



FY 2022 One-Year Action Plan and Consolidated Plan FY 2022 - 2026 Lake County, Ohio

Lake County Planning & Community Development
105 Main Street
Painesville OH 44077

Submitted to the U.S. Department of
Housing and Urban Development

A substantial amendment is required by the Lake County Citizen Participation Plan. New activities will be created as a result of the amendment and includes: \$161,500 Storm and Sanitary Improvements at Chestnut Street, Fairport Harbor Village; \$114,100 Street Improvements at 332 Vine Street, Eastlake City; \$21,000 ADA Corridor Improvements at Council On Aging Corridor at Extended Housing Wellness Center; \$73,000 ADA Parks Improvements in Madison Village; \$100,000 Building Rehabilitation to eliminate specific conditions of blight on a spot basis for 1 public facility; \$330,400 Infrastructure Improvements in principally low- to moderate-income areas; more details are located in the attachment to the AD-25 Section under Citizen Participation Comments.

Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

The United States Department of Housing and Development (HUD) requires that all local jurisdictions seeking to participate in HUD's formula grant programs complete and submit a Consolidated Plan which will be used to govern which local programs qualify to receive funding and how the impact of those programs will be measured. Here in Lake County the planning process included both an inventory and assessment of local economic development, community development and housing needs and broad local participation in the development of our county's strategies and objectives for addressing those needs over the next five years.

The Lake County Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) has been incorporated into the Consolidated Plan in four (4) key areas: Coordination and Citizen Participation, Needs Assessment/Market Analysis, Strategic Plan, and Annual Action Plan. The AFH planning process assisted Lake County in analyzing challenges to fair housing choice and establishing goals and priorities to address fair housing barriers found in the community. The AFH contributing factors became priority needs within the Consolidated Plan. Likewise, the AFH goals are identified as goals in the Consolidated Plan. HUD accepted and approved Lake County's AFH in a letter dated July 17, 2017.

The goal of this planning process is to help local communities identify needs and apply for funding that can be used to expand economic opportunities, essential public services, and decent and affordable housing for Lake County residents. Current annual allocations to Lake County include \$1,375,761 in Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) and \$493,713 in the Home Investment Partnership Program (HOME). Appropriation levels to these programs have been holding steady the past few years. Supplemental funding has been received to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic. Program regulations call for the principal beneficiaries to be low and moderate income persons.

The jurisdiction is utilizing HUD's eConPlanning Suite tool for the development of this Consolidated Plan.

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

The County has identified five (5) primary funding objectives:

OBJECTIVE #1: Offer Housing Programs to Provide Safe and Decent Housing for Low-to-Moderate Income Households – Promote safe and decent housing for low-to-moderate income households throughout the County by providing programs to meet the needs of varied household types and qualifying income levels. (130 households - housing rehabilitation)

OBJECTIVE #2: Targeted Infrastructure Improvements in Low-to-Moderate Income Residential Areas – Promote a suitable living environment by allocating CDBG resources to support infrastructure and public facility improvement activities that will assist with addressing the problem of aging and insufficient infrastructure and building rehabilitation in residential areas that have high concentrations of low-to-moderate income households. (15 communities assisted)

OBJECTIVE #3: Provide Appropriate Supportive Services for Low-to-Moderate Income Persons – Provide assistance to nonprofit organizations that offer needed programs with supportive services for low-to-moderate income persons living in the community. The County maintains a strong working relationship with the nonprofit organizations operating in the local community and has used CDBG and HOME funds to support many needed programs. (10,000 beneficiaries annually utilizing up to the 15% public services cap.)

OBJECTIVE # 4: Coordinate efforts between Public Agencies and Continuum of Care Agencies to Address the Issues of the Homeless and Special Needs Population – The County will continue efforts to participate and support the Coalition for Housing Organization and Continuum of Care Organization to facilitate efforts between public agencies and Continuum of Care agencies to provide housing assistance and other services to prevent and assist homelessness. (600 households - tenant based rental assistance/rapid rehousing)

OBJECTIVE # 5: Promote a Regionally Coordinated Economic Development planning strategy, which includes businesses, non-profits, officials from the County and its communities, officials from outside the County, and area residents that identify ways to create and maintain employment in lower to middle income sectors of the workforce. (Assistance to 5 businesses, creation of 7 jobs, and providing façade treatments/business building rehabilitation to 8 businesses)

3. Evaluation of past performance

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The jurisdiction continues to meet expenditure deadlines, project accomplishments on an annual basis. The jurisdiction has and will continue to monitor all subrecipients receiving federal funds for performance and cost effectiveness. Past performance and cost effectiveness will be taken into account when evaluating subrecipients for subsequent funding requests. This jurisdiction has struggled with meeting CDBG timeliness guidelines as a result of the effects that the COVID-19 pandemic had on the supply-chain, material costs, and pool of employees for Subrecipient Agencies. These issues have caused construction projects to be delayed and public service programs have struggled with hiring and maintaining staff. This jurisdiction is working closely with Subrecipients to move forward with programs and projects as efficiently as possible.

The jurisdiction takes diligent action to properly train multiple staff members in the regulatory, programmatic and financial aspects of the grant programs. This includes offsite trainings, webinars, technical assistance and independent self-training. This methodology extended to our subrecipients and partners throughout Lake County with increased educational and regulatory training opportunities to ensure program compliance from a top-down approach.

The most recent HUD monitoring visit was completed in July, 2021 for the CDBG Program, and resulted in minimal compliance issues.

The jurisdiction has updated the following procedural documents to assist in effectively implementing HUD programs: Lake County Citizen Participation Plan for HUD Programs (2020), and Lake County Section 3 Policy (2021).

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The Consolidated Plan/FY22 Annual Action Plan process continued with Public Hearing #1 on April 13, 2022, when the availability of funding was announced and those interested in applying for funds were briefed on the program requirements and application process. The notice was published in the newspaper, posted on the County's website, posted at local libraries, and was sent via email blast to an extensive email group. The notice requested comments for both the 5-year ConPlan and the FY22 Annual Action Plan. During PH#1, the Consolidated Plan was discussed and related back to the goals for the FY 2022 funding.

A public meeting targeting senior citizens was conducted on March 17, 2022 at the Madison Senior Center, and it was advertised through the Council on Aging Senior Newsletter. The meeting successfully encouraged the senior citizens to complete the online survey, collecting information for the Consolidated Plan. Similar public meetings were held at the Willowick Senior Center on June 28th, and the Mentor Senior Center on June 29th. On February 15, 2022 staff attended The Coalition for Housing and Support Services of Lake County, Inc. meeting and reported to attendees that the County is working on the Consolidated Plan and will be using a survey instrument to collect public input that will be distributed to Coalition members and widely throughout the County. On March 22, 2022 staff attended the quarterly Economic Development Luncheon hosted by the Lake Development Authority and

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requested public input from the local ED leaders in attendance by completing the Consolidated Plan survey. On July 14, 2022 staff hosted a table at the Lake County Resource Fair at the Lake County Administration Building. This fair was open to the public and offered a wide variety of information on housing resources and other services. Our table shared information about the Consolidated Plan and how to fill out the survey to provide public input, and also gave information about ERAP and housing rehabilitation.

Public Hearing #2, on July 13, 2022, announced proposed projects for FY 2022 and requested further comment on the 5-Year ConPlan. A notice was published in the newspaper, posted on the county website, and sent via email blast.

A successful online survey for the 5-Year ConPlan resulted in 248 survey submissions. A summary of the completed survey results is included within the Citizen Participation file. The survey contributed valuable information for the development of the Consolidated Plan/Annual Action Plan.

Written comments were collected during the 30-day comment period. All written comments received are attached to this online plan in the AD-25 Section.

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

The News-Herald

7085 Mentor Avenue
Willoughby, Ohio 44094 • (440) 951-0000

Lake County Planning & Community
Develop
105 Main St.
PAINESVILLE, OH 44077

STATE OF OHIO, LAKE COUNTY, ss.

Stephen Kella agent

, being duly sworn, is the designated agent of the News-Herald, a newspaper printed and of general circulation in the Counties of Lake, Geauga, Ashtabula and other districts; and in compliance with sections 7.12 and 5721.1 of the revised code of the State of Ohio amended, effective September 14, 1957; that the attached notice was published.

Lake County Planning

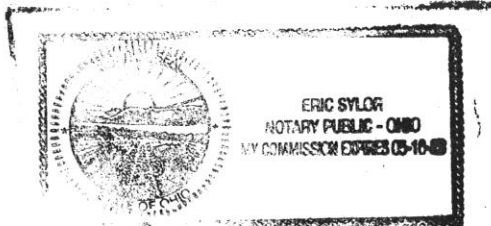
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Sworn to the subscribed before me this 04/15/22.

Eric Saylor

Notary Public, State of Ohio
Acting in Lake County



Advertisement Information

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PH 1 Affidavit of Publication

**LAKE COUNTY OHIO
CDBG - HOME FEDERAL GRANTS PROGRAMS
PUBLIC MEETING NOTICE**

Lake County is required by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to prepare a (FY22 – FY26) 5-year Consolidated Plan and (FY22) Annual Action Plan to govern the use of Federal Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and Home Investment Partnership (HOME) funds. These funds must primarily benefit low and moderate income persons. Per HUD regulation and the Lake County Citizen Participation Plan two public hearings will be held to discuss Plan components and solicit public input. Lake County Planning & Community Development (P&CD) serves as administrator of funds for the Lake County Board of Commissioners.

Public hearing #1 will take place on Wednesday, April 13, 2022 at 1:00 P.M. and will be accessible online or in-person at 105 Main St., Bldg. A, 5th Floor, Painesville, Ohio 44077. Access the live broadcast at <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC5z4YajVK8fUW2B7UVO6Vmw/live>. A quick link to the livestream YouTube channel can be accessed by going to the Lake County Commissioners' website and scrolling down to the quick link, "Commissioners Live Stream." This is a stream that is only live when meetings are in session. This virtual public hearing allows questions in real time, with answers coming from the P&CD staff hosting the public hearing: Questions or comments may be submitted by email to David.Radachy@lakecountyohio.gov. This meeting is not required for CDBG and HOME grant applicants, however participation is encouraged.

Written comments may be submitted to Mr. David Radachy, Director, P&CD, 105 Main Street, Painesville, Ohio 44077 or by email. Comments may also be submitted by placing them in the drop box located in the main lobby of the building marked "CDBG/HOME." The public is encouraged to refer to the P&CD website www.lakecountyohio.gov/pcd and to call (440) 350-2740 with any questions.

Grant application consultation with P&CD staff will be available by appointment only Wednesday, April 27, 2022 through Friday, April 29, 2022 and Wednesday, May 11, 2022 through Friday, May 13, 2022, from 8:30 AM to 4:00 PM, to assist applicants with determining CDBG eligibility and National Objective qualification and/or HOME Program eligibility, and answering overall application development questions. A consultation appointment is required for all applicants who have not had a funded CDBG or HOME Program application during the past two grant cycles (FY20, FY21). To set up a consultation appointment, please contact the P&CD office at (440) 350-2740.

PH 1 Text of Notice

MONDAY, JUNE 23, 2022

NEWS-HERALD.COM | LOCAL NEWS | 3

EVENTS



SUBMITTED PHOTO TAKEN BY ASHLEY BELUEVE



SUBMITTED PHOTO TAKEN BY MARIAN GLAZ

Arise Roots, top, and Root Shock, above are among the bands that will perform during the Reggae in the Harbor concert at Fairport Harbor on July 6. The concert is part of the 2022 Live @ The Lighthouse Music Festival Series sponsored by the Fairport Harbor Arts & Culture Alliance. The series also will feature a concert presented as Jerry Garcia's Birthday Celebration on Aug. 6.

Fairport Harbor concerts return

2022 Live @ The Lighthouse event will feature performances in July, August

By Bill Dalbus
wdalbus@news-herald.com

The Live @ The Lighthouse Music Festival Series is returning to Fairport Harbor in 2022, with two outdoor shows featuring bands from throughout the United States.

Reggae in the Harbor is the theme of the inaugural concert on July 9, followed by Jerry Garcia's Birthday Celebration on Aug. 6.

Fairport Harbor Arts & Culture Alliance, which sponsors Live @ The Lighthouse, has taken steps to enhance the annual event for its second season.

"After the rousing success of our first two festivals in 2021, we are coming back this year bigger and better with more of everything — more bands, more food trucks, more vendors and more than 100 alliance members," said chairman Chris Pinta said.

One of the organization's major goals for the 2022 edition of Live @ The Lighthouse was to bring in national headliners, while also including regional and local musicians, said alliance chairman Justin Levine.

"To be able to accommodate these acts, we invested in foundational improvements that will help provide a better experience for concertgoers, such as a larger, lifted stage, in conjunction with better lighting and sound production quality," Levine said.

Performances will take place at the Lighthouse Amphitheater, which is located just north of the Fairport Harbor Marine Museum and Lighthouse at 129 Second St. Admission is free, and visitors are invited to bring blankets and lawn chairs to use on the grass between the historic lighthouse and amphitheater stage that serves as a seating area.

The July 9 Reggae in the Harbor festival kicks off at 5 p.m. and spotlights reggae artists coming to Fairport Harbor from coast to coast, Pinta said.

"With three headliner bands scheduled at this one-of-a-kind lakeside concert venue, they will no doubt attract visitors from all across the country," he said.

The Reggae in the Harbor program, with all times being approximate, consists of:

• 5 p.m. — Local favorite Lake Iris
• 5:45 p.m. — Prodator Dub Assassins, from New Jersey
• 6 p.m. — Root Shock, from Syracuse, New York
• 6:45 p.m. — Arise Roots and the P.I.U.S. Band.

An alliance member described Jones as "the Ironman of Cleveland reggae." "It's 8:30 p.m. — Arise Roots from Los Angeles. Looking ahead to the Aug. 6 Live @ The Lighthouse festival, Pinta noted that Grateful Dead guitarist and vocalist Jerry Garcia would have turned 50 in 2023.

"So it's only fitting to acknowledge the milestone with an all-day tribute to the Grateful Dead," Pinta said.

Here's the musical lineup for the Jerry Garcia Birthday Celebration:

• 9 p.m. — Papa Bear. In addition, Papa Bear will play between sets throughout the day.

• 10:15 p.m. — Rustbelt Ragtop
• 4 p.m. — Sunshine Daydream
• 7 p.m. — Dupree's Dead Band

• 9 p.m. — The Stolen Pages, from Nashville. Along with music, food trucks that are slated to set up at this year's Live @ The Lighthouse concert include Wild Sport, Casey Davey's, C.L.S. Chicken and Puntastic.

Caveller Distributing also will be on hand to sell alcoholic beverages to spectators of legal age.

Fairport Harbor Arts & Culture Alliance is committed to providing a safe, family-friendly concert experience at Live @ The Lighthouse, Pinta said.

"When rolling out the red carpet in Fairport Harbor for music lovers everywhere to enjoy a fun-filled day of sun, surf, sand and live music lake-side," he said. "Visitors will enjoy first-class music and will soon learn why #fairportisbetterthanbeachtown."

Local briefs

Learn about hermit crabs at library

Kids ages 7 through 12 can learn about hermit crabs, create some crabby crafts and even meet a real live hermit crab during the Hermit Crab Hang Out at 1 p.m., July 7, at Mentor Public Library's Main Branch, 6024 Mentor Ave.

The program is free to attend. Due to limited space, registration is required. Sign up at www.mentorpl.org or by calling the library at 440-355-8811 ext. 5.

Summer Reading has begun at Mentor Public Library.

This year's theme is "Oceans of Possibilities," so the library is hosting programs that explore and celebrate lakes, rivers, oceans and aquatic life all summer.

All ages — kids, teens and adults — can sign up for summer reading.

Learn about your Geauga property

Curious to find information about soil types, drainage patterns and stream locations on your property or a piece of land in Geauga County?

Learn about Geauga County's KALink property information system. The Geauga Soil and Water Conservation District and the Geauga County Auditors Office are collaborating to present There's A MAP for That! from 6-8 p.m. July 14 at Geauga County Public Library Administrative Center, 12701 Ravenwood Drive, Chardon.

Free and open to the public, this hands-on introductory program will guide you through the process of using online resources to investigate and map natural features of parcels in Geauga County.

Reservations are required due to limited seating, and the deadline to register is July 13. Bring your own laptop/tablet if possible.

To register, visit gaugacounty2022.eventbrite.com. For more information, contact aprunty@gaugacounty.com or call 440-634-1122.

Agenda

The Agenda lists public meetings and closed executive sessions in the area today, unless otherwise noted.

Bainbridge Township trustees: 9 p.m., executive session; 1, regular meeting; town hall.

Burton Village Council: 7 p.m., 14588 West Park St., Burton Village.

Claridon Township Zoning Commission: 7 p.m., town hall.

Gauga County commissioners: 7 p.m., town hall.

Gauga County Family First Council: 1:30 p.m., Board of Mental Health and Recovery Services, 13244 Revere Road, Chardon.

Highland Heights Architectural Review Board: 1:30 p.m., city hall.

Highland Heights Planning and Zoning Commission: 8 p.m., city hall.

Lake County Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Mental Health Services Board: 4:30 p.m., Executive Committee; 5, board meeting; 6, annual dinner; American-Creston Lodge, 34000 Lakeshore Blvd., Eastlake.

Lake County Family and Children First Council: 9:30 a.m., Tuesday, Call 440-330-4289 for location or Zoom access info.

Lake County trustees: 4 p.m., Laketon headquarters.

Maryfield Heights City Council: 7 p.m., city hall.

Madison Village Council: 6:30 p.m., Committee of the Whole; 7, council meeting; village hall.

Middlefield Township trustees: 7 a.m., township offices.

Perry Township trustees: 9 a.m., Tuesday, work session; 10, regular meeting; town offices.

South Russell Village Council: 7 p.m., village hall.

West Geauga School Board: 7 p.m., community room, board office.

Wickliffe City Council tax budget hearing: 6:45 p.m.; regular meeting: 7, city hall.

Wickliffe Sign Review board: 9 p.m., city hall.

Wickliffe-Eastlake Public Library board: building committee, 6:15 p.m.; personal committee, 6:45; board, 6; Zoom. Email rick.werner@wvlibrary.info for link.

LAKE COUNTY OHIO CDBG - HOME FEDERAL GRANTS PROGRAMS PUBLIC MEETING NOTICE AND REQUEST FOR PUBLIC COMMENT 2022 - 2026 CONSOLIDATED PLAN/FISCAL YEAR 2022 ACTION PLAN PROPOSED PROJECTS

The Lake County Board of Commissioners announces the proposed projects to be funded with the Fiscal Year 2022 allocation and prior year funds of Community Development Block Grant Program and HOME Investment Partnership Program funds from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

A. Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program proposed use of funds by project & activity:

1. Public Improvements, Amount: \$446,000.00
Fairport Harbor Village, Streetscape Enhancement (\$245,000); Painesville City, ADA Accessible Streetscape (\$80,000); City of Wickliffe, Ashmere Street Improvements (\$75,000); City of Wickliffe, Hayes Avenue and College Street Improvements (\$66,000)

2. Public Facilities - Construction Funds, Amount: \$541,700.00
Extended Housing, ADA Bathrooms Improvements (\$55,000); Fair Housing Resource Center, IT Infrastructure Improvements (\$24,000); Fire Arts Association, ADA Elevator Installation (\$79,000); Lake County Council On Aging, Automated Touchless Doorway System (\$63,700); Lake County Building Grounds, Buildings Improvements (\$100,000); Lake Geauga Recovery Centers, Generator Installation (\$10,000); North Perry Village, ADA Ramp and Stair Replacement (\$51,000); Painesville Community Gardens, Garden Fencing and Shed (\$27,000); The Lakeland Foundation, Historic Preservation Improvements at Moorfield Mansion (\$95,000); Zion Lutheran Church, Lighthouse Community Center ADA Bathrooms Improvements (\$70,000)

3. Economic Development Programs, Amount: \$65,000.00
Eastlake City Storefront Improvements (\$65,000)

4. Housing Programs, Amount: \$358,008.00
Lake Geauga Habitat for Humanity, Land Acquisition (\$8,900); Western Reserve Community Development Corporation, Lake County Habitat Rehabilitation Programs (\$224,100); City of Painesville, Residential Roofing and Siding Program (\$71,000); Wickliffe City, Single Family Residential Repair Program (\$55,000)

5. Public Services, Amount: \$148,900.00
Ecumenical Shelter Network, Families Moving Forward Program (\$12,600); Lifeline Volunteer Income Tax Assistance Program and IT System for Homeless Services (\$32,000); Fair Housing Resource Center, HSLT Program (\$5,000); Royal Family YMA, Mentoring and Club Program (\$5,000); BrightLight Labs, Dapper Family Program (\$5,000); Forbes House, Survivor Support Program (\$16,700); One Step at a Time Lake County (\$5,000); WomenSafe, Lake County Alliance Program (\$10,600)

6. Program Administration, Amount: \$276,182.00
Program Administration (\$276,182)

Total FY 2022 and prior year CDBG funds: \$1,925,761.00

B. Home Investment Partnership Program (HOME) proposed use of funds by project & activity:

1. Tenant Based Rental Assistance - Subsidy and Placement - Amount: \$358,578.00
Extended Housing, Inc. (\$350,000.00); Lifeline Inc. (\$140,000.00 and \$55,000.00); Fair Housing Resource Center, Inc. (\$108,578.00); Forbes House (\$30,000.00)

2. CHDO Project - Acquisition/New Construction - Amount: \$75,000.00
Extended Housing (\$75,000.00)

3. New Construction/Single Family Home - Amount: \$110,000.00
HomeAryw, Lake-Gauga Habitat for Humanity (\$110,000.00)

4. CHDO Operations Extended Housing (\$24,685.00) Amount: \$24,685.00
HOME Programs Administration County (\$49,271.30) Amount: \$49,271.30
HOME Admin from Program Income County (\$13,769.00) Amount: \$13,769.00

Total FY 2022 allocation \$480,713.80 and HOME Total: \$622,825.30

C. Public Hearing: Wednesday, July 13, 2022, 1:00 pm

The Board of Lake County Commissioners will hold a public hearing on Wednesday, July 13, 2022 at 1:00 pm, located at 105 Main Street, Bldg. A, 3rd FL, Painesville, Ohio 44077. The purpose of this public hearing will be to present the proposed FY22 CDBG and HOME activities and to receive citizen comments prior to the adoption of the 2022 - 2026 Consolidated Plan/FY22 Action Plan to HUD. The public is invited to attend the public hearing. The public is encouraged to complete the online survey at: <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/CH2022>

Further information may be obtained from Ms. Rhina Barton (for CDBG) and Ms. Marlene Morrison (for HOME Program) between the hours of 9:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. at 440-355-2740, Monday through Friday. The Lake County Board of Commissioners will receive comments regarding the FY22 proposed CDBG and HOME Programs and the 5-year Consolidated Plan (2022 - 2026) until 4:00 pm Friday, July 29, 2022. Written comments should be addressed to Mr. David Radachy, Director, Lake County Planning & Community Development Office, 60 Ash St., Painesville, Ohio 44077 or emailed to David.Radachy@lakecountyohio.gov.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF LAKE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
John F. Hamcheck, President
John Plocek, Vice President
Mark A. Tyak, Commissioner
2343871/June 27, 2022

PH 2 Tear Sheet of Notice

Consolidated Plan

LAKE COUNTY

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LAKE COUNTY OHIO
CDBG – HOME FEDERAL GRANTS PROGRAMS
PUBLIC MEETING NOTICE AND REQUEST FOR PUBLIC COMMENT 2022 – 2026 CONSOLIDATED PLAN/FISCAL YEAR 2022 ACTION
PLAN PROPOSED PROJECTS

The Lake County Board of Commissioners announces the proposed projects to be funded with the Fiscal Year 2022 allocation and prior year funds of Community Development Block Grant Program and HOME Investment Partnership Program funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

A. Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program proposed use of funds by project & activity:

- 1. **Public Improvements, Amount: \$446,000.00**
Fairport Harbor Village, Streetscape Enhancement (\$245,000); Painesville City, ADA Accessible Streetscape (\$60,000); City of Wickliffe, Ashmere Street Improvements (\$75,000); City of Willoughby, Hayes Avenue and College Street Improvements (\$66,000)
- 2. **Public Facilities – Construction Funds, Amount: \$541,700.00**
Extended Housing, ADA Bathrooms Improvements (\$56,000); Fair Housing Resource Center, IT Infrastructure Improvements (\$24,000); Fine Arts Association, ADA Elevator Installation (\$79,000); Lake County Council On Aging, Automated Touchless Doorway System (\$23,700); Lake County Buildings and Grounds, Buildings Improvements (\$100,000); Lake Geauga Recovery Centers, Generator Installation (\$16,000); North Perry Village, ADA Ramp and Stairs replacement (\$51,000); Painesville Community Gardens, Garden Fencing and Shed (\$27,000); The Lakeland Foundation, Historic Preservation Improvements at Moorland Mansion (\$95,000); Zion Lutheran Church, Lighthouse Community Center ADA Bathrooms Improvements (\$70,000)
- 3. **Economic Development Programs, Amount: \$55,000.00**
Eastlake City Storefront Improvements (\$55,000)
- 4. **Housing Programs, Amount: \$358,009.00**
Lake Geauga Habitat for Humanity, Land Acquisition (\$8,900); Western Reserve Community Development Corporation, Lake County Housing Rehabilitation Programs (\$224,109); City of Painesville, Residential Roofing and Siding Program (\$75,000); Wickliffe City, Single Family Residential Repair Program (\$50,000)
- 5. **Public Services, Amount: \$149,900.00**
Ecumenical Shelter Network, Families Moving Forward Program (\$12,600); Lifeline Volunteer Income Tax Assistance Program and 211 System for Homeless Services (\$32,000); Fair Housing Resource Center, HSLT Program (\$5,000); Royal Family Kids, Mentoring and Club Program (\$5,000); Birthright Lake, Diaper Pantry Program (\$55,000); Forbes House, Survivor Supports Program (\$16,700); One Step at a Time Lake County (\$5,000); WomenSafe, Lake County Aftercare Program (\$18,600)
- 6. **Program Administration, Amount: \$275,152.00**
Program Administration (\$275,152)

Total FY 2022 and prior year CDBG funds: \$1,825,761.00

B. Home Investment Partnership Program (HOME) proposed use of funds by project & activity:

- 1. **Tenant Based Rental Assistance – Subsidy and Placement: Amount: \$358,578.00**
Extended Housing, Inc. (\$50,000.00); Lifeline Inc. (\$140,000.00 and \$30,000.00)
Fair Housing Resource Center, Inc. (\$108,578.00); Forbes House (\$30,000.00)
- 2. **CHDO Project – Acquisition/New Construction – Rental, Amount: \$ 75,000.00**
Extended Housing (\$75,000.00)
- 3. **New Construction/Single Family Home – Homebuyer, Amount: \$110,000.00**
Lake-Gauga Habitat for Humanity (\$110,000.00)
- 4. **CHDO Operations Extended Housing (\$24,685.00) Amount: \$ 24,685.00**
- 5. **HOME Programs Administration County (\$49,371.30) Amount: \$ 49,371.30**
HOME Admin from Program Income County (\$13,769.00) Amount: \$ 13,769.00

Total FY 2022 allocation \$493,713.00 and program income of \$137,690.00 HOME Total: \$622,825.30

C. Public Hearing: Wednesday, July 13, 2022, 1:00 pm.

The Board of Lake County Commissioners will hold a public hearing on **Wednesday, July 13, 2022 at 1:00 pm**, located at 105 Main Street, Bldg. A, 5th Fl., Painesville, Ohio 44077. The purpose of this public hearing will be to present the proposed FY'22 CDBG and HOME activities and to receive citizen comments prior to the submission of the 2022 – 2026 Consolidated Plan/FY'22 Action Plan to HUD. The public is invited to attend this public hearing. The public is encouraged to complete the online survey at:

<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/DHCN382>.

Further information may be obtained from Ms. Rhea Benton (for CDBG) and Ms. Marian Norman (For HOME Program) between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. at 440-350-2740, Monday through Friday. The Lake County Board of Commissioners will receive comments regarding the FY'22 proposed CDBG and HOME Programs and the 5-year Consolidated Plan (2022 – 2026) until 4:00 pm Friday, July 29, 2022. Written comments should be addressed to Mr. David Radachy, Director, Lake County Planning & Community Development Office, 105 Main St., Painesville, Ohio 44077 or emailed to David.Radachy@lakecountyohio.gov.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF LAKE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
John R. Hamercheck, President
John Plecnik, Vice President
Mark A. Tyler, Commissioner

PH 2 Text of Notice

Demo

SIGN IN SHEET

July 13, 2022, 1:00 pm

PUBLIC HEARING #2

CDBG AND HOME FISCAL YEAR 2022

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN/CONSOLIDATED PLAN

NAME

Greg Sanders	THE LAKELAND FOUNDATION
Marie Pollard	Forbes House
Judy Burr	Project Hope for the Homeless
Eric Manhart	LAKE METROPOLITAN Housing Authority
CHRISTOPHER JOACHIM	LAKE COUNTY COUNCIL ON AGING
Tanya Taylor Draper	Witt City Council
Darlene McFarren	Willoughby Hills
Stephane Duvon	lake county Free Clinic
Courtney Cravens	
Amy Cossick	Fairport Harbor
Kim Frasca	LAKE ADAMS
Christina Calumail	" "
Donna Rudway	Everdell Housing
Kathy Stranica	Forbes House
Fredrick Johnson	Zion Lutheran Church
Mr. Bluff	
Julia Bell	
Pamela Davis	

PH 2 Sign in Sheet

CDBG/HOME 1st Public Hearing Sign-In Sheet

Wednesday, April 13, 2022
1:00 p.m.

Name	Address	Check if Speaking
Stephanie Peters	125 E One Lower level Painesville	
Amy Kapostasy	415 RIVERSIDE Dr. Painesville	
MONICA DRAKE	CITIES OF WILLOWICK & WICKLIFFE	
Charles Tuma	Lako - Genuga Recovery Centers	
Paul Trubelmo	LAKE - GENUGA HARTAT FOR HUMANITY	
Karen McLeod	Extended Housing	
Ray Sack	WICKLIFFE	
PETE FARMICA	WICKLIFFE, TIMBERLAKE	
ED KLCO	W. PERRY	
Dave Frey	W. PERRY	
Leon Osborn	334 S St Clair Painesville	



NEED HELP?

WITH WHAT?
 HERSHMAN
 CHURCH HOUSES PARK 5
 SECTION 8

WHAT GETS IN THE WAY?

WHO DO YOU CALL ?
 CONNECTIONS? RESOURCES?

BARRIERS TO SUCCESS?
 LITTLE DE THE STREET
 FOR HOW HIGH?

NEED HELP?

WITH WHAT?
 State the director can't
 defend Lakeview

WHAT GETS IN THE WAY?

WHO DO YOU CALL ?
 CONNECTIONS? RESOURCES?

BARRIERS TO SUCCESS?
 Medical Institutions are
 to aging.

Madison Senior Center

NEED HELP?

WITH WHAT?
 Better control on the 50-100
 Supervision of rehab
 inmates

WHAT GETS IN THE WAY?

WHO DO YOU CALL ?
 CONNECTIONS? RESOURCES?

BARRIERS TO SUCCESS?
 No one to supervise

*Engineering as factors
 I know*

Madison Senior Center Activity

5. Summary of public comments

Citizen Participation Comments are attached to this online ConPlan/Annual Action Plan in the AD-25 Section. This jurisdiction received seven (7) written public comments and seven (7) verbal comments. The majority of public comments were in support of the proposed projects selected for FY22 funding. A lesser amount of public comments were funding requests for projects not selected during the FY22 grant period.

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

The majority of comments were in support of the projects selected for funding for the FY22 grant period. These comments were accepted. Comments were received that requested reconsideration for funding projects that were not selected for FY22 funding. Because CDBG funding is limited, the response to these comments was to pursue additional American Rescue Plan funding that is currently going through the legislative process and will become available to the County. One comment was a request for an increase to a proposed award to allow for additional funding towards program staffing costs. This comment was accepted. One commenter asked that proposed funding for an activity be partially directed towards an alternate activity, serving the same population. This action would require additional information regarding the activity.

7. Summary

Lake County experienced a robust response from the public during the outreach process for the Consolidated Plan/1-Year Action Plan. The online survey was well marketed, and resulted in responses from nearly every community in the County, including residents, business owners, local officials, and those employed in the County in private or public sectors. Additionally, public meetings were well attended and verbal and written comments were received. The valuable input from the community was incorporated into the Consolidated Plan/1-Year Action Plan.

The Process

PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies 24 CFR 91.200(b)

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

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

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
Lead Agency	LAKE COUNTY	
CDBG Administrator	LAKE COUNTY	Lake County
HOPWA Administrator		
HOME Administrator	LAKE COUNTY	Lake County
HOPWA-C Administrator		

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The Consolidated Plan guides the use of HUD funding under the Community Development Block Grant Program and Home Investment Partnership Program (CDBG/HOME) that is awarded annually to the Board of Lake County Commissioners. Staff efforts to administer these funds is primarily conducted by the Lake County Planning and Community Development Department with assistance from the Board of Lake County Commissioners Office.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information: David Radachy, Director, Lake County Planning & Community Development, 105 Main Street, Painesville, OH 44077. Phone: (440) 350-2740, Fax: (440) 350-2606, Email: David.Radachy@lakecountyohio.gov, website:<https://www.lakecountyohio.gov/planning-community-development/>.

As of the date of the submission the following personnel are present in the Planning & Community Development department: David Radachy, Rhea Benton, Marian Norman, Beth Young, Alanna Ciancibello, Jackie Irwin.

As of the date of the submission the following persons are serving as elected County Commissioners: John R. Hamercheck, President; John Plecnik, Vice-President; Mark Tyler, Commissioner. The County Administrator is Jason Boyd. The phone number for the County Commissioners Office is (440) 350-2745.

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

1. Introduction

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

Jurisdiction provides staff of the Lake County Planning & Community Development (LCPCD) to the Coalition of Housing & Support Services of Lake County, Inc. and to the local/regional Continuum of Care. These two entities serve as a means of facilitating coordination of housing and services between agencies involved. Membership rosters, minutes and recent projects are noted on the respective websites: www.chssl.org & www.homeisinsight.org

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

Jurisdiction staff from LCPCD provide leadership at the local level and are actively involved in the Continuum of Care at the regional and state level. This involvement is described in the next paragraph and AP 65.

The Lake County Continuum successfully implemented a response to provide for food, day shelter, transportation and overnight shelter for homeless persons in severe winter weather. CODE BLUE was activated several times in 2021-2022.

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

Lake County is not a direct recipient of ESG funding. Lake County is a part of Region 5 of the Ohio Balance of State Continuum of Care (OH-BOSCOC). The County staff person serving as Program Manager/HOME Administrator has served as chairperson of the Lake County Continuum of Care (CofC) for several years. Efforts will continue to increase the responsibility of those ESG funded agencies to guide the Continuum.

Allocation of ESG funds is made at the OH-BOSCOC level with bi-annual awards of approximately \$180,000 made directly to Ecumenical Shelter Network of Lake County, Inc. (Project Hope for the Homeless). The development of performance standards also is made at the state level through the OH-

Demo

BOSCOC. Those standards have been disseminated through The OH-BOSCOC Performance Management Plan adopted by Ohio Development Services Agency and COHHIO. It can be viewed at www.cohhio.org/information_resource/trainingmaterial#BoS20%CoC. Local agencies and staff involved are encouraged to maintain current skills in the field through participation in pertinent listserv, meetings and webinars. State directives are also shared through Lake County Continuum meetings and regular email communication. The implementation of HEARTH regulations has and will likely continue to be challenging especially as the population served by these funds faces numerous and severe barriers to obtaining and retaining housing. For the Homeless Crisis Response Program the Ohio DSA and the OH-BOSCOC have adopted a contract model that consists of agreements with the Region 5 lead agency who in turn contracts with the direct service providers. As a result Lake County government's role has been curtailed. Advice and historic perspective will be made available to service provider agencies as requested.

