

# **HUD CONSOLIDATED PLAN**

FY 2010 – FY 2014  
(January 1, 2010 – December 31, 2014)

## **Executive Summary**

**Cuyahoga County Urban County, Ohio**

## Consolidated Plan Executive Summary

### What is a Consolidated Plan?

The Consolidated Plan is a collaborative process whereby a community establishes a unified vision for community development actions. It offers local jurisdictions 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.

The Consolidated Plan approach is also the means to meet the submission requirements for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME), Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG), and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) formula programs. This process replaces prior HUD Community Planning and Development (CPD) planning and submission requirements with a single document that satisfies the submission requirements of the four CPD formula programs for local 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).** HOME funds are used specifically for housing related projects, such as first-time homebuyers assistance or housing rehabilitation. These funds are received directly from HUD by the Cuyahoga Housing Consortium on behalf of its five partner jurisdictions. The Cuyahoga County Urban County is the lead administrative entity for the Consortium.

◆ **Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG).** Based upon HUD formulas, Lakewood and the 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).** Within Ohio, only the State of Ohio and the City of Cleveland receive HOPWA funds from HUD. The State then awards funds to communities and organizations on a competitive basis, except within Cuyahoga County and surrounding counties, which is handled through the City of Cleveland. The funds can be spent in any community in Cuyahoga County.

The Consolidated Plan can also be used as a framework when Congress appropriates funds for special programs, such as the Neighborhood Stabilization Program.

### Program Goals

The statutes for the formula grant programs set forth three basic goals against which the plan and the jurisdiction's performance under the plan will be evaluated by HUD. Each jurisdiction's plan must state how it will pursue these goals for all community development programs, as well as all housing programs. These statutory program goals are:

***Decent Housing:***

- assisting homeless persons obtain affordable housing;
- assisting persons at risk of becoming homeless;
- retaining the affordable housing stock;
- increasing the availability of affordable permanent housing in standard condition to low-income and moderate-income families, particularly to members of disadvantaged minorities without discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, familial status, or disability;
- increasing the supply of supportive housing which includes structural features and services to enable persons with special needs (including persons with HIV/AIDS) to live in dignity and independence; and
- providing affordable housing that is accessible to job opportunities.

***A Suitable Living Environment:***

- improving the safety and livability of neighborhoods;
- eliminating blighting influences and the deterioration of property and facilities;
- increasing access to quality public and private facilities and services;
- reducing the isolation of income groups within areas through spatial deconcentration of housing opportunities for lower income persons and the revitalization of deteriorating neighborhoods;
- restoring and preserving properties of special historic, architectural, or aesthetic value; and
- conserving energy resources and use of renewable energy sources.

***Expanded Economic Opportunities:***

- job creation and retention;
- establishment, stabilization and expansion of small businesses (including micro-businesses);
- the provision of public services concerned with employment;
- the provision of jobs to low-income persons living in areas affected by those programs and activities, or jobs resulting from carrying out activities under programs covered by the plan;
- availability of mortgage financing for low-income persons at reasonable rates using non-discriminatory lending practices;
- access to capital and credit for development activities that promote the long-term economic and social viability of the community; and
- empowerment and self-sufficiency for low-income persons to reduce generational poverty in federally assisted housing and public housing.

## **PURPOSE OF THE CONSOLIDATED PLAN**

HUD has several purposes for creating the Consolidated Plan:

- Promote citizen participation and the development of local priority needs and objectives by providing easy to understand, comprehensive information on the community.
- Improve the efficiency at the community level by simplifying the process of requesting and obtaining federal funds available to communities on a formula basis.
- Promote the development of a plan (five-year and one-year time periods) that provides a basis for assessing performance.
- Encourage communities to consult with private, nonprofit, and public agencies/organizations located both within and outside a community in order to develop solutions to A) problems within a community and/or B) common problems shared by communities.

## **Consolidated Plan Submission Schedule**

A complete consolidated plan contains information required by §91.200 through §91.230 submitted according to instructions prescribed by HUD (including tables and narratives), or in such other format as jointly agreed upon by HUD and the jurisdiction. The complete consolidated plan is due every three to five years no less than 45 days prior to the start of the grantee's program year start date. A summary of the citizen participation and consultation process, the action plan, and the certifications must be submitted on an annual basis. HUD does not accept plans between August 15 and November 15.

