

Lake County, Ohio



Lake County, Ohio

Five-Year Consolidated Plan FY 2012-2016 AND FY12 One Year Action Plan

**Submitted to the U. S. Department of
Housing and Urban Development
*August 7, 2012***

2012-2016 CONSOLIDATED PLAN

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FY 12 ONE YEAR ACTION PLAN

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Executive Summary

ES-05 Executive Summary

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 goal of this 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 \$1.3 -- \$1.5M in Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) and \$350,000 in the Home Investment Partnership Program (HOME). Appropriation levels to these programs have been declining. Identifying and obtaining additional private and governmental funding sources at the local, state and national level are essential to meeting the varied housing and community economic development needs of the jurisdiction. Program regulations call for the principal beneficiaries to be low and moderate income persons.

This plan is important as the one document for the jurisdiction (Lake County) as it states in one document its plan, its goals and measurable objectives in pursuit of these goals at a local level. This is a time and an economic climate when the needs are abundant and the competition for resources is tight. Lake County residents and communities are faced with new challenges and this Consolidated Plan is an opportunity to find new ways to cooperatively meet some of those emerging needs.

The Consolidated Plan provides the opportunity for the jurisdiction or other entities to seek and coordinate funding from HUD or other federal, state, quasi-governmental, or private sources. Through the Certification of Consistency with the Consolidated Plan, historically executed by the President of the Board of Lake County Commissioners, additional program funding has been obtained and can be sought. This plan analyzes and reports not only on the value added of the CDBG and HOME programs, but of the benefit to the community achieved as a result of the myriad of other programs.

While the jurisdiction was in the latter phases of the development of its Consolidated Plan HUD released a new tool called the eConPlanning Suite in May 2012. Since use of this tool will be a future requirement and it offers significant technological improvements, the jurisdiction decided to implement it with this submission. This decision has resulted in substantive changes in content and format. The fact that the new format ensured that all statutory items would be addressed was a favorable consideration in this decision.

During this introductory phase of the new planning tool the jurisdiction proposed to HUD a blend of some of the features of the new planning tool but a paper rather than online submission since the due date for the jurisdiction's plan precedes the mandatory conversion date of November 15, 2012. As the new tool becomes fully functional the jurisdiction plans to convert to the online version to take advantage of its increased IDIS interactive reporting functionality. HUD management staff in Columbus agreed that this was an appropriate course.

The message to do more with less has echoed and resounded throughout the nation in all fields from education to government, to business for profit and non-profit alike. With reduced federal and state resources and reduced state and local tax revenues the words of today belt tightening, consolidation, regionalization, cooperation, collaboration are not just buzz words, they are the necessity, the new reality.

All jurisdictions would benefit from inclusion of other pertinent plans – especially the overall mission and strategic plan of HUD and the State of Ohio's Consolidated Plan. Reference to these will occur throughout.

Efforts have been made to include and reconcile data provided through the eConPlanning Suite, the CHAS tables provided through the multiple year aggregate of the American Community Survey, US Census 2010 and previous 1990 and 2000 CHAS tables. Data discrepancies exist that undoubtedly will be addressed over the course of the term of this plan. Some of these discrepancies are likely attributable to the varied sample sizes among the data sources resulting in wide variations in the margin of error.

While the CHAS data and Census data from 1990 and 2000 appear to be quite dated, the following factors contribute to its value: sampling ratio of one in six households resulted in lower margin of error, geographies are consistent, trends are noted over time with consistent comparisons, the availability of income data to the Census tract and block group level establishing the criteria for jurisdictional exemption threshold criteria allowing the determination of area wide benefit. Tables from 1990 CHAS and 2000 CHAS are included as Appendix A and Appendix B and information from this special tabulation is included within the text of several sections to demonstrate emerging needs or continued trends.

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

The 2012-2016 Consolidated Plan for Lake County identifies the strategic plan the County will utilize for the allocation of its federal, state and local funding resources to address identified community development and housing needs over the next five year period.

The County has identified five (5) primary funding objectives in its 2012-2016 Five Year Consolidated Plan, including:

OBJECTIVE #1: Offer Inclusive 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. Such

programs include: Owner-occupied housing rehabilitation program and accessibility adaptation program (MAP Mobility Accessibility Program) for those eligible residents with disabilities, thus enabling them to remain in their home. Provide for tenant based rental assistance as housing placement, crisis related short term and special needs related long term programs to increase access and stability to low income households. Explore and provide for mechanisms that allow for an increased supply of affordable rental units of all types.

Countywide, the percentage of households that are classified as low-to-moderate income is 35.1%. The County's housing stock is older, with 56.9% of the owner-occupied housing units constructed prior to 1959 and 71% built prior to 1979. Many of these older residential units have structural, mechanical and energy efficiency deficiencies which need to be corrected in order to ensure safe and decent housing.

Over the five year consolidated plan period Lake County anticipates assisting 200 households over the five year consolidated plan period with housing rehabilitation including modifications and an additional 1,500 households with tenant based rental assistance and other supportive services by sub-recipient agreement.

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.

Lake County anticipates funding both local government entities as well as social services agencies through a competitive process. The competitive process will evaluate the projects based on readiness to proceed, number of low and moderate income persons to be served, percent of low and moderate income persons within the project location or service area, leverage committed, past performance and delivery costs (ratio of actual federal dollars delivered directly to the beneficiaries of the project as opposed to the total grant request). The County anticipates twenty beneficiaries each utilizing an average \$60,000 annually. Over the five year period and funding cycles, the county anticipates an approximate \$1.25M expenditure on such activities. With diminished funding, the estimated number of activities and total expenditures will likely decrease.

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.

Lake County anticipates funding public services through a competitive process. The competitive process will evaluate the services and/or operating expenses requested on the following factors: readiness to proceed, number of low and moderate income persons that are anticipated to be served, percent of low

and moderate income persons within the project location or service area, leverage, past performance (in particular, regarding unspent funds from prior year programs), and delivery costs (ratio of actual CDBG dollars delivered directly to the beneficiaries of the project as opposed to the total grant request). The County anticipates services provided to 2,500 beneficiaries annually utilizing up to the 15% public services cap, at an annual average of approximately \$170,000 or a five year aggregate of \$850,000 over the Consolidated Plan period. If CDBG funding continues to decrease the number of beneficiaries may decrease as well, but subrecipient agencies will be encouraged to maintain service quality/quantity through collaboration and leveraging CDBG funds to attract other grants.

OBJECTIVE # 4: Coordinate efforts between Public Agencies and Continuum of Care Agencies to Address the Issues of the Homeless and Special Needs Population

The Continuum of Care agencies, in coordination with the County, set forth goals in the Continuum's *Home Is In Sight* document for addressing identified needs in the community to improve the homeless shelter and service system and to ultimately reduce the number of homeless families and individuals through outreach, prevention and supportive services, and the efficient coordination of grant opportunities.

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. As the HEARTH Amendment continues to be implemented, the County will participate in the local, regional, state and national implementation of the prescribed outcome metrics. The County anticipates being able to provide assistance to at least an equal number of beneficiaries. Due to the phased in approach and the competitive nature of these funds a precise number of beneficiaries and costs per beneficiary cannot be made at this time.

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.

Provide increased loans/grants through an Economic Development Loan Program to create and/or retain local jobs that target businesses with low income owners or in which 51% or more of their employees are in the LMI category. Participate in infrastructure investments that indirectly promote economic development including recreational areas, water and sewer and coastal development opportunities. Provide Assistance to Slum and Blighted areas as well as spot slum and blight to improve and promote economic and housing stability.

