poverty level is the appropriate education and/or job training. Within the metropolitan Cleveland area there are numerous organizations that provide education, vocational training, and job training. For example, the Ohio Means Jobs|Cleveland-Cuyahoga County is a collaborative system that helps local employers meet their hiring and training needs and assists job seekers to find work. Educational institutions also provide a substantial amount of workforce education and training. For example, Cuyahoga Community College has classes and programs tailored to job training for individuals, workforce training for organizations, corporate training for companies, and professional development for individuals.

Financial Literacy

Increasing the ability of low- and moderate-income families to maximize their income is also important. A number of Consortium jurisdictions support organizations that work to improve citizen's financial literacy and money management skills. In addition, County departments work with organizations to inform residents of the Earned Income Tax Credit, a refundable federal income tax credit for low- to moderate-income working households.

Public Transportation

Consortium jurisdictions work with the Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority and the Metropolitan Planning Organization, NOACA, to maintain and increase the supply of convenient, accessible public transportation options essential for people to obtain and retain employment and access educational and training opportunities.

How are the Jurisdiction poverty reducing goals, programs, and policies coordinated with this affordable housing plan

The City of Cleveland Heights 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. Cleveland Heights is a built-out community, meaning that in the future, development will occur on previously developed sites instead of 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 City of Cleveland Heights administers its Community Development Block Grant entitlement grant through its Department of Planning and Development. The City follows a formal application process that utilizes the Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC) and staff of the Department of Planning and Development as reviewers. Progress measurement on the implementation of the Consolidated Plan priorities occurs monthly, when the City reviews invoices and program implementation. The City formally conducts a monitoring visit on all new subrecipients that demonstrate a possible weakness through the provision of their contracted service and/or through the City's desk reviews. In addition, all subrecipients are subject to an annual monitoring visit.

During its monthly meetings, Cleveland Heights' Citizens Advisory Committee reviews all CDBG funded programs and activities, including all required HUD reports and correspondence.

The City of Cleveland Heights Finance Department ensures statutory and regulatory requirements are being met when it submits the HUD Federal Cash Transaction Report.

In terms of minority business outreach, the Consortium jurisdictions have equal opportunity programs in place related to both public purchasing and contracts. In addition, the jurisdictions encourage minority-owned businesses to become registered contractors, as well as seek qualified minority-owned business applicants for various economic development programs. In addition, Consortium jurisdictions file semi-annual minority business reports to HUD, tracking contractual awards to minority business enterprises.

In terms of ongoing comprehensive planning, the Consortium jurisdictions utilize the staffs of Cleveland State University, the Case Western Reserve University/Mandel School of Applied Social Sciences, and the Cuyahoga County Land Reutilization Corporation to research housing needs and issues, as well as develop data reports for Consortium members.

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

The Five-Year Consolidated Plan identifies the federal, state, local, and private resources expected to be available to the City of Cleveland Heights to address priority needs and specific objectives identified in the Strategic Plan (**Table 14**). The City of Cleveland Heights is a direct entitlement community for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program. The City is also a member of the Cuyahoga County Consortium through which it receives funds from the HOME Investment Partnership (HOME) Program.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of 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	1,625,442	150,000	2,030,000	3,805,442	6,501,768	Remainder of Con Plan dollar figure is an estimate based on FY 2020 allocation times four years. Annual allocations may fluctuate. CDBG Funds will leverage private funding, as well as other public funding from local, state, federal funding sources.

Table 18 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

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

The City of Cleveland Heights has been successful in leveraging additional funds. Many of the City's rehabilitation programs require the homeowner to match funds they receive. For example, the Home Repair Resource Center has established good working relationships with several area banks that contribute to their ability to leverage additional funds. The City works to maximize our infrastructure projects by leveraging federal, state and county resources where possible. Most of our Public Service subrecipients receive funding from multiple public and private agencies and individuals. The City also requires a matching percentage from all commercial businesses which participate in our Commercial Loan or Storefront Renovation projects.