OH-BOSCOC uses the HMIS known as ServicePoint 5. Agencies' staffs as well as contracted consultants have completed the requisite training. Provider agencies recognize that the outcome measures have changed and are working to align existing programs to comply with expected outcome measures. OH-BOSCOC has established a fee per user on HMIS that was instituted in 2017.

The roster of agencies and communities involved in the Lake County Continuum of Care is as follows: Lake County Planning & Community Development, Ecumenical Shelter Network of Lake County, Inc. (Project Hope for the Homeless & Families Moving Forward), Extended Housing, Inc., Forbes House, New Directions for Living, Fair Housing Resource Center, Inc., Lifeline, Inc., Salvation Army, Lake MHA, Lake County Community Network, St. James Episcopal Church, LC Free Clinic, LC Veterans Service Center, LC Job & Family Services, United Way of Lake County, LC ADAMHS, Crossroads, Lake Geauga Recovery Center, Beacon Health, LC General Health District, Advocate Advisors, Lake Tran.

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	Fair Housing Resource Center
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Service-Fair Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Non-Homeless Special Needs Broadband Internet Service Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Fair Housing Resource Center , Inc. is a member of both the CoC and the Coalition. The agency implements federal Housing Counseling FHIP grants for Private Enforcement and Education/Outreach. They served as main consultant for the preparation of AFH. joint applicant with county for LBP grant application in 2015. They have operated state, federal and locally funded rental subsidy programs. Regarding Broadband Internet Service Needs, FHRC has demonstrated a need for IT infrastructure and had been awarded CDBG funds toward this activity. FHRC has identified a need for a computer lab for low/mod income clients to search for affordable housing in Lake County. FHRC was consulted regarding broadband needs by phone meeting.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	Extended Housing Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment 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?	Extended Housing , Inc. is a member of both the CoC and the Coalition. The agency implements federal S+C and PSH grants. They have operated state, federal and locally funded rental subsidy programs with a focus on persons with severe mental illness.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	Ecumenical Shelter Network
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Ecumenical Shelter Network of Lake County, Inc. consists of Project Hope for the Homeless and Families Moving Forward. The organization is a member of both the CoC and the Coalition.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	Lifeline
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Elderly Persons Services-homeless Services-Employment
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Lifeline is a member of both the CoC and the Coalition. They are the local Community Action Agency and operate the 2-1-1 information & referral service. They administer a variety of state and federal funding including: HEAP and CSBG. Recipient of both CDBG & HOME funds.
5	Agency/Group/Organization	LAKE METROPOLITAN HOUSING AUTHORITY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing PHA

Demo

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Lake MHA is a member of both the CoC and the Coalition.
6	Agency/Group/Organization	LAKE COUNTY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Broadband Internet Service Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Lake County IT, Lake County Emergency Management Agency (EMA), and Lake Development Authority were consulted regarding the broadband needs. These Lake County entities were consulted by phone meetings. Lake County IT has corresponded with Spectrum and requested a coverage map for Lake County, this conversation is ongoing. Spectrum is the main provider in Lake County. Lake Development Authority has corresponded with the regional entity Team Neo to obtain broadband need information, this conversation is also ongoing. The goal among the Lake County departments is to gather more detailed broadband information to assist with improvement efforts. Lake County EMA and IT has coordinated for implementation of a mobile hot spot project located in Painesville, Ohio.
7	Agency/Group/Organization	Spectrum
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Broadband Internet Service Providers
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Broadband Internet Service Needs

<p>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</p>	<p>Spectrum was contacted by Lake County IT Department. Lake County requested a coverage map from Spectrum. Lake County has not yet received the map, however the conversation is ongoing. Spectrum is the main provider in Lake County. With the requested information, Lake County could further identify areas lacking in coverage and use the information for planning purposes.</p>
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Identify any Agency Types not consulted and provide rationale for not consulting

Input from all agency types was sought and accepted.

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	Ohio BOSCO & Region 5	The policies and procedures of the Ohio BOSCO and the Region 5 to which Lake County is assigned impact homeless programming
Lake County Assessment of Fair Housing	Lake County	The goals and accomplishment measures of the AFH are incorporated in the Consolidated 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(I))

The State of Ohio through their Development Services Agency administers some HUD funding for parts of the state. For Lake County much of the homeless programming funding originates or passes through that office and or through a related contracted statewide organization COHIO - Coalition for Housing and Homelessness in Ohio.

The Lake Metropolitan Housing Authority executed a collaboration agreement with Lake County for the preparation and submission of the Assessment of Fair Housing.

Lake County government acts as responsible entity for the preparation and submission of standard environmental assessments. It performs this work for itself, for Lake Metropolitan Housing Authority and for the Shelter Plus Care and Permanent Supportive Housing projects of the Lake ADAMHS Board that are implemented by Extended Housing, Inc.

Narrative (optional):

ConPlan: The jurisdiction maintains ongoing outreach to the community as a whole and agencies that provide for households in need through the organizations noted in the preceding paragraphs and through regular local government meetings and local press. The Lake County Continuum of Care meets monthly and key organizations attend the Region 5 and State mandatory meetings as indicated. Input and involvement from housing, social service agencies and other entities is routinely sought and received. Continuum communications and documentation is maintained largely through email. The Ecumenical Shelter Network of Lake County, Inc. completed a significant expansion of the homeless shelter. Funds are needed to expand staff so that additional beds can be put into use.

AFH: The jurisdiction continues to incorporate the goals established by the AFH (approved in 2017) into Consolidated Plan and Action Plans.

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

Broadband needs and resilience to natural hazards were incorporated into the citizen participation process by online survey questions. (See item number 2 in this section.) The ConPlan Survey was distributed widely to agencies, groups, organizations, local officials, and the general public by email blast, social media, and by other means. 248 survey responses were received. These responses included information about infrastructure priorities specific to broadband and resilience to natural hazards. The information gathered was considered in the consolidated plan and led to the allocation of funds towards IT infrastructure in fiscal year 2022.

Revisions to the Citizen Participation Plan may occur periodically to maintain compliance with changes to statutes and regulations, or to accommodate other changing conditions that necessitate modifications. With at least every Consolidated Plan five-year cycle, staff will review Citizen Participation Plan for the need to make modifications. A revised Citizen Participation Plan was adopted by Commissioners on April 30, 2020.

This revision to the Citizen Participation Plan incorporated the changes to process brought about by the CARES Act (Public Law 116-136) providing grantees with flexibilities that make it easier to use CDBG-CV grants and fiscal years 2019 and 2020 CDBG Program Grants for coronavirus response and authorizes HUD to grant waivers and alternative requirements, are detailed in HUD Memo dated April 9, 2020.

Regarding CDBG-CV funds, this jurisdiction followed HUD guidance to ensure eligible activities met the PPR tieback goal, focusing on documented coronavirus effects or risks to overall economic, service, housing and infrastructure serving LMI neighborhoods and communities, and to consider both backward-looking and potential forward-looking risks or vulnerabilities to coronavirus. Regarding fair housing, the guidance provided by HUD regarding the incorporation of the AFH with the Consolidated Plan called for the identification of all AFH goals as Consolidated Plan goals.

In addition to the public meetings listed below, staff of Planning & Community Development (P&CD) attended other community meetings and provided information on how to access the Consolidated Plan Survey. Staff also met one-on-one with various community agencies to discuss the Consolidated Plan.

Demo

Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
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Demo

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
2	Online Survey	Non-targeted/broad community	<p>For Broadband: Broadband needs were included in the online ConPlan Survey in the "Infrastructure Priorities" section of the survey. Nearly 25% of respondents indicated greater Wi-Fi access is a priority. For Resilience: Flood control and drainage systems were included in the online ConPlan Survey. 40% of respondents indicated that this was a priority in the "Infrastructure Priorities" section of the survey. Survey questions specific to the COVID-19 Pandemic were included in the online ConPlan survey. 190 respondents indicated that COVID impacts were experienced such as loss of work, loss of</p>	<p>The largest percentage of responses came from "Residents of Lake County" followed by "Leader/Employee of a business serving Lake County." The area of the County with the highest number of responses was Painesville City, followed by Painesville Township and City of Willoughby. Top housing priorities include Owner Rehabilitation, Add affordable owner units, and Add affordable renter units. The survey recorded responses in several other categories.</p>	<p>All comments from completed surveys were accepted.</p>	

Consolidated Plan

LAKE COUNTY

Demo

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
3	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	Public Hearing #1 for the 5-Year Consolidated Plan (2022 - 2026)/FY22 Annual Action Plan took place on April 13, 2022 at the public meeting room at 105 Main Street, Painesville, OH. The meeting site was centrally located in the County and near a major highway. The meeting was advertised in the News Herald on March 22, 2022. In addition to the newspaper ad, the notice was emailed to over 100 organizations in Lake County and was posted on the department's website and Facebook page. The public hearing was moderated by [REDACTED]. The public hearing was moderated by [REDACTED] attended by 11 people (documented with sign-in sheet).	The verbal comments received were general questions regarding the CDBG and HOME Program grants such as questions about the grant period and eligibility guidelines. No written comments were received.	All verbal comments were accepted.	

Demo

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
4	Public Meeting	Persons with disabilities Elderly	This public meeting took place on June 28, 2022 at the Willowick Senior Center in Willowick, Ohio. The meeting was advertised at the Center. The meeting was attended by approximately 30 people.	Staff of the Lake County P&CD office made a presentation on the Consolidated Plan and discussed the Con Plan Survey, which includes questions on the needs and priorities in Lake County. Attendees asked questions relating to the consolidated plan, and staff answered all questions. Staff handed out flyers with the survey and contact information.	All verbal comments were accepted.	

Demo

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
5	Public Meeting	Persons with disabilities Elderly	This public meeting took place on June 29, 2022 at the Mentor Senior Center in Mentor, Ohio. The meeting was advertised at the Center. The meeting was attended by approximately 25 people.	Staff of the Lake County P&CD office made a presentation on the Consolidated Plan and discussed the Con Plan Survey, which includes questions on the needs and priorities in Lake County. Attendees asked questions relating to the consolidated plan, and staff answered all questions. Staff handed out flyers with the survey and contact information. Staff assisted senior to complete the online survey and others took information to complete at a later time.	All verbal comments were accepted.	

Demo

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
6	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	<p>Public Hearing #2 for the 5-Year Consolidated Plan (2022 - 2026)/FY22 Annual Action Plan took place on July 13, 2022 at the Lake County Administration Building, 105 Main Street, Painesville, OH. This public hearing was advertised in the News-Herald newspaper on June 27, 2022. It was also posted to the County website and was sent via email blast to community agencies. There were 18 people in attendance (documented with sign-in sheet).</p>	<p>There were seven (7) written comments and seven (7) verbal comments received.</p>	<p>Four of the seven written comments were in favor of the proposed FY22 CDBG-funded projects, and three written comments were not in favor and were asking for Commissioners to reconsider projects that were not selected for funding. Commissioners commented that additional funding from American Rescue Plan will be available to communities for projects. One of the commenters was an agency that had received partial funding and requested that the amount be increased. This comment was accepted. The majority of verbal comments were in favor of 30 proposed FY22 projects and one commenter requested</p>	
Consolidated Plan		LAKE COUNTY				

Demo

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
7	Online Survey	Non-targeted/broad community	Staff of the P&CD office hosted a table at the Lake County Resource Fair on July 14, 2022 at the Lake County Administration Building in Painesville, OH. The Resource Fair was open to Lake County residents to learn what housing resources and other services area available, how to access those resources and how they can benefit as a resident/homeowner. Staff promoted the Consolidated Plan Survey, the Lake County Housing Rehabilitation Program, and the Emergency Rental Assistance Program.	Staff answered questions regarding the programs listed above.	All verbal comments were accepted.	

Demo

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The jurisdiction of this plan is the Lake County Urban County (LCUC). This LCUC includes all communities in Lake County with the exception of the City of Mentor and the Village of Waite Hill. Dependent upon the information source, data presented will either be for the entire County or for the LCUC. Tables labeled with numbers are auto-populated with data and drawn from the eConPlanning Tool.

The level of need far outpaces the allocation of funds to the jurisdiction from HUD under the CDBG and HOME entitlement programs thus the establishment of realistic priorities for program investment is a necessity. Priorities for investment and other forms of support will be discussed in the Strategic Plan portion of this document. The jurisdiction may note something as a priority need but may acknowledge that it is unable to identify sufficient resources to address it. In such circumstances the County's recognition of the need within the Consolidated Plan shall allow the pursuance of funds by other stakeholders and partners to address that need and certify it as consistent with the Consolidated Plan.

Population in the county as a whole and in the jurisdiction (Lake County Urban County – LCUC) is stable but increasing slightly. Lake County is home to 232,603 residents, according to the 2020 U.S. Census Bureau. The new population figure represents a 1.1 percent increase from 230,041 reported in the 2010 Census. 12 of Lake County's 23 communities increased in population. Concord township and Willoughby represent a significant amount of the county's growth since 2010. After the 2000 Census the City of Mentor reached above 50,000 persons and became an entitlement jurisdiction for CDBG. The data source in section NA-10 is 2000 Census (base year) and 2013 – 2017 ACS (most recent year).

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

Summary of Housing Needs

While there was a negligible change in population there was modest growth in the number of households in LCUC and in median income. The data seems to accurately reflect the actual LCUC in the prepopulated tables in this cycle. The previous ConPlan cycle showed a marked decreased population and households which was actually simply those data points from the City of Mentor being subtracted from the LCUC.

Previous Consolidated Plan noted total households in LCUC as 74,803 compared to 75,418 in this cycle. Of the total households 37.95% are of Low-mod income.

Various segments of the population show a need. Households with persons 62 and over comprise 36% of all LCUC households but 47.8% of them are LMI.

Total substandard units number 514 with a 75%/25% renter/owner mix. Of all the substandard units 64% are LMI renters. While overcrowded and severely overcrowded is not a prevalent issue throughout LCUC, when it shows in the data it is primarily a renter issue.

Demographics	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2017	% Change
Population	182,460	182,355	-0%
Households	73,336	75,430	3%
Median Income	\$54,616.00	\$61,137.00	12%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2013-2017 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	6,598	8,160	13,865	7,754	39,050
Small Family Households	1,768	2,092	3,832	2,842	21,355
Large Family Households	246	316	856	548	2,934
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	1,251	1,783	3,686	1,895	8,529
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	1,254	2,329	2,736	1,153	2,574
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	798	736	1,696	983	3,411

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	135	49	145	55	384	40	50	20	20	130
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	20	45	95	25	185	0	25	0	0	25
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	85	30	69	29	213	0	15	89	0	104
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	2,622	739	179	35	3,575	1,756	1,082	711	133	3,682
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	265	2,077	1,864	185	4,391	442	1,596	2,227	980	5,245

Demo

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	300	0	0	0	300	351	0	0	0	351

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	2,862	864	494	144	4,364	1,791	1,167	811	153	3,922
Having none of four housing problems	659	2,854	4,638	2,217	10,368	637	3,272	7,920	5,244	17,073
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	300	0	0	0	300	351	0	0	0	351

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	1,051	1,083	788	2,922	536	703	921	2,160
Large Related	109	88	42	239	67	155	144	366
Elderly	773	802	531	2,106	1,098	1,558	1,283	3,939

Demo

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Other	1,130	953	773	2,856	525	314	614	1,453
Total need by income	3,063	2,926	2,134	8,123	2,226	2,730	2,962	7,918

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	942	340	0	1,282	507	272	104	883
Large Related	109	10	0	119	67	62	65	194
Elderly	698	250	169	1,117	729	579	384	1,692
Other	1,040	177	85	1,302	491	202	168	861
Total need by income	2,789	777	254	3,820	1,794	1,115	721	3,630

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	105	75	144	29	353	0	25	69	0	94
Multiple, unrelated family households	0	0	15	25	40	0	15	20	0	35
Other, non-family households	0	0	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	105	75	169	54	403	0	40	89	0	129

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

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

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source
Comments:

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

Household type "other" is generally the single person households. They comprise roughly a third of the LMI households with burden.

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

The primary DV provider is

What are the most common housing problems?

Cost burden (30%) continues to be the most common housing problem. As the housing stock, both owner-occupied and renter occupied, continues to age there is a need for rehabilitation and or replacement

Renter households - 94% of the lmi renters with severe cb are below 50% ami and 73% are below 30%ami

Similarly for the owners that are severe cb 77% are below 50%ami and 48% are below 30%ami.

With simple cost burden, the concentrations shift to those with incomes ranging above 30% ami to 80% ami.

For the 4391 renters with cb 90% are in that income range and of the 5245 cb owners 73% are in that range of incomes.

Consistently across income levels the primary housing problem is cost burden.

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

Demo

Renter households are more affected by the cost burden and severe cost burden. Racial and Ethnic disparities of need and problems are addressed in following sections.

About 14732 hh in the renter lmi categories with about 30% having a severe housing problem About 20995 hh owner with about 18.7% having a severe housing problem

Total need of low income renter hh 8,123. This is 40% of the total renter households. But the 7,918 is only about 15% of the total owner households.

So of these 3820 severe cost burdened low income renters they are fairly evenly divided among small families 33.5 , Elderly 29% and ¿other¿ 34% households.

Whereas the 3630 li owners are disproportionately (47%) elderly hh compared to 24% for each the small families and the other hh

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

Data and statistics have not kept up with the experience of the low income household. A snapshot of units available for rent in early August 2022 revealed 52 in the one or two bedroom size and 0 in the three bedroom size.

Anecdotes were shared at a recent meeting with US Congressman Joyce at Extended Housing's PSH McKinley Grove:

After getting an HCV and getting it renewed three times tenant still needed to port to Cleveland to find a unit.

Elderly man (80y/o) with cancer had lived with longtime girlfriend but needed to find new housing unit but due to nothing being available even with assistance plans to move into car.

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

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

Prior evictions, prior incarceration, poor work history, presence of children

Discussion

It is perhaps not so much housing characteristics that are linked to instability as income, health, disability, and demographic characteristics that are linked to instability coupled with housing stock that is aging but still demanding and receiving top dollar

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

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

Introduction

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

The individual income category data involving Asian, Pacific Islander and American Indian/Alaska Native do not represent a significant number of households.

In these HUD tables the combined income categories of housing problems involving Black/African Americans represents 4.3% (1,564) of all households (36,403) at those income levels, but consistently across the three lower income levels Black/African American households represent 10% of the households with problems. Black / African Americans represent 3.8% of the LCUC population in the CPD Maps Demographic table. In the AFFH Tool version 0006 Table 9 lists 3,302 Black households with 1,499 or 45.4% of them having a housing problem.

Similarly Hispanic households in these income levels total 1,539 by these tables with 662 (43%) of those households experiencing some problem. AFFH Table 9 notes 36.5% of Hispanic households having a problem.

Of those housing problems considered relevant by HUD cost burden and severe cost burden are relevant in lake County while others listed below in parentheses are not. (lack of complete plumbing facilities, a lack of complete kitchen facilities, and occupancy of more than one person per room)

Households paying more than 30% of income for housing costs is the prevalent issue across income, tenure, race and ethnicity categories.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	5,354	617	651
White	4,634	406	522
Black / African American	555	80	55
Asian	10	10	4
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	90	115	40

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

Demo

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	5,715	2,433	0
White	4,719	2,273	0
Black / African American	560	35	0
Asian	59	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	10	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	268	85	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	5,388	8,480	0
White	4,713	7,670	0
Black / African American	419	295	0
Asian	35	24	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	29	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	229	334	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

Demo

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,459	6,306	0
White	1,349	5,496	0
Black / African American	34	365	0
Asian	0	115	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	8	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	75	303	0

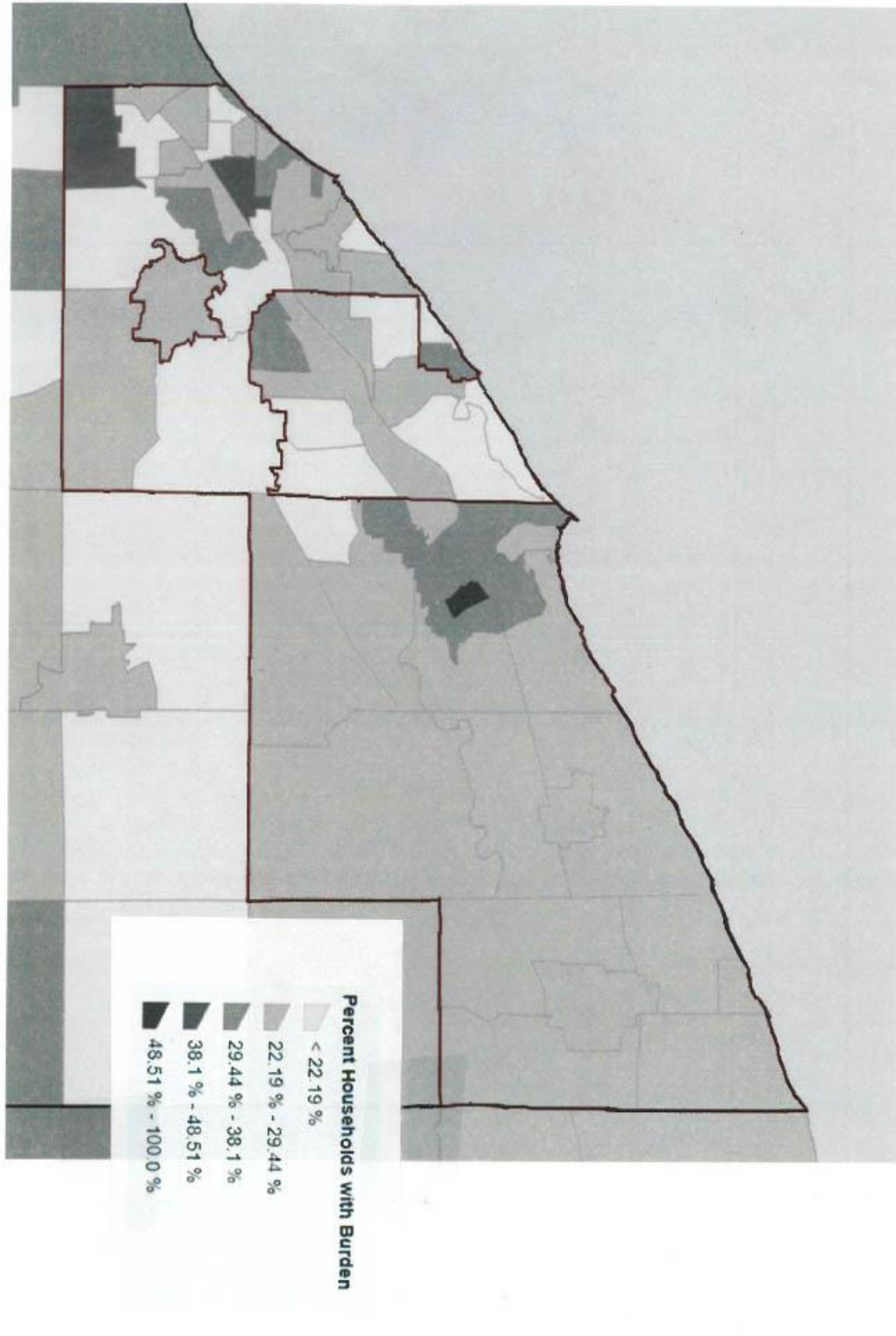
Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

Percent of Households with Cost Burden AFFH Tool



Cost Burden AFFH

Discussion

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

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

Introduction

These issues affect only about 1% of households. There are some instances in the LCUC where cost burden and severe cost burden is more concentrated

In terms of specific housing condition issues considered relevant by HUD, a lack of complete plumbing facilities, a lack of complete kitchen facilities, and occupancy of more than one person per room are not significant issues within the LCUC (see MA – 20, Condition of Housing

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	4,653	1,296	651
White	4,033	1,011	522
Black / African American	485	150	55
Asian	10	10	4
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	90	115	40

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than 1.5 persons per room,
4. Cost Burden over 50%

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,031	6,126	0
White	1,745	5,236	0
Black / African American	179	409	0
Asian	10	49	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	10	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	83	270	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than 1.5 persons per room,
4. Cost Burden over 50%

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,305	12,558	0
White	1,100	11,283	0
Black / African American	85	634	0
Asian	20	39	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	29	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	105	463	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than 1.5 persons per room,
4. Cost Burden over 50%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	297	7,461	0
White	222	6,606	0
Black / African American	15	385	0
Asian	0	115	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	8	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	60	318	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than 1.5 persons per room,
4. Cost Burden over 50%

Discussion

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

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

Introduction:

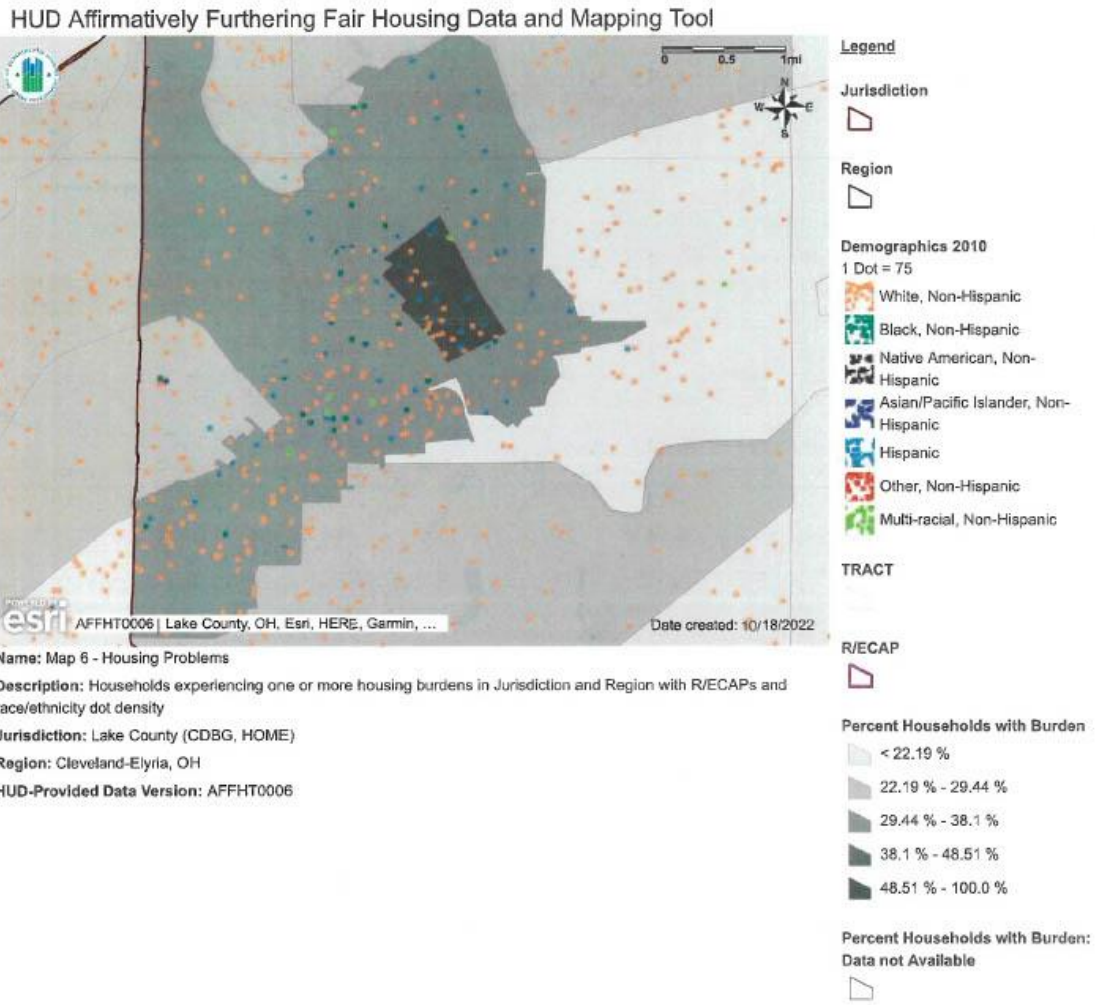
The disproportionate cost burden of Black/African American and of Hispanic households has been noted previously. Additional data is found in AFFH Tool - Version 0006 Table 9.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	55,898	11,030	7,822	706
White	50,960	9,561	6,922	577
Black / African American	1,789	909	684	55
Asian	808	75	20	4
American Indian, Alaska Native	85	10	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,752	349	148	40

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS



Painesville Burden

Discussion:

Demo

The table shown here demonstrates that Housing Cost Burden can best be depicted at a Census Tract /Block Group level. While housing burden jurisdiction wide is 29% in these tracts it is 39%, 40% and 51%. Racial concentrations within each tract differ as well with Black minority concentrations varying from 1.4% to 61%.

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

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

Yes. Disproportionate needs have been discussed in previous sections of this and previous Consolidated Plans and in the Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH). The assessment reviewed needs based on the following factors: segregation/integration; disparities in access to opportunity; disproportionate housing needs; publicly supported housing; disability and access; and fair housing enforcement. Poverty data by racial and ethnic group was studied: The Low Poverty index captures the depth and intensity of poverty in a given neighborhood. This index uses both the family poverty rates and public assistance receipt, for cash-welfarers, such as Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). The values of the Poverty Index range from 0 - 100 and the higher the score, the less exposure to poverty in a neighborhood. Table 12 in the Lake County AFH shows Low Poverty Index, and indicates a large disparity of poverty status among the protected classes. The index ranges from 37.93% to 73.24% in the County. Hispanic residents show the greatest exposure to poverty with a 37.93% index value. Next, Black residents have a 54.96% index value and Asian or Pacific Islanders have the least exposure to poverty at 73.24%. The disparities in values among the racial classes are substantial. Additionally, the data changes substantially among those listed as populations below the federal poverty line. Here, Hispanic residents remain with the lowest range of index value at 28.46%, where Black residents don't fare much better at 35.08%. White and Asian or Pacific Islanders are similarly suited at 53% equally.

The Lake County AFH Tool Table 9 shows the percentage of race/ethnicity groups and families with children experiencing categories of housing need: housing cost burden, overcrowding, lacking a complete kitchen, or lacking plumbing. The data indicates that 29% of White families in Lake County experience housing needs as compared to 47% of Hispanic households, 46% of Black households, 46% of Native American, Non-Hispanic households and 45% others. Members of protected classes are more likely to reside in cost burdened, severely cost burdened, overcrowded or substandard housing.

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

Needs are identified in the AFH and are listed here: Availability of affordable units in range of sizes; Increased employment opportunities to reduce the displacement of residents due to economic pressures; Private investment in specific neighborhoods; Public investment in specific neighborhoods; Land use and zoning changes to address the disparities in access to housing; Reducing source of income discrimination; Increasing access to proficient schools; Reducing environmental health hazards; Increasing the availability, Frequency, and Reliability of transportation; and reducing community opposition to subsidized housing developments. Goals in this Plan were created in part from the AFH contributing factors (Goals are listed in Section AP-20).

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

Demo

Lake County as a whole has not historically had a large racial or ethnic minority population. Black/African American and Hispanic populations continue to be more concentrated in Painesville City but over time both populations have secured housing throughout the county. A small two block area in the western part of the county has been and continues to be an area of higher concentration, but still low numbers, of Black owner occupied housing units. The influx of Black population concentration noted in the Census 2000 and 2010 in the western part of the county is an emerging trend as is a greater dispersion and at least minimal presence of all minority groups in the county. The emergence of Hispanic population in the Painesville area has been developing since at least the 1980 Census.

The current U.S. Census data shows that Lake County has a population of 232,023 and is 90.9% White alone, 5.3% Black or African American alone, 0.2% American Indian and Alaska Native alone, 1.6% Asian alone, 2.0% Two or More Races, 5.0% Hispanic or Latino, and 86.6% White alone, not Hispanic or Latino. In comparison to county-wide data, the Painesville City data shows that a higher percentage Black and Hispanic population. Painesville City has a population of 20,591 and is 68.2% White alone, 13.8% Black or African American alone, 0.2% American Indian and Alaska Native alone, 0.8% Asian alone, 0.1% Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, 6.3% Two or more races, 25.0% Hispanic or Latino, and 57.0% White alone not Hispanic or Latino.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

Lake MHA collaborated with LCUC in the submission of the AFH.

They have completed a RAD so that their public housing is now within the multi-family portfolio. They may have completed the process to divest Parkway Place in Willoughby due to environmental issues.

They have participated in this ConPlan's outreach and survey efforts and has submitted proposals for consideration to CDBG in past cycles and to current American Rescue Plan funds managed by the county.

That the data shown below is identical to that in the FY17-21 Consolidated Plan is somewhat disconcerting knowing the challenges they have faced.

Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	238	1,293	0	1,275	0	9	0

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher	
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average Annual Income	0	0	10,483	11,231	0	11,140	0	10,021
Average length of stay	0	0	4	6	0	6	0	7
Average Household size	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	3
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	56	222	0	221	0	0
# of Disabled Families	0	0	115	461	0	453	0	4
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	238	1,293	0	1,275	0	9
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	193	1,014	0	997	0	9	0
Black/African American	0	0	45	275	0	274	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	13	37	0	37	0	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	225	1,256	0	1,238	0	9	0

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

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Demo

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

Discussion of accessible units operated by the Lake MHA is included in the AFH. Lake MHA operates a public housing program for the benefit of low-income families, senior citizens and disabled persons. Lake MHA manages four developments in Painesville and Willoughby, Ohio: Jackson Towers is a 100-unit apartment building consisting of efficiency and one-bedroom units for senior citizens and disabled persons; Washington Square is a 70-unit apartment building consisting of one-bedroom units for senior citizens and disabled persons; Woodlawn Homes is made up of 70 unit townhouse apartments that range from 2 - 4 bedrooms and include basements; Parkview Place is a 40-unit apartment complex with six apartments that are ADA accessible units. There is a need to increase the amount of affordable housing in areas with greater access to opportunity through expanded landlord participation in HCV Program, increase QAP equity, and increase acceptance of other subsidized programming. Lake MHA established goals to meet these needs: Survey all current participating HCV landlords to examine the factors that influence their participation and solicit feedback for program improvement; initiate targeted outreach to increase participation of private landlords, particularly those in higher opportunity neighborhoods; incorporate an evaluation process for HCV protability households to examine all factors related to mobility choice: site selection, length of stay, relocation reasons, and destination; provide demographic data coupled with fair housing information to the 8 local school districts to aid in the schools' planning process and to assist them in being inclusive and responsive to the communities they serve.

Waiting list characteristics of accessible units is not known.

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

Applications for vouchers opens periodically - every couple of years. The system in place most recently was online/automated with addition provisions and accommodations made for those that would be using a case manager, or other type of assistance to complete an application. The opening still generates a greater volume of applications than openings and a wait list is the result. Lake MHA then works through the list. A continuing and increasing problem is having private landlords willing to accept vouchers.

COVID increased the level of competitiveness for rental housing across all income sectors. Lake MHA and others are formulating a response. The Lake MHA allows for additional time for tenants that have secured a voucher to locate an acceptable unit with an agreeable participating landlord.

Lake MHA went through the RAD process and what had been public housing units are listed within the multifamily inventory.

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

As 37% of the households in LCUC are below 80% of AMI the experience of scarcity of affordable housing is one shared beyond those that have secured a unit or a voucher managed by Lake MHA.

All income sectors have been impacted by COVID with many rental units of small private landlords being sold to larger management companies.

Discussion

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

HUD requires communities receiving federal homelessness assistance funds to conduct annual counts of sheltered and unsheltered homeless. County staff has participated in and at various points led CoC efforts. The Lake ADAMHS Board has participated and led as well. While LCADAMHS' funding stream is partly HUD, Lake CPD staff do not have privileges in the various data systems that monitor homeless programming or ADAMHS. COVID had a serious impact on all homeless services and shelter operations. At this time the tables below are beyond the scope of Lake PCD but will be helpful in preparing the HOME- ARP planning and programming as we work with those that are more directly involved with homeless services.