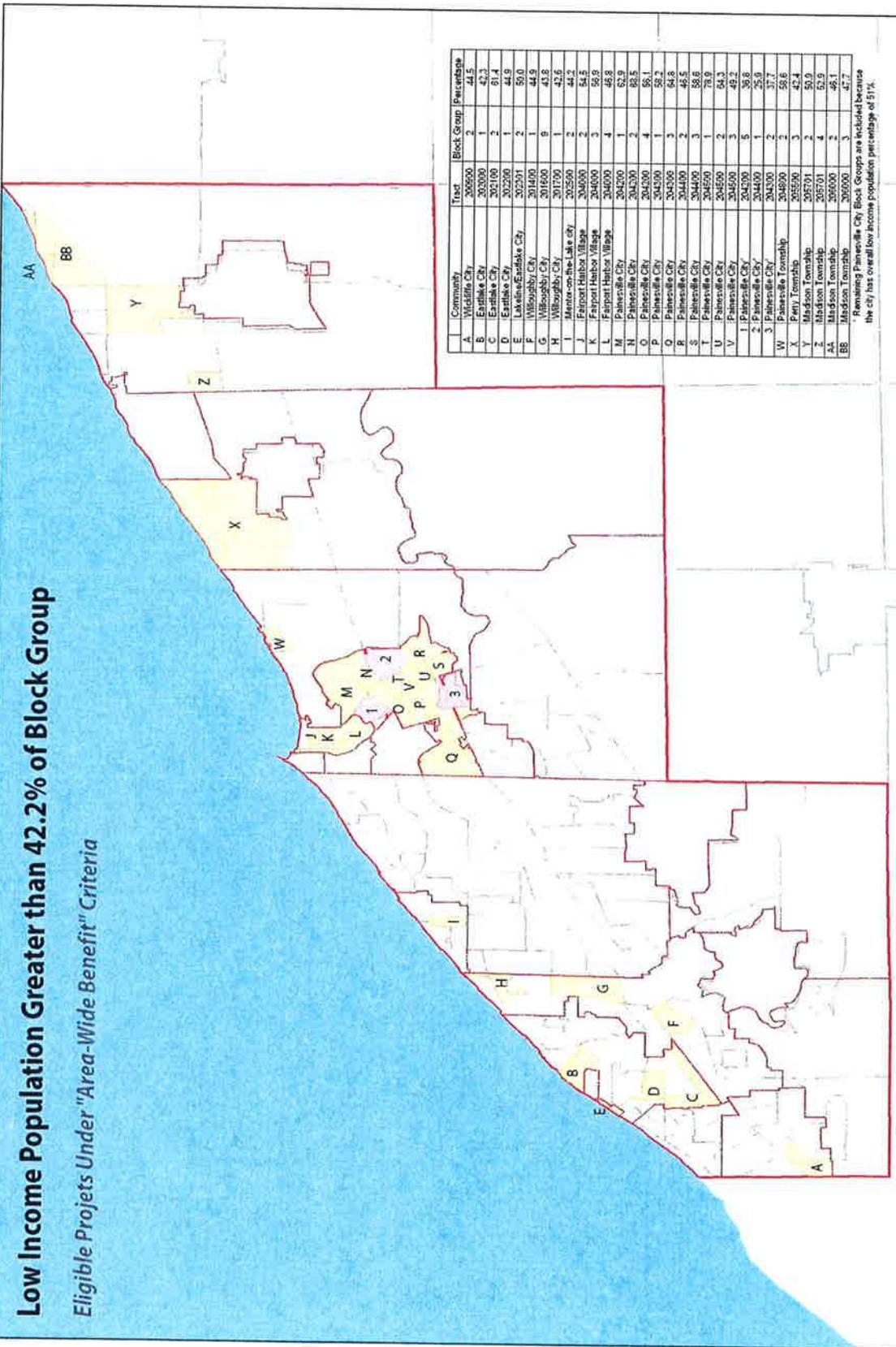
The County has partnered with the Lake County Port Authority and Small Business Association to set up an Economic Development Loan Fund to provide loans/grants to create and/or retain jobs. The County anticipates providing approximately 15 grants/loans through this program over the five year consolidated plan period.

The County will evaluate projects for economic development funding through a competitive process. The competitive process will evaluate the project based on readiness to proceed, number of low and moderate income persons to be served, percent of low and moderate income persons within the project location or service area, leverage committed, past performance and delivery costs (ratio of actual federal dollars delivered directly to the beneficiaries of the project as opposed to the total grant request). As the County continues to expand work in this activity type, a baseline of funds per activity and beneficiary will be established. The County desires to remain flexible so as to be responsive to the changing needs and possible expanded options as permitted by regulation. If CDBG funding continues to decrease, the number of grants and beneficiaries may decrease as well. Efforts will be made to encourage applicants to leverage funds granted by the County to attract other funding.

The following maps identify the service area of the consolidated Plan and those areas which are eligible for area wide benefit.

Low Income Population Greater than 42.2% of Block Group

Eligible Projects Under "Area-Wide Benefit" Criteria



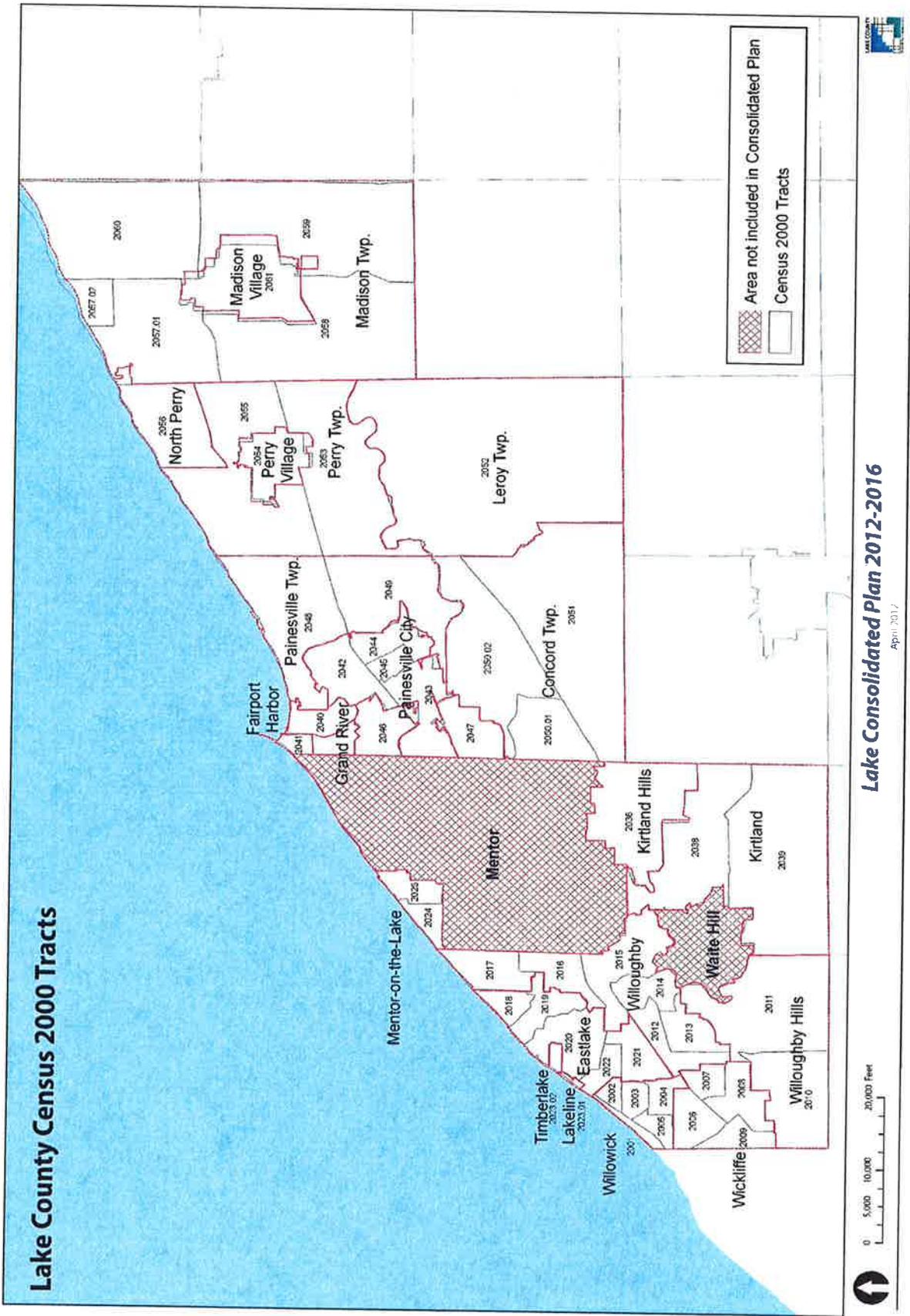
| Community | Tract | Block Group | Percentage |
|-----------|--------------------------|-------------|------------|
| A | Wadena City | 205900 | 44.5 |
| B | Wadena City | 205900 | 44.5 |
| C | Esthler City | 202200 | 51.4 |
| D | Esthler City | 202200 | 51.4 |
| E | Lakelse/Fordlake City | 202201 | 50.8 |
| F | Willoughby City | 201600 | 43.9 |
| G | Willoughby City | 201600 | 43.8 |
| H | Willoughby City | 201700 | 43.2 |
| I | Mentone-on-the-Lake city | 202500 | 44.2 |
| J | Fairport Harbor Village | 204000 | 54.5 |
| K | Fairport Harbor Village | 204000 | 54.5 |
| L | Fairport Harbor Village | 204000 | 54.5 |
| M | Palmerville City | 204200 | 62.9 |
| N | Palmerville City | 204200 | 62.9 |
| O | Palmerville City | 204300 | 68.1 |
| P | Palmerville City | 204300 | 68.1 |
| Q | Palmerville City | 204400 | 64.8 |
| R | Palmerville City | 204400 | 64.8 |
| S | Palmerville City | 204400 | 64.8 |
| T | Palmerville City | 204500 | 78.9 |
| U | Palmerville City | 204500 | 78.9 |
| V | Palmerville City | 204500 | 64.3 |
| W | Palmerville City | 204500 | 49.2 |
| X | Palmerville City | 204200 | 36.8 |
| Y | Palmerville City | 204300 | 25.9 |
| Z | Palmerville City | 204300 | 37.7 |
| AA | Palmerville Township | 204800 | 58.6 |
| BB | Palmerville Township | 205500 | 42.4 |
| CC | Madison Township | 205701 | 50.9 |
| DD | Madison Township | 205701 | 50.9 |
| EE | Madison Township | 205701 | 50.9 |
| FF | Madison Township | 205701 | 46.1 |
| GG | Madison Township | 205701 | 47.7 |