## HUD Income Definitions

HUD funding is intended to assist individuals and families that are “low and moderate income.” HUD defines these categories based upon the income of the household, adjusted for family size. **Exhibit ES-1** provides the current income limits for qualifying for HUD programs, using a family of four as an example.

### Exhibit ES-1, HUD Income Limits, 2009 (October 1, 2009 – September 30, 2010)

Income Definition	Income Category	Maximum Income for a Family of Four
Extremely Low Income	0-30% of Median Family Income	\$19,450
Low Income	31-50% of Median Family Income	\$32,400
Moderate Income	51-80% of Median Family Income	\$51,850

Median Family Income refers to income figures adjust annually by HUD for the Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, Ohio PMSA (Ashtabula, Cuyahoga, Geauga, Lake, Lorain, and Medina Counties). The 2009 HUD Median Family Income figure for a family of four is \$64,800.

**Source:** [www.huduser.org/datasets](http://www.huduser.org/datasets)

## The Cuyahoga Housing Consortium

During 1991, the City of Cleveland Heights, the City of Euclid, and the Cuyahoga County Department of Development, then representing 43 communities known as the Cuyahoga County Urban County, received approval from HUD to form the Cuyahoga Housing Consortium. During early 1992, these three jurisdictions received approval from HUD to form the Cuyahoga Housing Consortium. Over the next several years, both the City of Lakewood and the City of Parma received HUD approval to join the Consortium. With later community additions to the Cuyahoga County Urban County, in 2009 the Consortium represents more than 800,000 persons in 54 communities, or more than 60% of all Cuyahoga County residents (**Exhibit ES-2**).

The Consortium is governed by a seven-member Board consisting of the Mayors of Cleveland Heights, Euclid, Lakewood, and Parma, along with the three Cuyahoga County Commissioners. The primary reason these jurisdictions formed a consortium was to enable them to receive HOME funds jointly from HUD. By creating the Consortium, the amount of money being received by the group is greater than the amount of money 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 CDBG allocations or allocations of other federal funds to the individual members.

In addition to the ability to receive HOME funds, the Consortium takes advantage of the fact that 54 communities within Cuyahoga County are working together as part of the Consolidated Plan process. The Consortium uses this opportunity to ensure broader planning and coordination on affordable housing issues within Cuyahoga County. The following CDBG entitlement communities are not members of the Consortium and file Consolidated Plan documents directly with HUD: Cleveland and East Cleveland.



## **Citizen Participation**

The Consortium jurisdictions undertake citizen participation activities throughout the year. For example, several jurisdictions have a citizen advisory committee, which meets regularly to review the Community Development Block Grant program and provide input. The jurisdictions also schedule meetings with service providers to gather feedback and provide technical assistance. In addition, the jurisdictions sponsored public meetings specifically to discuss the Five-Year Plan and advertised the availability of the plan in both print and electronic form during a public comment period. Finally, the submission of the Consolidated Plan was approved by the City Councils in Cleveland Heights, Euclid, Lakewood, and Parma. The Cuyahoga County Board of County Commissioners approved the plan on behalf of the 50 members of the Cuyahoga County Urban County.

## **Demographic Characteristics**

Since the 2000 Census, two varying estimates of the population of the Cuyahoga Urban County have been published. According to a U.S. Census Bureau estimate published in July 2009, the population of the Urban County was around 586,727 persons. Compared to the population of the 2000 Census this estimate represents a decrease in population of nearly 40,000 persons or of about 6.2%. The American Community Survey 3-Year Estimate for 2005-2007 (ACS) reported the population of the Urban County to be around 651,044 persons. Compared to the population of the 2000 Census, this estimate would represent an increase of 25,658 persons or increase of about 4.1%. Until the 2010 Census publishes its findings, the true picture of the population of the Urban County is unclear. The forces most effecting the population since 2000 has been a combination of several trends and developments including: 1) a national trend of a decline in the number of persons per household; and 2) continuing migration of population from the urban core (Cleveland) and the inner ring suburbs to some of the outlying areas of the 50 communities that comprise the Cuyahoga Urban County and beyond into neighboring counties. The number of minority residents in 2000 was about 104,000 persons or 16.7% of persons in the Urban County. According to the ACS estimates, this number may have grown to about 137,000 persons or 21.1% of persons in the Urban County.