In 2021 the PIT used a Counting Us app for the first time. In theory the app could be beneficial but on this trial run COHHIO selected census tracts to be examined and then applied a sampling methodology. Unfortunately the jurisdiction did not have an opportunity to provide input on usual places where unsheltered could be found. This process was rectified in 2022 and the unsheltered count was more productive. COVID was disruptive in the PIT causing the count to be delayed by an entire month throughout the State of Ohio - BOSCO.

Additional attention is being focused on housing and homelessness due to the concentration of persons that are homeless or imminently homeless services and the concentration of services to meet their needs within Painesville City, the county seat.

Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	0	334	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	2	0	0	0	0

Demo

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Only Adults	0	1,236	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals	0	150	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Families	0	22	0	0	0	0
Veterans	0	87	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Child	0	150	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	0	4	0	0	0	0

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments: 2021 OH-507 Point In Time Data, Coalition on Homelessness and Housing In Ohio (COHHIO).

Indicate if the homeless population is: Has No Rural Homeless

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

See most recent PIT results in discussion below and historic data in the www.COHHIO.org Tableau for 2019. Homeless summary data is available for persons in each household type: For persons in households without children: Persons Age 18 to 24: 98 Emergency Shelter and 50 Transitional Housing; Persons Over Age 24: 924 Emergency Shelter and 164 Transitional Housing. For persons in households with at least one adult and one

Demo

child: Children Under Age 18: 493 Emergency Shelter and 171 Transitional Housing; Persons Age 18 to 24: 55 Emergency Shelter and 19 Transitional Housing; Persons Over Age 24: 265 Emergency Shelter and 95 Transitional Housing. Demographic Summary by Gender: Female 856 Emergency Shelter and 281 Transitional Housing; Male 973 Emergency Shelter and 220 Transitional Housing; Gender Non-Conforming (i.e. not exclusively male or female) 0 Emergency Shelter and 0 Transitional Housing.

Summary of Other Populations: Unaccompanied Youth 98 Emergency Shelter and 52 Transitional Housing; Severely Mentally Ill 288 Emergency Shelter and 92 Transitional Housing; HIV/AIDS 4 Emergency Shelter and 0 Transitional Housing.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	1,728	0
Black or African American	460	0
Asian	8	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	10	0
Pacific Islander	15	0
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	133	0
Not Hispanic	2,203	0

Data Source

Comments:

2021 Point In Time Count OH-507 Ohio Balance of State COC; Total Households and Persons.

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

The Ohio Human Services Data Warehouse provides a table showing Veterans Accessing Homeless Services, the number of Veterans have increased from 4,592 Veterans in 2012 to 5,668 Veterans in 2018 (the share of all adults accessing homeless services is 10.4%).

Families of Veterans may connect with Veteran Service Commisison. According to the COHHIO data, there were 6 Veterans with children that were sheltered homeless during the 2021 count. There were 81 Veterans without children that were sheltered homeless during the count.

Families with children may stay in special part of Project Hope. Usually there is more demand than space.

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

The data in the chart above from COHHIO shows a disproportionate amount of homeless persons are Black or African American (20%) and Hispanic (6%).

The Ohio Human Services Data Warehouse provides a table showing Selected Characteristics of Clients Accessing Homeless Services (based on 2018 data): Total clients accessing homeless services is 76,478; White 45.4%, Black 48.8%, Asian .2%, Native American .4%, Pacific Islander.2%, Multiracial 5%, Hispanic (of any race) 4.1%, Veterans 10.4% of adults, Victims of Domestic Violence 23.3%. This secondary source also shows the disproportionate amount of homeless persons that are Black and Hispanic.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

Sheltered homelessness data and characteristics is kept by Project Hope for the Homeless.

Unsheltered data is reported in PIT and through data reported by the severe winter weather response called CODE BLUE. See attached alternate data in homeless assessment. The county has provided a former administrative office for use as a severe winter weather overnight and day warming center. There are cots, blankets, and other necessities to keep people safe. Transportation is provided through Laketrans and private church bus. Staffing of CODE BLUE is volunteer ministry through the former LifeSpring Church. Coordination is through county staff and Lifeline Inc.'s 211 and Extended Housing Inc.'s outreach team.

Discussion:

PIT from 2022 revealed sheltered 33 and unsheltered 19. Of the Sheltered: Project Hope ES had 23, Forbes House ES/DV had 8 and Senior Hope House TH had 2.

OHIO BoSCoC publishes a variety of Homeless Management Information System reports to track progress and compliance with federal and state level directives that are focused on reducing and eliminating homelessness especially among certain population groups, namely, the chronically homeless, veterans and families with children. Since the County currently has no direct homeless grant awards it does not have a license to access the HMIS data necessary to complete the tables in this section. Monthly and quarterly performance reports published by COHHIO provide some measure of the number of persons and households served as well as the providers' progress in complying with various homeless programming directives such as housing first, centralized intake, and reduced length of stay.

Lake County participates in homeless programming through the Ohio Balance of State Continuum of Care (OH-BOSCOC). Lake County is a part of Region 5 of the OH-BOSCOC and can draw from reports released by COHHIO. Sometimes data is available at the county level but more recently it is only at the BOSCOC level or Regional level. Other counties in Region 5 include Ashtabula, Geauga, Portage and Trumbull. Lake County participates Point-in-Time Counts (PIT) and Housing Inventory Counts (HIC). The PIT data is submitted to HUD on behalf of the full BoSCoC.

Reportedly a county-level PIT report will be published later in 2022 but the following figures have been provided by email.

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

Introduction:

Individuals with disabilities have limited access to funding that can provide them with access to local transportation, employment opportunities and proficient school systems. Transportation is an important factor in relation to housing choice, as its availability can often determine where an individual or family can or cannot live. Although Lake County has its own public transportation system to assist those who do not have access or cannot physically operate a private vehicle, its routes are limited. Laketrans and the Greater Cleveland RTA have a reciprocal transfer agreement in place to assist riders in having regional access to transportation services. Laketrans offers Dial-a-Ride, a door to door shared ride service. Issues with this service include advance reservation time frame of 2 - 10 business days, duration of pick-up windows, and operating times. These issues combine to create challenges for those wishing to use as an alternate form of transportation. Lake County Board of DD/Deepwood engages in a variety of activities to educate its community on disability employment issues and its commitment to an inclusive work culture. Efforts include posts across social media to highlight the success of work relationships and talents of individuals in Lake County who have developmental disabilities, as well as participation in events with the public and local businesses. Additional information on services and housing for special needs populations are found in the narratives below.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Data obtained from the Census ACS 2021 is as follows: The Lake County total population is 227,768, and Disability Type categories include: With a Hearing Difficulty 9,775 persons; With a Vision Difficulty 5,164 persons; With a Cognitive Difficulty 11,189 persons; With an Ambulatory Difficulty 15,173 persons; With a Self-Care Difficulty 5,596 persons; With an Independent Living Difficulty 11,006 persons. The U.S. Census provides information on the percentage of persons with a disability, under 65 years of age for Lake County 2016-2020, which is 9.0%. "CDBG Disability Data" is available on the HUD Exchange website, summarized by Grantee, based on 2008-2012 American Community Survey. The data is further broken down by census tract: number of disabled in the following categories, male 18-64 years, male 65-74 years, male 75 and over, female (same age breakdown), race, and ethnicity. In Northeast Ohio, there are over 500,000 people living with a disability. Of those, 110,000 live at or below poverty. Northcoast Community Homes is an agency that operates in Northeast Ohio and in this jurisdiction, that develops and maintains safe, high quality homes for individuals with developmental disabilities, mental health and other disabilities.

Mental health conditions have been exacerbated since May 2020. From September 29 to October 11, 2021, 26.4% of adults in Ohio reported symptoms of anxiety and/or depressive disorder, compared to 31.6% of adults in the U.S (KFF analysis of U.S. Census Bureau, Household Pulse Survey, 2021). Substance use disorder is using illicit drugs or meeting criteria for alcohol dependence or abuse. In September

2020, 15.1% of U.S. adults reported new or increased substance use due to pandemic-related stress. Lake-Geauga Recovery Centers is a private non-profit agency providing a wide range of services for adults whose lives have been affected by their own or another's use of alcohol or other drugs, problem gambling or by mental illness. Extended Housing provides permanent supportive housing through the eighteen residential properties they own and manage throughout Lake County.

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

The lack of available/affordable housing units in a range of sizes limits housing choice and denies access to opportunities for nearly all protected classes in Lake County but particularly on those persons with disabilities. Agencies serving disabled population indicated that additional stand-alone housing units were needed because of the poor condition of older housing stock, and the design does not meet the needs of a person with mobility limitations. The needs are determined by the Lake County Board of Developmental Disabilities Strategic Plan, which incorporates the State's plan as a strategic goal. The LC Board of Developmental Disabilities is working towards "integrating individuals they serve within the community while collaboration with outside organizations to maximize current service offerings and explore new opportunities." Despite the State's efforts, many persons with disabilities and their families complained to Disabilities Rights Ohio (DRO), claiming that Ohio's system does not give them opportunities to live, work and spend time in their communities. The issues the DRO identified were the following: 1) Long waiting lists for waiver programs requiring people to wait over 13 years for services they would need to reside within the community, 2) The wages for well-trained staff are so low that direct care staff who support people with developmental disabilities in the community are below poverty levels resulting in excessive turnover, and 3) More individuals resided in large facilities and sheltered workshops in Ohio than any other state.

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

The data for the population with HIV/AIDS and their families within Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area is found on the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), in the section "HIV Surveillance Data Tables". This jurisdiction is in the Cleveland-Elyria MSA. The data table includes the following information: Diagnoses of HIV infection, 2018, and persons living with diagnosed HIV infection (prevalence), year-end 2018, adults and adolescents, by metropolitan statistical area of residence. The data for this jurisdiction's MSA is as follows: Diagnosis 2018 - Number of persons 173, Rate 9.9, Rank 69; Prevalence of diagnosed HIV infection year-end 2018 - 5,454, Rate 311.5. Rates per 100,000 population were calculated for (1) the numbers of diagnoses of HIV infection in 2018, (2) the numbers of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection and year-end 2018 (prevalence), and (3) the numbers of deaths during 2018 of persons with diagnosed HIV infection. Each Rate was calculated by dividing the total number of diagnoses (or deaths or prevalence) for the calendar year by the population for that calendar year and then multiplying the results by 100,000.

If the PJ will establish a preference for a HOME TBRA activity for persons with a specific category of disabilities (e.g., persons with HIV/AIDS or chronic mental illness), describe their unmet need for housing and services needed to narrow the gap in benefits and services received by such persons. (See 24 CFR 92.209(c)(2) (ii))

Discussion:

Concentration of affordable housing in few areas of the jurisdiction limits choice and results in people not having access to opportunity. This jurisdiction has limited housing developed for individuals with developmental disabilities, mental illness, and other disabilities. Agencies that are present in the jurisdiction that provide housing and other services to special needs populations include: Extended Housing, Inc., Northcoast Community Homes, Project Hope for the Homeless, Lake-Geauga Recover Centers, Lake County ADAMHS Board, Crossroads Health, and more. There are services available for specific communities, such as The Trevor Project for LGBTQ community and The Mental Health Coalition for the BIPOC community. Efforts to develop additional special needs housing in the jurisdiction is ongoing, including efforts by Extended Housing, Inc. and North Coast Community Homes. CDBG funds have been utilized for activities carried out by many of the agencies previously listed. Additionally, many of these agencies participated in the citizen participation process for the consolidated plan.

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

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

Public facilities are important part of communities. They provide for gathering spaces, places to be educated, recreation and safe places to go in times of emergency. Lake County Ohio population is changing by growing older and the facilities are becoming out of date. During the upcoming FY-22 period, CDBG will be invested in the following public facilities projects: Fine Arts Association/ADA-compliant elevator; Council On Aging/ADA-Automatic Touchless Doorway System; North Perry Village/ADA-ramp/stairs; Painesville Community Gardens Improvements; Lighthouse Community Center/ADA-bathrooms improvements; Extended Housing/ADA-bathrooms improvements; FHRC/IT Infrastructure improvements. Within the Consolidated Plan Survey results, the public facility priorities were listed as follows, from highest priority to lowest priority: Neighborhood and Community Facilities, Public Parks, Recreational Facilities, Community Sports Facilities, Public and Government Facilities, Other.

Additional schools and libraries are needed as our population grows. The way that education is provided also shaped the school house. In the late 19th Century, there were small, one room school houses that everyone walked to. In the 21st century, schools have gotten bigger to handle more students. Technology keeps changing and the school buildings are not able to handle the electric load or internet requirements. Buildings need to be upgraded.

Lake County Ohio is lucky enough to have Lakeland Community College in Kirtland and Auburn Career Center, a Trade School, in Concord Township. Both of which were built in the 1960s and 1970s. As our economy changes, so do the needs of the employers. These two facilities need to continue to change in order to produce a well-rounded workforce.

Senior centers and communities centers provide places for people to gather for parts and they provide places for programs to be done. They also provide safe places to house the population in times of emergency. Lake County Ohio will need to keep up the existing facilities provide for new ones in the future. Senior Centers are maintained by each individual community. They receive minimal capital improvement funds each year from the Senior Levy funds. CDBG has been invested in senior centers in the past.

Recreation is important part of communities. Parks, recreation centers, pools, ice rinks and other recreational facilities provide for places for the population to exercise and socialize. These facilities need to be maintained. They also need to be upgraded from time to time. Playgrounds have gone from hard surface facilities with metal slides to all inclusive play areas with mulch to protect people from getting hurt. We need to keep upgrading our recreation facilities to make sure that they are up to date, safe and all inclusive. CDBG funds have been used in the past for improvements to parks and playgrounds in low-mod areas.

How were these needs determined?

Public facilities needs were determined during the citizen participation process and consultation process. The Consolidated Plan Survey was widely distributed and received a high response rate. The Survey included sections where respondents could indicate public facilities priorities in Lake County. Additionally, this office (Lake County Planning & Community Development) consults with various entities during the annual application process for CDBG and HOME funds. Each year, Lake County receives more in funding requests than it has funding available. Many needs are unable to be fulfilled/funded, and these needs include public facility improvements. As indicated in the Consultation section of this Plan, Lake County consulted with Lake County agencies and departments, and obtained valuable information on needs, including public facility needs. Through the course of normal, day-to-day business, this office works with both public and private partners and obtains information on the public facility needs in Lake County.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

Lake County, Ohio has old infrastructure and like other communities, it has several infrastructure needs, including but not limited to road (paving, rebuilding, and structures), bridge improvement, sanitary sewer (lines and facilities), waterlines, water system facilities, storm sewers, detention ponds, sidewalks and bike paths. CDBG funds will be utilized for the following public improvement projects during the FY-22 period: Fairport Harbor Village streetscape project; Painesville City ADA-accessible streetscape project; City of Wickliffe Ashmere Street Improvements; City of Willoughby Hayes Avenue and College Ct. Street Improvements. In the Consolidated Plan Survey results, the infrastructure priorities were listed as follows, from highest priority to lowest priority: Street improvements, Sanitary Sewer/Septic improvements, Lakefront development, Sidewalks and Curb Cuts, Flood control and drainage, Create greater Wi-Fi access, Other.

Recently there has been several failures of road structures (Madison Avenue road collapse, 2021 and Paine Road, 2022) and bridge failures (Ford Road over Talcott Creek, 2022). The road infrastructure will be upgraded because of age and intensity of storms, which causes larger rainfall events over shorter periods. Roads need to be upgraded to handle the issues.

Storm sewers and detention ponds are important parts of the infrastructure. They reduce flooding and help protect people's lives and property. Lake County Storm Water Management Department is involved with member communities to build facilities to reduce flooding caused by storms. One of the current projects is the Fairway Pines Regional Detention Pond.

Sanitary sewer plants need to be upgraded and new lines need to be built in order for Lake County to continue to grow. Sanitary lines also need to be expanded in order to protect the natural environment from failing septic systems. Lake County is in the process of installing new sanitary sewer lines in the Old Towne Section of Kirtland because of failing systems. There has been discussion about utilizing future CDBG funds for sewer-lateral installations for income-verified homeowners.

Water plants need to be upgraded in order to provide for safe drinking water for the population and capacity needs to be increased in order for our communities to continue to grow and provide new housing and jobs. Water towers need to be constructed in order to protect the communities from fire and provide enough pressure for the water systems. Many of the water systems were built in the late 19th Century and early 20th Century. Breaks are common, cutting off water to the residents and businesses. These systems need to be upgraded. Fairport Harbor and the City of Painesville have started the process of interconnecting their water systems to provide better water service to Fairport Harbor. Fairport Harbor is also adding a new water tower to provide better fire protection.

How were these needs determined?

Public Improvement needs, including roads, bridges, and intersections, are monitored by the Lake County Engineer. Lake County Stormwater Management Department is concerned with water that goes directly into the sanitary sewer and then to waste water treatment plant or household sewage treatment. The clean water is released into an area stream or into the ground in our backyard. This County department performs important functions such as site grading and drainage plan review, household hazardous waste collection, etc. As a Lake County department, we have utilized these county office's as a resource for information. Additionally, the Consolidated Plan Survey, which was widely distributed and received a high response rate, included questions regarding Public Improvements. Respondents indicated priorities for public improvements. This office receives CDBG applications for public improvements annually from local governments. Not all applications are able to be funded due to insufficient funding. This office obtains information on public improvement needs from this application process.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

Public services can strengthen communities by addressing the needs of specific populations, and by supporting economic development. The CDBG regulations allow the use of grant funds for a wide range of public service activities, including, but not limited to: child care, health care, job training, recreation programs, education programs, and many others. Lake County has a wide range of public service needs. In the Consolidated Plan Survey results, the public services priorities are listed as follows, from the highest priorities to the lowest priorities: Child care and youth services, Crime prevention, Health Services & Facilities, Public transportation services, Information and Coordination, and Language Access. Additionally, the survey asked "What do you see as Your Public Service need," which allowed respondents to list personal needs; here are the results from most listed needs to least listed needs: Crime prevention, Health services and facilities, Child care or youth services, Public transportation services, and Other.

For program year 2022, Lake County received funding requests, and awarded funding to the following public services: Ecumenical Shelter/Family homeless services, Lifeline/Volunteer Income Tax Assistance

Program and 211 system for homeless services, Fair Housing Resource Center/Rental Housing Search Assistance, Royal Family Kids/Youth Program, Birthright Lake/Diaper Pantry program, Forbes House/Survivor services, One Step At A Time/homeless services, WomenSafe/Survivor After-Care services.

The Coalition for Housing and Supportive Services of Lake County, Inc. and Lake County Homeless Continuum of Care Committee are good resources for assessing public service needs in the County. This office participates in both organizations. Public service needs that have been identified include, but are not limited to: 1) Because housing providers are shifting toward online applications, there is a need for people to access computers to fill out applications; 2) There is a need for alternate homeless shelter space when persons in shelter are exposed to COVID 19.; 3) More resources are needed for Coordinated Entry, the new procedures should be developed so as not to re-tramatize homeless guests by conducting the interview in legnth twice in one day. 4) More outreach is needed for street homeless to make them aware of shelter and services; 4) Programming is needed to bridge the gap between employers and those who are employable. Barriers should be addressed such as needs for child care, transportation, healthcare, etc.

How were these needs determined?

Public service needs were determined during the consultation process by consulting with non-profit agencies in Lake County. Please see the consultation section of the plan for detailed information on which agencies were consulted. Information was also gathered by way of participation in the Lake County Homeless Continuum of Care and the Coalition for Housing and Supportive Serivces of Lake County. Additionally, the Consolidated Plan Survey responses provided data on the public service priorities in Lake County.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

Roughly three fourths of the housing units in Lake County are 1-unit detached structures with the majority of those owner-occupied.

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

Introduction

Lake County provides rehabilitation assistance to assist single family homeowners with immediate need items such as non-working furnaces, leaking roofs, etc. as well as modifications including ADA bathrooms, widening of doorways to accommodate a wheel chair. These programs assist approximately thirty-five homeowners each year and are funded through the County's CDBG grant.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	58,035	71%
1-unit, attached structure	4,778	6%
2-4 units	3,954	5%
5-19 units	7,384	9%
20 or more units	5,874	7%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	1,325	2%
Total	81,350	100%

Table 27 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Rehab Homes and CDBG Projects - Lake County



Map Rehab Homes and CDBG Projects

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	25	0%	757	4%
1 bedroom	584	1%	4,986	23%
2 bedrooms	7,563	14%	9,308	44%
3 or more bedrooms	45,891	85%	6,316	30%
Total	54,063	100%	21,367	101%

Table 28 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

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

Lake County provides rehabilitation assistance to assist single family homeowners with immediate need items such as non-working furnaces, leaking roofs, etc. as well as modifications including ADA bathrooms, widening of doorways to accommodate a wheel chair. These programs assist approximately thirty-five homeowners each year and are funded through the County's CDBG grant.

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

No loss anticipated.

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

No.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

Need exists for additional accessible and affordable housing for very low income persons and persons with physical disability.

Discussion

Housing rehabilitation is a key strategy. The goal of Lake County's housing rehabilitation program is to improve housing conditions for income eligible families living in Lake County (excluding the city of Mentor and Waite Hill), and to extend the economic life of the existing housing stock; to provide safe, basic, and sound housing.

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

Introduction

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2017	% Change
Median Home Value	159,100	150,100	(6%)
Median Contract Rent	653	748	15%

Table 29 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2013-2017 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	3,274	15.3%
\$500-999	15,322	71.7%
\$1,000-1,499	2,298	10.8%
\$1,500-1,999	122	0.6%
\$2,000 or more	367	1.7%
Total	21,383	100.0%

Table 30 - Rent Paid

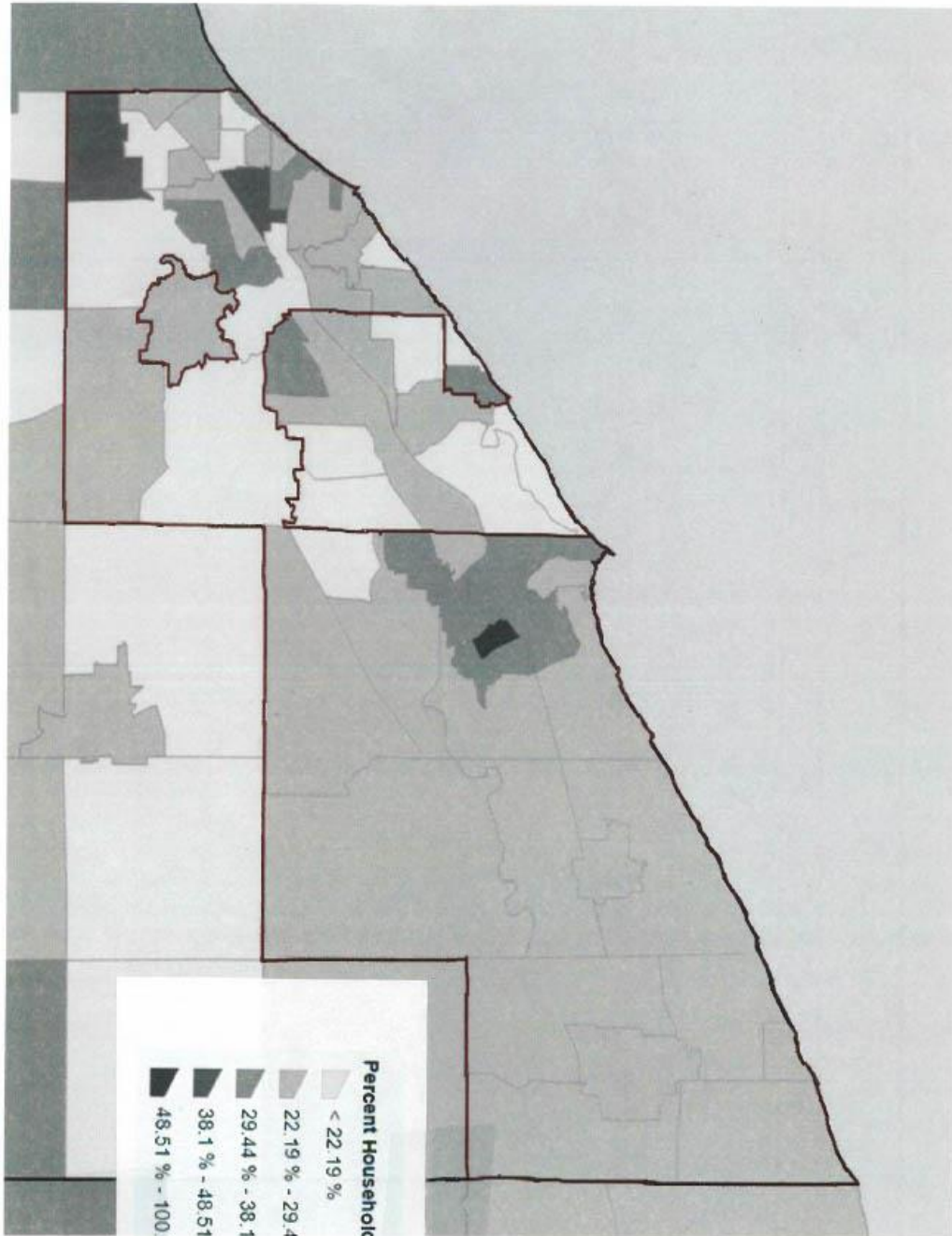
Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

The dollar amount shown for each zip code is the two-bedroom Housing Wage, which are only available within metropolitan areas. Zip code-level Housing Wages are based on HUD's Small Area Fair Market Rents (FMRs). Zip codes are determined by the U.S. Postal Service. The map is based on Zip Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs) from the U.S. Census Bureau, which differ slightly from U.S. Postal Service zip codes. If you have questions about your specific zip code or if you would like to share feedback or receive more detailed information about the data, please contact the NLIHC research team at research@nlihc.org.



NLIHC - Out of Reach

Percent of Households with Cost Burden AFFH Tool



Cost Burden



POPULATION 2021 Estimate	TOTAL HOUSING UNITS 2020 Total	PERCENT OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS 2020 Share	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME 2020 Amount
232,023	103,212	93.5%	\$65,814

HOMEOWNERS

Owner-Occupied Housing Units
71,327

Percent Moderately-Burdened Owners		11.7%
Percent Severely-Burdened Owners	+	6.6%
Total Percent Cost-Burdened Owners	=	18.3%

3.8 Percentage Points Below the Nationwide Share of Cost-Burdened Owners



RENTERS

Renter-Occupied Housing Units
25,207

Percent Moderately-Burdened Renters		23.7%
Percent Severely-Burdened Renters	+	16.7%
Total Percent Cost-Burdened Renters	=	40.4%

8.7 Percentage Points Below the Nationwide Share of Cost-Burdened Renters



*Definitions: A household is **cost-burdened** if 30 percent or more (**moderately-burdened** if between 30 and 50 percent and **severely-burdened** if over 50 percent) of household income is spent on housing costs (i.e., gross rent, mortgage or other monthly owner costs).*

*Notes: The American Community Survey (ACS) is an ongoing national survey of more than 3.5 million households annually. Thus, the estimates produced by ACS are not exact because they are based on a sample and have a degree of uncertainty (sampling error). This profile has been created using these estimates. For more on definitions, sources and reliability, please see the **technical notes** document.*

NACo Analysis of: U.S. Census Bureau - Population Estimates Program (PEP) 2021. U.S. Census Bureau - American Community Survey(ACS) 5-year estimates, 2020.

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National Assn Counties - Hsg Aff

Housing Affordability

Number of Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	767	No Data
50% HAMFI	3,980	4,052
80% HAMFI	12,902	13,945
100% HAMFI	No Data	19,742
Total	17,649	37,739

Table 31 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

Monthly Rent

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

Table 32 – Monthly Rent

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents



POPULATION 2021 Estimate	TOTAL HOUSING UNITS 2020 Total	PERCENT OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS 2020 Share	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME 2020 Amount
232,023	103,212	93.5%	\$65,814

HOMEOWNERS

Owner-Occupied Housing Units
71,327

Percent Moderately-Burdened Owners	11.7%
Percent Severely-Burdened Owners +	6.6%
Total Percent Cost-Burdened Owners =	18.3%

3.8 Percentage Points Below the Nationwide Share of Cost-Burdened Owners



RENTERS

Renter-Occupied Housing Units
25,207

Percent Moderately-Burdened Renters	23.7%
Percent Severely-Burdened Renters +	16.7%
Total Percent Cost-Burdened Renters =	40.4%

8.7 Percentage Points Below the Nationwide Share of Cost-Burdened Renters



*Definitions: A household is **cost-burdened** if 30 percent or more (**moderately-burdened** if between 30 and 50 percent and **severely-burdened** if over 50 percent) of household income is spent on housing costs (i.e., gross rent, mortgage or other monthly owner costs).*

*Notes: The American Community Survey (ACS) is an ongoing national survey of more than 3.5 million households annually. Thus, the estimates produced by ACS are not exact because they are based on a sample and have a degree of uncertainty (sampling error). This profile has been created using these estimates. For more on definitions, sources and reliability, please see the **technical notes** document.*

NACo Analysis of: U.S. Census Bureau - Population Estimates Program (PEP) 2021. U.S. Census Bureau - American Community Survey(ACS) 5-year estimates, 2020.

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National Assn Counties - Hsg Aff

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

No. There is an affordability mismatch at each of the low-income renter categories and for entry-level low-income owner housing. While the data shows that there are renter units that exist that are affordable to extremely, very and low-income households the number of households in each of those categories exceeds the number that exist by three to nine-fold. There is a difference between the units existing and being available.

An examination of the Low Income Housing Tax Credit database showed that there were 126,500 units in Ohio and of those 726 were in Lake County. That is a mere 0.57% of the LIHTC units located in Lake County.

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

The availability of rental properties has become even more restrictive due to the increased share of investor properties. The rental process is conducted largely on-line putting disabled, elderly and LMI populations at a disadvantage. The local housing counseling agency has a specific HUD grant to assist populations in need perform a housing search. Anecdotal reports from this organization reveal a median rent in excess of \$1,000.

COVID resulted in an eviction moratorium. The moratorium protected many renters but the pressures of being unable to collect rent prompted many smaller landlords to dispose of smaller properties especially single family homes, to non-local investors. This impacted availability, affordability and tax collection. Rents throughout the jurisdiction have increased 10-25% while home sales prices have increased dramatically. Homes that had sold for \$75,000 to \$150,000 in the last ConPlan cycle are now \$125 to \$225,000.

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

The availability of affordable housing has continued to decrease. Much of the affordable rental housing was built in the 1970s. Some complexes are experiencing problems caused by deferred maintenance resulting in building code violations and tenants being forced to move due to unsatisfactory conditions. Table of properties having received some level of federal assistance is shown above. This is drawn from an online database.

The availability of rental properties has become even more restrictive due to the increased share of investor properties. The rental process is conducted largely on-line putting disabled, elderly and LMI populations at a disadvantage. The local housing counseling agency has a specific HUD grant to assist populations in need perform a housing search and navigate a complex competitive application process.

The housing rehabilitation activity that has used CDBG, ARPA and to a lesser extent HOME funds is one primary means of preserving affordable owner housing. Based on the amount of funding available the impact is somewhat limited. The program has focused on the most urgent needs for repair or replacement of major mechanical systems.

Creating affordable housing for low income owners requires deep layer of subsidy to bring the mortgage down to the affordable range. This high level of subsidy needed results in few homes being developed.

Residential Tax rates have increased causing challenges to those of lower and or fixed income. The increased millage has normally been as a result of the vote of the people to meet the desired level of services.

Discussion

The question of housing affordability was brought up in our community survey with about 70% of the responses indicating support for development of affordable housing. That percentage was even higher among those that identified as low income. The importance of this issue among those that income qualify for most HUD programming is obvious.

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

Introduction

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

The policy manual for the Lake County Housing Rehabilitation Program states that units must, at a minimum, be able to comply with the County's Residential Rehabilitation Standards and Housing Quality Standards (HQS) at the completion of rehabilitation. Current HQS regulations consist of 13 key aspects of housing quality, performance requirements, and acceptability criteria to meet each performance requirements. It is the program's objectives to bring all units up to applicable Housing Quality Standards, at a minimum. Homes that are in poor overall condition and/or have numerous serious problems that cannot be corrected within the limit of financial assistance (\$25,000 cap on General Property Protection Program) will not be rehabilitated at the discretion of the County.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	10,625	20%	8,688	41%
With two selected Conditions	93	0%	290	1%
With three selected Conditions	8	0%	120	1%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	43,325	80%	12,290	57%
Total	54,051	100%	21,388	100%

Table 33 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	7,050	13%	1,579	7%
1980-1999	11,245	21%	4,481	21%
1950-1979	26,243	49%	12,086	57%
Before 1950	9,528	18%	3,203	15%
Total	54,066	101%	21,349	100%

Table 34 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	35,771	66%	15,289	72%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	3,117	6%	2,405	11%

Table 35 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS (Total Units) 2013-2017 CHAS (Units with Children present)

Vacant Units

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

Table 36 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

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

Considering the majority of the housing stock in Lake County was built prior to 1978, we can assume that a large percentage of housing may contain lead-based paint hazards.

Discussion

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

Introduction

Lake MHA manages properties owned by them and also has over 1400 Housing Choice Vouchers assigned. They have been awarded and placed in service approximately 10 VASH vouchers.

Other assisted housing providers are shown in the attached table. Waiting lists exist at these non LMHA assisted properties. Newer inventory includes two senior propertis on the west side of Lake County.

Lake MHA has transitioned their public housing units in Painesville to Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) and are now part of the HUD Multi-family inventory. The Painesville units are the following: Washington Square and Jackson Towers (senior/disabled) and Woodlawn (family). The 45 units under their ownership in Willoughby called Riverview went through a conversion / disposition process with HUD that required tenants to all move out into the community. They are working to make a nonprofit branch-off active (RAISE). They have expressed an interest in project based incentives.

Lake MHA's Annual Plan Progress report notes the five strategies, objectives and progress. The county reviewed and certified their plan as consistent with the Consolidated Plan. To accommodate character space considerations the strategy topics #1 & #2 are found within section prompts as appropriate.