The City of Cleveland Heights is also a partner with the Cuyahoga County Board of Health to implement the Lead Safe Cuyahoga program. This program assists with the removal of lead hazards in low- and moderate-income households where children under the age of six are residing in the home or, in the case of rental units, where there is a high probability of children residing. Property owners must provide a minimum matching percentage to participate in the program unless exempted by an administrative decision.

If appropriate, describe publicly owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan

The City of Cleveland Heights anticipates that the Cedar Lee Mini-Park will help improve accessibility and sustainability the Cedar Lee Commercial District.

Annual Goals and Objectives

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

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Improve, Maintain, and Expand Affordable Housing	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	City of Cleveland Heights	Affordable Housing Non-homeless Persons with Special Needs	CDBG: \$728,024	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 201 Household Housing Units Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care: 1,000 Household Housing Units
2	Revitalize Residential Neighborhoods	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	City of Cleveland Heights	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$237,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 9,192 Persons Assisted
3	Provide Needed Public Services	2020	2024	Non-Homeless Special Needs	City of Cleveland Heights	Non-homeless Persons with Special Needs	CDBG: \$209,450	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 4,519 Persons Assisted
4	Increase Economic Opportunities	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	City of Cleveland Heights	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$229,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1580 Persons Assisted Businesses assisted: 125 Businesses Assisted

Table 19 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Improve, Maintain, and Expand Affordable Housing
	Goal Description	<p>Goal I: Improve, Maintain, and Expand Affordable Housing will be carried out by three organizations in 2020: the City of Cleveland Heights' Housing Preservation Office (HPO), the Home Repair Resource Center (HRRC), and the FutureHeights CDC. Activities undertaken by HPO in 2020 are: the Exterior Paint Program, the Violation Repair Program for Seniors, the Strategic Home Repair Program, the LMI Code Enforcement Program, the Short Term Deferred Loan Program (prior year funds), the Water/Sewer Line Replacement Program (prior year funds), and Program Delivery Costs associated with the aforementioned programs.</p> <p>Additionally, HPO operates the HOME-funded Deferred Loan and No Interest Loan Programs; and the Lead Safe Cuyahoga and Healthy Homes Programs. Activities undertaken by HRRC in 2020 are: the Assist Incentive Grant Program, Deferred Loan Match Program, Senior Home Stability Grant Program, Lead Remediation Program, the Assist 0% Program, the Home in the Heights Program (prior year funds) and Program Delivery Costs associated with the aforementioned programs. HRRC also administers the HOME-funded Down Payment Assistance Program. In 2020, FutureHeights will be embarking on their first CDBG-funded housing program through their FutureHomes (purchase/rehab) Program.</p>
2	Goal Name	Revitalize Residential Neighborhoods
	Goal Description	<p>Goal II: Revitalize Residential Neighborhoods is being carried out by three organizations in 2020: the City of Cleveland Heights' Public Works Department, the City of Cleveland Heights' Planning Department and the Severance Tower Local Advisory Council. The Public Works Department will be implementing Phase II of its 5-year project to upgrade all road crossings with ADA compliant curb ramps. The Planning Department is designing and implementing the conversion of Compton Road into a greenway that better connects the surrounding low- and moderate-income neighborhood to Cain Park. The Severance Tower LAC is implementing phase II of its accessible community garden project that serves a project-based Section 8 building.</p>
3	Goal Name	Provide Needed Public Services
	Goal Description	<p>Goal III: Provide Needed Public Services will be carried out by 10 different organizations in 2020. These organizations are: the Home Repair Resource Center (HRRC), the City of Cleveland Heights' Office on Aging, The City of Cleveland Heights' Housing Preservation Office (HPO), the Heights Emergency Food Center, Family Connections, Open Doors Academy (ODA), Start Right CDC, Gesher, Lake Erie Ink, and the Bhutanese Community of Greater Cleveland (BCGC; prior year funds).</p>

4	Goal Name	Increase Economic Opportunities
	Goal Description	<p>Goal IV: Increase Economic Opportunities, will utilize 2 organizations in 2020: the City of Cleveland Heights Economic Development Department and FutureHeights CDC. The City's Economic Development Department operates several programs with 2020 funds, prior year funds and program income. These programs include: the Storefront Renovation Rebate and Grant Programs, the Commercial Revolving Loan Fund, the Microenterprise Assistance Loan Fund and the program delivery costs associated with administering the aforementioned programs. FutureHeights will be conducting two programs that affect commercial districts and the neighborhoods that border them: the Cedar Lee Mini-Park Placemaking project and the Noble Road Corridor Early Action Project.</p>

AP-35 Projects - 91.420, 91.220(d)

Introduction

There are three national objectives under the CDBG program that all projects must meet.