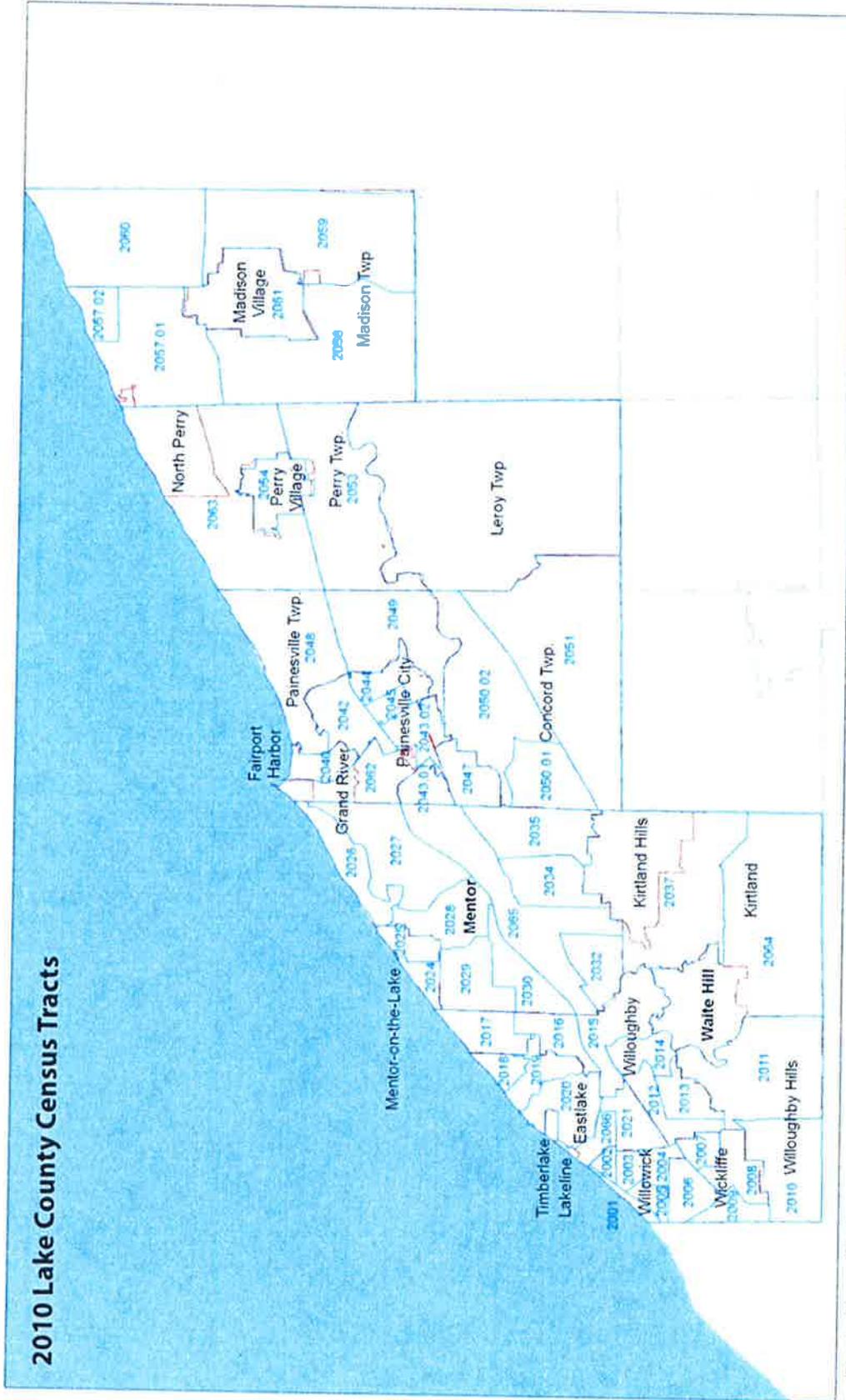
Remaining Palmerville City Block Groups are included because the city has overall low income population percentage of 51%.



Lake Consolidated Plan 2012-2015







Source: Census 2010
Excludes Mentor City and Waite Hill Village



July 3, 2012



3. Evaluation of past performance

Lake County experienced a significant staff transition between 2010-2011. During this time, the Federal grants program was transferred to the Lake County Planning Commission and new staff was assigned to various functions. The County took diligent action to properly train multiple staff members in the regulatory, programmatic and financial aspects of the grant programs. This included 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. Furthermore, in 2010, the County has secured the resources of a local consulting company to assist in grant activity.

Lake County has been subject to two CDBG monitoring visits since 2010 resulting in zero findings and minimal compliance issues. In 2010, officials reviewed the CDBG program and, in 2012, a monitoring of our HOME, CDBG-R and NSP program occurred.

We continue to meet our expenditure deadlines, timeliness test and project accomplishments on an annual basis. Programs or initiatives which produce nominal results to our target audience or programs that offer redundancy are often phased out to leverage the dollars to impact as many Lake County residents as possible.

The County 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.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The Lake County 2012-2016 Consolidated Plan process incorporated several different methodologies for gathering comments and input. This process is outlined below and includes three approaches that target different community populations. The County also engaged County personnel from various offices to identify needs and to collect insights on possible priorities that should be considered in the Consolidated Plan. Additionally, Lake County residents, local government entities and non-profit housing and service organizations were surveyed and contacted to gather a broad range of information to provide insights on possible priority needs.

The Consolidated Plan was built through a collaborative process that involved the following steps:

Strategy No. 1 – Survey Process:

1. The County designed a Residents Survey in both English and Spanish in order to obtain the needs of the community from the residents' perspective. The survey was conducted from August to November of 2011. The survey was made available in paper form at the Lake County Fair held in August, and electronically as well as in paper form at various locations using Survey Monkey throughout the County from September to November, 2011, including all of the public library locations in the County, the County's website, Jobs and Family Services and at Project Hope and Extended Housing.

2. A personalized letter was sent to each community eligible for funding under the County's Consolidated Plan process informing them of that process and that an e-mail blast containing a Government/Economic Development Survey would be sent to all government officials as well as Chambers of Commerce requesting their input. The e-mail blast was sent out with follow-up e-mail requests from September through November 2011. Additionally, the County contacted each governmental entity by telephone in April 2012 to request input on needs of their respective communities.
3. A Public Service Agency Survey was developed and sent out to each public service agency which has received CDBG or HOME funding as well as each agency that has membership in the Continuum of Care and Coalition for Housing.