Totals Number of Units

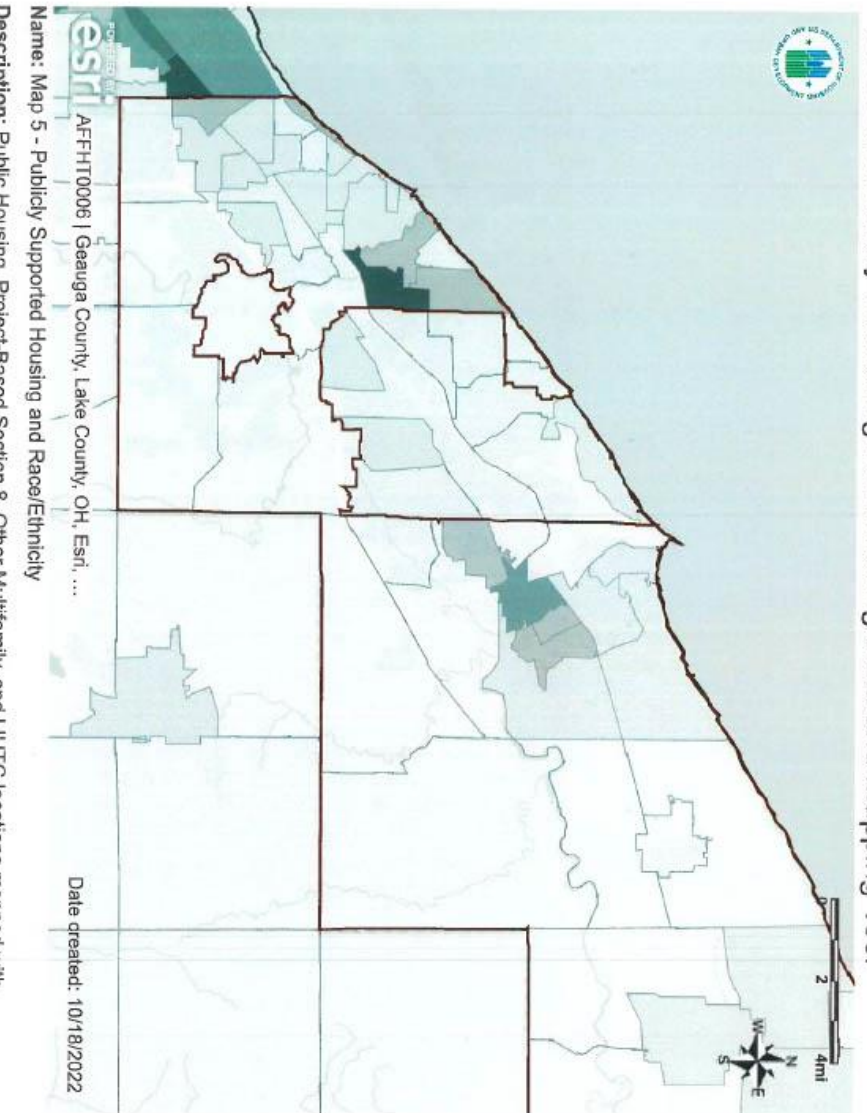
	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available			241	1,457			0	193	0
# of accessible units									

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

Table 37 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



Legend

- Jurisdiction
- Region
- TRACT
- R/ECAP

Percent Voucher Units

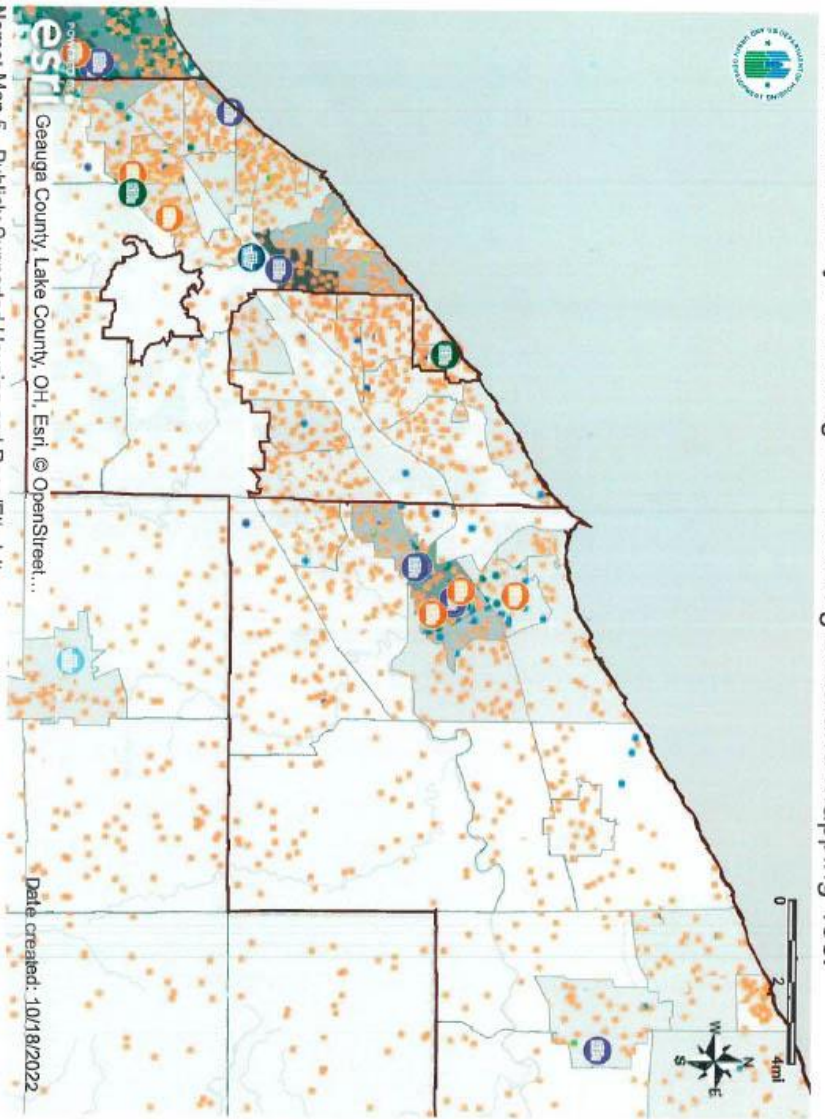
- < 7.86 %
- 7.86 % - 15.66 %
- 15.66 % - 25.47 %
- 25.47 % - 37.72 %
- 37.72 % - 100.0 %

Percent Voucher Units: Data Available

Name: Map 5 - Publicly Supported Housing and Race/Ethnicity
Description: Public Housing, Project-Based Section 8, Other Multifamily, and LIHTC locations mapped with race/ethnicity dot density map with R/ECAPs, distinguishing categories of publicly supported housing by color
Jurisdiction: Lake County (CDBG, HOME)
Region: Cleveland-Eyria, OH
HUD-Provided Data Version: AFFHT0006

HCV Contrentation

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



- Legend**
- Jurisdiction
- Region
- Public Housing
 - Public Housing
 - Scattered Sites
- Other Multifamily
- Project-Based Section 8
- Low Income Housing Tax Credit
- Demographics 2010
 - 1 Dot = 75
 - White, Non-Hispanic
 - Black, Non-Hispanic
 - Native American, Non-Hispanic
 - Hispanic
 - Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic
 - Hispanic
 - Other, Non-Hispanic
 - Multi-racial, Non-Hispanic

Name: Map 5 - Publicly Supported Housing and Race/Ethnicity

Description: Public Housing, Project-Based Section 8, Other Multifamily, and LIHTC locations mapped with race/ethnicity dot density map with R/ECAPs, distinguishing categories of publicly supported housing by color

Jurisdiction: Lake County (CDBG, HOME)

Region: Cleveland-Elyria, OH

HUD-Provided Data Version: AFFHT0006

Assisted Housing

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

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

Lake MHA has sought to maintain and improve their units through lighting, security, window replacement and HVAC improvements. The ParkView Place property was fully rehabilitated in 2011-2013 but the other properties were built between ---- and ----. The age of each property is shown in parentheses Woodlawn (), Jackson Towers and Washington Square (senior/disabled) and ParkView Place LMHA has sought funds to intall central air conditioning in the Woodlawn property from CDBG and now under ARPA.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
LAKE METROPOLITAN HOUSING AUTHORITY	88

Table 38 - Public Housing Condition

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

Update Oct 15, 2022 - A fire at Jackson Towers caused an estimated \$250,000.00 in damage.

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

Strategic Direction No. 3: Seek opportunities to expand into new areas of affordable housing and supportive services.

Objectives: A. Identify a housing project to initiate under the housing authority's non-profit affiliate, REACH. B. Continue to seek partnerships with existing property owners that may benefit from property management services provided by the housing authority.

Progress: A. Lake MHA has received approval to dispose of its Public Housing program. As a result, the housing authority will be converting the remaining 25 Public Housing units in Willoughby into affordable apartments with the potential for additional units subsidized under the Housing Choice Voucher program. The completion of this project will provide low-income to extremely low-income families with more choices of affordable housing in areas having greater access to economic opportunities. This will initiate the first expansion of our housing programs under the auspices of the housing authority's non-profit affiliate, REACH. B. Lake MHA has not been successful with progress on this objective, but it remains a goal for the next five years.

Strategic Direction No. 5: Continue to improve systems and customer service to enable Lake MHA to be more proficient, proactive, and responsive.

Objectives: A. Seek ways to strengthen landlord relations to increase location and quality of housing choices for program participants. B. Support and be responsive to the active participation of the Resident Advisory Board. C. Proactively review and update both HUD mandated and PHA discretionary policies that are in the best interest of the residents and the PHA. D. Maximize Access to Publicly Supported Housing - ensure both Public Housing and HCV Voucher leasing are maximized.

Progress: A. Lake MHA is pursuing additional funding that could offer opportunities to engage area landlords through a comprehensive landlord incentive program. Lake MHA remains hopeful that this program will improve landlord engagement among landlords of residential single-family home units. B. Lake MHA is resuming quarterly meetings to reengage the Resident Advisory Boards at each property. C. Lake MHA undertakes this activity annually, in conjunction with its annual plan submissions. D. Lake MHA will continue to aggressively hire staff and repurpose existing personnel to bolster needed administrative support to offer more housing opportunities to the residents of Lake County.

Discussion:

The jurisdiction finds Lake MHA to be a good partner that is serving the income eligible population in an effective manner. They regularly participate in and with other nonprofit partners and the business community. A specific outreach initiative to increase the number and range of HCV landlords is consistent with their collaboration with the jurisdiction on the Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH).

This is further evidenced by LMHA's strategy #4

Strategic Direction No. 4: Provide healthy and supportive living environments through policy and partnerships.

Objectives:

- A. Seek partners to support the Housing Authority's goal to assist Lake County elderly/disabled with aging in place. By 2030, it is estimated that 1 in 3 residents will be 60+.
- B. Work to strengthen partnership and collaboration with the Lake County government and Fair Housing Resource Center, Inc. in support of our shared goal to affirmatively further fair housing.
- C. Seek out opportunities to collaborate with Lake County community partners to provide housing opportunities for individuals living with disabilities.

Progress:

1. The overwhelming majority of older adults prefer to age in place by remaining in their current homes or communities. Lake MHA will continue to seek ways to assist our residents.

1. Lake MHA continues to affirmatively further fair housing to ensure equal access to assisted housing. Lake MHA remains responsive to claims of unfair treatment and works with complainants to resolve concerns. If the matter is of a nature requiring a greater response, staff directs individuals to the Lake County Fair Housing Resource Center and Equal Opportunity

Office of HUD. Lake MHA continues to work in partnership with the Lake County, as well as the Fair Housing Resource Center, Inc. to implement a shared Assessment of Fair Housing. In addition, Lake MHA will seek educational opportunities to help build intellectual capital within the organization to work in concert with the Lake County government and the Fair Housing Resource Center, Inc. to help the enforcement and administration of fair housing in the community.

1. Lake MHA is currently seeking additional vouchers to provide increased housing opportunities for individuals living with a disability. Lake MHA is partnering with Extended Housing Inc. to further explore the possibility of bringing project-based housing assistance opportunities to individuals living with mental and physical disabilities in Lake County. Lake MHA will continue to seek additional partnerships with Project Hope for the Homeless and Lake Geauga Habitat for Humanity to collaborate on other project-based housing assistance opportunities.

Jurisdiction leadership and staff appreciates the thoroughness of the applications they have submitted and anticipates working with them to continue to improve and expand affordable housing stock.

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

Introduction

Please see estimates below and listing of key agencies and entities.

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	10	0	0	0	0
Households with Only Adults	40	15	0	17	17
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	0	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	0	0	0

Table 39 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source Comments:

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

Health - Signature Health is a Federally Qualified Health Center with an office located in Painesville City.

Mental Health - ADAMHS Board agencies

Job and Family Services - works in tandem with these other groups

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

Extended Housing Path team, Frontline Services, Veteran Services Commission, Code Blue and SubZero Mission

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

Introduction

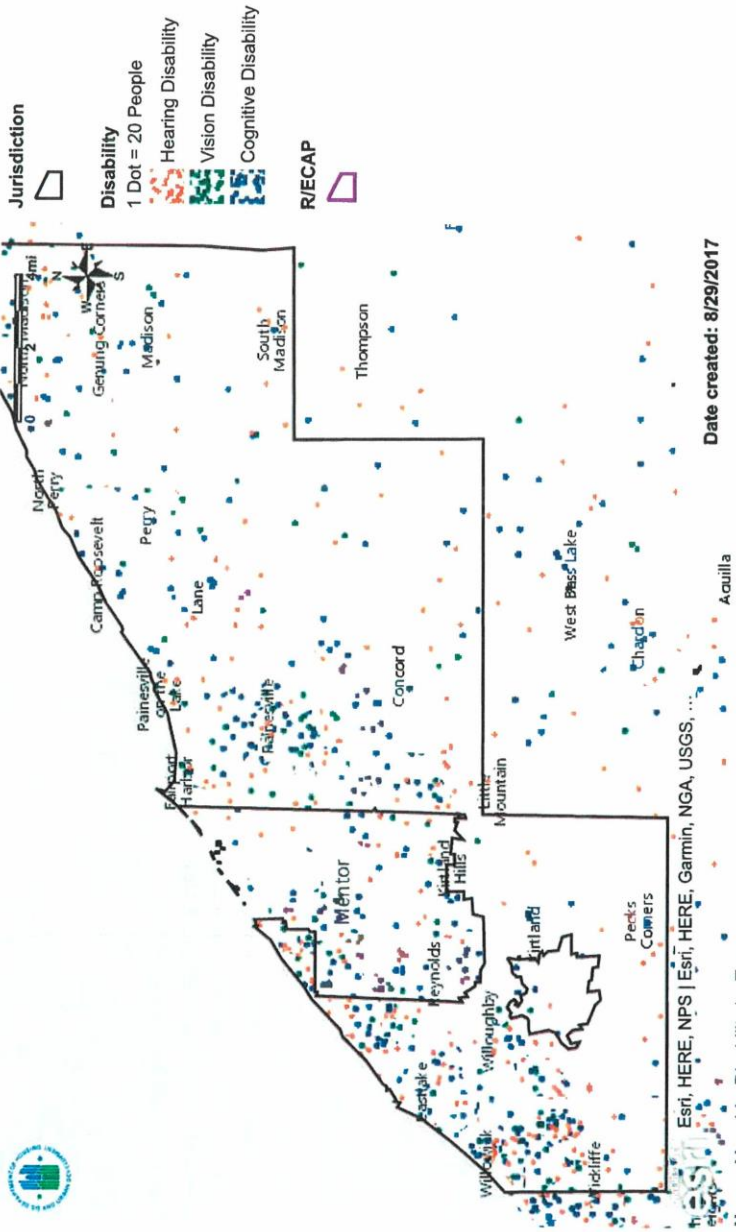
There is a wide scope of special needs services and facilities that are necessary for supporting special needs populations with daily life, and they include: housing, jobs, health care, education, legal issues, transportation and more. This jurisdiction has services in place through public and private entities that help with these needs. However, additional supports are needed to meet the demand for services. Some of these agencies include, Lake County Board of Developmental Disabilities, Lake County ADAMHS Board, Lake County Continuum of Care, Lake County Council on Aging & Aging & Disability Resource Center, Lake County Opiate Task Force, Lifeline, The Coalition for Housing & Support Services of Lake County, and more.

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

Supportive housing is needed to help residents make strides in self-sufficiency while providing a supported housing component. Supportive housing programs work to support, advocate for, and link clients to services in the community and provide crucial financial support needed to move towards living as independently as possible in a home that is permanent, affordable, and supportive. Lake County has a rapidly aging population; the maps attached to this section shows disability by age group and by type. According to the Lake County, Ohio Senior Citizens: Today, Tomorrow and the Future 2015 study prepared for the Lake County Board of Commissioners & Senior Citizens Advisory Panel, the number of residents over the age of 60 in Lake County is projected to grow from 51,488 in 2010 to 70,781 in 2030. This has implications for housing needs. Single-level housing is in high demand for the elderly population, however much of the new housing constructed in Lake County is multi-level and is not considered affordable. The Lake County profile shows that there are 102,619 housing units in Lake County and 15.6% were built prior to 1950. A concern is the age of the housing stock and the high cost for home repairs and modifications. Lake County has a Housing Rehabilitation Program funded with CDBG that includes a "Modifications Accessibility Program" that can fund improvements such as entryway ramps, bathroom modifications, and other modification to make homes more accessible. Lake County Council On Aging reports that a total of 1,634 units of Homemaker Services were provided to 155 senior households in 2020, down from 4,201 units provided to 249 senior households in 2018 due to the COVID-19 pandemic and suspended services. Of the 93 homeless documented during the Lake County 2020 Point in Time count, 37 suffer from a serious mental illness and 11 have substance abuse issues. One of the biggest issues some people with mental illness face is the availability of housing. Having a safe and secure place to live is an important part of recovery, along with access to services that enable those with mental health conditions to live as independently as possible. A number of different kinds of affordable housing are needed to serve this population including affordable

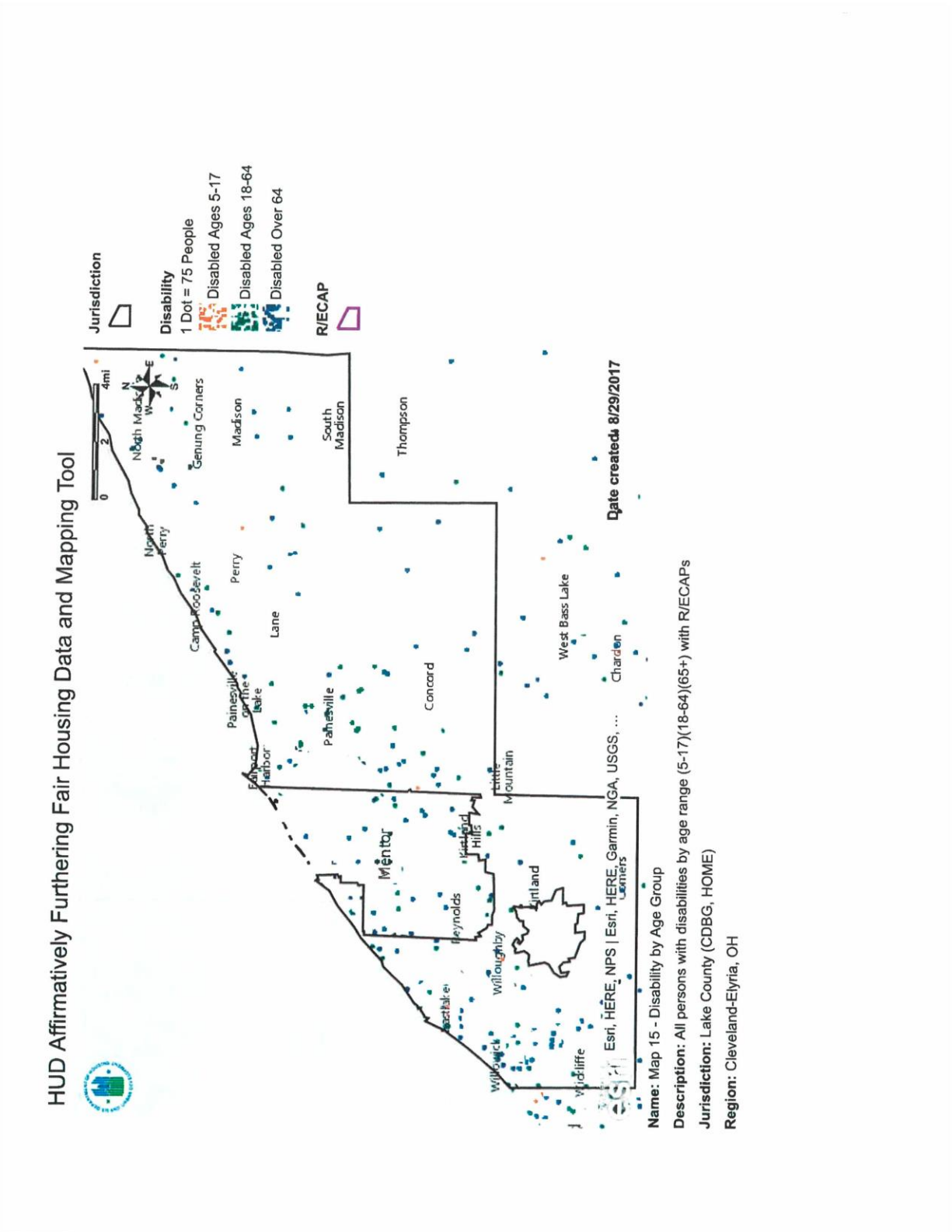
housing, temporary housing, emergency shelter, licensed care homes, group homes and other types of supportive housing. HOPWA is the only Federal program dedicated to addressing the housing needs of low-income people living with HIV/AIDS and their families. Grantees partner with nonprofit organizations and housing agencies to provide housing and support to these beneficiaries. The CDD website provides data on HIV prevalence by County: The Lake County number of people with HIV is 125, 0.06% of population. Stable housing is closely linked to successful HIV outcomes. With safe, decent, and affordable housing, people with HIV are better able to access medical care and support services, get on HIV treatment, take their HIV medication consistently, and see their health care provider regularly.

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



Name: Map 14 - Disability by Type
Description: Dot density map of the population of persons with disabilities by persons with vision, hearing, cognitive, ambulatory, self-care, and independent living difficulties with R/ECAPs for Jurisdiction and Region
Jurisdiction: Lake County (CDBG, HOME)
Region: Cleveland-Elyria, OH
Date created: 8/29/2017

Map Disability by Type



Map Disability by Age Group

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

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

This jurisdiction will continue to take an active role in the Coalition for Housing and Support Services of Lake County and the Lake County Continuum of Care. This jurisdiction will fund the following activities to address the housing and supportive service needs, and these activities are listed in the annual plan and are linked to one-year goals: Lake Geauga Recovery Centers facility improvement for residential care/group home facility (CDBG); Extended Housing Acquisition/New Construction rental, permanent supportive housing (HOME); Extended Housing subsidy, rental payment for 5 or more households (HOME). One year goals for these activities include: Suitable Living Environment; Assist Homeless and Special Needs; and Supportive Services.

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

This question is the same as above: This jurisdiction will continue to take an active role in the Coalition for Housing and Support Services of Lake County and the Lake County Continuum of Care. This jurisdiction will fund the following activities to address the housing and supportive service needs, and these activities are listed in the annual plan and are linked to one-year goals: Lake Geauga Recovery Centers facility improvement for residential care/group home facility (CDBG); Extended Housing Acquisition/New Construction rental, permanent supportive housing (HOME); Extended Housing subsidy, rental payment for 5 or more households (HOME). One year goals for these activities include: Suitable Living Environment; Assist Homeless and Special Needs; and Supportive Services.

MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.210(e)

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

Public policies have an impact on affordable housing and residential investment.

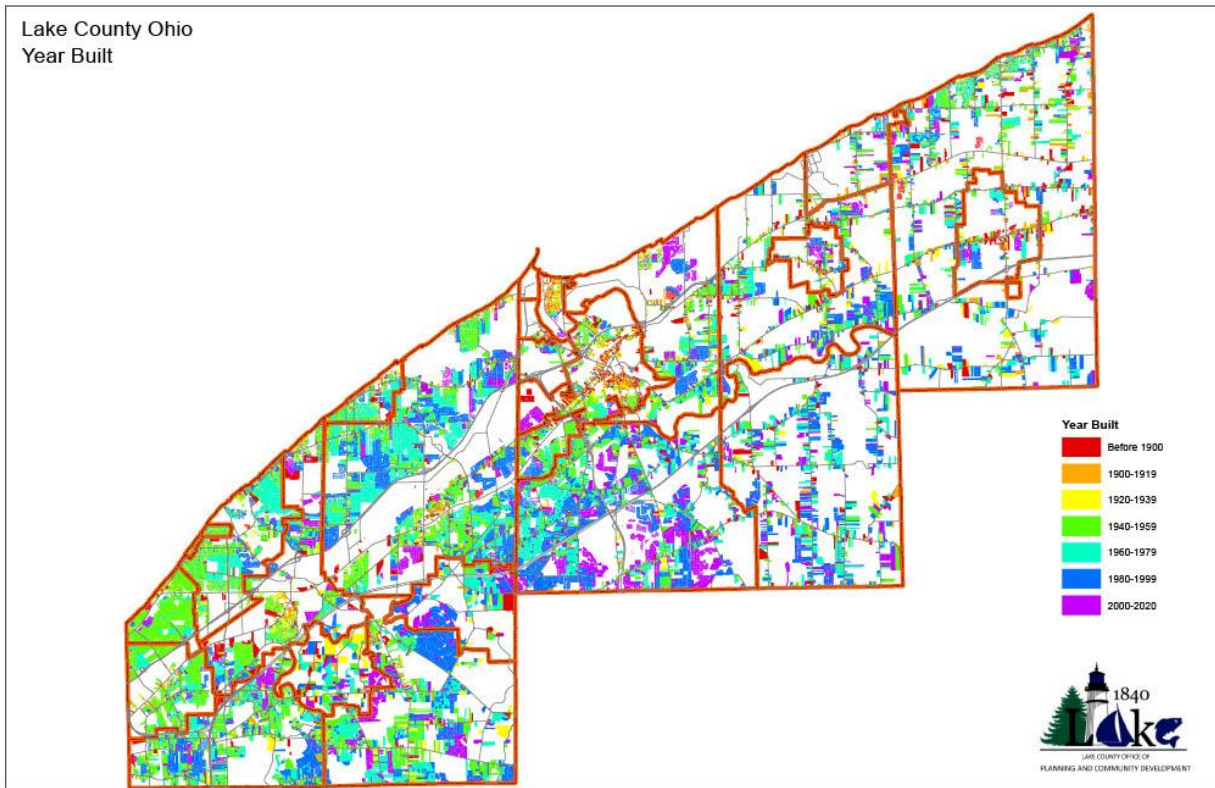
The jurisdiction recognizes that a variety of factors create barriers to the creation and preservation of affordable housing, especially housing that is affordable for households at the income levels applicable to CDBG/HOME beneficiaries.

The possible factors are indicated in the bullets below. The jurisdiction, as a county government in Ohio, has powers limited by state law. Other limitations are in place as a result of authority at the federal (tax code) or local (city/village/township) level. The jurisdiction will use available influence to define and encourage the adoption of policy that furthers the items noted within the AFH goals noted in the Five Year Consolidated Plan. The broad approach seeks to involve all aspects of the community from employment and business to education, transportation and housing.

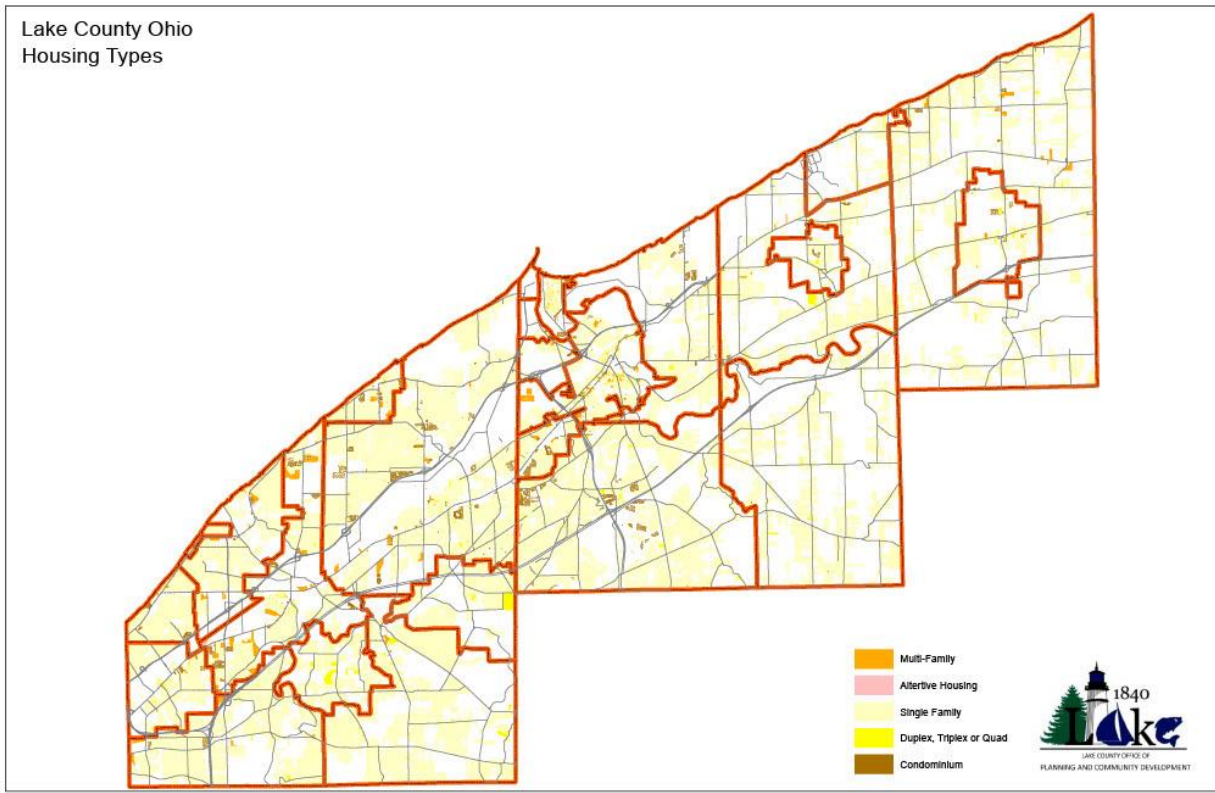
- Land use controls - Refer to Zoning below.
- Tax policies affecting land - Factors affecting taxation of land include its value, assessed value and its use (Residential, Commercial, Agricultural, Industrial, exempt) and the rates set by state law or approved by a vote of those impacted (levy)
- Zoning ordinances - AFH goal # 3 outlines the resources available for review and actions to be taken by the jurisdiction. Counties in Ohio have only advisory capacity to townships in matters relating to zoning and land use planning. At a city or village level, unless a contractual agreement is in place there is not even that level of influence. The response provided by PCD to inquiries relating to the appropriateness of placement of group homes for persons with developmental disabilities in residential areas has included references to HUD's FHEO website (especially links relating to Olmstead) and the referral of the inquiry to Fair Housing Resource Center, Inc.
- Building codes - A county building department monitors and inspects construction as it proceeds for townships or municipalities within the county. Their level of authority to inspect residential, commercial or industrial projects varies from community to community. Building codes in place are those adopted at state and federal levels.
- Fees and charges - The jurisdiction has waived some fees/charges in past program administration tasks (Recorder fee for liens and releases); however fees support the provision of professional staff services.
- Growth limitations - The jurisdiction must balance the needs/wants of present residents that seek to preserve the assets and natural resources of their community.

Two maps are attached to this section. The Housing Types map shows the types of housing in this jurisdiction. The majority of housing is single family homes. Multi-family homes appear mostly in central Lake County (Painesville City, Painesville Township), north eastern Lake County (Madison Township), and western Lake County with the exception of Concord and Waite Hill Village (not part of the urban

county). The Year Built map shows when housing was construction in the jurisdiction. Much of the single family housing is 1950's - 1960's bungalows. Older housing (before 1900 - 1939) is concentrated in certain areas of the county including Fairport Harbor Village, Painesville City, Madison Village, and City of Willoughby. These older homes are largely in need of repairs and rehabilitation. Newer housing (1980 - 2020) is concentrated in the townships, outside of the low mod areas of the county. Much of the newer housing construction, both single family and multi-family, is considered unaffordable in part due to the bullet point issues above.



Map Year Built Lake County Ohio



Map Housing Types Lake County

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

Introduction

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	678	1,148	1	2	1
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	9,304	6,999	12	14	2
Construction	3,622	2,826	5	6	1
Education and Health Care Services	17,115	9,937	22	20	-2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	5,307	1,830	7	4	-3
Information	1,006	232	1	0	-1
Manufacturing	16,085	12,431	20	25	5
Other Services	2,889	1,926	4	4	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	7,373	2,343	9	5	-4
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	9,276	6,159	12	13	1
Transportation and Warehousing	1,974	773	3	2	-1
Wholesale Trade	4,300	2,666	5	5	0
Total	78,929	49,270	--	--	--

Table 40 - Business Activity

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS (Workers), 2017 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	97,529
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	92,485
Unemployment Rate	5.17
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	16.27
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	3.57

Table 41 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	21,348
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	2,937
Service	9,385
Sales and office	22,050
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	6,849
Production, transportation and material moving	6,307

Table 42 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	58,534	66%
30-59 Minutes	26,599	30%
60 or More Minutes	2,921	3%
Total	88,054	100%

Table 43 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	3,903	320	2,176
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	21,600	1,503	6,664
Some college or Associate's degree	26,460	1,042	5,409

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Bachelor's degree or higher	23,735	570	2,822

Table 44 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	108	473	408	761	1,573
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1,880	1,067	1,227	2,491	2,957
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	4,795	5,396	5,717	18,665	13,678
Some college, no degree	5,463	4,892	5,052	12,214	6,532
Associate's degree	875	2,480	2,678	5,631	1,762
Bachelor's degree	1,601	5,191	3,925	8,576	3,543
Graduate or professional degree	50	2,263	2,558	4,613	2,450

Table 45 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	407,355
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	707,100
Some college or Associate's degree	859,085
Bachelor's degree	1,165,570
Graduate or professional degree	1,417,425

Table 46 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

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

The major employment sector is “Education and Health Care Services” and “Manufacturing”. Lake County is home to two major Lake Health hospitals and numerous outpatient care type facilities. Additionally, the Cleveland Clinic is set to open a new hospital in the City of Mentor in 2023. The County is also home to Lakeland Community College and Lake Erie College providing high wage employment opportunities.

According to the LC Workforce Development Board, in 2020 there were over 22,000 people employed in manufacturing in 2020, which is a 5% increase from 2015 and is expected to grow by 2% by 2025. Organizations like Alliance for Working together (AWT) and Chamber of Commerce organizations play an active role in promoting careers in manufacturing.

Another major employment sector is “Health care and social assistance”, followed closely by “Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations” and “Retail trade” employees. Lake County’s agricultural economy, including the wine and grape industry, produce sales from goods and services valued at over \$160 mil. annually and supports an estimated 1,500 jobs.

The following are top employers in Lake County: ABB Inc, Manufacturing; Avery Dennison Corp, Manufacturing; FirstEnergy Corp, Utility; Lake County Government, Government; Lake Hospital System, Health Care; Lincoln Electric Holding Inc, Manufacturing; Lubrizol Corp, Manufacturing; Mentor Exempted Village Schools, Education; STERIS Corp, Manufacturing.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

The Ohio Department of Job and Family Services 2028 Job Outlook report includes a summarization of 2018 employment levels and projected 2028 levels. The Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor MSA is projected to grow 7.4 percent. When looking at the summary of employment by industry and occupational group, we can see the occupations that are expected to grow the fastest. The fastest growing industry group is health care services with an increase of 35.6%. One reason for the growth in this sector is Ohio’s aging population, as more Baby Boomers reach retirement age.

The table above, titled "travel time" shows that 30 minutes is the highest percentage (68%). Lake County has two main highways running east to west, State Route 2 and State Route 90, making it easy to travel the length of the County quickly. Additionally, as noted above, there is sufficient infrastructure allowing a short commute to the City of Cleveland.

According to the Consolidated Plan Survey results, respondents identified the infrastructure priorities as follows, from highest to lowest: Street improvements, Sanitary sewer/septic improvements, Lakefront development, Sidewalk and curb cuts improvements, Flood control/drainage improvements, and Create greater Wi-Fi access.

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.

As part of Lake County's research for the Consolidated Plan, an online survey was conducted, and received over 600 responses. Of the responders, 6% indicated they are an Owner or Employee of a business serving Lake County and 49% of responders indicated that they are residents of Lake

County. Surveys were received from nearly every community in the County. Responders were asked to rank the economic development priorities of Lake County over the next 5 years. The results were, from highest to lowest, Job Creation, Job Training, Acquisition/Rehab of commercial properties, Façade improvements, and Business Loans. Lake County will continue to expand the existing CDBG funded Economic Development activities to provide for job creation and commercial property improvements in the County. The Lake Development Authority is authorized by State law to enhance, foster, aid, provide or promote transportation, economic development, housing, recreation, governmental operation, culture or research.

Recent actions that have impacted Lake County economically include: The Lake Development Authority's successful efforts to create a funding source with the passage of the 2% Hotel Bed Tax for Coastal Improvements, providing reliable funding to encourage lakefront improvements. With partners Team NEO, Greater Cleveland Partnership and Jobs Ohio they have brought over \$143,000,000 in port bond financing to make Lake County projects possible. 436 new hotel rooms were added and over \$50,000,000 in hotel investment. Since the agency assumed sponsorship of the Lost Nation Airport, renamed Lake County Executive Airport, they have made over \$2.6 million dollars of improvements, enhancing the safety of the airport and improving it as a business attraction tool. They also reimagined the 1950's bungalows of western Lake County as a 2019 open concept showcase model home to encourage reinvestment in these communities.