- 1) CDBG regulations require that no less than 70% of a grant can be awarded to projects that benefit low- and moderate-income persons.
- 2) CDBG funds may aid in the prevention or elimination of slum and blighted conditions.
- 3) CDBG funds may be utilized to address 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.

The CDBG Program is flexible and allows the City to determine how best to meet the needs of its low- and moderate-income residents. The goals established in the Consolidated Plan guide the City in awarding CDBG funds.

The City of Cleveland Heights will certify that 70% of the aggregate expenditure of CDBG funds over three years (2020, 2021, and 2022) will benefit persons of low and moderate incomes.

The figures listed for programs do not include funds that will be matched or leveraged through financial institutions and property owners on individual projects. Program income is budgeted back into the program that generated it, with the exception of funds being repaid to programs that no longer operate under CDBG. The Deferred and No Interest housing loan repayments will be budgeted to the Commercial Loan fund (*Table 20*).

#	Project Name
1	CDBG Administration
2	Fair Housing Activities
3	Neighborhood Engagement
4	Business District Assistance
5	Youth Programs
6	Emergency Assistance
7	Senior Adult Programs
8	Housing Counseling
9	Minor Home Repairs
10	Housing Rehabilitation LMI
11	LMI Code Enforcement
12	Housing Rehabilitation S/B
13	Commercial District Revitalization
14	Public Facilities

Table 20 – Project Information

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

Maximum priority is given to low-mod activities. Activities that achieve a low-mod housing benefit are given top priority, followed by low-mod area benefit, low-mod limited clientele benefit, and low-mod job seekers.

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	CDBG Administration
	Target Area	City of Cleveland Heights
	Goals Supported	Improve, Maintain, and Expand Affordable Housing Revitalize Residential Neighborhoods Provide Needed Public Services Increase Economic Opportunities
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing Non-homeless Persons with Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development Homelessness Public Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$184,100
	Description	CDBG funds contribute to salaries and related administrative expenses for staff in the Department of Planning and Development, planning costs, accounting assistance from the Finance Department and GIS assistance from the MIS Department.
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Not Applicable
	Location Description	Not Applicable
	Planned Activities	Not Applicable
2	Project Name	Fair Housing Activities
	Target Area	City of Cleveland Heights
	Goals Supported	Improve, Maintain, and Expand Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	
	Funding	CDBG: \$37,300
	Description	Activities to affirmatively further fair housing choice.
	Target Date	12/31/2020

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	All city residents benefit from the removal of discriminatory barriers.
	Location Description	Programs are performed on a city wide basis.
	Planned Activities	A variety of Fair Housing activities will be implemented to assist the City in maintaining a viable, diverse community with a fair and open housing market. Activities will include testing of the housing market, diversity training and landlord tenant counseling.
3	Project Name	Neighborhood Engagement
	Target Area	City of Cleveland Heights
	Goals Supported	
	Needs Addressed	
	Funding	CDBG: \$37,141
	Description	This project will provide funding for programs that will support community capacity building in Cleveland Heights neighborhoods.
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	All residents will benefit from stronger neighborhoods.
	Location Description	Program will be available on a city wide basis but will target Low Mod Neighborhoods, publicly supported multifamily housing complexes and protected classes.
	Planned Activities	The FutureHeights Community Capacity Building Program consists of the following components: 1) Resident Engagement and Recruitment for Neighborhood Leadership Program, 2) Developing a pilot neighborhood leadership workshop series, 3) Ongoing community building work in neighborhoods
4	Project Name	Business District Assistance
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Increase Economic Opportunities
	Needs Addressed	Non-Housing Community Development
	Funding	CDBG: \$25,000