All paper responses were entered into Survey Monkey and various reports were prepared to provide the County with information based on Residential Surveys; residence location, owner vs. renter, race, and other factors.

Details on the process and results of the surveys conducted are included in Appendix C, attached.

Strategy No. 2 – Stakeholder Involvement:

A citizen participation process involving public forums and meetings to develop community needs, share information, and make recommendations for funding was conducted. In conjunction with the County's Action Plan Kick-off Meeting held April 15, 2011, the County gave a brief description of the process for developing the Consolidated Plan and invited all public service agencies and government entities to provide input.

The County met with the Coalition for Housing on July 13, 2011 and the Continuum of Care on July 21, 2011 to discuss the Consolidated Plan process including the surveys that would be sent out and invited the participants to participate in the process beginning with the completion of the survey, reviewing the draft Consolidated Plan, and providing input. An update to the 2011 meeting was given at the 2012 meeting as well as encouraging participants to review the plan and provide recommendations and strategies relevant to the overall mission.

The Lake County Metropolitan Housing Authority was contacted for information and input into the Consolidated Plan.

The Lake County Planning Commission and Federal Grants office used a collaborative process that included existing organizations affiliated with housing, public housing, economic development, health services and social services. Efforts were made to understand and address needs and gather information from these groups. Several were also consulted for advice and/or statistical information.

The following organizations were considered as the key stakeholders in the Plan and contributed to the development of the Plan in some manner.

All government entities (excluding City of Mentor and Waite Hill) received a Government/Economic Development Survey and a phone call regarding their needs.

- Concord Township
- Eastlake
- Fairport Harbor Village
- Grand River Village
- Kirtland City
- Kirtland Hills Village
- Lakeline Village
- Leroy Township
- Madison Township
- Madison Village
- Mentor-on-the-Lake City
- North Perry Village
- Painesville City
- Painesville Township
- Perry Township
- Perry Village
- Timberlake Village
- Wickliffe
- Willowick
- Willoughby
- Willoughby Hills

Additional organizations surveyed for the Government/Economic Development Survey include the following:

- Madison Perry Area Chamber
- Western Lake County Area Chamber of Commerce
- Painesville Area Chamber
- Willoughby Area Chamber
- Lake County Port Authority
- Lake County Development Council
- Lake County Township Trustees Association
- Lake County Mayors and City Managers Association

COALITION FOR HOUSING MEMBERS received surveys and were consulted at their monthly meetings.

- Ashtabula County Community Action
- Catholic Charities Community Services of Lake County
- Crossroads of Lake County
- Extended Housing, Inc.
- Fair Housing Resource Center
- Forbes House
- Habitat for Humanity of Lake County
- Lake/Geauga Area Assoc. of Realtors
- Lake County ADAMHS Board
- Lake County Planning and Grants Office
- Lake/Geauga Recovery Centers
- Lakeland Community College Women's Center
- Lake Metropolitan Housing Authority
- Lifeline, Inc.
- Neighboring
- New Directions for Living
- Painesville ABLE
- Pathways
- Project Hope for the Homeless
- Salvation Army
- St. James Episcopal Church
- United Way of Lake County
- Western Reserve Community Development Corp.

CONTINUUM OF CARE MEMBERS received surveys and were consulted at their monthly meetings.

- Ashtabula County Community Action
- Catholic Charities Community Services of Lake County
- Crossroads of Lake County
- Ecumenical Shelter Network (Project Hope)
- Extended Housing, Inc.
- Fair Housing Resource Center
- Forbes House
- Lake County ADAMHS Board
- Lake County Free Clinic
- Lake County Jobs & Family Services
- Lake County Planning and Grants Office
- Lake Metropolitan Housing Authority
- Lifeline, Inc.
- Neighboring
- New Directions for Living
- Painesville ABLE
- Pathways
- Parole Authority
- Salvation Army
- St. James Episcopal Church
- United Way of Lake County
- Veterans Services
- Western Reserve Community Development Corp.

Strategy No. 3 – Public Hearing Process:

The Consolidated Plan process was introduced at the Public Hearing for the Action Plan held April 15, 2011.

A newspaper article regarding the start of the resident survey process and purpose for the survey was published in the News-Herald on September 12, 2011.

A public hearing on the Lake County Consolidated Plan was held on December 15, 2011 at the Lake County Commissioners Chambers to present the overall objectives for the Consolidated Plan. The hearing was conducted early in the planning process and was held subsequent to a Commissioners meeting in an open forum and was promoted as a process that invited opportunity to present information on the County's CDBG and HOME Programs and to gather information and comments from interested parties concerning the housing, community development and economic development needs of the community.

The Lake County Federal Grants Office gave an update of the Consolidated Plan process at the First Public Hearing for the FY 2012 Action Plan held April 20, 2012.

The Draft Consolidated Plan and Action Plan were posted on June 21, 2012 for a 30 day comment period.

A final public hearing was held July 19, 2012.

5. Summary of public comments

Lake County received two written comments regarding the plan. Both letters were in general support with a particular reference to the FY12 Action Plan. One letter indicated the need for additional funding for single family homeownership program as state and federal funds have been drastically reduced. The County also received four verbal comments at the July 19, 2012 public hearing. All four comments were positive. Two comments focused on the need for additional senior housing opportunities and single family homeownership.

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

N/A

7. Summary

Public comments received were favorable. The need for additional funding for senior housing opportunities and single family homeownership were expressed.

The Process

PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies

1. Agency/entity responsible for preparing/administering the Consolidated Plan

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 | Planning Commission and Federal Grants Office |
| Financial Oversight/IDIS | LAKE COUNTY | Lake county Finance Dept./Auditors Office |
| Legal Oversight | LAKE COUNTY | Lake County Prosecutor |

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The Lake County Planning Commission and Federal Grants Office, acting under the direction of the Lake County Commissioners, is the lead agency responsible for development and implementation of the Consolidated Plan and overseeing the programs and activities in the Plan. As noted above, a significant amount of time and resources were committed to ensure an open, participatory planning process.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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PR-10 Consultation

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

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. These agencies are noted on pages 9 and 10. The Coalition strives to utilize funding resources as efficiently as possible and not duplicate services to coordinate efforts to provide the best services possible with the funding sources available. The Coalition conducts an annual event known as "Report to the Community" and maintains a web presence at www.chsslc.org that contains past publications and links to membership.

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

The Continuum of Care Organization of Lake County meets monthly and additionally as needed to coordinate efforts to discuss ideas, resources and efforts to address and prevent homelessness. County staff serves as chairperson to the Continuum of Care. The County retains a consultant to serve in an administrative and coordination role. This consultant assists the continuum members in coordinating, evaluation of information, identifying needs, and solutions to assist the Continuum members in identifying and serving the needs of the homeless and persons at risk for homelessness throughout the County. Point in Time Counts are planned and coordinated by the Continuum of Care members.

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

A ten-year Strategic Plan has been developed to better address the needs of the homeless in Lake County. The plan identified six key components crucial to successfully impacting this issue. Gaps were identified in the current process based on these components and will be prioritized and addressed in the future.

Lake County, as a jurisdiction does not receive a direct allocation of ESG funds, rather it participates and benefits as a part of the Ohio Balance of State Continuum of Care (OH-BOSCOC). During the timeframe of the drafting of this plan the OH-BOSCOC has undertaken a regionalization process that has resulted in the formation of 18 regions covering 80 of Ohio's 88 counties. The other 8 counties and cities within them are direct entitlements for ESG funding.

During the regionalization process representatives of the state indicated that ESG project funding for existing shelter facilities / projects would continue so long as performance met outcome criteria established by the HEARTH Act.

Since this regionalization is still so new, the regional plan to and the application for funds to utilize ESG for other eligible activities is under development and due to the state in September 2012.

All indications from the federal and state level point to the prioritization of rapid re-housing and diversion activities over prevention. The income targeting upper limit for these activities is 30% of area median income. The jurisdiction and its non-profit subrecipient agencies have experience with these activities from the administration of HPRP. Further updates will be announced when available.