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

Lake County is fortunate to have local higher educational institutions including Lake Erie College, Auburn Career Center, and Lakeland Community College, which recently established Holden University Center in 2011. Holden offers bachelors and graduate degrees. The table above, titled "Educational Attainment by Employment Status," indicates that the largest amount of those employed have some college or associates degree. The largest amount of those unemployed have a highschool diploma or equivalent. Job training opportunities are present in Lake County, through Job and Family Services, and through Beacon Health, benefitting those with mental disabilities.

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.

Lake County and the Cleveland metropolitan area are served by a large number and variety of training providers. There are 23 colleges and universities in the greater Cleveland area, including Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland State University, and Kent State University. Programs like AWT's Robobots, the Junior Robots, Summer Manufacturing Camps, Auburn Career Center's "We Build It Here" video series, the Chamber of Commerce's "Manufacturing Day" and the LC Development Authority's Teacher Day are all part of county-wide efforts to develop a future workforce to support the 900+ manufacturing business in Lake County.

Lake County is served by Auburn Career Center, a full-service career center offering both secondary and adult vocational programs. Lake County's nine public school districts provide vocational education programs to students either directly or in conjunction with Auburn. Lakeland Community College provides Tech Prep programs in several occupational areas to students of all public school districts within the county.

As noted above, Lake County is home to two institutions of higher learning. These are Lake Erie College in the City of Painesville and Lakeland Community College/Holden University Center in Mentor. These institutions provide Associates degrees in several Science and Health Technologies and bachelor degrees and master's degrees in education. These are in the business sector identified as having the greatest number of jobs.

In addition to the educational opportunities noted above, the Lake County Jobs and Family Services Department is home to Lake 1 Stop. Created in 2004 by the Lake County Workforce Investment Board and the County Commissioners, this agency provides a vast array of job training and educational opportunities, all of which support the Consolidated Plan.

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.

<TYPE=[text] REPORT_GUID=[F8DC4D3147433947165558A235C46686]
PLAN_SECTION_ID=[1370705000]>

Discussion

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

There are areas in this jurisdiction where households with multiple housing problems are concentrated. Concentrated means the number of housing problems are high relative to the total number of housing units in the area. The analysis of housing needs are measured by several types of housing problems: Cost burden and Severe cost burden. Cost burden counts the households for which housing costs over 30% of their income; and Severe cost burden counts the number of households paying 50% or more of their income for housing. For renters, housing costs includes rent paid by tenant plus utilities. For owners, costs include mortgage payments, taxes, insurance and utilities. Overcrowding is determined by measuring the number of persons per room and households having more than 1.51 persons per room are considered severely overcrowded. Overcrowding is not considered to be a large problem in this jurisdiction. Two substandard housing problems considered are: Households without hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet and bathtub or shower; and Households with kitchen facilities that lack a sink with piped water, a range or stove, or a refrigerator. The attached cost burden map of this jurisdiction shows that the percent of households with the highest cost burden is 48.51% - 100%. This level of cost burden is found in a central portion of Painesville City, southern portion of Eastlake City, and portions of Wickliffe City. The second highest level of cost burden is 38.1% - 48.51% and this level of burden is found in other areas of Painesville City, Mentor-On-The-Lake City, portions of Willoughby City, and portions of Eastlake City. The attached Population by Density map shows many of the cost burdened areas are also areas that have high population density. Similarly, the attached map, Percent of Households Who Are Renters, shows that the areas with high percent of renters are also areas that have a high cost burden.

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

Yes as discussed previously in NA Disproportionate need section there are racial and ethnic concentrations and low income concentrations in Painesville City. There are areas that meet the concentration criteria noted in the AFH in other areas within LCUC. Concentration means the number of racial or ethnic minorities or low-income families are high relative to the total number of persons or households in the area. The attached map, "Population by non-white race and ethnicity" shows that populations of Black and Hispanic are concentrated in Painesville City and to a lesser degree, in the Western portions of the county with a high concentration in a small portion of Wickliffe City, near the county boarder with Cuyahoga County. These areas are also areas that are cost burdened, as demonstrated by the cost burden map.

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

2021 Social Services Needs Assessment Lake & Geauga Counties, Ohio, study completed by Lifeline, Inc. Key findings: Senior population continues to rise and is an area of concern for all of the health and human service providers in Lake County. The median household income continues to increase, but so does the cost of housing and other material items. Lake County saw a brief spike in unemployment during the pandemic, but has returned to pre-pandemic unemployment rates. Housing costs in Lake and Geauga counties continue to exceed state averages and there is a large demand for public housing and housing choice vouchers. The study found less food scarcity due to innovative partnerships formed during the pandemic for food distribution. Lake Tran has increased transportation options over the past two years including the addition of a Tyler Boulevard rout to our primary manufacturing corridor and new bus stations throughout the county. However, there are still barriers such as limited hours and routes.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

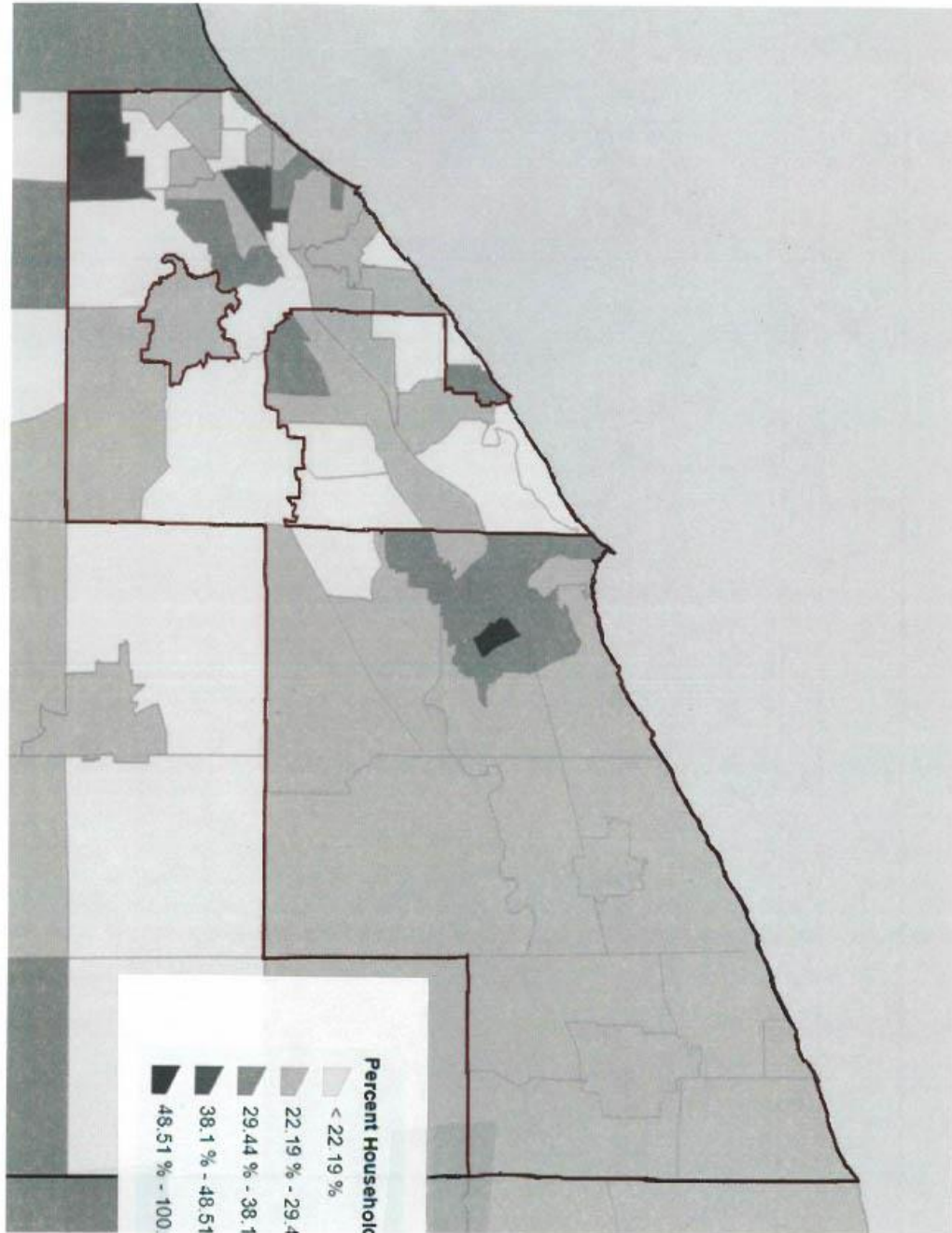
Community assets are in areas and neighborhoods throughout the LCUC and there are some in these disproportionately affected areas as well. There is room for additional investment. Wickliffe City, which is an area of concentration for issues listed above, has recently established a Wickliffe Family Resource Center (WFRC). There are several organizations that currently have office located within the WFRC: Crossroads Health, Signature Health, Wickloset (offers non-perishable food items, clothing, toiletries, and more), Women, Infants, and Children (WIC). The center helps connect people to health and medical resources, food, clothing, and toiletries, as well as employment and housing opportunities. Painesville City, also identified as an area of concentration for issues above, has many public service agencies located in the City: Free Clinic, Salvation Army, Extended Housing, Lifeline, Lake County JFS, Lake-Geauga Recovery Centers, HOLA (Hispanic Community Center), and more. In the private sector, The former Chase Bank building in the downtown area is being converted to student housing for Lake Erie College; on Chester Street Avery Dennison will be expanding and creating 33 new full-time jobs; Signature Health is renovating an existing commercial building into a medical center; the new Hispanic Community Center will include an incubator kitchen; there will be 119 new market rate senior housing apartments constructed; new single-family housing is being constructed off of Shamrock Blvd.; and there are new EV charging stations in the downtown area.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

Additional investment may occur since at least one of these areas was market as an opportunity zone for taxes. Painesville City has also identified several areas within their boundary as CRA areas. Painesville City expects a total of \$6.8 mil in street improvements according to the 2022 State of the City Address. The City is utilizing TIF districts as an economic development tool. CDBG funds were awarded in FY21 for storefront improvements and commercial loans. During FY-22 the City is continuing its Residential Roofing and Siding Program, funded with City ARPA funds and CDBG funds. In City of Wickliffe, during FY-22 the City's Housing Repair program will commence with CDBG funds. Also, street improvements will be funded in a low mod area with CDBG funds. The City will consider an ordinance to address the numerous vacant buildings and houses in the city. The City already has a vacant building fee

that increased incrementally over time, but the fee has a cap after five years. Council will vote to adjust the cap to fifteen years. This is in response to buildings that have sat vacant for over ten years.

Percent of Households with Cost Burden AFFH Tool



Map Percent of households with cost burden

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.

"Broadband Ohio" launched a new mapping resource that more accurately shows how many of the state's households are connected to high-speed internet, providing clear, more detailed picture of Ohio's broadband availability gaps. This jurisdiction reviewed the county-level map with FCC (Form 477) data (further described in the narrative section below). The map is attached in this section. It is clear from the map that there are areas of the county that are unserved and underserved. These unserved and underserved areas include areas that are low- to mod-income areas. These areas are concentrated in the lower eastern, northern central, and lower western portions of the county. Specifically, portions of the rural areas of Madison Township, Leroy Township, and Concord Township. Also portions of North Perry, Painesville Township, Fairport Harbor, Painesville City. And to the west, portions of Kirtland, and Willoughby. There are also very small underserved areas spread throughout the County. However, it appears the majority of the county has over 50 Mbps. The data identifies that 5,349 households are below 25/3 Mbps which is unserved and underserved.

2021 State of Poverty in Ohio, Study by the Ohio Association of Community Action Agencies. The focus of the study was how COVID-19 affected factors like job stability, access to healthcare and childcare, food insecurity, and other concerns for Ohioans who are at or near the poverty level. Key takeaways: Low-income parents were faced with remote education challenges including broadband access, lack of IT equipment, and in some cases, lack of ability to assist their children with schoolwork. Twice as many low-income Ohio households had fallen behind on rent payments in January 2021 as had in April 2020.

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

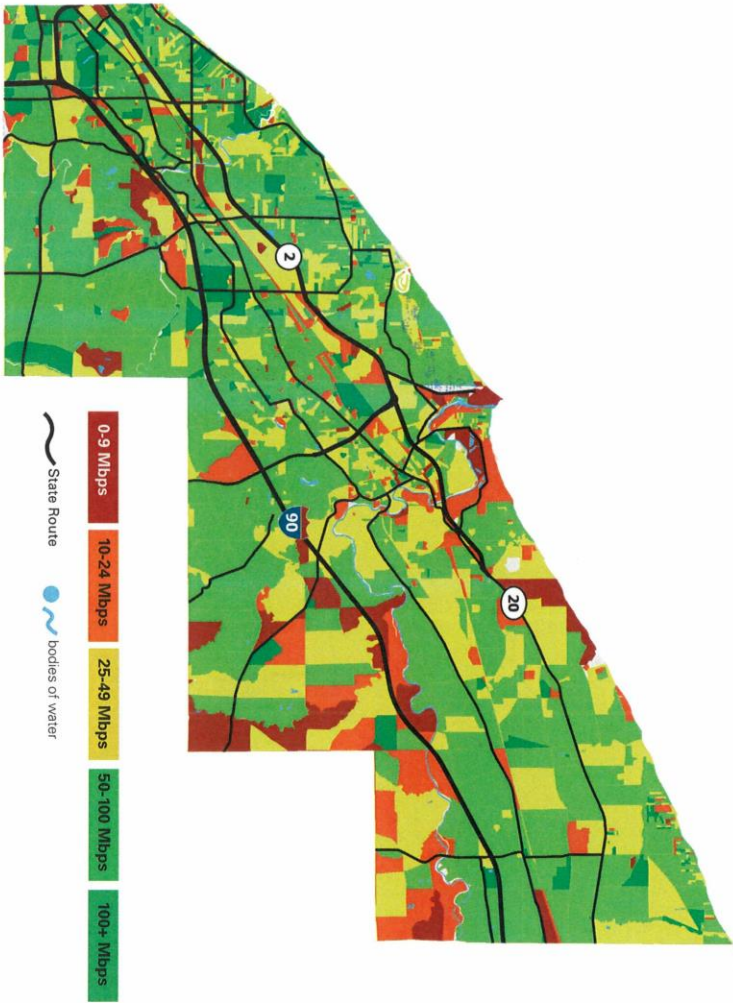
Weak competition yields high prices for consumers and little pressure for companies to upgrade their networks to offer better service. The main service provider in Lake County is Spectrum. The Lake County IT department has corresponded with Sprettrum and has requested a coverage map from Spectrum. This provider-specific, streetlevel information has not yet been provided and this conversation is ongoing. The requested information would assist Lake County in identifying the areas of the County that lacks coverage, with a focus on the low- to mod-income areas of the County. This jurisdiction has reviewed the data available from the Ohio Department of Development, which includes the "Lake County Broadband Profile." This profile includes information collected from the FCC (Form 477) for the months of February 2020 through August 2021. The data includes the following: The county has 228 mi of populated area, 35 mi are unserved; 100,009 households, 5,349 are below 25/3 (22% below 10/1 Mbps, which is 1,194 households). The profile map shows coverage at census tract level and

is color coded to show unserved and underserved areas. A similar map by Innovate Ohio was also reviewed and provided similar broadband service information.

LAKE COUNTY *broadband profile*

BroadbandOhio

Ohio Department of Development

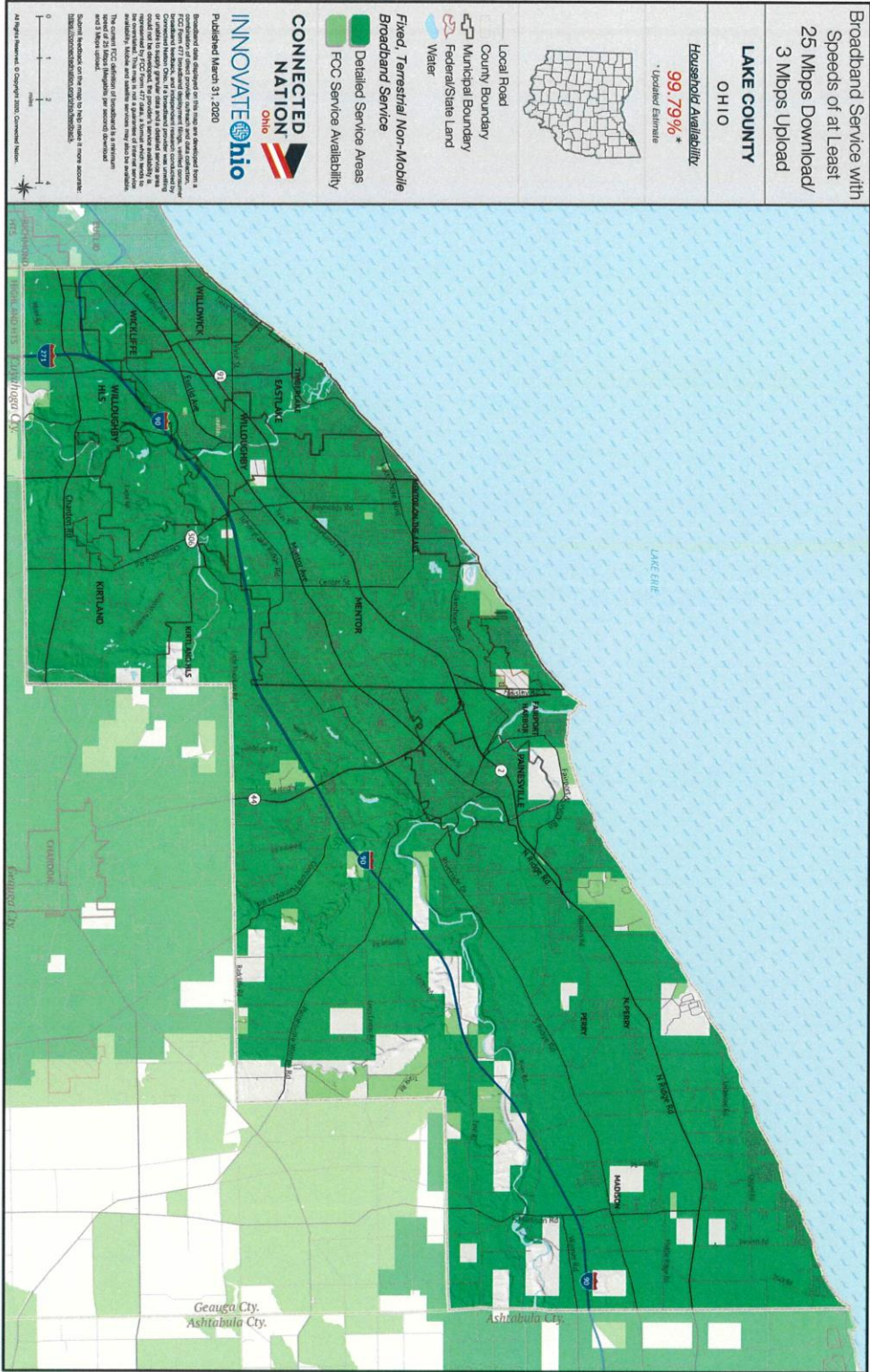


This map is based on a rating system developed by Reid Consulting Group, LLC. Data sources include Ookla Speedtest Intelligence® data licensed by InnovateOhio from the State of Ohio for the months of February 2020 through August 2021, carrier filings of available speeds with the FCC (Form 477), carrier reports of actual broadband deployments to USAC (HUBB), RDOF Phase 1 eligibility and E-911/LBRS household locations.¹

the county has

- 15%** of the populated area **& 5%** of households **DO NOT HAVE ACCESS TO MINIMUM 25/3 Mbps**
- 228 mi²** of populated area **35 mi² are unserved**
- 100,009 households** **5,349 are below 25/3**
- 22%** **below 10/1 Mbps = 1,194 households**

Broadband Profile Map



Map Lake County Broadband Service Innovate 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.

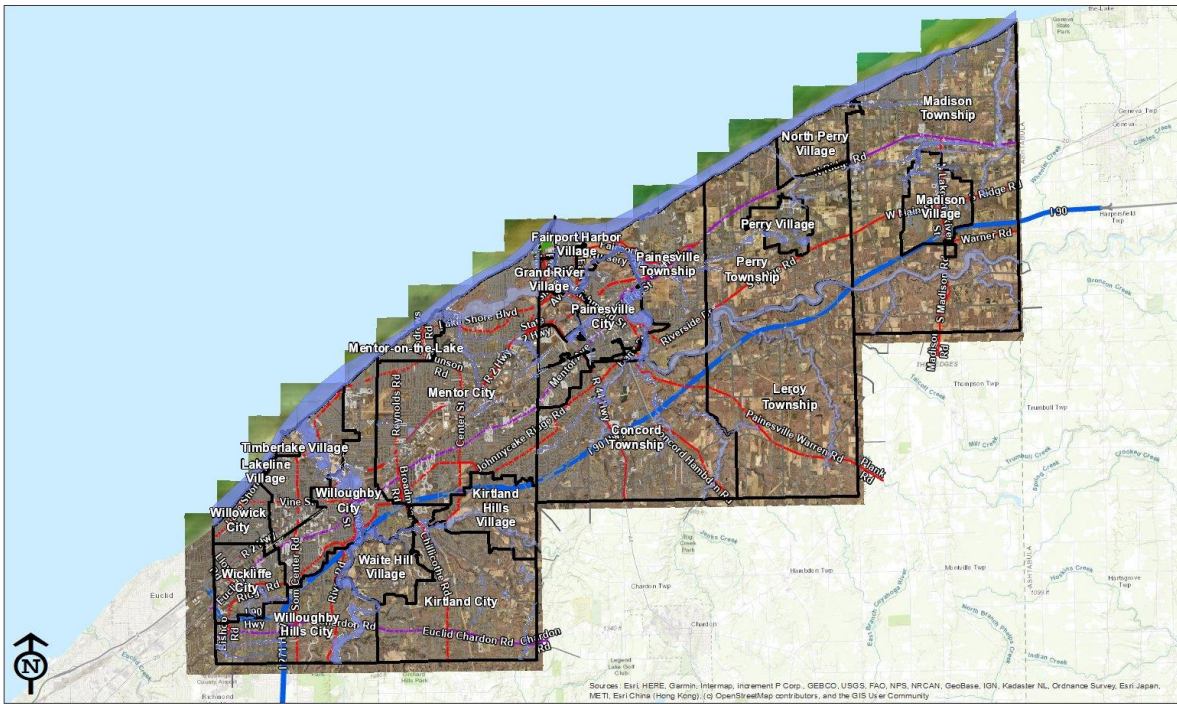
This jurisdiction is located on the southern shore of Lake Erie. Climate change is a global problem and affects communities on a local level, the Midwest included. In Ohio, Lake Erie is a major concern. Report notes from the Fourth National Climate Assessment Report describes the increase of lake-effect snow, and attributes it to warming in the Midwest. Should this trend continue, the report states, "Reductions in lake ice may increase the frequency of lake-effect snows until winters become so warm that snowfall events shift to rain." Lake Erie is also seeing an increase in algal blooms. Cyanobacteria from an algae bloom polluted the drinking water in nearby Toledo. Information on Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB) for this jurisdiction can be found at Lake County Stormwater Management. Increased frequency of heavy rains can lead to flooding, soil erosion, and water quality issues. According to the Ohio Dept. of Natural Resources, the Lake Erie shore is a very dynamic area and shore erosion is very site-specific depending on local conditions and weather patterns. Erosion cannot be stopped but can be managed through a variety of methods.

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

For environmental risks, analysis of the following sources was performed: State of Ohio Hazard Mitigation Plan; Community Resilience Planning Guide for Buildings and Infrastructure Systems; Lake County Emergency Management Agency (EMA) mitigation plans. Lake County has an active Local Mitigation Plan that was approved by the State of Ohio on August 18, 2017. There are several key data points in the Ohio Hazard Mitigation Plan that shapes how the State prepares for and responds to disasters. The strategy is outlined in broad terms by goals described in the plan, which includes but is not limited to: Reducing loss of life and injury from hazard events; Minimizing damage to property and societal disruptions from hazard events; and more. The goals/objectives/actions items in the updated plan incorporate priority goals and actions identified in local plans that have been submitted and approved by Ohio EMA and FEMA. The attached Lake County maps include, but is not limited to, information utilized during the environmental review process. By looking at this information we can determine which areas of the county that are low- to moderate-income areas may face increased hazard risks. This information guides funding decisions. For example CDBG funding was used to provide a program to separate storm sewer foundation drain connections to sanitary laterals throughout Fairport Harbor Village, a low mod area, reducing potential basement flooding. Heavy rain events affected this area of the county. Lake County had a major flood event in 2006; the Gristmill apartment complex was purchased with Hazard Mitigation Assistance Funds and all buildings were razed, thereby eliminating a repeat of the emergency evacuation and property damage.

The hazard risks associated listed in the above narrative include increase of lake-effect snow, increase of heavy rains leading to flooding, soil erosion, water quality issues, increase in algal blooms that can pollute drinking water, area all risks that can disproportionately affect low- and moderate-income households. Lake County has aging infrastructure in many areas that cannot effectively handle heavy rain event. CDBG funds have been used in several areas in the County, including Mentor-on-the-lake, Fairport Harbor, Willoughby Hills, and Painesville City, to improve water/sewer lines and make other drainage improvements. The Lake County Soil and Water Conservation District's Urban Programs focus on protecting the County's natural resources through education, technical assistance, and administration of county and municipal erosion and sediment control ordinances. According to the District's website, "Balancing natural resource protection with urbanization is an ever increasing challenge Lake County faces in its goal to protect the 436 miles of streams and rivers in the County in addition to 31 miles of Lake Erie shoreline, countless wetlands, locally unique soils and other important natural resources." This jurisdiction's local mitigation plans (created by Lake County Emergency Management Agency) form the foundation for the community's long-term strategy to reduce disaster losses and break the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage.

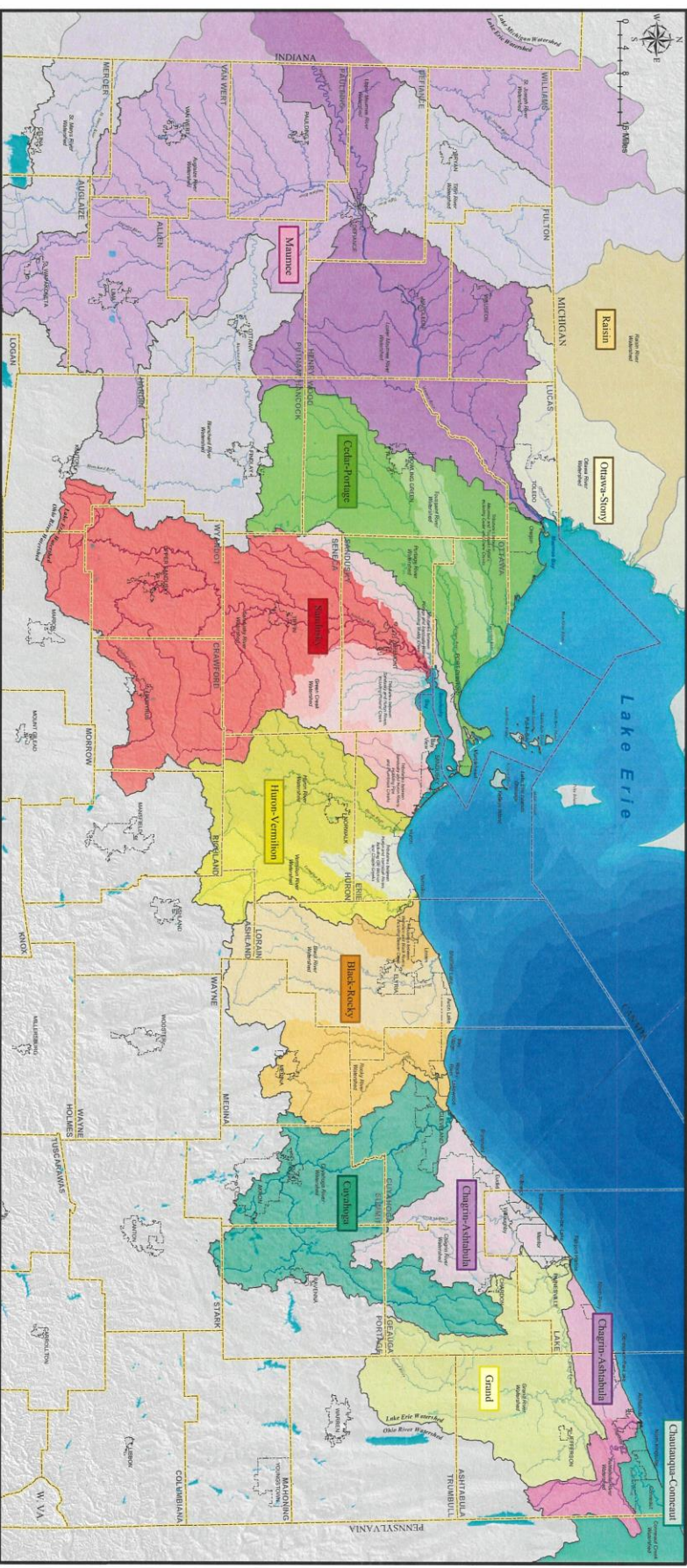
Lake County GIS



Property lines are graphic representations and are NOT survey accurate.
 Lake County GIS Dept. / Lake County Tax Map Dept., 105 Main Street, Painesville, OH
 Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community
 1 inch = 12,037 feet
 Creation Date: September 21, 2022

Map Lake County Flood Zones

Ohio's Lake Erie Watershed



Ohio Department of Natural Resources
 Office of Coastal and Watershed Management
 600 East Broad Street
 Columbus, Ohio 43260

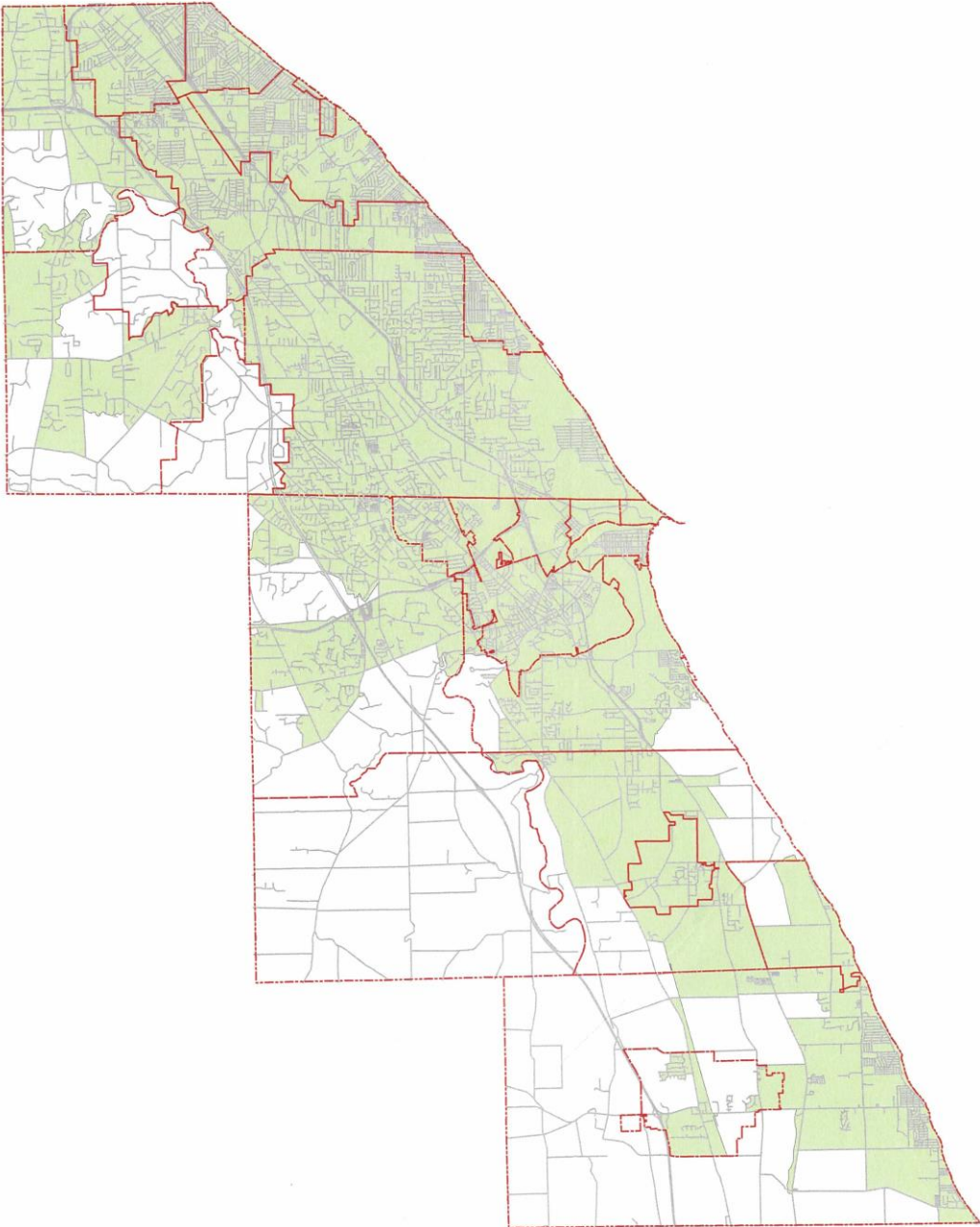
County and Municipality Boundaries: © 2008
 Ohio Digital Elevation Model: © 2008, James Davis
 Watershed Boundaries: © 2008, ODNR, © 2008, USGS
 USGS Data Source

Map Ohio Lake Erie Watershed



0 5,500 11,000 22,000 Feet
1 inch = 11,833 feet

Urban Area
Lake County, Ohio



Map Lake County Urban Area

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

This plan includes goals, resources and measurable objectives that will demonstrate to all who view the resultant work that the investment of time and money was well worth the return. Planning in an open and truly collaborative process is certain to result in building the tangible and enhancing the intangible. As noted early in this plan this is a time when needs are abundant and standard resources are not meeting the requests. Lake County residents, communities, businesses and governments are faced with new challenges and this Consolidated Plan is one opportunity to work cooperatively and actively address the needs we face.

The organization of our strategy within this plan is in keeping with the five objectives stated in the Executive Summary that focused on: Housing (produce, preserve and restore healthy rental and owner markets; leverage funds to attract investment and increase affordability); Infrastructure (improve living environment by repair or replacement of systems; continue public facility improvements; continue in areas where sufficient concentration of residents meet income restrictions); Provision of support services to income eligible residents (network of agencies that provide necessary support to LMI residents; support includes collaboration, staff and capital improvements); Service Coordination and linkages to COC/Homeless agencies/Populations (meet outcome measures indicated by funders; work smart and share credit at local, regional, state and national level); Economic Development (inclusive of residents, businesses, non-profit, government sectors; generate and maintain employment opportunities).

SP-10 Geographic Priorities – 91.215 (a)(1)

Geographic Area

Table 47 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	Area Name:	City of Painesville
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Housing
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	The boundaries of this target area are the municipal boundaries.