The ACS estimates Cuyahoga Urban County to contain about 264,000 households. In terms of household types, families represent 65.2% of all households and have been relatively stable (Less than a 4% change in two decades.).

In terms of income, HUD utilizes median family income (MFI) as its main measure. In the 2000 Census the estimated Urban County median family income was \$56,383 compared to the median family income of \$50,046 for the nation. With structural changes in the world economy, Urban County residents continue to see more signs of losses in real growth in wages. The Urban County estimated unemployment rate in July of 2009 was about 8.6%. This represents a doubling of the number of unemployed since the creation of the Urban County's 2005-2009 Consolidated Plan. Therefore, the creation of jobs must continue to be a priority in the Department of Development's programming.

## **Housing Characteristics**

According to the 2000 Census the number of units in the Cuyahoga Urban County was about 267,300. The 2005-2007 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimate projects the number of housing units in the Urban County to have grown to about 282,942 units. Until

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the 2010 Census is released, the accuracy of this estimate is debatable. Today as a result of the Great Recession and the foreclosure crisis, in some parts of the Urban County housing units are being abandoned or demolished due to deterioration and neglect. In other areas, additional units were added because outlying communities along the county's borders continue to have vacant land suitable for housing construction. However, many of the 50 Cuyahoga Urban County communities have reached their development capacity. Finding creative ways to redevelop land in the county will continue to be supported by the Department of Development.

Another important characteristic of housing units in the Cuyahoga Urban County is the date when they were constructed. According to a recent survey, 10.6% of the housing stock in the Cuyahoga Urban County was built in or before 1939 and is at least 70 years old. Another 55.2% of the housing stock was built between 1940 and 1969, and is 40 to 69 years old. Therefore, over 65% of the housing stock is at an age when major systems are wearing out, requiring major and often costly repairs. These numbers have declined since the 2005 Consolidated Plan in which 11.9% of the housing stock in the Cuyahoga Urban County was built in or before 1939 and 61.1% of the housing stock was built between 1940 and 1960 for a total of 70% of housing at an age requiring major repairs. This decline is mostly due to targeted demolition of substandard housing by communities in the Urban County.

Due to the age of the housing stock and the resulting rehabilitation needs of systems and other components, as well as the common energy inefficiency of older buildings, rehabilitation is especially critical to ensure that the housing units are safe, sanitary, and comply with municipal codes.

According to the 2000 Census, within the Cuyahoga Urban County approximately 74.5% of units were owner-occupied, 25.5% renter-occupied, and 3.2% vacant. Of all units in the Cuyahoga Urban County at the time of the 2000 Census as reported by HUD's SOCDs data, renters occupied 81% of zero and one bedroom units, 54% of two bedroom units, and 6% of units with three or more bedrooms. Homeowners in the Cuyahoga Urban County occupied about 8% of zero and one bedroom units, 46% of two bedroom units, and 94% of units with three or more bedrooms. This data is the most recent available, but it does not reflect effects of the housing crisis that emerged in the second half of the decade.

Home sale prices and foreclosures have also become serious issues.

For the period 2002-2005, the median sale price of single-family homes continued to rise incrementally in the Consortium jurisdictions. The median sale prices in 2005 were: Cleveland Heights - \$132,000, Euclid - \$104,000, Lakewood - \$136,500, and Parma - \$123,900. The Cuyahoga County median single-family sale price was \$108,000. A median sale price could not be determined for the 50 members of the Cuyahoga County Urban County, but fourteen communities had a median single-family sale prices under \$130,000. In addition, many of the communities with higher median sale prices also have homes of modest value.

During 2006 and 2007, the disruptions in the housing market became more apparent: the number of sales declined, median sale price declined, and the number of foreclosures rose. By 2008 and 2009, the real estate market in Cuyahoga County essentially broke into two parts: traditional sales of homes between a willing buyer and a willing seller, and distress sales through both sheriff sales and subsequent reselling of properties by mortgage lenders, both of which occurred at prices far below the previous traditional sale prices.