Better coordination of Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) will be an additional benefit of the regionalization process. Access to HMIS has been by individual agencies with no overarching review at the jurisdiction level.

2. Agencies, groups, organizations and others who participated in the process and consultations

| Agency/Group/Organization | Agency/Group/Organization Type | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? |
|---|--|--|
| Lake County Metropolitan Housing | Housing Authority | Needs |
| Coalition for Housing and Supportive Services of Lake County | Housing Organization | Needs |
| Continuum of Care of Lake County | Homeless Prevention Organization | Homeless Sections & Needs Section |
| Salvation Army | Non-profit | Homeless Section & Needs Section |
| Ecumenical Shelter Network of Lake County dba "Project Hope for the Homeless" | Homeless Shelter | Homeless Section & Needs Section |
| Lifeline, Inc. | Community Action Agency | Homeless Section & Needs Section |
| Extended Housing, Inc. | Housing for Mentally Ill | Homeless Section & Needs Section |
| Forbes House | Emergency Shelter – Domestic Violence | Homeless Section & Needs Section |
| Western Reserve Community Development Corporation | Non-profit – Community Development Corporation | Needs Section |
| Lake County Health Department | Health Department | Needs Section |
| Ohio Department of Health | Health Department | Needs Section |
| New Directions for Living | Transitional Housing & Self Sufficiency | Homeless Section & Needs Section |
| Lifeline | Non-profit – Housing Assistance | Homeless Section & Needs Section |
| Crossroads of Lake County | Non-profit | Homeless Section |
| Lake County Free Medical and Dental Clinic | Non-profit | Homeless Section & Needs Section |
| Coaches Corner | Non-profit | Homeless Section & Needs Section |
| YMCA of Lake County | Non-profit | Needs Section |
| Family Planning | Non-profit | Needs Section |
| Fair Housing Resource Center, Inc. | Non-profit Fair Housing Outreach and Advocacy Agency | Homeless Section & Needs Section |
| Lake County Jobs & Family Services | County Agency | Homeless Section & Needs Section |

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?

The County, in an effort to gather as much information from various sources as possible, utilized various strategies to encourage residents, housing providers, non-profit agencies (working with low to moderate income residents) and local government official involvement. An e-mail blast was sent to all agencies, groups, and organizations previously funded through the Federal Grants Office. A letter signed by the Commissioner was sent to local governments. A news article regarding the surveys and the process was published in the New-Herald. The White Paper was posted on the County's website.

Surveys were sent to all agencies requesting information including services provided, gaps in assistance, waiting lists, etc. Agencies as well as local government representatives were consulted at both public hearings (April 15, 2011 and April 20, 2012) and at membership meetings held in July of 2011, June of 2012 and July 12, 2012. Members of both the Coalition for Housing and the Continuum of Care were involved in the Consolidated Plan process. Additionally, the Lake County Public Housing Authority was consulted through phone conversations and e-mail regarding specific questions pertaining only to the Housing Authority.

Finally resident survey information flyers were posted at the training facility of the Lake County Jobs and Family Services (JFS), an important service provider to income eligible individuals in Lake County. This led to improved coordination by the addition of the JFS to the Lake County Coalition for Housing and Supportive Services.

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

There were no agencies omitted from this process.

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? |
|---|---|---|
| FY2010-2015 Strategic Plan (Draft) | United State Department of Housing & Urban Development http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/cfo/stratplan | Mission: Create strong, sustainable, inclusive communities and quality, affordable homes for all. Section 2: Strategic Goals http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/documents/huddoc?id=DOC_4440.pdf |
| Ohio Consolidated Plan FY12 (Draft 03.01.2012) | Ohio Department of Development – Office of Community Development http://www.development.ohio.gov/community/ohcp/documents/FY12DraftConPlan.pdf | |
| Lake County Comprehensive Plan (DRAFT) | Lake County Planning Commission | The draft plan includes essential elements of our social, economic and built environments. The document was reviewed and cross referenced to analyze similarities and potential program leverage opportunities. For example, economic development opportunities for local businesses and potential employees is relevant in both planning processes. Likewise, the demographic information in the plan provides a basis for future CDBG and HOME funding based upon the aging population. |
| Lake County Coastal Plan | Lake County Planning Commission/Lake County Coastal Plan Committee/Lake County Port Authority | Communities are realizing the social and economic benefits to properly maintaining and “developing” their lakefronts. The Coastal Plan identifies multiple eligible public improvement projects along the Lake Erie shoreline in income eligible areas. |
| Home Is In Sight | Continuum of Care | The ten year plan to address and prevent Homelessness provides a strategy to address gaps in services and improvement of different processes to assist in prevention. |
| Fair Housing Action Plan | Lake County | This plan prepared by Fair Housing Resource Center, Inc. describes the specific actions to be taken to support the elimination of the impediments noted in the Analysis of Impediments |
| Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice in Lake County, Ohio | Lake County | Analysis of Impediments completed by Fair Housing Resource Center identifies impediments to Fair Housing and discrimination issues within Lake County |

| | | |
|------------------------------------|--|--|
| Lake County OH Housing Analysis | Western Reserve Community Development Corporation | A Multi-family and Single-family Housing Analysis in Lake County, Ohio for Potential Housing Development Opportunities – June 1, 2012 |
|------------------------------------|--|--|

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

Describe the means of cooperation and coordination among the state and any units of general local government in the metropolitan area in the implementation of its Consolidated Plan (91.220(I))

Narrative

Letters were sent to local units of government explaining the process and inviting them to participate. The County attended a Lake County Mayor’s and Manager’s meeting to brief local officials on the process, the importance of the process and requested their participation. Surveys were then sent out to all of the local communities. As a follow-up to the surveys, each community was contacted by phone and asked to identify needs in their communities. The process was additionally identified at the April 15, 2011 Action Plan Kick-off meeting attended by many local representatives. An update of the process of a timeline for completion was discussed at the April 20, 2012 Action Plan Kick-off meeting.

The City of Mentor is not an eligible participant in the County’s Program and was therefore not included in this process.

PR-15 Citizen Participation

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

| Mode of Outreach | Target of Outreach | Summary of response/attendance | Summary of comments received | Summary of comments accepted and reasons | URL (if applicable) |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|---|--|---------------------|
| Resident Survey | Residents | 494 Responses | See Appendix A | N/A | N/A |
| Agency Survey | Social Service Agencies in the Community | 53 Responses | See Appendix B | N/A | N/A |
| Government /Economic Development | Government Entities / Chambers of Commerce / Business Community | 89 Responses | See Appendix C | N/A | N/A |
| News Article | General Public | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| E-mail | Government Entities/ Housing Providers/ Services Agencies | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Personalized Letter | Government Entities | 89 Responses | All comments were positive. | N/A | N/A |
| Local Government and Agency Meetings | Local Governments / Housing Providers and Social Services Agencies | 142 Total Responses All meetings were well attended. | All comments were positive. Individual discussion was positive. | N/A | N/A |
| Posted on the Lake County Website | General Public | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |

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 new eConPlanning Tool. Corrections have been made as needed and are shown in the italicized script.

Tables labeled with letters (A, B, C...etc) have been developed with other data sources as identified including: US Census, CHAS Tables 1990 & 2000, and databases from the Lake County Auditor and the Lake County Clerk of Courts.

Analysis of the data in the numbered and lettered tables resulted in identification of the most compelling needs. These needs are identified within each section and a summary of them appears below in this overview. Further analysis revealed additional noteworthy needs which are discussed at the end of each section.

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 are 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 it or be an eligible applicant for the 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.

Lake County continues to see an increase in population; however, that increase has been reduced to 1% in recent years. The median income of the population has decreased slightly.

The number of low to moderate income persons with the LCUC is 35.1% with 37.4% of the total occupied households being identified as low income. Households with one or more persons over 62 years of age comprise 42.6% of the total low income households. Small family households (households with two to four members) make up 28% of the total households which are 80% or below median income.

Cost burden is identified as a significant problem for both owners and renters in the County. The data shows that 16.3% of owners and 37.8% of renters have some cost burden and 8.3% of owners and 19.8% of renters are severely cost burden (spend more than 50% of their monthly income on housing expenses). The greatest number of cost burdened households across the board occurs in white renter

households. If the cost burden is evaluated relative to the number of owner and renter households by race, the group which experiences the greatest severe housing cost burden is the Hispanic renters. When moderate cost burden is evaluated, the Black renter has the highest cost burden.