<p>Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.</p>	<p>Housing: The Community Development/Building/Code Enforcement Department for the City of Painesville has identified housing rehabilitation as a major need. During the past 12months, inspectors identified various properties for roofs, gutter and downspouts that needed repaired or replaced. Peeling and chipping paint has also been identified as an issue with may homes in the City. The housing stock in the City is older, primarily constructed in the 1950's and 1960's.</p> <p>Commercial: The City of Painesville has been undergoing great transformations. However, several buildings in the City are independently owned and in extremely poor conditions. In the recent months, front windows have been broken, several brick and structural issues have immerged and there is sever deterioration in the lower fronts of the buidlings. Some of the major issues include: perceived blight, security lighting, stressed windows or broken windows, paint chipping, falling exterior decorative elements, bricks in need of tuck pointing, stairway fire escapes that are haning and other key factors that are making it difficult to rent, lease and sell space wthin the downtown. There are also several buildings that are in need of new awnings, lighting and small window improvements. The Richmond Street District area and other key gateway corridors have several buildings that have aged and are showing signs of distress and blight.</p>
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<p>How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?</p>	<p>The consultation and citizen participation process completed for the County's Con Plan helped to identify this neighborhood as a target area. Lake County held public meetings for the purpose of gathering public comments. Additionally, an online survey was used. The survey generated 248 responses, with the largest percentage of responses from Painesville City. Nearly 50% of responses were from residents of Lake County, followed by Leader/Employee of an Agency serving lake county, Elected or Appointed Official serving Lake County, and Owner or Employee of a Business serving Lake County. The area was identified as having a high concentration of minorities and of Hispanic persons. The City is considered a low/mod area using HUD data. There is a concentration of public service agencies in the City - such as the Free Clinic, Salvation Army, Extended Housing, Lifeline, etc. Other entities within the City include the Lake County Job and Family Services department, the County Jail, and several outpatient and inpatient treatment facilities for those recovering from drug and alcohol addiction. Compared to the rest of the county, there is a concentration of low-income housing in the City, including concentrations of housing for persons with mental illness, and public housing.</p>
<p>Identify the needs in this target area.</p>	<p>The needs of the City, as identified in the AFH include: expanded public transportation, increased education options, increased options for safe and decent housing, a grocery store located in the City, and increased job opportunities.</p>

<p>What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?</p>	<p>According to the 2022 State of the City Address, there has been much progress and collaboration happening in Painesville. The former Chase Bank building on Painesville Square is being renovated for Lake Erie College student housing, and a streetscape project is planned for this area. On Chester Street, Avery Dennison will be expanding and creating 33 new full-time jobs. Signature Health is renovating an existing commercial building into a medical center. HOLA has recently completed a renovation to create a new Hispanic Community Center which includes an incubator kitchen. New single-family housing is being constructed off of Shamrock Blvd. There will be 119 new market rate senior apartments constructed. Regarding infrastructure, new Electric Vehicle charging stations were installed in downtown Painesville, and the City expects a total of \$6.8 mil in street improvements. Plans are in process for a full interchange at Rt. 44. The City is utilizing TIF districts as an economic development tool.</p> <p>During fiscal year 2022, the City is continuing its Residential Roofing and Siding Program with the assistance of CDBG funds. This program is in demand as evidenced by the number of resident applications, and was funded previously with the City's ARPA dollars. Additionally, CDBG funds will go towards the streetscape project on Painesville Square.</p>
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	<p>Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?</p>	<p>One barrier that may exist in this target area is reaching the Hispanic population and encouraging participation in the housing rehab program. We know from data collected for the AFH that Hispanic persons are less likely to participate in government-sponsored programs. With the opening of the new HOLA community center, the City has valuable resource for reaching this community.</p> <p>Because residential property is affordable in the City compared to other areas of the county, the City has been the site for much of the housing constructed for LMI populations by agencies such as Habitat for Humanity, Extended Housing, Lake-Geauga Recovery Centers, and other agencies. Ideally, housing and services would be located throughout the county rather than clustered, where it puts pressure on various institutions such as policy & fire, schools, etc.</p>
2	<p>Area Name:</p>	Lake County
	<p>Area Type:</p>	Local Target area
	<p>Other Target Area Description:</p>	
	<p>HUD Approval Date:</p>	
	<p>% of Low/ Mod:</p>	
	<p>Revital Type:</p>	Comprehensive
	<p>Other Revital Description:</p>	
	<p>Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.</p>	County-wide.
	<p>Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.</p>	
	<p>How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?</p>	
	<p>Identify the needs in this target area.</p>	
	<p>What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?</p>	

Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
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General Allocation Priorities

Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the jurisdiction (or within the EMSA for HOPWA)

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

Priority Needs

Table 48 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	AFH FACTOR: COMMUNITY OPPOSITION
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	Lake County
	Associated Goals	AFH GOAL: INCREASE LEVEL OF FAIR HOUSING KNOWLEDGE AFH GOAL: MONITOR LOCAL ZONING CODES AFH GOAL: PROVIDE INCREASED FAIR HOUSING INFO.

	Description	Community opposition is prevalent within Lake County as evidenced by comments made at community meetings and on the survey conducted. The county and FHRC received a substantial amount of negative feedback from community residents during multiple forums and surveys in regards to existing developments and proposals on the incorporation of additional public housing opportunities for the low income residents. Most community members expressed concerns for the development of new subsidized housing developments being built within the area with concerns on property values, increased minorities, and attracting “those people” to our community.
	Basis for Relative Priority	We have identified this as a high priority contributing factor as the prevalence of community opposition limits housing choice and denies access to opportunities for nearly all categories of protected classes in Lake County.
2	Priority Need Name	AFH FACTOR: PRIVATE DISCRIMINATION
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence

	Geographic Areas Affected	Lake County
	Associated Goals	AFH GOAL: STRENGTHEN FAIR HOUSING EDUCATION AFH GOAL: INCREASE LEVEL OF FAIR HOUSING KNOWLEDGE
	Description	There is evidence that discriminatory housing practices exist throughout the County. The Fair Housing Resource Center, Inc. authored a report, Discrimination in the Tri-County Housing Market, 2011-2014[1] that looked at discrimination in the housing market for the Tri-County area of Lake, Geauga and Ashtabula Counties. The report concluded that systemic testing results yielded “that discrimination occurs for 1 out of every 3 persons when seeking rental homes in the area. Specifically, evidence revealed various forms of discrimination against residents including: imposing questionable occupancy standards that discriminate against families with children; refusing to make accommodations to policies for persons with disabilities; outright refusals to consider applicants because of their handicap, race, or national origin; outright refusals by lenders to work with Blacks seeking home mortgages and lastly, presence of exclusionary zoning within the area. Current intake of complaints indicates the same type of discriminatory practices continue.
	Basis for Relative Priority	We have identified this as a high priority contributing/factor as the prevalence of Private discrimination limits housing choice and denies access to opportunities for nearly all categories of protected classes in Lake County.
3	Priority Need Name	AFH FACTOR: LOCATION AND TYPE OF HOUSING
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	Lake County
	Associated Goals	AFH GOAL: INCREASE LEVEL OF FAIR HOUSING KNOWLEDGE AFH GOAL: INCREASE AMOUNT OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING
	Description	Concentration of affordable housing in few areas of the LCUC limits choice and results in people not having access to opportunity.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Because affordable housing is concentrated in areas of low opportunity it is a significant barrier to those who want to access jobs, proficient schools, and other community resources.
4	Priority Need Name	AFH FACTOR: LACK OF PRIVATE INVESTMENT IN SPECIFIC
	Priority Level	Low

Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
Geographic Areas Affected	Lake County
Associated Goals	AFH GOAL: INCREASE LEVEL OF FAIR HOUSING KNOWLEDGE AFH GOAL: INCREASE AMOUNT OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING

	Description	<p>The majority of subdivisions being created in Lake County contain larger lots and homes with high square footage, which are unaffordable. Many communities have minimum lot sizes or minimum house sizes, which prevents developers from building affordable housing. Other cities are completely built out and there is little to no construction occurring. What little new construction has occurred, the price of the rental housing is at the highest end of the rental spectrum making such housing unaffordable to the average renter.</p> <p>The need for affordable housing has increased and outpaced the level of private investment available. This is due to the interest in making profitable investments. Without a subsidy source nothing occurs.</p>
	Basis for Relative Priority	We have identified this as a low priority because, while the factor is present in Lake County, it does not appear to limit or deny fair housing choice or access to opportunity or negatively impact fair housing or civil rights compliance.
5	Priority Need Name	AFH FACTOR: LACK OF PUBLIC INVESTMENT IN SPECIFIC
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents
	Geographic Areas Affected	Lake County
	Associated Goals	AFH GOAL: INCREASE LEVEL OF FAIR HOUSING KNOWLEDGE

	Description	Lack of public investment in specific neighborhoods: Over the last few years, the multi-family construction market nearly stopped building new projects and State Government failed to invest in affordable housing programs. A recently published report by the Ohio Legal Aid Programs indicated that Ohio’s Low-Income Housing Tax Credit program “did not provide housing in low-economic areas for families with children.” While this issue is clearly a local one and has received the attention of our local governmental officials, very little attention has been given to affordable housing at the federal level. The concerns regarding affordable housing, coupled with the state of the economy, creates an environment where there are too many individuals living in cost burdened housing without any future relief. The County has provided funding with CDBG/HOME dollars to public investment projects as appropriate. The County utilizes every opportunity to continue to provide financial assistance to new projects and has listed this as a low priority as it highlights work already undertaken in the County.
	Basis for Relative Priority	We have identified this as a low priority because, while the factor is present in Lake County, it does not appear to limit or deny fair housing choice or access to opportunity or negatively impact fair housing or civil rights compliance.
6	Priority Need Name	AFH FACTOR: ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SERVICES
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	Lake County
	Associated Goals	AFH GOAL: INCREASE LEVEL OF FAIR HOUSING KNOWLEDGE AFH GOAL: PROVIDE INCREASED FAIR HOUSING INFO.
	Description	There are a high number of financial institutions with physical locations throughout the area. However, there is direct evidence of inequitable treatment in receiving mortgage financing, equal access to financing information and equal access to mortgage modifications.
	Basis for Relative Priority	We have identified this as a high priority contributing factor as the difference in availability of certain financial products limits housing choice and denies access to opportunities for nearly all categories of protected classes in Lake County.

7	Priority Need Name	AFH FACTOR: LENDING DISCRIMINATION
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents
	Geographic Areas Affected	Lake County
	Associated Goals	AFH GOAL: INCREASE LEVEL OF FAIR HOUSING KNOWLEDGE
	Description	The analysis demonstrated that racial disparities in mortgage loan application denial rates were found throughout the county. High-cost lending revealed similar racial and ethnic disparities.
	Basis for Relative Priority	We have identified this as a high priority contributing factor as the prevalence of Lending Discrimination limits housing choice and denies access to opportunities for nearly all categories of protected classes in Lake County.
8	Priority Need Name	AFH FACTOR: TRANSPORTATION AVAILABILITY, TYPE, ETC
	Priority Level	Low

Population	<p>Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence</p>
Geographic Areas Affected	Lake County
Associated Goals	<p>AFH GOAL: INCREASE LEVEL OF FAIR HOUSING KNOWLEDGE AFH GOAL: PROVIDE GREATER ACCESS TO TRANSPORTATION</p>
Description	<p>Transportation is an important factor in relation to housing choice, as its availability can often determine where an individual or family can or cannot live. Although Lake County has its own public transportation system to assist those who do not have access to a private vehicle, its routes are limited. Laketrans and the Greater Cleveland RTA have a reciprocal transfer agreement in place to assist riders in having regional access to transportation services.</p>
Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Laketrans offers Dial-a-Ride, a door to door shared ride service. Issues with this service include advance reservation timer frame of 2 – 10 business days, duration of pick up windows, and operating times. These issues combine to create challenges for those wishing to use as an alternate form of transportation for work purposes.</p>

9	Priority Need Name	AFH FACTOR: LACK OF REGIONAL COOPERATION
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents
	Geographic Areas Affected	Lake County
	Associated Goals	AFH GOAL: INCREASE LEVEL OF FAIR HOUSING KNOWLEDGE AFH GOAL: PROVIDE GREATER ACCESS TO TRANSPORTATION
	Description	Use and develop contacts and influence within the Northeast Ohio Region particularly the Northeast Ohio Area-wide Coordinating Agency (NOACA) to aid in promotion of fair affirmatively furthering housing principles and expanded transportation needs.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The jurisdiction does have some participation in regional organizations, so this priority is listed as low. The jurisdiction hopes to increase involvement during the 5-year period of the Con Plan, in hopes of promoting increased public transportation options and furthering fair housing principals.
10	Priority Need Name	AFH FACTOR: LAND USE AND ZONING LAWS
	Priority Level	High

<p>Population</p>	<p>Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence</p>
<p>Geographic Areas Affected</p>	<p>Lake County</p>
<p>Associated Goals</p>	<p>AFH GOAL: INCREASE LEVEL OF FAIR HOUSING KNOWLEDGE AFH GOAL: MONITOR LOCAL ZONING CODES</p>

	Description	<p>The existence of exclusionary zoning practices create barriers in our community and limits housing choice. The Fair Housing Resource Center, Inc. (FHRC) had addressed this issue directly by conducting a thorough analysis of the zoning ordinances in Lake County to determine the extent of discrimination against persons with disabilities. This study was conducted in 2012 and the agency found direct evidence of exclusionary zoning ordinances and local land use policies that prohibited group homes for persons with disabilities building in their communities. The implementation of space limitations came in various forms from minimum build requirements, setbacks and space limitations from other neighboring properties. The presence of density restrictions are inconsistent with the Fair Housing Act.</p> <p>Additionally, there is an existence of definitions of family that has a discriminatory effect on housing choice. Many local zoning ordinances include great impediments to fair housing for families with children. Some localities offer no multi-family housing, have very high minimum local acreage build requirements and restrictive definitions of “family.” Several communities have zoning codes that might restrict certain types of housing from being built, specifically group homes. Group homes are not permitted as a matter of right in many districts throughout the County. Thus, group homes must endure the Conditional Use Permit process instead. This CUP process is a potentially discriminatory one as it requires public notice and public hearings. Studies have shown that this process brings out vocal NIMBY opposition resulting in decision makers bowing to the opposition and denying the project or making it so conditional it becomes infeasible. Most localities have no allowance in the ordinances for homes for recovering addicts or alcoholics and quite a few exclude homes for such individuals regardless of their status in recovery.</p>
	Basis for Relative Priority	We have identified this as a high priority contributing factor as the existence of outdated zoning limits housing choice and denies access to opportunities for nearly all categories of protected classes, specifically those noted below.
11	Priority Need Name	AFH FACTOR: LOCATION OF EMPLOYERS
	Priority Level	Low

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents veterans Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities
	Geographic Areas Affected	Lake County
	Associated Goals	AFH GOAL: INCREASE LEVEL OF FAIR HOUSING KNOWLEDGE
	Description	According to the Ohio Department of Development, Lake County has more than 3.75 times the number of Service-Providing businesses with an average weekly wage \$655.00 than Good-Producing businesses with an average weekly wage of \$1,148. The majority of the service related industries run through the central corridor of the County, on a local transportation bus route. The location of these areas do not appear to be a significant factor contributing to disparities in access to opportunity. Rather, what does contribute to disparities in access to opportunity is the high amount of service related business (retail, restaurants) with lower weekly wages.
	Basis for Relative Priority	We have identified this as a low priority because, while the factor is present in Lake County, it does not appear to limit or deny fair housing choice or access to opportunity or negatively impact fair housing or civil rights compliance.
12	Priority Need Name	AFH FACTOR: LOCATION OF ENVI. HEALTH HAZARDS
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents

	Geographic Areas Affected	Lake County
	Associated Goals	AFH GOAL: INCREASE LEVEL OF FAIR HOUSING KNOWLEDGE
	Description	The Environmental Health Hazards present in Lake County have existed for a long time some as early as WWII. Areas of manufacturing that were polluted have undergone remediation, Redevelopment of aging housing stock carries with it challenges due to asbestos and lead. The lack of sewer in some areas makes housing development dependent upon septic systems. When those systems fail it can cause health issues.
	Basis for Relative Priority	We have identified this as a low priority because, while the factor is present in Lake County, it does not appear to limit or deny fair housing choice or access to opportunity or negatively impact fair housing or civil rights compliance.
13	Priority Need Name	AFH FACTOR: LOCATION OF PROFICIENT SCHOOLS
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Public Housing Residents Families with Children Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	Lake County
	Associated Goals	AFH GOAL: INCREASE LEVEL OF FAIR HOUSING KNOWLEDGE AFH GOAL: INCREASE AMOUNT OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING

	Description	There is a strong link between school enrollment policies for the 8 school districts in the County and neighborhood segregation. Data indicates that the schools listed with the highest proficiency ratings are located in districts that do not allow open enrollment. Conversely, the schools that allow open enrollment to any district are ones with the lowest performing schools according to the recently published, 2016 Ohio School Report Cards. Local knowledge of school enrollment policies in the County includes the fact that there is a mandate that students attend their neighborhood school, thus neighborhood segregation affects access to proficient schools. The racial/ethnic demographics of the schools mirror the demographics of the surrounding neighborhoods. The City of Painesville District is located in the most segregated communities in the County clearly establishing the premise that neighborhood segregation affects access to proficient schools.
	Basis for Relative Priority	We have identified this as a high priority contributing factor as the existence of school assignment policies in relation to the location of proficient schools may limit housing choice and deny access to opportunities for nearly all categories of protected classes in Lake County.
14	Priority Need Name	AFH FACTOR: LOCATION AND TYPE AFFORDABLE HOUSING
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	Lake County
	Associated Goals	AFH GOAL: INCREASE LEVEL OF FAIR HOUSING KNOWLEDGE AFH GOAL: MONITOR LOCAL ZONING CODES
	Description	Concentration of affordable housing in few areas of the LCUC limits choice and results in people not having access to opportunity.
	Basis for Relative Priority	We identified this contributing factor as high because it affects housing choice in a significant way.
15	Priority Need Name	AFH FACTOR: AVAIL. OF AFFORD. UNITS, ALL SIZES
	Priority Level	High

Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
Geographic Areas Affected	Lake County
Associated Goals	AFH GOAL: INCREASE LEVEL OF FAIR HOUSING KNOWLEDGE AFH GOAL: MONITOR LOCAL ZONING CODES
Description	<p>Availability of Affordable Units in a Range of Sizes: Overall, the cost of renting in Lake County has increased from 2000 to 2014. Currently, the median costs for persons with a mortgage is \$1,357 in Lake County compared to \$808.00 for the median cost of rent. Lack of affordable housing affects single persons and larger families.</p> <p>Single persons cannot afford rents on 1-bdrm units and are often concentrated in a low-opportunity neighborhood. Whereas, larger families are severely cost burden due to the inadequate supply of housing with more than 3 bedrooms and the few that exist are priced out of reach for the county’s average income for a family.</p>

	Basis for Relative Priority	We have identified this as a high priority contributing/factor as the lack of available / affordable housing units in a range of sizes limits housing choice and denies access to opportunities for nearly all categories of protected classes in Lake County.
16	Priority Need Name	AFH FACTOR: DISPLACEMENT OF RESIDENTS, ECONOMIC
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Individuals Families with Children veterans
	Geographic Areas Affected	Lake County
	Associated Goals	AFH GOAL: INCREASE LEVEL OF FAIR HOUSING KNOWLEDGE
	Description	Displacement of Residents due to Economic Pressures: Generally, there are three major categories that lend to residents being displaced for economic pressures: Loss of Employment, Health Related Job Loss and Aging Residents. While Lake County, Ohio's current unemployment rate is at a low 4.5%, many local residents are still out of work. Although the unemployment rate crested at 12% in 2012 and there has been many indicators that there is economic recovery occurring, many local residents are still without a job.
	Basis for Relative Priority	We have identified this as a low priority because the jurisdiction's unemployment rate is not significantly higher than the State or National unemployment rate.
17	Priority Need Name	AFH FACTOR: ADMISSION & OCCUPANCY, PUBLIC HOUSING
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Public Housing Residents Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families
	Geographic Areas Affected	Lake County
	Associated Goals	AFH GOAL: INCREASE LEVEL OF FAIR HOUSING KNOWLEDGE
	Description	Admission and Occupancy Policies and Procedures including Preferences in Publicly Supported Housing: Policies and procedures including Occupancy Limits, Reasonable Accommodation/Modification Requests, Credit and Criminal Record Policies, Eviction Policies and Procedures contribute to limiting housing choice within our community. Housing providers that are unfamiliar with occupancy rules can create a discriminatory effect for families with children. Increased dialogue and education related to identifying and processing reasonable accommodation and modification requests would help better assure a disabled person’s rights to housing free from barrier. Other practices that may impact choice include: Credit requirements and varied criminal record policies. Publicly Supported Housing entities must balance providing housing to those in need, with ensuring integrity of the housing programs. Eviction policies and procedures need to be reviewed to ensure compliance with Ohio landlord tenant law.
	Basis for Relative Priority	We have identified this as a high priority contributing factor because the application of certain policies detailed below limits housing choice and denies access to opportunities for nearly all protected classes in Lake County.
18	Priority Need Name	AFH FACTOR: SOURCE OF INCOME DISCRIMINATION
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Public Housing Residents
	Geographic Areas Affected	Lake County

	Associated Goals	AFH GOAL: STRENGTHEN FAIR HOUSING EDUCATION AFH GOAL: INCREASE LEVEL OF FAIR HOUSING KNOWLEDGE
	Description	The denial of housing to persons with a housing choice voucher or other rental subsidy including security deposit assistance based on their source of income is a common practice throughout the area. Thus, many individuals who receive these subsidies are denied housing in areas of opportunity based on this fact alone. Additionally, after waiting months or years on a waiting list to finally obtain a Section 8 voucher, the search begins to finding a landlord willing to accept their voucher within the required time frame. Many landlords refuse to rent to potential tenants who receive housing assistance, and reject them based solely on their form of payment, a federal housing subsidy. While searching rental advertisements, mainly advertisements can be found online stating “No Section 8.” Too often, many voucher holders lose their “cherished voucher” simply because they cannot find housing from willing providers, thus making them start the long process all over again. Voucher holders face blatant discrimination when searching for housing in the Lake County area.
	Basis for Relative Priority	We have identified this as a high priority contributing factor because discrimination based on source of income limits housing choice and denies access to opportunities for nearly all protected classes in Lake County.
19	Priority Need Name	AFH FACTOR: IMPEDIMENTS TO MOBILITY
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Elderly Public Housing Residents Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	Lake County
	Associated Goals	AFH GOAL: INCREASE LEVEL OF FAIR HOUSING KNOWLEDGE AFH GOAL: INCREASE AMOUNT OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING

	Description	<p>Many different protected classes face barriers when attempting to move to a neighborhood or area of choice. Throughout our region, individuals find difficulties in finding affordable housing in regions of opportunity. The high housing costs prevent individuals of low income from accessing high opportunity communities. There is limited access to employment opportunities, transportation and proficient school systems in low income neighborhoods.</p> <p>The jurisdiction of Lake County has multiple mobility counseling organizations, but faces housing cost barriers that prevent individuals from gaining access to areas of choice. Families with children and individuals with disabilities have limited access to funding that can provide them with access to local transportation, employment opportunities and proficient school systems. One of the key impediments to mobility is the current market rents and the fair market rent. Individuals with section 8 vouchers have limited access to affordable units in areas of low poverty. Current market rents have substantially increased to where section 8 voucher recipients have limited access to housing in areas of choice. A resident can afford a 2 bedroom unit in Fairport Harbor that has very limited access to employment and transportation, but cannot afford a 2 bedroom unit in Mentor where opportunity is at its highest. Due to the fair market rents, it puts restrictions on voucher recipients and in turn creates substantial segregation in low income neighborhoods.</p>
	Basis for Relative Priority	This contributing factor is listed as a high priority because the barrier is significant and affects multiple populations within the jurisdiction.
20	Priority Need Name	AFH FACTOR: SITE SELECTION POLICIES
	Priority Level	High

Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
Geographic Areas Affected	Lake County
Associated Goals	AFH GOAL: INCREASE LEVEL OF FAIR HOUSING KNOWLEDGE AFH GOAL: INCREASE AMOUNT OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING

	Description	<p>Site Selection Policies, Practices, and decisions for Publically Supported Housing, Including Discretionary Aspects of Qualified Allocation Plans and Other Programs: The term “siting selection” refers here to the placement of new publicly supported housing developments. Placement of new housing refers to new construction or acquisition with rehabilitation of previously unsubsidized housing. State and local policies, practices, and decisions can significantly affect the location of new publicly supported housing. Local policies, practices, and decisions that may influence where developments are sited include, but are not limited to, local funding approval processes, zoning and land use laws, local approval of LIHTC applications, and donations of land and other municipal contributions. For example, for LIHTC developments, the priorities and requirements set out in the governing Qualified Allocation Plan (QAP) influence where developments are located through significant provisions in QAPs such as local veto or support requirements and criteria and points awarded for project location.</p> <p>The LIHTC is and has been highly competitive. By awarding a ranking point system to areas of greatest need and poverty the program has reinforced patterns of concentration. Point award systems for suburban-rural areas that require million dollar investments in the immediate area to be developed also is a housing deterrent.</p>
	Basis for Relative Priority	This contributing factor is listed as a high priority because it a significant barrier to housing choice.
21	Priority Need Name	AFH FACTOR: LAWS AFFECTING HOUSING FOR DISABLED
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions
	Geographic Areas Affected	Lake County
	Associated Goals	AFH GOAL: INCREASE LEVEL OF FAIR HOUSING KNOWLEDGE AFH GOAL: MONITOR LOCAL ZONING CODES

	Description	<p>The State of Ohio does have an Olmstead Plan titled “Ohio’s Strategic Plan to Improve Long-Term Services and Supports for People with Disabilities”[2] which states they are committed to advancing the principle that people with disabilities and the aging population are served in the most appropriate integrated settings. The Lake County Board of Developmental Disabilities 2014-2016 Strategic Plan[3] incorporated the State’s plan as a strategic goal for this period. Specifically, the Lake County Board of Developmental Disabilities is working towards “integrating individuals they serve within the community while collaborating with outside organizations to maximize current service offerings and explore new opportunities.”</p> <p>State of Local Laws, Policies, or Practices that Discourage Individuals with Disabilities from being Placed in or Living in Apartments, Family Homes, and other Integrated Settings: However despite the State’s efforts, many persons with disabilities and their families complained to Disabilities Rights Ohio (DRO), claiming that Ohio’s system does not give them the opportunities to live, work and spend time in their communities. The issues the DRO identified were the following:1. Long waiting lists for waiver programs requiring people to wait over 13 Years for services they would need to reside within the community; 2. The wages for well-trained staff are so low that direct care staff who support people with developmental disabilities in the community are below poverty levels resulting in excessive turnover and 3. More individuals resided in large facilities and sheltered workshops in Ohio than any other state.</p>
	Basis for Relative Priority	We have identified this as a high priority contributing factor because the existence of policies that impose limits and restrictions on persons with disabilities limits housing choice and denies access to opportunities for the named protected classes in Lake County.
22	Priority Need Name	AFH FACTOR: LACK OF REPORTING HATE CRIMES
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	Lake County

	Associated Goals	AFH GOAL: INCREASE LEVEL OF FAIR HOUSING KNOWLEDGE AFH GOAL: EVALUATE THE PREVALENCE OF HATE CRIMES
	Description	Lack of Reporting and/or Recording Hate Crimes: Most jurisdictions in Lake County do not report hate crimes to the FBI, nor do they keep their own statistics on hate crimes, only recording instances of “ethnic intimidation” (and not actions taken against individuals because of other protected characteristics). Although hate crime reporting is not mandated by the FBI, jurisdictions that do so raise awareness of discrimination occurring in their own communities. Some local authorities do not classify these incidents as hate crimes. Strong enforcement of hate crime laws can have a deterrent impact and can limit the potential for a hate crime incident to grow into a cycle of violence and widespread community disturbances. In a partnership with civic leaders, law enforcement officials have found they can advance community relations by demonstrating a commitment to be both tough on hate crime perpetrators and sensitive to the needs of hate crime victims.
	Basis for Relative Priority	We have identified this as a high priority contributing factor because the lack of consistent policy in hate crime reporting or recording limits housing choice and denies access to opportunities for nearly all protected classes in Lake County.
23	Priority Need Name	AFH FACTOR: LACK OF LOCAL FAIR HOUSING LAWS
	Priority Level	High

<p>Population</p>	<p>Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence</p>
<p>Geographic Areas Affected</p>	<p>Lake County</p>
<p>Associated Goals</p>	<p>AFH GOAL: STRENGTHEN FAIR HOUSING EDUCATION AFH GOAL: INCREASE LEVEL OF FAIR HOUSING KNOWLEDGE</p>

	Description	<p>Lack of Local Fair Housing Laws and Local Public Enforcement of Fair Housing Laws: Courts have not focused on fair housing issues. One fair housing case regarding a design and construction issue of a new apartment complex was filed over 12 years ago in 2004, is still open on the docket and has been pending a decision for a Motion for Summary Judgment since 2007. The lack of information or priority on these issues results in denial of fair housing protections to some persons.</p> <p>Some members of local law enforcement do not understand fair housing rights and may perpetuate the discriminatory behavior rather than eliminate it. Members of local governments, including cities, towns, villages and townships similarly do not place an emphasis on fair housing and as a result may impede fair housing investigations, rather than assist in the process.</p>
	Basis for Relative Priority	We have identified this as a high priority contributing factor because the lack of local fair housing law and lack of enforcement limits housing choice and denies access to opportunities for nearly all protected classes in Lake County
24	Priority Need Name	HOUSING REHABILITATION
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Rural Individuals Families with Children veterans Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Physical Disabilities
	Geographic Areas Affected	Lake County City of Painesville
	Associated Goals	SAFE AND DECENT HOUSING

	Description	Improve the housing conditions for income eligible families living in Lake County (excluding the City of Mentor and the Village of Waite Hill), to provide safe, basic, and sound housing.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The relative priority level was determined by examining the need; consulting with the housing service providers in the jurisdiction.
25	Priority Need Name	INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	Lake County City of Painesville
	Associated Goals	INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS

	Description	Provide infrastructure improvements to address sanitary issues and to provide for safe and decent housing.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The basis for the relative priority is determined by communicating with the various communities in Lake County and assessing the need. The results of the Con Plan survey revealed that infrastrucutre improvements was identified as a high-level need.
26	Priority Need Name	SOCIAL SERVICES SUPPORT
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Lake County City of Painesville

	Associated Goals	SUPPORTIVE SERVICES
	Description	Support essential services such as employment training, health care and mental health.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The basis for the relative priority was determined by communicating with social service agencies, individually, through public meetings, and in conjunction with the Lake County Housing Coalition.
27	Priority Need Name	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Lake County City of Painesville
	Associated Goals	REGIONALLY COORDINATED EC. DEV. PLANNING STRATEGY
	Description	Provide increased economic development opportunities in the jurisdiction; offer gap financing to businesses that will comply with the job creation requirements.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The basis was determined by consulting with the Lake County Development Authority and by assessing the activity in the recent ED loan/grant programs that were established by the jurisdiction and local communities.
28	Priority Need Name	HOMELESS PERSONS ASSISTANCE
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	Lake County City of Painesville
	Associated Goals	SUPPORTIVE SERVICES ASSIST HOMELESS AND SPECIAL NEEDS
	Description	Reducing the number of homeless individuals and families; providing rental assistance.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The relative priority was determined by consulting with various service agencies within the jurisdiction, including the homeless shelter in Lake County.
29	Priority Need Name	PUBLIC FACILITIES IMPROVEMENTS
	Priority Level	High

Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
Geographic Areas Affected	Lake County City of Painesville
Associated Goals	SUITABLE LIVING ENVIRONMENT
Description	Provide improvements to local facilities which benefit the public in low-income block groups and which improve accessibility in all areas of the jurisdiction.
Basis for Relative Priority	The relative priority was determined through the outreach process. The total funds requested in the public facilities improvements category, by the local communities and non profits, is consistantly high each year.

Narrative (Optional)

SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions – 91.215 (b)

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	TBRA segments have been set up and well used for placement (security deposits) and subsidy.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	TBRA segments have been set up and well used for placement (security deposits) and subsidy. The placement aspect is largely for nonhomeless. One of the subsidy aspects is for persons exiting a domestic violence shelter. Other subsidies are focused on populations that are either elderly, disabled and or progressing to self sufficiency.
New Unit Production	<p>New rental production in the form of PSH is planned to address a waiting list of approximately 300 households of persons with behavioural health conditions.</p> <p>This population segment is largely in the 0-30% AMI which historically has had far fewer affordable available units than persons that need them.</p>
Rehabilitation	The need for housing rehabilitation continues. The focus has been on owner occupied due to its prevalence in the market. Low income senior owners living in aging housing stock built in the 1960's and 1970's benefit from structural, mechanical and accessibility modifications to allow them to age in place.
Acquisition, including preservation	AT this time acquisition of land and housing units is not planned. The current market conditions do not lend to the county being in a competitive position to acquire and redevelop with federal funds.

Table 49 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

Lake County anticipates to receive annual allocation of CDBG in the amount of \$1,375,761, Program income \$72,000, and prior year resources \$450,000. Program income is expected to come from loan repayments and housing rehab lien repayments. Also expected is annual allocation of HOME Program in the amount of \$493,713, Program income and \$137,690. The following types of activities will be funded with CDBG funds: acquisition, rehabilitation, admin and planning, economic development, housing, public improvements, public services, and other eligible activities. The following types of activities will be funded with HOME Program funds: acquisition/rehabilitation, TBRA, CHDO Operations, and other eligible activities. *Substantial Amendment will add \$800,000 of prior year resources to the FY22 "Expected Amount Available." The original amount of "Prior Year Resources" was listed as \$450,000, plus \$800,000 under the Substantial Amendment, will make the total amount of "Prior Year Resources" \$1,250,000.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	1,375,761	72,000	1,250,000	2,697,761	5,503,044	CDBG funds will be used for the following: acquisition; rehabilitation; admin and planning; economic development; housing; public improvements; public services; and other eligible activities.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	493,713	137,690	0	631,403	2,491,300	HOME funds will be used for the following: acquisition/rehabilitation; TBRA; CHDO Operations; and other eligible activities.

Table 50 - Anticipated Resources

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

Through the application process implemented by the jurisdiction, eligible entities such as non-profits and local governments (Cities, Villages, Townships) submit applications for CDBG and HOME funds. The County requires each applicant to indicate a match amount. For CDBG funds, although match amounts are not required, the County awards points based on the match amount, which encourages applicants to provide the highest match possible for the eligible activity. For HOME, match amounts are documented through the application process and activity implementation. All match amounts are reported in the HUD IDIS system.

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

No publicly owned land or property will be used to address the needs identified in the plan.

Discussion

This jurisdiction will utilize CDBG and HOME funds for a variety of eligible activities to fulfill the intent of the programs: CDBG - supporting community development activities to build stronger and more resilient communities, develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment, and by expanding economic opportunities, principally for low- and moderate-income persons. HOME Program - implementing local housing strategies designed to increase homeownership and affordable housing opportunities for low- and very low-income Americans.

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

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

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
LAKE COUNTY	Government	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
LAKE METROPOLITAN HOUSING AUTHORITY	PHA	Public Housing	Jurisdiction
Western Reserve Community Development Corporation	CHDO	Ownership Rental	Region
NORTH COAST COMMUNITY HOMES	CHDO	Rental	Region
Balance of State Continuum of Care Committee	Continuum of care	Homelessness	State
LAKE COUNTY PORT AUTHORITY	Non-profit organizations	Economic Development	Jurisdiction
Ecumenical Shelter Network	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness	Jurisdiction

**Table 51 - Institutional Delivery Structure
Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System**

Lake County has a remarkable variety of services for its residents, both in number and in breadth. Although they are comprehensive, the public is not always aware of their existence and scope. Over time, redundancies have occurred and agencies have had to grapple with reduced funding levels, as community leaders and other service provider's voice concern about cost and effectiveness. The County routinely meets with service providers to ensure cost leveraging, project accomplishments are on target and to evaluate the need for new programming. These topics are also discussed at various community meetings/forums in the County. The discussion is ongoing with community partners and service providers in the County. This open dialogue allows for: agency

collaboration, better use of limited resources to meet identified needs, greater efficiency, and more equitable distribution of resources, thereby reducing the number of duplicative services.