	Description	The vitality of the City's commercial districts directly impacts the residential neighborhoods that surround them. These funds will allow business districts to enhance and maintain the amenities in their areas.
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	All residents and visitors who patronize the businesses in the area as well as the surrounding residential neighborhood, approximately 1355 LMI households.
	Location Description	Two projects are proposed for 2020: the Cedar Lee Business District and the Noble Road Corridor.
	Planned Activities	
5	Project Name	Youth Programs
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Provide Needed Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Non-homeless Persons with Special Needs
	Funding	CDBG: \$72,000
	Description	Funds will be provided to support activities which address the needs of youth in low- and moderate-income families.
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 159 unduplicated LMI youth and their families will benefit from school readiness and after-school education enrichment programs.
	Location Description	Programs are available city wide.
	Planned Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Family Connections - a program for pre-kindergarten children and their families to help prepare them for school (Family-School Connection Program and Parent Café program). 2) Open Doors Academy - an after school and summer enrichment program for middle school and high school youth. 3) Lake Erie Ink - an after school activity which provides creative expression opportunities and academic support for elementary school children.
6	Project Name	Emergency Assistance
	Target Area	City of Cleveland Heights
	Goals Supported	Provide Needed Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Non-homeless Persons with Special Needs

	Funding	CDBG: \$47,450
	Description	This project will assist low- and moderate income individuals and families that seek assistance due to unemployment, fixed income or any emergency that has left them in need of adequate food, shelter, etc.
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 3,353 unduplicated LMI individuals and/or families will be assisted
	Location Description	Service is available city wide.
	Planned Activities	<p>1) Heights Emergency Food Center - provides low- income households with a three-day supply of food one time per month.</p> <p>2) Start Right Food Center - provides low- income households with a three-day supply of food one time per month.</p> <p>3) Gesher - provides low- and moderate-income families with information about local, state and federal benefits for which they are eligible.</p>
7	Project Name	Senior Adult Programs
	Target Area	City of Cleveland Heights
	Goals Supported	Provide Needed Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Non-homeless Persons with Special Needs
	Funding	CDBG: \$25,000
	Description	This project will provide Cleveland Heights senior citizens with social work services as needed.
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 550 unduplicated residents aged 60 and over.
	Location Description	Program is available city wide.
	Planned Activities	CDBG funds are provided to the City's Office on Aging for social workers that assist low- and moderate-income seniors to access necessary services to maintain a healthy and safe living environment. This allows seniors to live as independently as possible in their homes.
8	Project Name	Housing Counseling
	Target Area	City of Cleveland Heights
	Goals Supported	Provide Needed Public Services

	Needs Addressed	Non-Housing Community Development
	Funding	CDBG: \$25,000
	Description	This project provides counseling on financial literacy, first-time homebuyer issues, budgeting for home repair projects and other appropriate topics.
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 125 unduplicated LMI prospective homebuyers and community residents will be assisted.
	Location Description	Program is available city wide
	Planned Activities	CDBG funds will assist the Housing Counseling program of Home Repair Resource Center, a HUD certified counseling agency. It is a service with two purposes: (1) to improve financial literacy by assisting community residents with personal financial issues, such as establishing a workable household budget and understanding refinancing options; and (2) to provide Home Buyer Education to prospective purchasers that will enable them to make wise home buying decisions and become responsible owners who care for and maintain their properties, thereby improving community stability. Both purposes are achieved through individual counseling and group education.
9	Project Name	Minor Home Repairs
	Target Area	City of Cleveland Heights
	Goals Supported	Improve, Maintain, and Expand Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$158,000
	Description	This project includes several programs which will help to improve, maintain and expand owner-occupied housing.
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 90 LMI households.
	Location Description	Programs are available city wide.