As in the past, the majority of the housing in Lake County 67.9% is owner-occupied housing while rentals comprise 26.7%.

Lake County Metropolitan Housing Authority recognizes the need to have public housing available in areas outside of the City of Painesville and is taking steps to accomplish this. The housing authority has purchased an improved property in the City of Willoughby, which when renovated will provide 40 additional units of affordable housing. Lake County Metropolitan Housing currently has a waiting list of 731 families. The current waiting list for Housing Choice Vouchers is 795. The most immediate need for public housing residents is accessibility features.

When asked to identify those factors that most contributed to the 2012 Point-in-Time homeless households' situation, the following were the top five factors:

- 24.4% low wages, unable to support household
- 31.5% substance abuse
- 32.7% lack of affordable housing
- 38.1% lost job and unable to find work
- 38.6% severe mental illness

Although the Point-in-Time conducted identified 99 individuals as homeless, the County is able to evaluate a broader community need based on data from 2-1-1 calls where the caller requested referral to an emergency shelter. The data showed a dramatic increase in callers seeking emergency shelter at Project Hope for the Homeless. Data showed that Project Hope received 1,533 calls in 2007, 2,261 in 2009 and 3,408 calls received in 2011. This is a 120% increase over the five year period.

Affordable housing remains an obstacle for special needs households. There is a great demand for affordable, independent senior housing, yet there are vacancies in local independent/assisted living complexes due to cost of the facility. Persons with disabilities who need wheelchair accessible units have a limited pool of housing to choose from. Locating housing which is accessible and affordable is challenging.

Many seniors living in homes that need modifications to accommodate their physical disabilities or mobility limitations have low incomes and limited ability to make needed changes or to address needed home repairs or improvements.

Many persons with mental illness are able to live independently. Persons with mental health issues are able to access Section 8 vouchers but demand is high and the waiting list for a unit can be as long as three years.

Supportive services are needed to assist those families struggling with moderate cost burden and severe cost burden. Some of the supportive services identified in the assessment include meals for senior citizens, transportation for elderly and disabled persons, case management for individuals with alcohol

and substances abuse problems and HIV/AIDS, dental and medical treatment for individuals with special needs, and adult day care for persons with disabilities.

In addition to housing and supportive services, community development needs were identified to improve the quality of life. Public infrastructure improvements were identified by residents and government entities as a need, specifically aging streets, waterlines, storm water systems, sanitary sewer systems, etc. Public facilities improvements were also identified by both residents and government entities and include but are not limited to ADA improvements to public buildings, public park improvements, and community center enhancements.

Public Services encompass all the programs that link neighborhood residents and business to essential community services. The services, programs and opportunities (including medical, dental, counseling, job training, etc.) offered through local communities and non-profits provide critical assistance to Lake County residents.

Survey results clearly identified the desire for economic programs to promote business and create jobs. The County has developed basic components to be utilized in a comprehensive approach to economic development while adhering to the federal parameters of the funding sources being utilized.

NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment

Summary of Housing Needs

| Demographics | Based Year: | Most Recent Year: | % Change |
|---------------|-------------|-------------------|----------|
| | 2000 | 2009 | |
| Population | 176,787 | 182,460 | 3% |
| Households | 73,989 | 73,336 | -1% |
| Median Income | \$57,134 | \$54,896 | -4% |

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics Data

Source: ACS Data

Table 5 provides comparisons from the base year of 2000 to the most recent year of American Community Survey (CAS) data, which is 2009. The data indicates that the population of the Lake County Urban County (LCUC) jurisdiction has increased by 3% or 5,673 people while at the same time the number of households has decreased and the median income has decreased. There has not been a trend for larger households in the population in general so this will be discounted as a reason for this change. Instead, this trend of more people living in fewer homes is more likely a result of several factors which include adult children continuing to live at home, people doubling up with friends or family, people who are living in a hotel/motel, and increased populations in institutional settings. Many of these same trends are indicators for increased homelessness.

The data indicates a decrease in the median income, during this planning process, and the years leading to it, the County, like the Country, was experiencing the worst economic environment since the Great Depression. The reduction in income is attributed to high unemployment and reduced wages.

Lake County has compiled data to show the population growth or decrease in each of the incorporated areas of the County. As shown in the following table, LCUC experienced an overall six percent (6%) increase in the population from 1990 to 2000. Over the next seven years, years 2000 to 2007, the increase in population slowed to two percent (2%) and, in the period between 2007 and 2010, the County increased by an additional one-percent (1%).