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	X
Rental Assistance	X	X	X
Utilities Assistance	X	X	X
Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement			
Mobile Clinics			
Other Street Outreach Services	X	X	X
Supportive Services			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X	X	X
Child Care	X	X	X
Education	X	X	X
Employment and Employment Training	X	X	X
Healthcare	X	X	X
HIV/AIDS	X	X	X
Life Skills	X	X	X
Mental Health Counseling	X	X	X
Transportation	X	X	X
Other			

Table 52 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

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

Lake County continues to have broad availability of many social services to support the needs of its low income population. Only a few of these organizations target the homeless or those with HIV/AIDS with specifically tailored programs, but most accept all individuals who meet their eligibility criteria for income, etc. Some, like Crossroads Health (formerly Beacon Health), charge for services based on a sliding scale which helps accommodate the needs of low income households. Within the community gaps in services that affect the homeless population do exist:

Medical services for those who are without health insurance and who are not eligible for Medicaid

Dental services for adults through the Free Clinic are limited to extractions; there is a 2 – 3 month wait for an appointment since the dental clinic is only offered twice each month.

Substance abuse treatment, while resources have increased over the past few years, has limited beds targeted for the county's homeless. With nearly one-third of our homeless indicating that substance abuse was a major factor in their homelessness, more beds are needed.

Public transportation is limited and does not provide routes through many of the industrial areas of the county where most jobs are located. The local homeless shelter actively seeks donations of used bicycles to help provide at least some type of transportation to those shelter guests who are employed. Most large public transportation buses are equipped with bike racks so the homeless are able to ride the bus cross county and then use their bicycles to get to their jobs or appointments that are located off the main highway.

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

The strengths and gaps in the service delivery system for persons experiencing homeless are adequately described in the preceding paragraphs. For each of the other special needs populations the strengths and gaps differ and are addressed by a number of entities. Expanded coordination and planning among these entities will be encouraged throughout the period of this plan.

For the households facing issues related to alcohol and substance abuse and or mental illness the service delivery system and the sheer number of people in crisis served is considered to be a strong point as is the local prevention focused efforts. A gap remains in that waiting lists for some services (residential treatment) continue and competition for special needs housing subsidies remains fierce. However, progress has been made over the past few years. Lake-Geauga Recovery Centers, Inc. has expanded the number of residential treatment facilities in the County and region.

The Lake County Board of Developmental Disabilities provides a wide range of services for individuals with disabilities and works in conjunction with Deepwood Center Industries.

Additional research is needed to identify regional and local groups that focus on meeting the needs of persons with physical disabilities that may limit their mobility or ability to provide all self care. One possible regional partner is an agency located in neighboring Cuyahoga County within the City of Euclid called Services for Independent Living.

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

The Lake County Continuum of Care continues to focus on the needs, program development/delivery and root causes that contribute to the number of households facing homelessness. The jurisdiction plans to continue working on the gaps identified in the ten year plan “Home is in Sight” as well as expand its planning and coordination efforts to coincide with the Ohio Balance of State Continuum of Care (BOSCO) Region 5 efforts.

Efforts will continue within the jurisdiction to increase involvement and coordination of planning and service delivery with other entities that focus on the overall needs of the population and on the other identified special needs populations. Entities involved include but are not limited to: Lake ADAMHS Board, Lake County Council on Aging, Senior Citizen Advisory Panel , Deepwood Center , LAKETRAN, Services for Independent Living, and the Coalition for Housing and Supportive Services Inc.

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	AFH GOAL: STRENGTHEN FAIR HOUSING EDUCATION	2022	2026	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	Lake County City of Painesville	AFH FACTOR: PRIVATE DISCRIMINATION AFH FACTOR: SOURCE OF INCOME DISCRIMINATION AFH FACTOR: LACK OF LOCAL FAIR HOUSING LAWS	CDBG: \$0 HOME: \$0	Other: 1 Other

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
2	AFH GOAL: INCREASE LEVEL OF FAIR HOUSING KNOWLEDGE	2022	2026	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	Lake County City of Painesville	AFH FACTOR: COMMUNITY OPPOSITION AFH FACTOR: PRIVATE DISCRIMINATION AFH FACTOR: LOCATION AND TYPE OF HOUSING AFH FACTOR: LACK OF PRIVATE INVESTMENT IN SPECIFIC AFH FACTOR: LACK OF PUBLIC INVESTMENT IN SPECIFIC AFH FACTOR: ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SERVICES AFH FACTOR: LENDING DISCRIMINATION AFH FACTOR: TRANSPORTATION AVAILABILITY, TYPE, ETC AFH FACTOR: LACK OF REGIONAL COOPERATION AFH FACTOR: LAND USE AND ZONING LAWS AFH FACTOR: LOCATION OF EMPLOYERS AFH FACTOR: LOCATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL	CDBG: \$0 HOME: \$0	Other: 1 Other
	Consolidated Plan			LAKE COUNTY			177	

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
3	AFH GOAL: MONITOR LOCAL ZONING CODES	2022	2026	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	Lake County City of Painesville	AFH FACTOR: COMMUNITY OPPOSITION AFH FACTOR: LAND USE AND ZONING LAWS AFH FACTOR: LOCATION AND TYPE AFFORDABLE HOUSING AFH FACTOR: AVAIL. OF AFFORD. UNITS, ALL SIZES AFH FACTOR: LAWS AFFECTING HOUSING FOR DISABLED	CDBG: \$0 HOME: \$0	Other: 1 Other
4	AFH GOAL: PROVIDE GREATER ACCESS TO TRANSPORTATION	2022	2026	Non-Housing Community Development	Lake County City of Painesville	AFH FACTOR: TRANSPORTATION AVAILABILITY, TYPE, ETC AFH FACTOR: LACK OF REGIONAL COOPERATION	CDBG: \$0 HOME: \$0	Other: 1 Other

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
5	AFH GOAL: INCREASE AMOUNT OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING	2022	2026	Affordable Housing	Lake County City of Painesville	AFH FACTOR: LOCATION AND TYPE OF HOUSING AFH FACTOR: LACK OF PRIVATE INVESTMENT IN SPECIFIC AFH FACTOR: LOCATION OF PROFICIENT SCHOOLS AFH FACTOR: IMPEDIMENTS TO MOBILITY AFH FACTOR: SITE SELECTION POLICIES	CDBG: \$0 HOME: \$0	Other: 1 Other
6	AFH GOAL: EVALUATE THE PREVALENCE OF HATE CRIMES	2022	2026	Non-Housing Community Development	Lake County City of Painesville	AFH FACTOR: LACK OF REPORTING HATE CRIMES	CDBG: \$0 HOME: \$0	Other: 1 Other
7	AFH GOAL: PROVIDE INCREASED FAIR HOUSING INFO.	2022	2026	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	Lake County City of Painesville	AFH FACTOR: COMMUNITY OPPOSITION AFH FACTOR: ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SERVICES	CDBG: \$0 HOME: \$0	Other: 1 Other

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
8	SAFE AND DECENT HOUSING	2022	2026	Affordable Housing	Lake County City of Painesville	HOUSING REHABILITATION	CDBG: \$1,400,000 HOME: \$313,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 140 Household Housing Unit
9	SUITABLE LIVING ENVIRONMENT	2022	2026	Non-Housing Community Development	Lake County City of Painesville	PUBLIC FACILITIES IMPROVEMENTS	CDBG: \$1,994,000 HOME: \$0	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 10000 Persons Assisted Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 10 Households Assisted
10	SUPPORTIVE SERVICES	2022	2026	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	Lake County	SOCIAL SERVICES SUPPORT HOMELESS PERSONS ASSISTANCE	CDBG: \$800,000 HOME: \$0	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 20000 Persons Assisted
11	ASSIST HOMELESS AND SPECIAL NEEDS	2022	2026	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	Lake County City of Painesville	HOMELESS PERSONS ASSISTANCE	CDBG: \$0 HOME: \$2,809,703	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 600 Households Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
12	REGIONALLY COORDINATED EC. DEV. PLANNING STRATEGY	2022	2026	Non-Housing Community Development	Lake County City of Painesville	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES	CDBG: \$270,000	Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation: 6 Business Jobs created/retained: 7 Jobs Businesses assisted: 8 Businesses Assisted
13	INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS	2022	2026	Non-Housing Community Development	Lake County City of Painesville	INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS	CDBG: \$1,052,000 HOME: \$0	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 15000 Persons Assisted

Table 53 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	AFH GOAL: STRENGTHEN FAIR HOUSING EDUCATION
	Goal Description	<p>Annually contract for professional fair housing services related to education, outreach, and enforcement</p> <p>Annually train County and PHA staff in fair housing practices, including training staff on identifying discriminatory practices and also techniques to communicate with individuals with language and/or cultural barriers.</p> <p>Within 1 year, the County develop and implement an LEP plan</p> <p>Within 1 year review the current scoring criteria requirements of CDBG/HOME applications to evaluate and possibly make changes to improve effectiveness & responsiveness of the applicants' compliance regarding AFFH</p> <p>The County will obtain annual reporting of source of income discrimination through its contract for professional fair housing services: to include quantitative and qualitative data as available.</p>
2	Goal Name	AFH GOAL: INCREASE LEVEL OF FAIR HOUSING KNOWLEDGE
	Goal Description	<p>Within 1 year, create a page on Lake MHA's website for fair housing information, including information on reasonable accommodation and modification requests, as well as resources for how to report suspected discrimination.</p> <p>Annually review the HMDA data analyzed by fair housing agencies in the region and disseminate fair housing lending reports via email link to area lenders and public officials serving Lake County and the region.</p> <p>Annually will participate in one of the following: Lake Geauga Area Assn REALTORS NE Ohio Planning and Zoning Workshop, Lake County Chamber event, to distribute fair housing information.</p> <p>Establish contact and develop rapport with leadership of safety forces and school superintendents during year 1 & 2 to increase the knowledge and awareness of fair housing of these groups.</p> <p>Annually during fair housing month April distribute fair housing information related to disability and access and other contributing factors pertinent to the specific entities named in the goal by email.</p> <p>Make the entities named in this goal aware of local and regional fair housing trainings at least annually via email, social media, County/LMHA websites and other means.</p>

3	Goal Name	AFH GOAL: MONITOR LOCAL ZONING CODES
	Goal Description	<p>In year 1 Obtain from HUD or funded FHIP agency the complete application and reporting documentation related to Zoning Analysis of Lake County performed in 2012-15. Review report findings to identify communities that have zoning issues that may contribute to discriminatory practices or inhibit AFFH.</p> <p>In year 2 Explore and share grant opportunities provided through American Planning Association (APA) to develop best practices for those communities with identified AFFH issues</p> <p>Within 3 to 5 years propose to Board of Lake County Commissioners that they adopt a policy to deny CDBG/HOME funding to those communities whose zoning ordinances are identified as having regulations or definitions that contribute to discriminatory practices, and have not modified to remove those identified practices</p> <p>By year 2 and on an as needed basis in response to emerging issues share Olmstead information by email with all communities in Lake County.</p>
4	Goal Name	AFH GOAL: PROVIDE GREATER ACCESS TO TRANSPORTATION
	Goal Description	<p>Within 1 year, use and expand existing networks (Coalition for Housing & Support Services ...) to promote and support LakeTran's education and technology efforts</p> <p>Within 1 year use existing seats at the table to advocate for expanded service to reach underserved areas and time periods beyond Route 20 corridor and first shift work hours. Lake County elected officials are board members of the Northeast Ohio Area-wide Coordinating Agency (NOACA).</p> <p>Within 2 years, explore feasibility of partnership with alternative transportation providers i.e. Uber, to serve those persons/areas/times outside of LakeTran's existing system</p> <p>Maintain involvement with NOACA's planning processes and stay abreast of planning, funding and participation opportunities through periodic review of the NOACA Facebook page and through attendance or participation in public meetings.</p>

5	Goal Name	AFH GOAL: INCREASE AMOUNT OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING
	Goal Description	<p>Within 6 months, the Lake MHA will survey all current participating HCV landlords to examine the factors that influence their participation and solicit feedback for program improvement</p> <p>Within 1-2 years the Lake MHA will initiate targeted outreach to increase participation of private landlords, particularly those in higher opportunity neighborhoods</p> <p>By year 3 PHA will incorporate an evaluation process for HCV portability households to examine all factors related to mobility choice: site selection, length of stay, relocation reasons, and destination.</p> <p>By year 2, and as updates are available, provide demographic data coupled with fair housing information to the 8 local school districts to aid in the schools' planning process and to assist them in being inclusive and responsive to the community they serve.</p>
6	Goal Name	AFH GOAL: EVALUATE THE PREVALENCE OF HATE CRIMES
	Goal Description	<p>During year one establish contact and develop rapport with leadership of safety forces and school superintendents during year 1.</p> <p>The county will collect data on hate crimes through its contract for professional fair housing services and share with safety forces and school superintendents by year three.</p>
7	Goal Name	AFH GOAL: PROVIDE INCREASED FAIR HOUSING INFO.
	Goal Description	<p>Annually continue to support education and outreach efforts funded through the professional fair housing services contract: including quarterly newsletter, one education/outreach event with alternating focus on populations of the various protected classes, and the general public.</p> <p>Establish contact, develop rapport with financial institutions / lenders during year 1 & 2 to aid them in planning for and meeting CRA obligations by sharing identified fair housing community needs.</p> <p>By year three coordinate and host a "Bankers' Breakfast" to promote existing/new programs: IDA, low interest loans, down payment and financial literacy. In years 3-5 both County and MHA to refer consumer base.</p>

8	Goal Name	SAFE AND DECENT HOUSING
	Goal Description	Housing rehabilitation program will improve the housing conditions for income eligible residents living in Lake County (excluding City of Mentor and the Village of Waite Hill).
9	Goal Name	SUITABLE LIVING ENVIRONMENT
	Goal Description	Allocate CDBG resources to support public facility improvement activities that will assist with addressing the problem of aging and insufficient facilities in residential areas that have high concentrations of low-to moderate income households.
10	Goal Name	SUPPORTIVE SERVICES
	Goal Description	Provide assistance to nonprofit organizations that provide needed supportive services to low/mod income persons living in the community; including but not limited to job training, senior services, health care, and homeless prevention.
11	Goal Name	ASSIST HOMELESS AND SPECIAL NEEDS
	Goal Description	Coordinate efforts between public agencies and continuum of care agencies to address the issues of the Homeless and Special Needs Population; including services such as job training, counseling, and housing opportunities.
12	Goal Name	REGIONALLY COORDINATED EC. DEV. PLANNING STRATEGY
	Goal Description	Promote a regionally coordinated economic development planning strategy, which includes businesses, non-profits, officials from the County and its communities, officials from outside the County, and area residents that identifies way to create and maintain employment in lower to middle income sectors of the workforce.
13	Goal Name	INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS
	Goal Description	Target infrastructure improvements to low-to-moderate income residential areas, and make ADA improvements to infrastructure throughout the jurisdiction.

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)

On an annual basis

< 30% AMI - Extremely low income - 20

< 80% AMI - Low income - 200

Moderate income - ____

SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement – 91.215(c)

Need to Increase the Number of Accessible Units (if Required by a Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement)

No Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement known to be in place.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

Tenant meetings are held periodically. Tenant were provided with opportunity to answer the ConPlan Survey. Residents and other members of the public may sign up for and receive newsletter updates.

Website provides considerable amount of information Lake Metropolitan Housing Authority (lakehousing.org)

Property maintenance is underway and additional funds are being sought to provide HVAC at family complex Woodlawn.

Is the public housing agency designated as troubled under 24 CFR part 902?

No

Plan to remove the ‘troubled’ designation

N/A

SP-55 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.215(h)

Barriers to Affordable Housing

Public policies have an impact on affordable housing and residential investment.

The jurisdiction recognizes that a variety of factors create barriers to the creation and preservation of affordable housing, especially housing that is affordable for households at the income levels applicable to CDBG/HOME beneficiaries.

The possible factors are indicated in the bullets below. The jurisdiction, as a county government in Ohio, has powers limited by state law. Other limitations are in place as a result of authority at the federal (tax code) or local (city/village/township) level. The jurisdiction will use available influence to define and encourage the adoption of policy that furthers the items noted within the AFH goals noted in the Five Year Consolidated Plan. The broad approach seeks to involve all aspects of the community from employment and business to education, transportation and housing.

- Land use controls - Refer to Zoning below.
- Tax policies affecting land - Factors affecting taxation of land include its value, assessed value and its use (Residential, Commercial, Agricultural, Industrial, exempt) and the rates set by state law or approved by a vote of those impacted (levy)
- Zoning ordinances - AFH goal # 3 outlines the resources available for review and actions to be taken by the jurisdiction. Counties in Ohio have only advisory capacity to townships in matters relating to zoning and land use planning. At a city or village level, unless a contractual agreement is in place there is not even that level of influence. The response provided by PCD to inquiries relating to the appropriateness of placement of group homes for persons with developmental disabilities in residential areas has included references to HUD's FHEO website (especially links relating to Olmstead) and the referral of the inquiry to Fair Housing Resource Center, Inc.
- Building codes - A county building department monitors and inspects construction as it proceeds for townships or municipalities within the county. Their level of authority to inspect residential, commercial or industrial projects varies from community to community. Building codes in place are those adopted at state and federal levels.
- Fees and charges - The jurisdiction has waived some fees/charges in past program administration tasks (Recorder fee for liens and releases); however fees support the provision of professional staff services.
- Growth limitations - The jurisdiction must balance the needs/wants of present residents that seek to preserve the assets and natural resources of their community.

Two maps are attached to this section. The Housing Types map shows the types of housing in this jurisdiction. The majority of housing is single family homes. Multi-family homes appear mostly in central Lake County (Painesville City, Painesville Township), north eastern Lake County (Madison Township), and western Lake County with the exception of Concord and Waite Hill Village (not part of the urban

county). The Year Built map shows when housing was construction in the jurisdiction. Much of the single family housing is 1950's - 1960's bungalows. Older housing (before 1900 - 1939) is concentrated in certain areas of the county including Fairport Harbor Village, Painesville City, Madison Village, and City of Willoughby. These older homes are largely in need of repairs and rehabilitation. Newer housing (1980 - 2020) is concentrated in the townships, outside of the low mod areas of the county. Much of the newer housing constrction, both sigle family and multi-family, is considered unaffordable in part due to the bullet point issues above.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

NOTE - Unable to enter into the field above.

Education, outreach, collaboration, planning and inclusion are some of the means the jurisdiction will use to remove barriers and thus promote affordable and sustainable housing.

The jurisdiction recognizes that a variety of factors create barriers to the creation and preservation of affordable housing, especially housing that is affordable for households at the income levels applicable to CDBG/HOME beneficiaries. This prompt asks the jurisdiction to identify its planned actions to remove or lessen the effect of those public policies that act as barriers

The possible factors suggested by the prompt and this jurisdiction's response are indicated in the bullets below. The jurisdiction, as a county government in Ohio, has powers limited by state law. Other limitations are in place as a result of authority at the federal (tax code) or local (city/village/township) level. The jurisdiction will use available influence to define and encourage the adoption of policy that furthers the items noted within the AFH goals noted in the Five Year Consolidated Plan and the FY2107 Annual Action Plan. The broad approach seeks to involve all aspects of the community from employment and business to education, transportation and housing.

- Land use controls - Refer to Zoning below.
- Tax policies affecting land - Factors affecting taxation of land include its value, assessed value and its use (Residential, Commercial, Agricultural, Industrial, exempt) and the rates set by state law or approved by a vote of those impacted (levy)
- Zoning ordinances - AFH goal # 3 outlines the resources available for review and actions to be taken by the jurisdiction. Counties in Ohio have only advisory capacity to townships in matters relating to zoning and land use planning. At a city or village level, unless a contractual agreement is in place there is not even that level of influence. The response provided by PCD to inquiries relating to the appropriateness of placement of group homes for persons with developmental disabilities in residential areas has included references to HUD's FHEO website (especially links relating to Olmstead) and the referral of the inquiry to Fair Housing Resource Center, Inc.
- Building codes - A county building department monitors and inspects construction as it proceeds for townships or municipalities within the county. Their level of authority to inspect residential, commercial or industrial projects varies from community to community. Buidling codes in place are those adopted at

state and federal levels.

- Fees and charges - The jurisdiction has waived some fees/charges in past program administration tasks (Recorder fee for liens and releases); however fees support the provision of professional staff services.
- Growth limitations - The jurisdiction must balance the needs/wants of present residents that seek to preserve the assets and natural resources of their community.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

Outreach largely performed through the Extended Housing, Inc.'s PATH team. Additional coordination involves other ADAMH providers. Coordinated intake process is coming closer to the model desired by the state OH BOSCOB.

In addition to the CODE BLUE mission outreach there are a number of other groups providing goods and services outside of the planned and funded homeless network. Those resources are valued. One, SubZero Mission is building a structure to house their fleet of buses that are used to provide warming supplies to those in need locally and from Buffalo to Columbus.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The HOME ARP funding will provide a platform and incentive for the various groups to come together to plan and meet emerging needs of 2022 and beyond.

Project Hope for the Homeless has 50 beds that include a womens dorm, mens dorm and a couple of family units. They also have a senior house. An aftercare program helps link persons ready to leave the shelter with other housing opportunities.

Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again.

The HOME ARP funding will provide a platform and incentive for the various groups to come together to plan and meet emerging needs of 2022 and beyond.

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

The HOME ARP funding will provide a platform and incentive for the various groups to come together to plan and meet emerging needs of 2022 and beyond.

SP-65 Lead based paint Hazards – 91.215(i)

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

As part of Lake County's Housing Rehabilitation Program, all work is performed in compliance with Federal Regulations pertaining to lead based paint. The County's program engages only contractors which are in compliance with EPA regulations and Ohio Department of Health regulations for renovations of residential property. The program policy was revised to limit the types of rehabilitation activity to mostly exclude repairs that may disturb paint.

How are the actions listed above related to the extent of lead poisoning and hazards?

Work performed on residential property built prior to 1978 which does not exceed \$5,000 is completed by EPA Certified firms with employees which have received the proper RRP training. A lead-based paint risk assessment is performed for all construction projects on residential property built prior to 1978 which exceeds \$5,000. Lead-based paint hazards are incorporated into the project. Lead based paint clearance testing is performed at the completion of the lead work.

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

The County has incorporated into the written policies and procedures manual for Housing Rehabilitation a procedure indicating when lead safe practices are to be enforced, when risk assessments are required and the incorporation of lead hazard reduction into the project if required.

SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy – 91.215(j)

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

The County and local housing agencies have formed a Coalition for Housing and Support Services of Lake County. The Coalition brings the County, the Housing Authority and Non-profit Agencies together at least once a month to discuss housing issues, services, solutions and coordination in efforts to assist county residents with affordable housing and other housing needs. Job training is provided through some of our partners. The Coalition strives to utilize funding resources as efficiently as possible and to not duplicate services but instead to coordinate efforts to provide the best services possible with the funding sources available.

Lake County will actively seek additional funding sources to assist existing organizations and social services agencies that continue to expand their programs aimed at reducing the number of households with incomes below the poverty line. During the coming year, the County's resources will be targeted to assist extremely low and moderate income households to gain access to decent affordable housing, clean, safe neighborhoods, and employment opportunities.

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

More specifically, the County is taking an aggressive approach to economic development loans to local companies. The surveys indicate the need for capital which directly relates to increased job opportunities for County residents. Funding is also planned for an employment services for the mentally disabled and educational opportunity for income eligible residents. Our goal is to provide the necessary skills for unemployed individuals to gain meaningful employment.

Eliminate Substandard Housing - Housing improvements that will benefit extremely low income households living in substandard housing. These improvements reduce the monthly housing costs and extend the useful life of affordable housing. Programs include the County Housing Rehabilitation Program, Hearts and Hammers and Rebuilding Together Lake County.

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

AFH Monitoring: The AFH goals are tied to specific metrics, milestones, timelines and measures in the AFH. The AFH goals have been incorporated into the Con Plan. The staff of the Lake Co. Planning and Community Development office is responsible for implementing AFH goals, and will develop a master calendar to ensure that each milestone is met. The AFH metrics will be assigned to specific staff, who will receive oversight from the Department Director. At the end of each program year, outcomes resulting from the AFH goals will be reported to HUD in the CAPER.

Con Plan Monitoring: Under the programs funded directly by HUD to Lake County (CDBG and HOME), the County works closely with subrecipients, whether nonprofit agencies or governmental entities to ensure compliance. CDBG and HOME Program performance expectations are established through the use of training resources, technical assistance and monitoring. Restrictive covenants and or mortgage/liens are used to secure HOME Program affordability periods. These documents are filed with the Lake County Recorder's Office. A public service activity must be a new or expanded service. The grantee will demonstrate that there has been a quantifiable increase in service than was delivered in the 12 months prior to the grantees latest action plan. The County will ensure that CDBG funds are not allocated for the same service in two consecutive Action Plans. The County conducts on-site monitoring of subrecipients, including units of local government and public service agencies. Lake County Planning & Community Development has developed standards and procedures for ensuring recipients of CDBG and HOME funds are in compliance with HUD regulations and that the funds are disbursed in a timely manner. Environmental Review/Assessment: The environmental reviews/assessments are performed for each project. After the scope is identified, the level of environmental review is determined, the review is conducted, and the evaluation process and results are recorded. Tiered environmental reviews are used for programs that are repetitive activities in scattered locations. Minority Outreach: The County will continue to actively encourage participation by minority and women-owned businesses among subrecipients who may be procuring goods and services and ensure subrecipient contract opportunities are incorporated into bid solicitations, requests for proposals, and subrecipient contracts. Limited contractor inquiries have resulted from advertisements, and future sessions will be planned to determine what type of training or assistance may be needed to increase participation. The County provides information to subrecipients during the annual mandatory meeting, and with the subrecipient/county contract. Performance Measures: The County's Strategic Plan includes goals, resources and measurable objectives. The organization of our strategy within the plan is in keeping with these five objectives: Housing, Infrastructure, Provision of support services to income eligible residents, Service coordination and linkages to Continuum of Care/Homeless agencies/populations, and Economic Development. Each project addresses a priority need, fulfills a strategic plan goal, and provides a goal outcome. Statutory goals for each activity include: Creating suitable living environments; Providing

decent housing; or Creating economic opportunities. Once the goal is selected, a program outcome is identified. One of the following outcomes will be selected for each activity: Availability/Accessibility; Affordability; or Sustainability. A Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) will be prepared to determine whether the specific objectives were met.

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

Lake County anticipates to receive annual allocation of CDBG in the amount of \$1,375,761, Program income \$72,000, and prior year resources \$450,000. Program income is expected to come from loan repayments and housing rehab lien repayments. Also expected is annual allocation of HOME Program in the amount of \$493,713, Program income and \$137,690. The following types of activities will be funded with CDBG funds: acquisition, rehabilitation, admin and planning, economic development, housing, public improvements, public services, and other eligible activities. The following types of activities will be funded with HOME Program funds: acquisition/rehabilitation, TBRA, CHDO Operations, and other eligible activities. *Substantial Amendment will add \$800,000 of prior year resources to the FY22 "Expected Amount Available." The original amount of "Prior Year Resources" was listed as \$450,000, plus \$800,000 under the Substantial Amendment, will make the total amount of "Prior Year Resources" \$1,250,000.

Anticipated Resources

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

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	1,375,761.00	72,000.00	1,250,000.00	2,697,761.00	5,503,044.00	CDBG funds will be used for the following: acquisition; rehabilitation; admin and planning; economic development; housing; public improvements; public services; and other eligible activities.
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	493,713.00	137,690.00	0.00	631,403.00	2,491,300.00	HOME funds will be used for the following: acquisition/rehabilitation; TBRA; CHDO Operations; and other eligible activities.

Table 54 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

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

Through the application process implemented by the jurisdiction, eligible entities such as non-profits and local governments (Cities, Villages, Townships) submit applications for CDBG and HOME funds. The County requires each applicant to indicate a match amount. For CDBG funds, although match amounts are not required, the County awards points based on the match amount, which encourages applicants to provide the highest match possible for the eligible activity. For HOME, match amounts are documented through the application process and activity implementation. All match amounts are reported in the HUD IDIS system.

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

No publicly owned land or property will be used to address the needs identified in the plan.

Discussion

This jurisdiction will utilize CDBG and HOME funds for a variety of eligible activities to fulfill the intent of the programs: CDBG - supporting community development activities to build stronger and more resilient communities, develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment, and by expanding economic opportunities, principally for low- and moderate-income persons. HOME Program - implementing local housing strategies designed to increase homeownership and affordable housing opportunities for low- and very low-income Americans.

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	AFH GOAL: STRENGTHEN FAIR HOUSING EDUCATION	2022	2026	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	Lake County	AFH FACTOR: PRIVATE DISCRIMINATION AFH FACTOR: SOURCE OF INCOME DISCRIMINATION AFH FACTOR: LACK OF LOCAL FAIR HOUSING LAWS	CDBG: \$.00 HOME: \$.00	Other: 0 Other

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
2	AFH GOAL: INCREASE LEVEL OF FAIR HOUSING KNOWLEDGE	2022	2026	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	Lake County	AFH FACTOR: COMMUNITY OPPOSITION AFH FACTOR: PRIVATE DISCRIMINATION AFH FACTOR: LACK OF PRIVATE INVESTMENT IN SPECIFIC AFH FACTOR: LENDING DISCRIMINATION AFH FACTOR: ADMISSION & OCCUPANCY, PUBLIC HOUSING AFH FACTOR: SOURCE OF INCOME DISCRIMINATION AFH FACTOR: LAWS AFFECTING HOUSING FOR DISABLED AFH FACTOR: LACK OF LOCAL FAIR HOUSING LAWS	CDBG: \$.00 HOME: \$.00	Other: 0 Other

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
3	AFH GOAL: MONITOR LOCAL ZONING CODES	2022	2026	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	Lake County	AFH FACTOR: COMMUNITY OPPOSITION AFH FACTOR: LAND USE AND ZONING LAWS AFH FACTOR: LOCATION AND TYPE AFFORDABLE HOUSING AFH FACTOR: AVAIL. OF AFFORD. UNITS, ALL SIZES AFH FACTOR: LAWS AFFECTING HOUSING FOR DISABLED	CDBG: \$.00 HOME: \$.00	Other: 0 Other
4	AFH GOAL: PROVIDE GREATER ACCESS TO TRANSPORTATION	2022	2026	Non-Housing Community Development	Lake County	AFH FACTOR: TRANSPORTATION AVAILABILITY, TYPE, ETC AFH FACTOR: LACK OF REGIONAL COOPERATION	CDBG: \$.00 HOME: \$.00	Other: 0 Other

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
5	AFH GOAL: INCREASE AMOUNT OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING	2022	2026	Affordable Housing	Lake County	AFH FACTOR: LACK OF PRIVATE INVESTMENT IN SPECIFIC AFH FACTOR: LOCATION OF PROFICIENT SCHOOLS AFH FACTOR: LOCATION AND TYPE AFFORDABLE HOUSING AFH FACTOR: IMPEDIMENTS TO MOBILITY AFH FACTOR: SITE SELECTION POLICIES	CDBG: \$.00 HOME: \$.00	Other: 0 Other
6	AFH GOAL: EVALUATE THE PREVALENCE OF HATE CRIMES	2022	2026	Non-Housing Community Development	Lake County	AFH FACTOR: LACK OF REPORTING HATE CRIMES	CDBG: \$.00 HOME: \$.00	Other: 0 Other
7	AFH GOAL: PROVIDE INCREASED FAIR HOUSING INFO.	2022	2026	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	Lake County	AFH FACTOR: COMMUNITY OPPOSITION AFH FACTOR: ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SERVICES	CDBG: \$.00 HOME: \$.00	Other: 0 Other

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
8	SAFE AND DECENT HOUSING	2022	2026	Affordable Housing	Lake County City of Painesville	HOUSING REHABILITATION	CDBG: \$430,009.00 HOME: \$185,000.00	Rental units constructed: 1 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Added: 1 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 32 Household Housing Unit Other: 2 Other
9	SUITABLE LIVING ENVIRONMENT	2022	2026	Non-Housing Community Development	Lake County City of Painesville	PUBLIC FACILITIES IMPROVEMENTS	CDBG: \$700,400.00 HOME: \$.00	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 7984 Persons Assisted Other: 1 Other
10	SUPPORTIVE SERVICES	2022	2026	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	Lake County	SOCIAL SERVICES SUPPORT	CDBG: \$185,200.00 HOME: \$.00	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1679 Persons Assisted
11	ASSIST HOMELESS AND SPECIAL NEEDS	2022	2026	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	Lake County	AFH FACTOR: LOCATION AND TYPE OF HOUSING AFH FACTOR: AVAIL. OF AFFORD. UNITS, ALL SIZES HOMELESS PERSONS ASSISTANCE	CDBG: \$.00 HOME: \$350,000.00	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 162 Households Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
12	REGIONALLY COORDINATED EC. DEV. PLANNING STRATEGY	2022	2026	Non-Housing Community Development	Lake County City of Painesville	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES	CDBG: \$55,000.00 HOME: \$.00	Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation: 2 Business
13	INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS	2022	2026	Non-Housing Community Development	Lake County City of Painesville	AFH FACTOR: LACK OF PUBLIC INVESTMENT IN SPECIFIC INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS	CDBG: \$1,052,000.00	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 4885 Persons Assisted

Table 55 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	AFH GOAL: STRENGTHEN FAIR HOUSING EDUCATION
	Goal Description	Obtain reporting of source of income discrimination, including quantitative and qualitative data as available.
2	Goal Name	AFH GOAL: INCREASE LEVEL OF FAIR HOUSING KNOWLEDGE
	Goal Description	Increase level of Fair Housing Knowledge; provide outreach and education through contracted services and through Lake County website and social media; continue to incorporate fair housing requirements within application documents.
3	Goal Name	AFH GOAL: MONITOR LOCAL ZONING CODES
	Goal Description	Jurisdiction staff to visit planning and zoning offices of each community to provide information on zoning relating to fair housing and specifically group homes. Staff will contact local fair housing agency to request information and guidance on presentations. As lead of North East Ohio Planning & Zoning Conference, staff will continue to incorporate fair housing into conference presentation.

4	Goal Name	AFH GOAL: PROVIDE GREATER ACCESS TO TRANSPORTATION
	Goal Description	Staff will continue to monitor transportation needs and opportunities through relationships with non-profit agencies and Laketrans.
5	Goal Name	AFH GOAL: INCREASE AMOUNT OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING
	Goal Description	Jurisdiction staff will reach out to school districts to offer data and expertise on Census information including demographic data and mapping. Staff will contact local fair housing agency to request available resources to include in the correspondence.
6	Goal Name	AFH GOAL: EVALUATE THE PREVALENCE OF HATE CRIMES
	Goal Description	CRIMES
7	Goal Name	AFH GOAL: PROVIDE INCREASED FAIR HOUSING INFO.
	Goal Description	INFO
8	Goal Name	SAFE AND DECENT HOUSING
	Goal Description	HOUSING
9	Goal Name	SUITABLE LIVING ENVIRONMENT
	Goal Description	Sustainable Living Environment
10	Goal Name	SUPPORTIVE SERVICES
	Goal Description	Supportive Services.

11	Goal Name	ASSIST HOMELESS AND SPECIAL NEEDS
	Goal Description	Assist Homeless and Special Needs.
12	Goal Name	REGIONALLY COORDINATED EC. DEV. PLANNING STRATEGY
	Goal Description	Regionally Coordinated Economic Development Planning Strategy.
13	Goal Name	INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS
	Goal Description	Infrastructure Improvements.

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

Projects are selected annually on a competitive basis. Each CDBG project meets a national objective as established by HUD. Projects are given priority based on the needs outlined in the Consolidated Plan, established in part through the Citizen Participation process and by the analysis of data provided by HUD. Each HOME project fulfills the HOME mission of creating or preserving affordable housing for low income households. *Projects were altered under the Substantial Amendment to add six (6) total activities and \$800,000 in resources, specifically under the public improvements and public facilities categories.