	Planned Activities	<p>1) Exterior Paint - provides senior or permanently disabled low- and moderate-income homeowners with a grant of up to \$3,500 for labor and paint.</p> <p>2) Violation Repair for Seniors - provides rebates of up to \$2,000 to low- and moderate-income senior and disabled homeowners to complete minor home repairs addressing code violations or health and safety issues.</p> <p>3) Short Term Deferred Loan - provides grant funds of up to \$1000 for low- and moderate-income homeowners to assist with diverting downspouts and/or installation of back flow preventers</p> <p>4) Senior Home Stability Grant (HRRC) - provides grant funds for up to \$1000 to assist senior homeowners with the repairs to their home that, if not repaired, may lead to health and safety issues in their homes</p> <p>5) Sewer Repair – provides assistance to low- and moderate-income homeowners with storm or sanitary sewer back-up issues to install back flow preventers and/or divert downspouts</p> <p>6) Strategic Home Repair - This program seeks to offer the Exterior Paint, Violation Repair Program, Short Term Deferred Loan, and Sewer Repair Program to LMI residents in targeted areas without the restriction of having to be a senior citizen or permanently disabled in order to qualify.</p>
10	Project Name	Housing Rehabilitation LMI
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Improve, Maintain, and Expand Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$444,204
	Description	This program provides funds for substantial rehabilitation for low- and moderate-income homeowners. Housing program administration is charged to CDBG for the operation of the CDBG programs listed in the Minor Home Repair and Housing Rehabilitation programs.
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 40 unduplicated LMI households.
	Location Description	Programs are available city wide

	Planned Activities	<p>1) Assist Incentive and 0% Grants (HRRC) - The Assist Grants are HRRC programs that provide a grant to LMI homeowners to assist with rehabilitation activities. Assist Grants are composed of two activities: the Assist 0% Program and the Assist Incentive Grant. <i>Assist 0%</i> funds are used to guarantee bank loans and to reduce the principal of bank loans so that the applicant pays an effective rate of 0% interest on a loan. <i>Assist Incentive Grants</i> offers a grant of \$500 to \$1500 as an incentive for LMI homeowners to complete major repairs including: roof, plumbing, electrical and/or heating systems. This program is used in conjunction with other programs offered by HRRC.</p> <p>2) Major Systems Deferred Loan Match -Program allows deferred payments for up to one-half the cost of replacing major systems for LMI homeowners (i.e., heating, electrical, plumbing, roofs). The maximum loan amount is \$3,000.</p> <p>3) Home in the Heights – Program seeks to establish a purchase/rehab program to provide affordable single family homes to qualified home buyers.</p> <p>4) FutureHomes - Program seeks to establish a purchase/rehab program to provide affordable single family homes to qualified home buyers.</p>
11	Project Name	LMI Code Enforcement
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Improve, Maintain, and Expand Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$42,000
	Description	This project provides Code Enforcement services in areas identified by HUD as low- and moderate-income areas.
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 400 households in Low- and Moderate-Income areas will benefit from Code Enforcement.
	Location Description	Low- and Moderate-Income areas of the city.
	Planned Activities	This program uses CDBG funds to pay the salary for a full time Housing Inspector who conducts systematic inspections for health and safety violations in LMI census block groups of the City.
12	Project Name	Housing Rehabilitation S/B
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Revitalize Residential Neighborhoods
	Needs Addressed	Non-Housing Community Development
	Funding	CDBG: \$84,000

	Description	The Nuisance Abatement Program addresses blighted properties within the City. CDBG funds also contribute to the administration of the Nuisance Abatement Program.
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 40 properties will receive a nuisance abatement action benefiting at a minimum 100 households in the immediate vicinity.
	Location Description	Program is available city wide.
	Planned Activities	Properties that are in a state of serious disrepair and causing a blighting influence on the neighborhood are evaluated by staff to determine if they are able to be rehabbed or there is a need for demolition. In addition, funds are used on an emergency basis to secure properties that may cause unsafe conditions for the neighborhood.
13	Project Name	Commercial District Revitalization
	Target Area	City of Cleveland Heights
	Goals Supported	Increase Economic Opportunities
	Needs Addressed	Non-Housing Community Development
	Funding	CDBG: \$204,000
	Description	This program provides funding for various activities which address the revitalization of the numerous commercial districts located in Cleveland Heights. CDBG funds also contribute to the administrative costs associated with the program. Due to higher demand for the Storefront Rebate Program, \$50,000 of prior year funds are being reprogrammed from the Commercial Revolving Loan to the Storefront Rebate Program.
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Economic Development loans are evaluated for their ability to create jobs, particularly for low- and moderate-income persons.
	Location Description	Programs are available city wide.