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An analysis of these two parts of the housing market, conducted by Cleveland's daily newspaper *The Plain Dealer*, based on Cuyahoga County Auditor's Office records showed that for 2009, the median price of single-family homes in Cuyahoga County sold at sheriff sale was \$43,334. In contrast, the median sale price of single-family homes in Cuyahoga County, excluding sheriff sales, was \$82,300.<sup>1</sup>

The most recent triennial reappraisal of property by the Cuyahoga County Auditor's Office, conducted in 2009, reduced values by a countywide average of 8%. Only recently, in the 4th quarter of 2009 have suburban housing sale prices begun to recover, slightly.

While the decline in housing values may be viewed as increasing the supply of more affordable single-family homes available on the market in the Cuyahoga Urban County, residential sales data from 2008 showed that of the 8,835 single-family homes that were sold, 1.4% were sold for less than \$45,000, 3.4% were sold for \$45,000 to \$65,000, 12.1% were sold for \$65,000 to \$85,000, and 15.3% were sold for \$85,000 to \$105,000. Although homeownership is affordable to a household of at least the median income purchasing an approximately median priced house, in some situations, such as with a potential buyer with little downpayment savings, unstable job history, or credit issues, it can still be difficult for first-time low and moderate income households to purchase a home.

Foreclosures, initially fueled several years ago as a consequence of the subprime lending issue, have remained high due to the job losses and other factors associated with the severe recession.

In 1999, there were almost 4,900 foreclosure filings in Cuyahoga County. That number rose to almost 13,900 in 2006 and about 14,800 in 2009. During 2006-2009, the number and percentage of foreclosure filings within the Consortium jurisdictions, and by inference suburban Cuyahoga County, continued to increase. In 2006, 38% of all foreclosure filings countywide occurred in Consortium jurisdictions. By 2009, 47% of all foreclosure filings countywide occurred in Consortium jurisdictions. For 2006-2009, Cuyahoga Urban County represented about 34% of all foreclosure filings countywide.

The state of the real estate market is analyzed on an ongoing basis by two local universities: Case Western Reserve University/Mandel School of Applied Social Sciences, Center on Urban Poverty and Community Development and Cleveland State University, the Maxine Goodman Levin College of Urban Affairs, Center for Housing Research and Policy. Cuyahoga Urban County intends to continue to utilize their research to shape programs and services.

### **Selected Housing Characteristics of Low and Moderate Income Households**

One of the measures that HUD uses to define need is cost burden. HUD considers a household to have a cost burden if more than 30% of gross income is spent on gross housing costs, including utilities. According to the 2000 Census as reported in SOCDs Housing Problems CHAS published 2004 within the Cuyahoga Urban County there were 36,255 extremely low-income and low-income (0%-50% of median family income)

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<sup>1</sup> [www.cleveland.com/datacentral/index.ssf/2010/01/cuyahoga\\_home\\_sale\\_database\\_up.html](http://www.cleveland.com/datacentral/index.ssf/2010/01/cuyahoga_home_sale_database_up.html).

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households with a cost burden, divided into 46.6% renters (16,884) and 53.4% owners (19,371). In addition, there were 37,390 moderate-income (51%-80% of median family income) households with a cost burden, divided into 35.4% renters (13,248) and 64.6% owners (24,142).

A portion of the households just mentioned are considered at-risk of homelessness if their income is 0%-30% of median family income and more than 50% of gross income is spent on gross housing costs, including utilities. According to the 2000 Census, within the Cuyahoga Urban County, that group totaled about 10,100 households. This was an increase of over 14% from 1990 indicative of the economic stress on Urban County residents. It is very likely that this number will increase with the release of the 2010 Census due to the recession in the second half of the decade. Other groups threatened with homelessness include victims of domestic violence, persons being released from jails and prisons, and persons doubled up in housing with another household. An estimate of the number of these situations within the Cuyahoga Urban County, and the percentage of persons that might be threatened with homelessness, is not available.

### **Homelessness**

Several local studies undertaken during 2006 through 2008 estimated that between 19,000 and almost 22,000 Cuyahoga County residents were homeless at some time during the course of a year.