Estimate of Population Change 1990 –2010

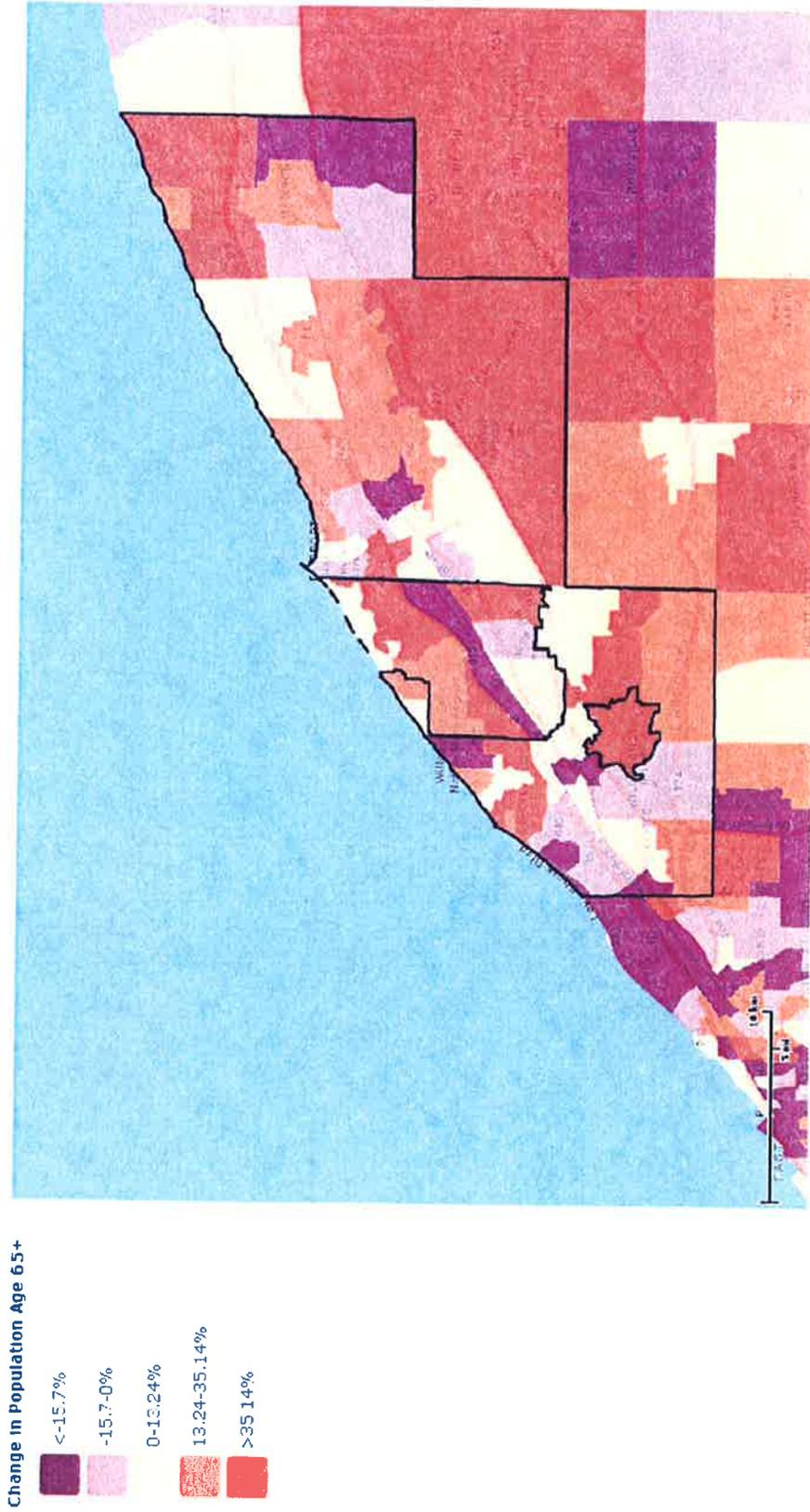
| | 1990 | 2000 | # | % | 2007 | 2000 to 2007 | | 2010 | 2007 to 2010 | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|-----------|----------------|--------------|-----------|----------------|---------------|------------|
| | Population | Population | Inc / Dec | Inc / Dec | | # Inc/Dec | %Inc/Dec | | #Inc/Dec | %Inc/Dec |
| Concord township | 12432 | 15282 | 2850 | 23% | 16,370 | 1,088 | 7% | 18,201 | 1,831 | 11% |
| Eastlake city | 21161 | 20255 | -906 | -4% | 19,582 | -673 | -3% | 18,577 | -1,005 | -5% |
| Kirtland Hills village | 628 | 597 | -31 | -5% | 779 | 182 | 30% | 646 | -133 | -17% |
| Kirtland city | 5881 | 6670 | 789 | 13% | 7,343 | 673 | 10% | 6,866 | -477 | -6% |
| Lakeline village | 210 | 165 | -45 | -21% | 162 | -3 | -2% | 226 | 64 | 40% |
| Leroy township | 2581 | 3122 | 541 | 21% | 3,841 | 719 | 23% | 3,253 | -588 | -15% |
| Madison township | 17954 | 18428 | 474 | 3% | 19,945 | 1,517 | 8% | 18,889 | -1,056 | -5% |
| Mentor-on-the-Lake city | 8271 | 8127 | -144 | -2% | 8,288 | 161 | 2% | 7,443 | -845 | -10% |
| Painesville city | 15700 | 17503 | 1803 | 11% | 18,109 | 606 | 3% | 19,563 | 1,454 | 8% |
| Painesville township | 16492 | 18562 | 2070 | 13% | 19,096 | 534 | 3% | 20,399 | 1,303 | 7% |
| Perry township | 6780 | 8240 | 1460 | 22% | 9,123 | 883 | 11% | 8,999 | -124 | -1% |
| Timberlake village | 833 | 775 | -58 | -7% | 737 | -38 | -5% | 675 | -62 | -8% |
| Wickliffe city | 14558 | 13484 | -1074 | -7% | 13,009 | -475 | -4% | 12,750 | -259 | -2% |
| Willoughby Hills city | 8427 | 8595 | 168 | 2% | 8,549 | -46 | -1% | 9,485 | 936 | 11% |
| Willoughby city | 20510 | 22621 | 2111 | 10% | 22,410 | -211 | -1% | 22,268 | -142 | -1% |
| Willowick city | 15269 | 14361 | -908 | -6% | 13,762 | -599 | -4% | 14,171 | 409 | 3% |
| TOTAL (Consolidated Plan Area) | 167,687 | 176,787 | 12012 | 6% | 181,105 | 4,318 | 2% | 182,411 | 1,306 | 1% |
| Waite Hill village | 454 | 446 | -8 | -2% | 548 | 102 | 23% | 471 | -77 | -14% |
| Mentor City | 47358 | 50278 | 2920 | 6% | 51,739 | 1,461 | 3% | 47,159 | -4,580 | -9% |
| COUNTY | 215499 | 227511 | 12012 | 6% | 233,392 | 5,881 | 3% | 230,041 | -3,351 | -1% |

Source: 2008 Consolidated Plan and 2010 ODOD data

The following maps illustrate changes in population within the following age groups: 65 years and older; 25 years to 65 years; 18 years to 24 years; and the under 18 populations.

Lake County Consolidated Plan 2012-2016

Change in over 65 Years Old Population



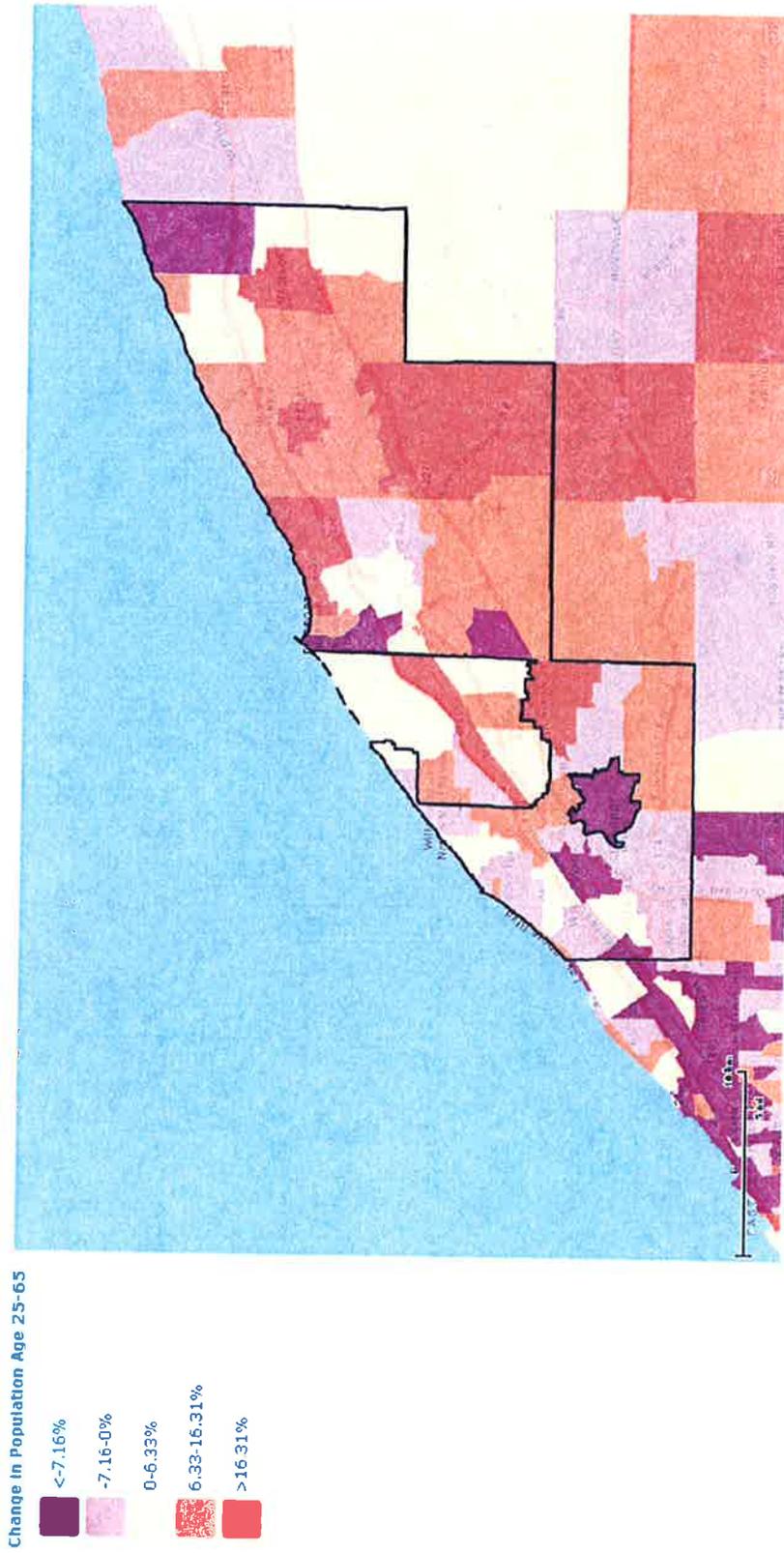
Source: HUD CPD Maps National Dataset
Excludes Mentor City and Waite Hill Village
This map is comparing data from Census 2000 to data from Census 2010.



July 3, 2012



Lake County Consolidated Plan 2012-2016 Change in Population 25 to 65 Years Old



Source: HUD CPD Maps National Dataset
Excludes Mentor City and Waite Hill Village
This map is comparing data from Census 2000 to data from Census 2010.