	Planned Activities	<p>1) Commercial Loan Program - This program provides gap financing for worthy development projects throughout the City. City Council acts as the Loan Review Committee.</p> <p>2) Storefront Renovation Rebate Program - This program offers rebates for 50% of the total project costs, up to a maximum of \$25,000, for exterior renovations to commercial properties throughout the City.</p> <p>3) Storefront Renovation Loan Program - This program offers loans for exterior renovations, up to a maximum of \$100,000, for exterior renovations to commercial properties throughout the City.</p> <p>4) Microenterprise Program - designed to provide capital and technical assistance financing for Cleveland Heights businesses with five or fewer employees. The intent of the program is to provide assistance to businesses which will create and/or retain jobs, along with increasing the commercial base of the community</p> <p>Each individual project is evaluated to determine if it is addressing a blighted condition (determined by survey) or will serve a low-mod population.</p>
14	Project Name	Public Facilities
	Target Area	City of Cleveland Heights
	Goals Supported	Revitalize Residential Neighborhoods
	Needs Addressed	Non-Housing Community Development
	Funding	CDBG: \$237,000
	Description	
	Target Date	12/31/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 2,738 residents of Low- and Moderate-Income eligible areas. Approximately 5,407 residents with a mobility and/or vision disability will benefit from the improved accessibility resulting from the ADA Curb Ramp Program.
	Location Description	City wide (ADA Curb Ramp Program), Census Block Groups 1407.01-2 and 1407.01-3 (Compton Road Greenway) and 25 Severance Circle (Severance Tower ADA Garden).
	Planned Activities	<p>2019 ADA Curb Ramp Program – This program seeks to add or update ADA curb ramps throughout the City.</p> <p>Severance Tower ADA Community Garden Phase II – This project seeks to convert an existing community garden into an accessible garden in a subsidized housing complex that predominately serves seniors and the physically disabled.</p> <p>Compton Road Greenway - Implementation of the Compton Road Greenway study recommendations. This may include landscaping, creation of bikeway/multipurpose trail and some hardscaping such as trash receptacles, bike racks, benches, etc.</p>

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

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

The City of Cleveland Heights is a diverse community that prides itself on its integrated neighborhoods. The city has a minority population of 23,137, representing 48.9% of the total population according to the 2010 census. The most recent data provided by HUD from the 2006-2010 ACS shows that there are 12 census block groups in the city which qualify as low- and moderate-income eligible areas.

Improvement Target Areas have been identified through a survey developed and conducted by the Cuyahoga County Planning Commission. This process was approved by HUD. The Improvement Target Area survey instrument is used to evaluate the condition of individual properties. An update to the Improvement Target Area study was conducted in 2012 and a completed report from the Cuyahoga County Planning Commission was received in 2013. The areas determined to be ITAs are the following: the intersection of Noble and Mayfield Roads (north side); the intersection of Mayfield and Lee Roads (south side) and the intersection of Cedar and South Taylor Roads (south side).

This updated Improvement Target Area study will be utilized in implementing the Storefront Renovation programs described in this plan that address area slum and blight.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
City of Cleveland Heights	100

Table 21 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

Most programs are available to low and moderate income households throughout the city as they are a direct low-mod housing benefit, low-mod area benefit or limited clientele benefit (Public Service activities). The exceptions are the programs that eliminate a slum/blight condition as determined by a HUD approved blight survey. The Strategic Impact Opportunity targets neighborhoods around Cain Park (1407.01-2, 1407.01-3, 1407.02-1, 1407.02-2 and a portion of 1407.01-1) and Neighborhoods along the Noble Road Corridor (1403.01-1, 1403.02-1, 1401.00-2, 1401.00-1, 1405.00-2, 1405.00-1, 1405.00-3, 1404.00-1, 1404.00-2, 1404.00-3), as identified in the City's Master Plan.