Annual "point-in-time counts," taken from 2005 through 2009, showed that on the day of the count, the number of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons in Cuyahoga County has ranged from about 2,200 to 2,300. Over the 2005-2009 time period, the following trends were apparent:

- the percentage of persons who were unsheltered declined from about 10% to 6% of total persons;
- the percentage of chronically homeless persons decreased from more than 50% of the total persons to less than 30%;
- about 20%-25% of the total represented persons in families with children;
- about 20% of the total persons were veterans;
- unaccompanied youth (under age 18) represented less than 1% of total persons;
- persons with chronic substance abuse represented about 50%-55% of total persons;
- persons who were severely mentally ill represented about 20%-25% of total persons;
- persons who were victims of domestic violence represented about 7%-10% of total persons; and
- persons with HIV/AIDS represented about 2% of total persons; and

In terms of race and ethnicity, studies at the national level have found that, compared to the general population, a higher percentage of the homeless were minorities. The studies

found that an estimated 42% were African-American (compared to 11% of the general population), 39% were non-Hispanic whites (compared to 76% of the general population), 4% were Native Americans (compared to 1% of the general population), and 2% were Asian. Approximately 13% of the homeless population was Hispanic (compared to 9% of the general population). It should be noted that Hispanic persons can be of any race.

The Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services prepared a report that compiled data on sheltered homeless persons in families, as well as sheltered homeless individuals, who utilized area emergency and transitional housing during 2008. Similar to the national results, a higher percentage of homeless persons in Cuyahoga County were minorities. The study showed that an estimated 72% were African-American (compared to 29% of the general population) and 13% were non-Hispanic whites (compared to 66% of the general population). Approximately 35% of the homeless population was Hispanic (compared to 4% of the general population).

### **Housing Characteristics of Low and Moderate Income Persons with Special Needs**

Within the low and moderate income population of Cuyahoga Urban County, there are a number of special needs categories of persons. Due to health, age, or medical conditions, these persons are often not able to take care of themselves alone, need housing with design modifications, have insufficient income, or are unable to hold steady employment. The following estimates of housing need have been developed based upon data from service providers, HUD, or the State of Ohio:

- ◆ **Elderly:** 5,064 additional subsidized units in the Cuyahoga Housing Consortium to address the current situation of extremely low and low income households (0%-50% of median family income) paying more than 50% of gross income for gross housing costs, including utilities.
- ◆ **Frail Elderly:** 1,785 additional assisted living units and nursing care beds in the Cuyahoga Housing Consortium to address the current situation of extremely low and low income households (0%-50% of median family income).
- ◆ **Persons with Developmental Disabilities:** 494 persons on a countywide waiting list for residential placement, plus 628 persons who have requested a change in their housing.
- ◆ **Persons with Mental Disabilities:** 2,045 persons on a countywide waiting list for three housing-related programs.
- ◆ **Persons with Physical Disabilities:** 4,041 persons in the Cuyahoga Housing Consortium in need of supported housing.
- ◆ **Persons with Drug/Alcohol Addictions:** 10,143 Cuyahoga County residents become homeless annually due to drug and/or alcohol addiction.
- ◆ **Persons with AIDS:** 313 HOPWA-eligible households in the five-county service area needed housing assistance but were unable to be served by HOPWA
- ◆ **Victims of Domestic Violence:** 1,623 Cuyahoga County residents become homeless annually due to domestic violence.

## **Five-Year Plan**

Due to the broad range of needs within the Cuyahoga Urban County, a variety of housing strategies will be undertaken for extremely low income households (0%-30% of median family income), low income households (31%-50% of median family income), and moderate income households (51%-80% of median family income).

To select the most appropriate priority level for each household type and income subgroup, the Cuyahoga Urban County considered a number of factors, such as the estimated number of households in need of assistance, available funding, the community's demographics, and the community's housing market. In addition, the types of projects, their impact, and their appropriateness for the household type and/or income subgroup need to be considered.