Projects

#	Project Name
1	PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS
2	PUBLIC FACILITIES
3	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
4	HOUSING PROGRAMS
5	PUBLIC SERVICES
6	CDBG PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION
7	TENANT BASED RENTAL ASSISTANCE
8	HOME BUYER PROJECT
9	CHDO PROJECT NEW CONSTRUCTION RENTAL
10	CHDO OPERATING
11	HOME ADMINISTRATION

Table 56 – Project Information

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

Allocation priorities are guided by the consideration of priority needs that were identified during the creation of the Consolidated Plan and AFH. One obstacle to addressing underserved needs is the amount of annual funds received by the jurisdiction does not meet the needs; each year the jurisdiction receives more in requests than has funding to distribute.

AP-38 Project Summary
Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS
	Target Area	Lake County City of Painesville
	Goals Supported	INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS
	Needs Addressed	AFH FACTOR: LACK OF PUBLIC INVESTMENT IN SPECIFIC INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS
	Funding	CDBG: \$1,052,000.00
	Description	Improvements to infrastructure within low-income block group areas. *The Substantial Amendment adds 3 activities (listed below). The original amount of resources listed is \$446,000 plus Substantial Amendment amount of \$606,000 totals \$1,052,000 for this Public Improvements project category. 1,990 persons have been added as estimated beneficiaries under this Substantial Amendment for the Public Improvements project category.
	Target Date	9/30/2023
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	2,895 persons will benefit from proposed activities. Proposed activities are located in low/mod income areas.
	Location Description	Fairport Harbor Village, Painesville City, Wickliffe City, and Willoughby City.

	Planned Activities	Fairport Harbor Village, Streetscape Enhancement (\$245,000) 570.201(c) / 03K and 570.208(a)(1)(i) Tract 2040 Block Group 2 54.72% (435 persons) ; Painesville City, ADA Accessible Streetscape Improvements (\$60,000) 570.201(c) / 03K and 570.208(a)(1)(i) Tract 2045 Block Group 1 75.68% (840 persons) ; Wickliffe City, Ashmere Street Improvements (\$75,000) 570.201(c) / 3K and 570.208(a)(1)(i) Tract 2009 Block Group 2 52.07% (845 persons) ; Willoughby City, Hayes Avenue and College Street Improvements (\$66,000) 570.201(c) / 03K and 570.208(a)(1)(i) Tract 2017 Block Group 1 49.68% (775 persons) ; *Substantial Amendment Activities: Fairport Harbor Village, Storm and Sanitary Improvements at Chestnut Street (\$161,500) 570.201(c) / 03K and 570.208(a)(1)(i) Tract 2040 Block Group 2 54.72% (435 persons) ; Eastlake City, Street Improvements at 332nd Street off Vine St. (\$114,100), 570.201(c) / 03K and 570.208(a)(1)(i) Tract 2021 Block Group 2 54.51% (635 persons) ; Infrastructure Improvements in principally low to moderate income areas (\$330,400), 570.201(c) / 03K and 570.208(a)(1)(i) (920 persons) - activities under consideration are improvements in LMA's in City of Painesville, Madison Township, City of Wickliffe, City of Willoughby, Painesville Township, City of Eastlake, Fairport Harbor Village, City of Willoughby Hills, and Mentor On The Lake City.
2	Project Name	PUBLIC FACILITIES
Target Area	Lake County City of Painesville	
Goals Supported	SUITABLE LIVING ENVIRONMENT	
Needs Addressed	AFH FACTOR: LACK OF PUBLIC INVESTMENT IN SPECIFIC AFH FACTOR: IMPEDIMENTS TO MOBILITY PUBLIC FACILITIES IMPROVEMENTS	
Funding	CDBG: \$700,400.00	
Description	Improvements to public facilities to increase ADA accessibility, to improve resources available to persons who reside within low/mod block group areas, and to promote historic preservation of buildings. *This Substantial Amendment adds three (3) activities to under the "Public Facilities" project category. The original amount of resources under this project is \$506,400 plus \$194,000 of Substantial Amendment resources, totaling \$700,400. This Substantial Amendment ads 1,327 persons as estimated beneficiaries under this project category.	
Target Date	9/30/2023	

<p>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</p>	<p>7,577 persons will benefit from proposed activities. Some activities are allocated in low/mod areas, others are improving ADA access to public facilities and are benefiting persons with disabilities.</p>
<p>Location Description</p>	<p>Extended Housing/City of Painesville; Fair Housing Resource Center/City of Painesville; Fine Arts Association/City of Willoughby; LC Council On Aging/City of Mentor; LC Buildings & Grounds/City of Painesville; Lake-Geauga Recovery Centers/Painesville; North Perry Village; Painesville Community Gardens/City of Painesville; The Lakeland Foundation/Kirtland City; Zion Lutheran Church Community Center/Fairport Harbor Village.</p>
<p>Planned Activities</p>	<p>Extended Housing, ADA Bathroom Improvements (\$56,000) 570.201(c) / 03P and 570.208(a)(2)(D)(ii) (1,021 people); Fair Housing Resource Center, IT Infrastructure Improvements (\$24,000) 570.201(f) Interim assistance Matrix Code 06 and 570.208(a)(1)(i) Tract 2043.02 Block Group 2 66.82% (1,430 persons); Fine Arts Association, ADA Elevator Improvement (\$79,000) 570.201(c) / 03E and 570.208(a)(2)(D)(ii) (214 persons); Lake County Council On Aging, ADA Doors 570.201(c) / 03A and 570.208(a)(2)(D)(ii) (2,500 persons); Lake County Buildings and Grounds, Building Improvements (\$64,700) 570.201(c) / 03Z and 570.208(a)(1)(i) Tract 2045 Block Group 1 75.68% (840 persons)Caley Home 570.202(a) (2); Lake Geauga Recovery Centers, Generator Installation (\$23,000) 570.201(c) / 03C and 570.208(a)(2)(B) (300 persons); North Perry Village, ADA Ramp and Stairs Replacement (\$51,000) 570.201(c) / 03E and 570.208(a)(2)(D)(ii) (327 persons); Painesville Community Gardens, Garden Fencing and Shed (\$27,000) 570.201(c) / 03E and 570.208(a)(1)(i) Tract 2042 Block Group 1 54.89% (505 persons); The Lakeland Foundation, Historic Preservation Improvements at Moorland Mansion (\$95,000) 570.202(d) / 16B and 570.208(b)(2) (1 unit); Zion Lutheran Church, ADA Bathrooms (70,000) 570.201(c) / 03E and 570.208(a)(2)(D)(ii) (440 people); <i>*The Substantial Amendment adds three activities under the "Public Facilities" project category:</i> Extended Housing, Council On Aging Corridor ADA Improvements (\$21,000), 570.201(c)/03P and 570.208(a)(2)(D)(ii) (70 persons); Madison Village, ADA Improvements at Parks (\$73,000), 570.201(c)/03F and 570.208(a)(2)(D)(ii) (337 persons); Building Rehabilitation to eliminate specific conditions of blight on a spot basis, 570.201(c)/03E and 570.208(b)(2) (1 unit) - activities under consideration are units located in Leroy Township, Fairport Harbor Village, and other local units of government located in the Urban County.</p>

3	Project Name	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
	Target Area	Lake County
	Goals Supported	REGIONALLY COORDINATED EC. DEV. PLANNING STRATEGY
	Needs Addressed	AFH FACTOR: LACK OF PRIVATE INVESTMENT IN SPECIFIC AFH FACTOR: LACK OF PUBLIC INVESTMENT IN SPECIFIC ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES
	Funding	CDBG: \$55,000.00
	Description	Economic development activities include storefront improvements.
	Target Date	9/30/2023
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	2 businesses will benefit from economic development activities.
	Location Description	City of Eastlake.
Planned Activities	City of Eastlake, Storefront Improvement Program (\$55,000) <i>570.203(a)(3)/14E and 570.208(b)(1)/SBA (2 businesses)</i>	
4	Project Name	HOUSING PROGRAMS
	Target Area	Lake County City of Painesville
	Goals Supported	AFH GOAL: INCREASE LEVEL OF FAIR HOUSING KNOWLEDGE AFH GOAL: INCREASE AMOUNT OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING SAFE AND DECENT HOUSING
	Needs Addressed	AFH FACTOR: LOCATION AND TYPE OF HOUSING AFH FACTOR: LACK OF PUBLIC INVESTMENT IN SPECIFIC AFH FACTOR: LOCATION AND TYPE AFFORDABLE HOUSING AFH FACTOR: AVAIL. OF AFFORD. UNITS, ALL SIZES AFH FACTOR: IMPEDIMENTS TO MOBILITY HOUSING REHABILITATION
	Funding	CDBG: \$430,009.00
	Description	Assisting income qualified households with home repairs.
	Target Date	9/30/2023

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	32 households that are income qualified will benefit from proposed activities.
	Location Description	County-wide.
	Planned Activities	Lake Geauga Habitat for Humanity, Lake Acquisition (\$8,900) 570.201(a) / 01 and 570.208(a)(3) (2 units) ; Western reserve Community Development, LC Housing Rehabilitation Programs (\$224,109 + \$72,000 anticipated PI = \$269,109) 570.202(a)(1) / 14A and 570.208(a)(3) LMH (20 households) ; City of Painesville, Roofing and Siding Program (\$75,000) 570.202(a)(1) / 14A and 570.208(a)(3) LMH (7 households) ; Wickliffe City Single Family Residential Repair Program (\$50,000) 570.202(a)(1) / 14A and 570.208(a)(3) LMH (5 households)
5	Project Name	PUBLIC SERVICES
	Target Area	Lake County
	Goals Supported	SUPPORTIVE SERVICES
	Needs Addressed	SOCIAL SERVICES SUPPORT
	Funding	CDBG: \$185,200.00
	Description	Providing assistance to various non-profits that provide supportive services to LMI persons county-wide.
	Target Date	9/30/2023
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	1,679 persons will benefit from proposed activities.
	Location Description	Services will be available county-wide.

	Planned Activities	<p>Ecumenical Shelter Network, Families Moving Forward Program (\$12,600) 570.201(e)/03T 570.208(a)(2)(i)(C)/LMC (110 persons); Lifeline, Volunteer Income Tax Assistance Program and 211 System for Homeless Services (\$32,000) 570.201(e)/05Z 570.208(a)(2)(D)/LMC (350 persons VITA and 50 persons 211); Royal Family Kids Camp #271, Youth Camp (\$5,000) 570.201(e)/05N 570.208(a)(2)(A)/LMC (32 persons); Birthright Lake, Diaper Pantry Program (\$55,000) 570.201(e)/05L 570.208(a)(2)(C)/LMC (850 persons); Forbes House, Shelter Program Staffing (\$16,700 + \$35,300 = \$52,000) 570.201(e)/05G 570.208(a)(2)(A)/LMC (160 persons); One Step At A Time Lake County, (\$5,000) 570.201(e)/03T 570.208(a)(2)(i)(C)/LMC (2 persons) Fair Housing Resource Center, HSLT Program (\$5,000) 570.201(e)/05U 570.208(a)(2)(D)/LMC (100 households); Womensafe Inc, Lake County Aftercare Program (\$18,600) 570.201(e)/05G 570.208(a)(2)(A)/LMC (25 persons)</p>
6	Project Name	CDBG PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION
	Target Area	<p>Lake County City of Painesville</p>
	Goals Supported	<p>AFH GOAL: STRENGTHEN FAIR HOUSING EDUCATION AFH GOAL: INCREASE LEVEL OF FAIR HOUSING KNOWLEDGE AFH GOAL: MONITOR LOCAL ZONING CODES AFH GOAL: PROVIDE GREATER ACCESS TO TRANSPORTATION AFH GOAL: INCREASE AMOUNT OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING AFH GOAL: EVALUATE THE PREVALENCE OF HATE CRIMES AFH GOAL: PROVIDE INCREASED FAIR HOUSING INFO. SAFE AND DECENT HOUSING SUITABLE LIVING ENVIRONMENT SUPPORTIVE SERVICES ASSIST HOMELESS AND SPECIAL NEEDS REGIONALLY COORDINATED EC. DEV. PLANNING STRATEGY INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS</p>

<p>Needs Addressed</p>	<p>AFH FACTOR: COMMUNITY OPPOSITION AFH FACTOR: PRIVATE DISCRIMINATION AFH FACTOR: LOCATION AND TYPE OF HOUSING AFH FACTOR: LACK OF PRIVATE INVESTMENT IN SPECIFIC AFH FACTOR: LACK OF PUBLIC INVESTMENT IN SPECIFIC AFH FACTOR: ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SERVICES AFH FACTOR: LENDING DISCRIMINATION AFH FACTOR: TRANSPORTATION AVAILABILITY, TYPE, ETC AFH FACTOR: LACK OF REGIONAL COOPERATION AFH FACTOR: LAND USE AND ZONING LAWS AFH FACTOR: LOCATION OF EMPLOYERS AFH FACTOR: LOCATION OF ENVI. HEALTH HAZARDS AFH FACTOR: LOCATION OF PROFICIENT SCHOOLS AFH FACTOR: LOCATION AND TYPE AFFORDABLE HOUSING AFH FACTOR: AVAIL. OF AFFORD. UNITS, ALL SIZES AFH FACTOR: DISPLACEMENT OF RESIDENTS, ECONOMIC AFH FACTOR: ADMISSION & OCCUPANCY, PUBLIC HOUSING AFH FACTOR: SOURCE OF INCOME DISCRIMINATION AFH FACTOR: IMPEDIMENTS TO MOBILITY AFH FACTOR: SITE SELECTION POLICIES AFH FACTOR: LAWS AFFECTING HOUSING FOR DISABLED AFH FACTOR: LACK OF REPORTING HATE CRIMES AFH FACTOR: LACK OF LOCAL FAIR HOUSING LAWS HOUSING REHABILITATION INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS SOCIAL SERVICES SUPPORT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES HOMELESS PERSONS ASSISTANCE PUBLIC FACILITIES IMPROVEMENTS</p>
<p>Funding</p>	<p>CDBG: \$275,152.00</p>
<p>Description</p>	<p>Administrative costs related to the planning and execution of community development activities, including implementing goals associated with fair housing.</p>
<p>Target Date</p>	<p>9/30/2023</p>
<p>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</p>	

	Location Description	CDBG funds may benefit all communities in Lake County with the exception of City of Mentor and Waitte Hill Village (which are outside of the urban county jurisdiction).
	Planned Activities	Program Administration <i>matrix code 21A; and Fair Housing Activities (subject to admin cap) matrix code 21(D)</i>
7	Project Name	TENANT BASED RENTAL ASSISTANCE
	Target Area	Lake County
	Goals Supported	AFH GOAL: INCREASE AMOUNT OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING SAFE AND DECENT HOUSING ASSIST HOMELESS AND SPECIAL NEEDS
	Needs Addressed	HOMELESS PERSONS ASSISTANCE
	Funding	HOME: \$350,000.00
	Description	
	Target Date	9/30/2023
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Provision of partial security deposits and 1st months rent, security deposits through Lifeline, Inc. and subsidy programs through Lifekine, Inc. Extended Housing, Inc. and Fair Housing Resource Center, Inc.
8	Project Name	HOME BUYER PROJECT
	Target Area	Lake County
	Goals Supported	AFH GOAL: INCREASE AMOUNT OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING SAFE AND DECENT HOUSING ASSIST HOMELESS AND SPECIAL NEEDS
	Needs Addressed	AFH FACTOR: LOCATION AND TYPE OF HOUSING AFH FACTOR: LOCATION AND TYPE AFFORDABLE HOUSING AFH FACTOR: LAWS AFFECTING HOUSING FOR DISABLED
	Funding	HOME: \$110,000.00
	Description	
	Target Date	9/30/2023

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Habitat to construct new single family home. Subsidy secured with restriction recorded.
9	Project Name	CHDO PROJECT NEW CONSTRUCTION RENTAL
	Target Area	Lake County
	Goals Supported	AFH GOAL: INCREASE AMOUNT OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING SAFE AND DECENT HOUSING ASSIST HOMELESS AND SPECIAL NEEDS
	Needs Addressed	AFH FACTOR: LOCATION AND TYPE OF HOUSING AFH FACTOR: LOCATION AND TYPE AFFORDABLE HOUSING AFH FACTOR: LAWS AFFECTING HOUSING FOR DISABLED
	Funding	HOME: \$75,000.00
	Description	
	Target Date	9/30/2023
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Extended Housing, new units constructed for persons with developmental disabilities.
10	Project Name	CHDO OPERATING
	Target Area	Lake County
	Goals Supported	AFH GOAL: STRENGTHEN FAIR HOUSING EDUCATION SAFE AND DECENT HOUSING
	Needs Addressed	AFH FACTOR: LOCATION AND TYPE OF HOUSING AFH FACTOR: LOCATION AND TYPE AFFORDABLE HOUSING AFH FACTOR: LAWS AFFECTING HOUSING FOR DISABLED HOMELESS PERSONS ASSISTANCE

	Funding	HOME: \$24,685.00
	Description	
	Target Date	9/30/2023
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Extended Housing, CHDO status eligible.
11	Project Name	HOME ADMINISTRATION
	Target Area	Lake County
	Goals Supported	AFH GOAL: STRENGTHEN FAIR HOUSING EDUCATION AFH GOAL: INCREASE LEVEL OF FAIR HOUSING KNOWLEDGE
	Needs Addressed	AFH FACTOR: LACK OF REGIONAL COOPERATION AFH FACTOR: LAND USE AND ZONING LAWS HOUSING REHABILITATION HOMELESS PERSONS ASSISTANCE
	Funding	HOME: \$63,140.00
	Description	Administration of HOME Program.
	Target Date	9/30/2023
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	HOME Program Administration.

AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)

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

Investments will be made county-wide and assistance will be directed to the target area of Painesville City as established in the Consolidated Plan.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
Lake County	11
City of Painesville	89

Table 57 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

CDBG – Painesville City was designated as a target area in the Consolidated Plan 2022 - 26. The city has several characteristics that prompt attention and investment, as described in Section SP-10 of the Consolidated Plan.

Discussion

During FY22 CDBG funds will be utilized in Painesville City for improvements totalling \$170,900, which is 12% of the annual CDBG allocation.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	20
Non-Homeless	176
Special-Needs	20
Total	216

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

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	162
The Production of New Units	22
Rehab of Existing Units	32
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	216

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

Affordable housing will be supported by CDBG funds in coordination with this jurisdiction's ARP funds with the following projects: County-wide Rehab Program (20 units/CDBG), Wickliffe program (5 units), Painesville program (7 units).

Affordable housing will be supported by HOME funds with the following projects that should result in assistance to the approximate number of households shown in parentheses. Tenant Based Rental Assistance Subsidy: Lifeline, Extended Housing, Fair Housing Resource Center, Forbes (37) Placement: Lifeline (125); Acquisition new construction rental: Extended Housing (20); Homebuyer Project: Lake Geauga Habitat for Humanity (2).

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

Lake County, the jurisdiction and the Lake MHA have a good working relationship. Representatives of Lake MHA are regular participants in the Coalition and Continuum of Care meetings. Financial limitations affect the ability to meet emerging and increased needs.

The Lake MHA - like other PHA's are following directives from HUD related to COVID-19 regarding closing, opening, income certification and inspections.

The design of the HCV program now allows for regular open application periods. The selection criteria used has varied from date of application received to a lottery. In the last few cycles the number of applicants far exceeded the number able to be accepted and processed for placement in a way to keep the application cycle flowing. During the most recent HCV application period, applications were accepted for a longer time frame and then a lottery was conducted to generate a working waiting list that is accessible on the website <http://www.lakehousing.org/> This most recent cycle in June 2021 was conducted primarily online. A portal to allow applicants to check on status and position has been activated.

For the Lake MHA Annual Plan the CEO sought and was provided with a certification of consistency with the Lake County Consolidated Plan FY22-26. With the implementation of RAD Lake MHA is now a “small” housing authority. That designation calls for different planning and reporting documents.

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

Over the years Lake MHA has sought and received assistance from County in the Environmental Review process particularly with their annual Capital grant.

The RAD conversion for three (Woodlawn Homes, Jackson Towers and Washington Square) of the complexes is complete and those units are now considered HUD multi-family rather than Public Housing. The impact of that RAD conversion on the level of assistance will be evaluated.

The last complex Park View Place has 25 units that are going through a different process in which current subsidized residents will receive tenant protection vouchers to move. Once those units are vacant they will become market rent with the other units in the complex.

Lake MHA participated with Lake County in the preparation and submission of the Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH). The acceptance letter was received in July of 2017 and implementation of the various tasks called for in the shared goals has been ongoing. Lake MHA sought no funding from CDBG or HOME this year. Numerous website updates have been made to better inform tenants and landlords. Employment opportunities resulting from Section 3 requirements are posted in local public housing locations.

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

There is a FSS program in place that allows the use of accumulated and matched funds to go to down payment as one eligible purchase upon graduation from the program. FSS is a feature of the HCV program rather than Public Housing.

As a part of the Assessment of Fair Housing process Lake MHA conducted three tenant meetings and worked to increase tenant participation in management. Lake MHA also used a survey instrument to gather the perceptions of public housing tenants and of landlords involved with the HCV program.

Lake MHA's FSS Coordinator administers programs and funds that provide training and assistance to HCV holders to help them progress to homeownership and other steps toward self-sufficiency. Meetings are held quarterly and county PCD staff attends when possible. Coordination occurs with Lake MHA through their membership and participation in the Coalition for Housing & Support Services of Lake County, Inc. and the Lake County Continuum of Care.

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

The local PHA, Lake Metropolitan Housing Authority PHA is not designated as troubled.

Discussion

AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities – 91.220(i)

Introduction

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

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

1. Project Hope will continue to receive support through the OH-BOSCOC and American Rescue Plan Act funds are being considered to provide additional support,
2. The CDBG award to Project Hope for the Families Moving Forward Program, to Lifeline for 211 services for the homeless population including intake services, to Forbes House and Womensafe for DV services, and to One Step at a Time Lake County for housing services for youth aging out of foster care.
3. Staff will continue involvement in the Continuum of Care providing data and support for collaboration and networking
4. Provide educational (landlord/tenant info/advocacy) and financial resources to persons leaving a shelter/street homelessness and securing permanent housing.
5. CODE BLUE is a severe winter weather protocol that involves members of the faith community. County staff plays a varied role. Last year during the pandemic the administrative offices formerly used by the Lake County Engineer were used as overnight shelter. That facility is still available and may be needed for the upcoming year. Salvation Army has and may continue to allow available space as day shelter during CODE BLUE days.
6. Engage other nonprofit organizations (SubZero Mission & Little Annie's Hope Train) that are providing services and goods to persons that are homeless. Homeless Outreach Workers through Extended Housing will continue their work that involves engaging those homeless persons that are on the street and linking them to health assessment and other support services as indicated.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The need for emergency shelter is mainly addressed by Project Hope, a shelter for males, females and families. In 2019, Project Hope also began a 3-unit transitional housing program for seniors ages 62 and older who find themselves homeless.

Forbes House is a domestic violence provider that has approximately 24 beds. Forbes House was awarded significant CDBG funds for renovations to a different facility location.

The need for rapid re-housing and to a limited extent transitional housing is addressed through the Ohio

BOSCOC's HCRP that is administered at the regional level with the local provider being Lifeline, Inc. The other source of "transitional" housing of a different design that allowed for a longer multi-month time frame to gain employment and housing stability that was offered through WRDC's New Directions programming has been discontinued with the sale of those properties.

Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again

Lake County, while a CDBG & HOME entitlement jurisdiction, does not control funding available through the Continuum of Care process at OH-BOSCOC. Some of those funds are dispersed through the regions. Lake is a part of Region 5. The lead entity for the HCRP grant is Coleman Professional Services. The HCRP funds Lifeline for rapid re-housing and transitional. Local contacts for the other homeless funding streams include: Project Hope (ESG), Extended Housing and the Lake ADAMHS Board (SPC & PSH). The county will continue to dedicate funding to support homeless needs and the efforts of the Continuum of Care. While many households leave homelessness and may be stable for a time chronic issues with high cost housing, funding and short duration of assistance, poor health, mental illness, addiction, employability, and lack of education combine to lead people back to street or sheltered homelessness.

Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions); or, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs

The eventual availability of the HOME ARP funds will impact homeless planning and the projects and activities to be undertaken. The allocations of ERAP1 and ERAP2 are also impactful.

HOME funds (TBRA – Placement and Subsidy) will continue to be used as a means to help people take that first step of securing a place of their own. State funds to address households that are both below 30% AMI and imminently homeless are made available but are quite limited. The extremely low income populations are also served by BOSCOC competitive funds under S+C and Transitional Housing and PATH Programs administered through the Lake County ADAMHS Board and their recipient Extended Housing Inc. HCRP funds from OH – BOSCOC will be used for rapid re-housing and transitional housing by Lifeline, Inc. as a partner of the lead agency of Homeless Region 5, Coleman Professional Services. Funds will assist a limited number of households.

Discussion

AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.220(j)

Introduction:

Education, collaboration and planning are some of the means used by the jurisdiction to promote affordable, sustainable housing.

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

Through the Assessment of Fair Housing, the jurisdiction, identified a number of educational and outreach actions to conduct during the five year Consolidated Plan cycle. Those tasks called out in the AFH will be carried out but as a county in Ohio, there is limited ability to impact the items noted in the prompt above. Counties in Ohio have only advisory capacity to townships in matters relating to zoning and land use planning. At a city or village level, unless a contractual agreement is in place there is not even that level of influence. A county building department monitors and inspects construction as it proceeds for townships or certain municipalities within the county that have designated that authority to the county level. The level of authority to inspect residential, commercial or industrial projects varies from community to community.

Incrementally through the Consolidated Plan five year cycle there will be increased screening in place to identify and discuss likely illegal discriminatory criteria within zoning texts. As a part of the Planning function of this office the Director of Lake PCD annually allocates 24 hours to each community in the county for help with their zoning texts and community planning upon their request. A function of this office includes providing information and updates regarding Census, housing trends, benefits of updated zoning text and other tools to aid in community planning. Several communities have expressed interest in having this office assist with updating their Community Plans. As staff time and interest allows presentations will be scheduled with the governing body to cover these topics.

The Homestead Exemption is in place in Lake County, Ohio. The Ohio Legislature has considered other tax policy proposals regarding collecting taxes based on a Low Income Housing Tax Credit apartment development's market rate rather than the actual subsidized rents collected. There are also local advocacy efforts regarding the impact of the increasing residential tax rate on the senior citizen residents.

The response provided by PCD to inquiries relating to the appropriateness of placement of group homes for persons with developmental disabilities in residential areas has included refer to HUD's FHEO website (especially links relating to Olmstead) and the referral of the inquiry to Fair Housing Resource Center, Inc.

Discussion:

Lake County continues to require a specific fair housing response as a part of the application process. With the acceptance of the Lake County AFH by HUD, the application process called for applicants to link the general and AFH goals in their planning and implementation of their activity. Board or governmental resolutions were also called for as was the reporting of a planned and a completed educational component. Over the course of the ConPlan cycle through the inclusion of this requirement the level of understanding of the connection between the PCD funds and Fair Housing has increased. Applicants of all types have made progress in this area. Of the required actions identified in the annual applications submitted, frequently selected actions include "a. Develop fair housing knowledge base at your agency/community... and c. Distribute fair housing information to the public ..." In FY 2022 CDBG funds will support the professional services administered by the Fair Housing Resource Center, Inc.

Lake County will continue to invest in housing rehabilitation programs to allow low-moderate income homeowners to continue to live in decent, safe and affordable housing. It is likely that this support for FY22 will continue through funding from the American Rescue Plan Act in addition to CDBG. The HOME Program's investment in tenant based rental assistance facilitates the choice and open movement of income eligible households throughout the communities of Lake County. The jurisdiction and the nonprofit agencies implementing TBRA have noted that the current housing market is exceedingly tight. Having sufficient landlords with affordable rental properties to participate in programs has long been a need. The jurisdiction is considering ways of providing incentives or other means to attract landlords to participate in programs that serve low income renters.

Activities involving acquisition, rehabilitation or new construction are planned for scattered sites through several communities.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

As past practices have proved successful in determining community needs, the County will continue to work with all governmental jurisdictions, social service organizations, local non-profits and the business community to examine obstacles and develop strategies to effectively address them. In addition to the development of our own plans, grant administration staff participates in the strategic planning process for local agencies, which allows this jurisdiction to both contribute local knowledge and gain information about community needs. In the past few years, staff has participated in studies developed by Lake MHA, Lifeline (the local Community Action Agency that manages CSBG funds), and the Lake County Development Authority.

In FY22, projects to include:

Services for homeless families and youth aging out of foster care (\$17,600)

Services for abused children (\$5,000)

Housing Search Services (LMC) (\$5,000)

Services for survivors of domestic violence (\$70,600)

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

The Lake County Housing Rehabilitation Program will support, and help preserve, affordable housing stock by providing housing rehabilitation assistance programs to income eligible residents utilizing CDBG program income cooperatively with ARP funds to provide deferred loans. Through the Housing Rehabilitation Program and Emergency Repair Program assistance is provided to low and moderate income homeowners to have structural improvements made to their homes that eliminate health and safety concerns and building code violations. Home repair programs administered by local communities are also funded in FY22: Wickliffe, and Painesville City.

HOME funds will be used to fund acquisition and new construction of a permanent supportive housing project for rental. The tenant based rental assistance helps keep units rented to benefit landlords and provides an entry point for low income renters combined with guidance and inspections to confirm adequacy of the units. Habitat projects include an acquisition/rehab/resale and an acquisition new construction resale.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

Lead-based paint hazard evaluation and reduction strategies will continue to be integrated into the County's housing rehabilitation programs in the next year. The County will also require contractors participating in the housing rehabilitation programs to become licensed. The County will utilize ODH and EPA licensed contractors to complete any necessary lead hazard reduction in homes rehabilitated through the housing rehabilitation programs.

The County has adopted the current HUD standards (Part 35 of CFR 24 and Section 570.608 of the CDBG regulations) for treatment of lead-based hazards in its housing assistance programs. These standards cover units that were built prior to 1978 and are or will be occupied by non-elderly households.

All housing units to be assisted by the County will be visually inspected for peeling and chipped paint surfaces. All interior and exterior painted surfaces will be inspected for defective paint. Defective paint surfaces will be assumed to be lead-based paint and will be encapsulated thoroughly or removed before repainting. All surfaces in units occupied by children under 6 years of age who have elevated blood lead levels must be tested with an XRF analyzer or other method such as sending paint chips to a laboratory for analysis.

All owners and occupants of housing units assisted by the County's rehabilitation programs will receive written notice of the hazards of lead-based paint.

Contractors will be required to take reasonable precautions to protect occupants during abatement of lead-based paint as described in Section 570.608.

The jurisdiction will review potential for application of Lead Based Paint NOFA and may apply for funds in partnership with other local or state entities.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

Lake County will actively seek additional funding sources to assist existing organizations and social services agencies that continue to expand their programs aimed at reducing the number of households with incomes below the poverty line. During the coming year, the County's resources will be targeted to assist extremely low and moderate income households to gain access to decent affordable housing, clean, safe neighborhoods, and employment opportunities.

Eliminate Substandard Housing - Housing improvements that will benefit extremely low income households living in substandard housing. These improvements reduce the monthly housing costs and extend the useful life of affordable housing – program offered through the County Housing Rehabilitation Program and locally-administered programs in Painesville and Wickliffe.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The structure of the Federal grants programs contains a myriad of partners. The County provides

assistance to communities and nonprofit agencies to undertake public infrastructure improvements, public facility renovations, and the expansion of needed community social services through the Community Development Block Grant/HOME Program.

In addition, there are several social service agencies and organizations in the County delivering services to the public. These services range from youth programs to recreation and education programs to referral services and homeless services. The funding for these efforts are from a variety of funding sources, including local, state and federal agencies, the United Way, private foundations, donations, and service based fees. The County provides up to 15% of its annual CDBG allocation to agencies such as the Project Hope, Fair Housing Resource Center, and Lifeline to provide social services which meet the needs of County residents.

It is imperative that the countless entities noted above work in concert with another when addressing community development and social service needs in Lake County. Reduced funding, along with an increased need, requires an administrative and funding structure which leverages the resources, provides effective, efficient deliverables and meets the National Objectives. The County Planning & Community Development office, Continuum of Care, Lake County Port Authority and Coalition for Housing and Support Services of Lake County, Inc. often facilitate, and serve as coordinators for various funding scenarios to avoid duplicated programming and identify community needs.

Regarding economic development, Lake County is fortunate to have professional economic development staffs in place in several communities including the Cities of Mentor, Painesville, and Willoughby. Two countywide development organizations also provide resources and technical assistance to local businesses. The Lake County Development Council addresses development issues facing the County. The Lake County Development Authority provides assistance in financing, and an Economic Development office at Lakeland Community College helps small companies package Small Business Administration (SBA) 504 loans. During FY22 CDBG funding will assist with commercial rehabilitation in Eastlake City.

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

During the next year, the County will continue to assist several nonprofit and for-profit organizations by leveraging other private, state and federal funds for housing, social service activities and economic development with CDBG and HOME funds. The County will continue to provide resources and technical assistance. The Program Manager of the Planning & Community Development Office will provide input and leadership to the following associations that enhance collaboration: The Coalition for Housing and Support Services of Lake County, Inc. and Lake County Continuum of Care.

Discussion:

Program Specific Requirements

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

Introduction:

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.

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(1)

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

1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed	72,000
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:	72,000

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
<TYPE=[text] REPORT_GUID=[A698417B4C924AE0218B42865313DACF] DELETE_TABLE_IF_EMPTY=[YES]>	
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.	90.70%

HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(2)

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

Not applicable

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

Recapture policy approved by HUD in place for homebuyer programs with significant investment of \$50,000 or more only after completion of 15 year period. Recapture policy in place for homebuyer programs in place with lesser levels of investment allow for dismissal after shorter period of investment.

3. A description of the guidelines for resale or recapture that ensures the affordability of units acquired with HOME funds? See 24 CFR 92.254(a)(4) are as follows:

Recapture policy approved by HUD in place for homebuyer programs with significant investment of \$50,000 or more only after completion of 15 year period. Recapture policy in place for homebuyer programs in place with lesser levels of investment allow for dismissal after shorter period of investment.

4. Plans for using HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing that is rehabilitated with HOME funds along with a description of the refinancing guidelines required that will be used under 24 CFR 92.206(b), are as follows:

Not applicable

5. If applicable to a planned HOME TBRA activity, a description of the preference for persons with special needs or disabilities. (See 24 CFR 92.209(c)(2)(i) and CFR 91.220(l)(2)(vii)). *<TYPE=[text] REPORT_GUID=[A0BBB986408D8C25582AC4BE59FA99C5]>*
6. If applicable to a planned HOME TBRA activity, a description of how the preference for a specific category of individuals with disabilities (e.g. persons with HIV/AIDS or chronic mental illness) will narrow the gap in benefits and the preference is needed to narrow the gap in benefits and services received by such persons. (See 24 CFR 92.209(c)(2)(ii) and 91.220(l)(2)(vii)).
7. If applicable, a description of any preference or limitation for rental housing projects. (See 24 CFR 92.253(d)(3) and CFR 91.220(l)(2)(vii)). Note: Preferences cannot be administered in a manner that

limits the opportunities of persons on any basis prohibited by the laws listed under 24 CFR 5.105(a).

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>2021 Point in Time County</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>COHHIO - Coalition on Housing & Homelessness in Ohio</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>The Point in Time is held annually during the last week of January. The PIT is required by HUD.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>Compliance with HUD regulations. Assessing the needs and planning programs to meet those needs.</p>
	<p>Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.</p> <p>January 2021</p>
	<p>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.</p> <p>Homeless shelters that participate in the HMIS submit that data. Unsheltered persons are counted via statewide survey instruments developed & distributed by COHHIO.</p>
	<p>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</p> <p>The PIT was held through out the state of Ohio. The sample total population of Lake County Ohio is approximately 227,000. There is no report that separates out City of Mentor as a separate entitelement jurisdiction.</p>
	<p>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</p>