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

Introduction

The City of Cleveland Heights works closely with public and private partners to leverage its resources including various grants from Cuyahoga County and the State of Ohio. This applies to many of our nonprofit partners including the Home Repair Resource Center, Heights Community Congress and FutureHeights. In addition, the City also prides itself on the level of civic engagement that we enjoy. In 1999 Cleveland Heights Council began a visioning process to determine priorities that would guide our community into the future. Council selected 25 residents to form the Visioning Committee.

The Visioning Report recommendations and ideas continue to be addressed by the Committees of Council. Some of the initiatives which were and continue to be implemented are:

-Beautification of neighborhoods, parks and green spaces-Capital projects to ensure the viability of our infrastructure-Supporting our youth-Civic vitality-Promoting an arts environment-Improving the quality of life:-New construction and revitalization of existing housing stock and commercial districts-Zoning Code Review-Preservation of existing housing-Traffic calming-Customer-driven City services. In 2015 the City began a Master Planning process, in conjunction with the Cuyahoga County Planning Commission, which was completed in 2017. The Master Plan includes policies and implementation strategies to accomplish the City's vision. These are organized into 11 major topic areas: Future Land Use, Vibrant Neighborhoods, Complete Transportation Network, Environmentally Sustainable Community, Business Friendly, Strong Business Districts, High Quality Infrastructure, Hub for Arts and Culture, A Diverse and Open Community, A Safe and Engaged Community, and A Healthy Community. The Master Plan attempts to be a fully integrated plan addressing the various elements that makes Cleveland Heights a viable community and it does recognize the efforts already being undertaken and described in this Consolidated Plan. The implementation section will provide additional potential revenue sources that the City can apply for in order to strengthen and expand the community development efforts already undertaken and described in this Consolidated Plan. In 2018, Cleveland Heights City Council passed a Complete and Green Streets Policy that sets requirements for improving all modes of transportation throughout the City. The Policy directs coordination among City Departments and defines metrics for measuring success. Persons of low- and moderate-income and persons with disabilities particularly benefit from such a policy due to the decreased access and utilization of personal motorized vehicles. In 2019, the City of Cleveland Heights won the award for Best Complete Streets Policy by Smart Growth America.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

The greatest obstacle to meeting underserved needs in our community is the uncertainty of the amount of Community Development Block Grant as well as other federal and state resources. City Council and staff work diligently to ensure that all residents are able to have the highest quality of life and healthy sustainable neighborhoods.

City staff continually works to identify, apply and utilize funding from additional sources to strengthen our Community. Recently, the City has been able to secure Demolition Funds from Cuyahoga County enabling the removal of blighted, vacant and abandoned structures. Additionally the City participates in the Lead Safe Cuyahoga rebate program, administering approximately \$110,000 per year in lead abatement/remediation funds.

The City has also been fortunate to receive grants from various sources in recent years that have enabled us to undertake projects that have or will benefit the community when completed. These include three Transportation for Livable Communities Initiative (TLCI) grants through the Northeast Ohio Areawide Coordinating Agency, two Surface Water Improvement Fund (SWIF) grants from the Ohio EPA and transportation enhancement funds from the state of Ohio.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

The City will continue to offer programs that make or keep housing affordable in the city. Cleveland Heights is a community with a wide variety of housing opportunities including: apartment buildings, modest single family homes, two-family homes, medium priced to very high end single family homes, townhomes and condominiums. With our large rental market and competitive house prices, the city is often affordable with regard to housing options.

The City of Cleveland Heights has entered into an agreement with Cuyahoga County and the cities of Euclid, Lakewood and Parma to jointly participate in HOME program funding by creating the Cuyahoga Housing Consortium. The consortium has allowed for the coordination of housing program delivery by CDBG entitlement communities.