## **Renter Household Strategies**

HUD has divided renter households into four categories: elderly (one- and two-member) households, small families (two to four persons), large families (five or more persons), and "all other households" (primarily non-elderly one-person households). HUD further divides these households by percentage of median family income (MFI). The Cuyahoga Urban County considers all of these household categories of renters important, however the most attention will be directed toward the combined 6,441 extremely low income renters with housing problems from each household category. Low and moderate income households will not be excluded from housing strategies, however, priority will be given to the extremely low residents because they are most at risk to become homeless.

Due to the age of the housing stock and the resulting rehabilitation needs of systems and other components, as well as the common energy inefficiency of older buildings, rehabilitation is considered the primary activity. Rehabilitation of units, financed through below market rate loans, will retain the affordability of units. Weatherization work will lower expenses for renters paying their own heating costs, which will, at least to some measure, assist in lowering cost burden.

The tenant based rental assistance, TBRA, program will assist households emerging from homelessness with rent subsidies for a period of up to two years, while they work to achieve economic self-sufficiency. Each family will receive ongoing social services and have a written self-sufficiency plan. Programs that provide general rental assistance are the responsibility of the Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority, supplemented by the specific Urban County rental assistance program.

Homebuyers' assistance will be a program to provide downpayment assistance loans to qualified buyers. The program also includes prepurchase counseling and home maintenance training.

The support facilities and services include active publicity of other federal, state and local programs to reduce the cost of winter heating bills for both renters paying their own heating costs and for first-time homebuyers. Support services for renters funded by the Cuyahoga County Department of Development will include fair housing activities such as discrimination complaint services and tenant/landlord counseling.

## Owner Household Strategies

The Cuyahoga Urban County considers existing homeowners, which total 4,936 extremely low, income households, to be one of the highest priorities. Due to the age of the housing stock and the resulting rehabilitation needs of systems and other components, as well as the common energy inefficiency of older buildings, rehabilitation is considered the primary activity. Rehabilitation of units, financed through below market rate loans, will retain the affordability of units. Weatherization work will lower owners' expenses for heating costs, which will, at least to some measure, assist in lowering cost burden. The support facilities and services will focus on reducing housing costs, including active publicity of other federal, state and local programs to reduce the cost of winter heating bills, as well as the homestead exemption of property tax.

## Homeless Strategies

The Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services (OHS), a division within Cuyahoga County government, serves all 59 communities in Cuyahoga County. The OHS also 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 chronically homeless, homeless, or are at-risk of homelessness.

The 2009 Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Continuum of Care stated five major goals of homelessness efforts in Cuyahoga County:

- Create new permanent housing beds for chronically homeless individuals;
- Increase the percentage of homeless persons staying in permanent housing for longer than six months;
- Increase the percentage of homeless persons moving from transitional housing to permanent housing to at least 65 percent;
- Increase the percentage of persons employed at program exit to at least 20 percent; and
- Decrease the number of homeless households with children.

The Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Continuum of Care plans to begin transitioning from the current Continuum of Care model, which was based on a “shelter and transitional housing” response to housing insecurity, to a “homeless prevention, shelter diversion, and rapid re-housing” model, as discussed in the *Blue Print for Change* (Appendix A).

All of the Cuyahoga Housing Consortium jurisdictions, including Cleveland Heights, will continue to work cooperatively with the Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services.

### **Non-homeless Persons with Special Needs Strategies**

The Cuyahoga Urban County plans to work with public agencies and nonprofit organizations to undertake projects such as housing for the elderly, frail elderly, persons with developmental disabilities, persons with mental disabilities, persons with physical disabilities, persons with drug/alcohol addictions, and persons with AIDS. Depending upon the project, the Cuyahoga Urban County could be involved directly with financial participation, or indirectly by providing assistance in securing other state or federal funds.

### **Non-Housing Community Development Needs**

The Cuyahoga Urban County will continue to leverage federal and other funds to meet its non-housing community development needs over the next five years. Priorities will include improvements to the community's older infrastructure, economic development investments to retain and expand job opportunities for low- and moderate-income persons, and providing public services through City departments or nonprofit partner organizations.

### **One-Year Plan (Action Plan)**

One-Year Plans describe in more detail the projects a community intends to fund, the number of households anticipated to be assisted, and other actions that the local government intends to take to assist in accomplishing its goals during the current twelve-month period.

One-Year Plans for the current year, as well as previous years, can be obtained directly from the Cuyahoga Urban County.