Most of our housing was built prior to 1945 and therefore home repairs can be a barrier to low- and moderate-income homeowners. Housing rehabilitation costs are barriers that we are addressing to assist low and moderate-income households remain in their homes. We work closely with our Housing Inspections Department and our Office on Aging to provide information to low- and moderate-income homeowners who are cited for code violations about the availability of the City's federally-funded grants and low-interest financing for home improvement projects. Home Repair Resource Center programs also provide education, counseling and funding opportunities to low-and moderate-income residents to help prevent code violations and related safety issues. We also have a HOME funded down-payment assistance program that assists LMI households to be able to afford purchasing their own homes.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

The City of Cleveland Heights will continue to partner with the Cuyahoga County Board of Health and the Cuyahoga Department of Development to implement the Lead Hazard Control/Lead Hazard Reduction Grants. Funds for these programs were successfully secured from the department of Housing and Urban Development. The programs provide grants of up to \$9,500 per unit for the removal of lead

hazards from LMI households where children under the age of six reside. Most applicants must provide a minimum of 10% matching funds.

All contractors which are under contract for Federally-funded rehabilitation projects are monitored to ensure that they are following lead-safe practices.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The City of Cleveland Heights utilizes its Commercial Loan program as a method to reduce the number of households living below the poverty line. The fund provides assistance to businesses for acquisition, expansion, and rehabilitation activities. The City looks for the creation of low-moderate income jobs as a result of these loan activities. Also, housing counseling is provided to low- and moderate-income homeowners. The counseling includes financial management of the household budget, which assists those persons having few financial means.

In addition, CDBG funds are used to support public service activities that have an impact on poverty. CDBG funds provide support to the Heights Emergency Food Center and Start Right Food Center, which provide low- and moderate-income families a three-day supply of food every month.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The City of Cleveland Heights administers its Community Development Block Grant entitlement grant through its Department of Planning and Development. The institutional structure through which Cleveland Heights carries out its affordable and supportive housing strategy consists of public sector agencies, non-profit organizations, and the private sector.

Actions planned to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies

The City of Cleveland Heights continues to foster coordination among public and private housing and social service agencies through several methods. The City allocates CDBG resources to subrecipients who handle a variety of issues, such as housing rehabilitation, fair housing and landlord/tenant concerns. Also, through the allocation of CDBG resources to city departments and social services organizations, the City is assisting entities who are linked into networks of service providers within the metropolitan area, such as the Cleveland Heights Office on Aging, Family Connections of NE Ohio, the Heights Emergency Food Center, the Ohio fair Lending Coalition, the Greater Cleveland Reinvestment Coalition and many more.

The CDBG funds augment other revenue sources for these organizations, such as memberships, grants, fund-raising efforts, and other in-kind donations of goods and/or services.

Discussion

Fair Housing

The City of Cleveland Heights is committed to fair housing. The City of Cleveland Heights has a Fair Practices Ordinance and staff who work to encourage fair housing. The City has established a Fair Practices Board comprised of three residents who are charged with the following duties:

- to investigate all complaints which are filed with it pertaining to discrimination in housing as well as in other areas;
- to endeavor by conciliation to resolve complaints when appropriate; and
- to recommend action to be taken through local, state and federal court.

In October of 2013, The City, as a part of the Northeast Ohio Sustainable Communities Consortium, completed a Regional Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice and Fair Housing and Equity Assessment. The City has allocated funding to on-going programs that assist in furthering fair housing. These include landlord and tenant counseling, diversity programming, sales and rental audits, leadership training that targets members of protected classes, Racial Equity and Inclusion Training for City and Non-Profit Staff and the general public and efforts to monitor lending institutions to ensure and promote fair lending. The City's newest Analysis of Impediments will be completed in April of 2020.

Program Specific Requirements

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

Introduction

The City of Cleveland Heights is estimating \$150,000 of Program Income for FY 2020. Program income is budgeted back into the program that generated it, with the exception of funds being repaid to programs that no longer operate under CDBG. The CDBG Deferred and No Interest housing loan repayments will be budgeted to the Commercial Loan fund.

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) Reference 24 CFR 91.220(l)(1)

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

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

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.	78.84%

Discussion

The City of Cleveland Heights will certify that 70% of the aggregate expenditure of CDBG funds over three years (2020, 2021, 2022) will benefit persons of low and moderate incomes.