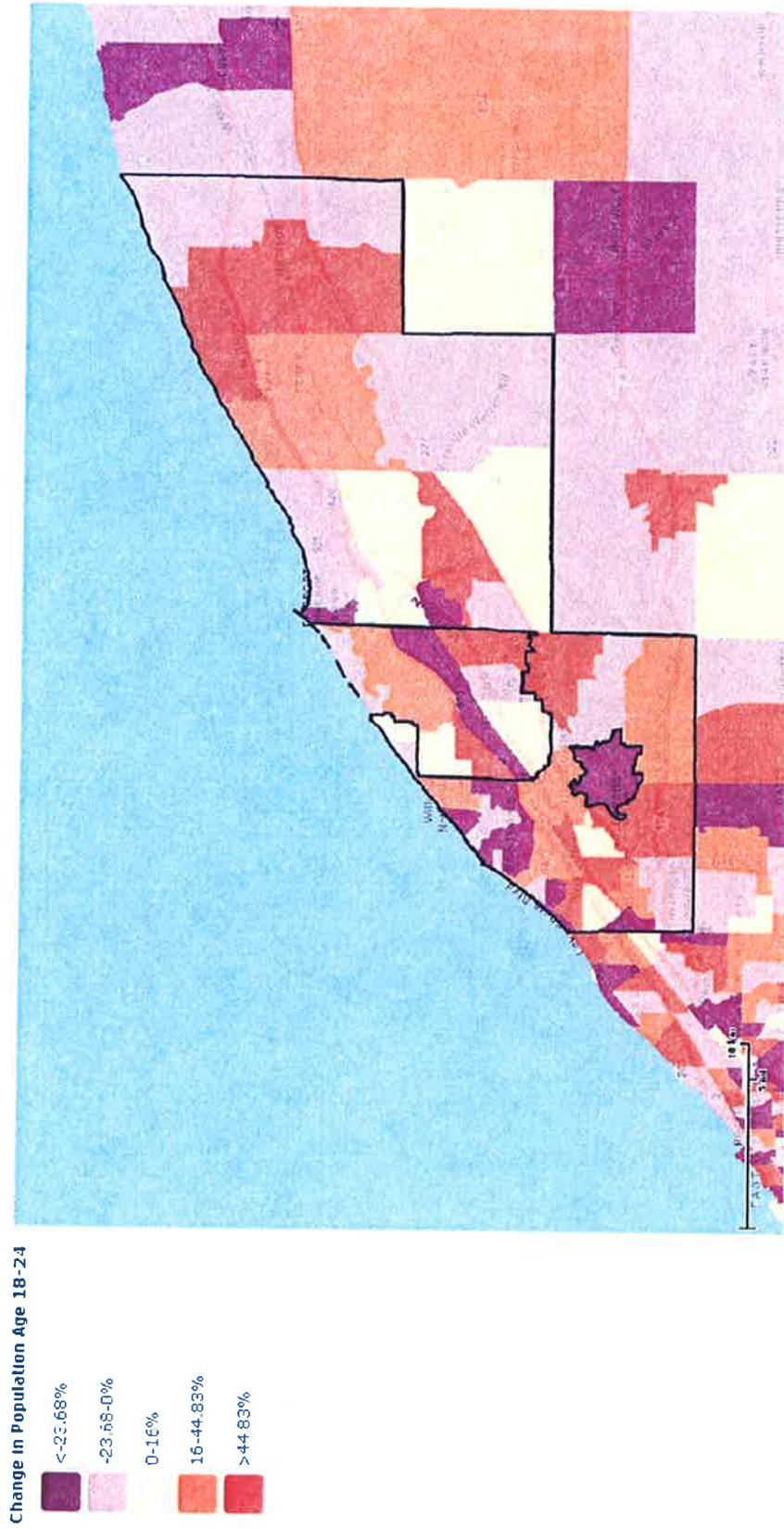


July 3, 2012



Lake County Consolidated Plan 2012-2016

Change in Under 18 to 24 Years Old Population



Source: HUD CPD Maps National Dataset
Excludes Mentor City and Waite Hill Village
This map is comparing data from Census 2000 to data from Census 2010.

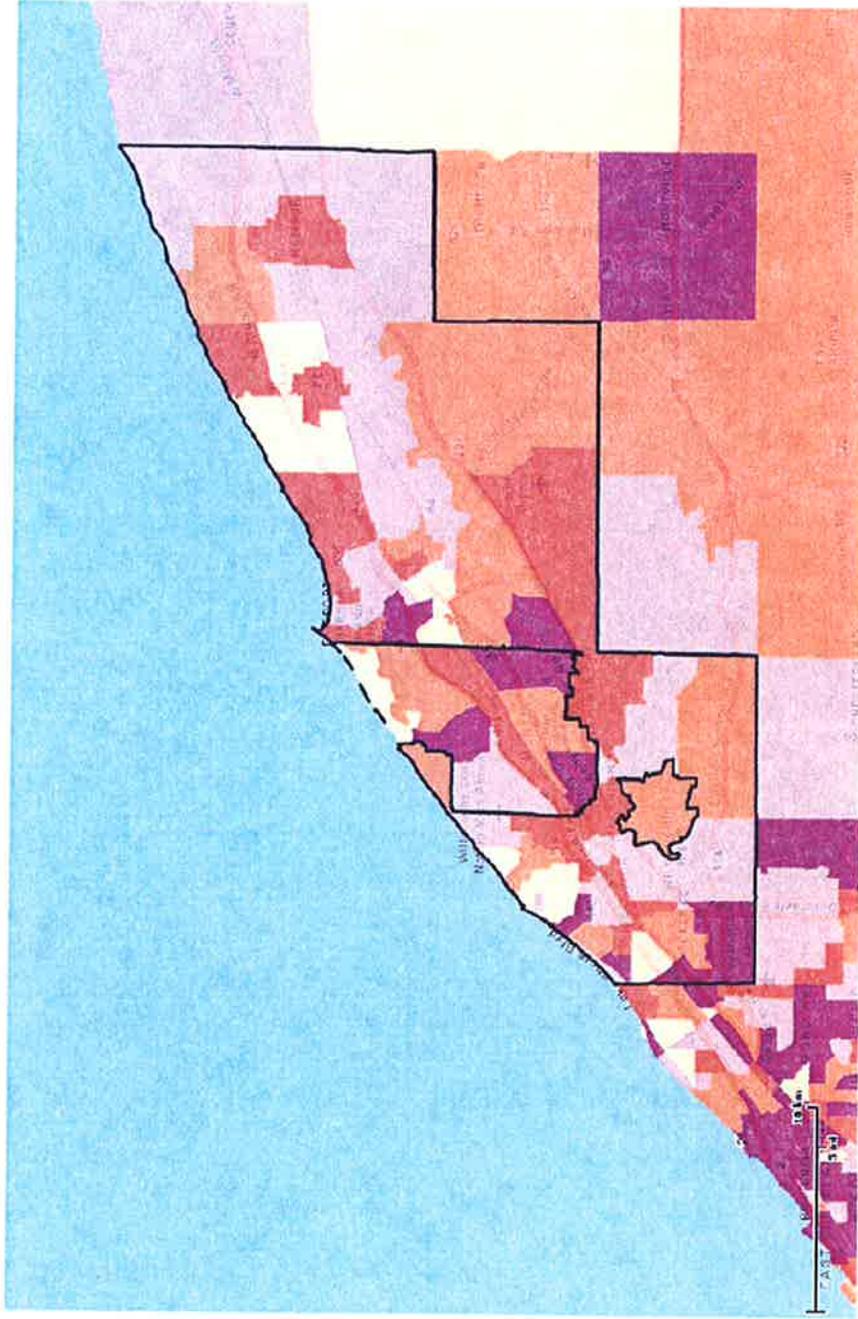
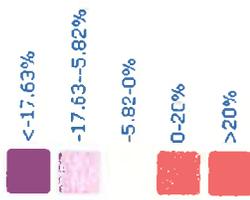


July 3, 2012



Lake County Consolidated Plan 2012-2016 Change in Under 18 Population

Change in Population Age 0-17



Source: HUD CPD Maps National Dataset
Excludes Mentor City and Waite Hill Village
This map is comparing data from Census 2000 to data from Census 2010.



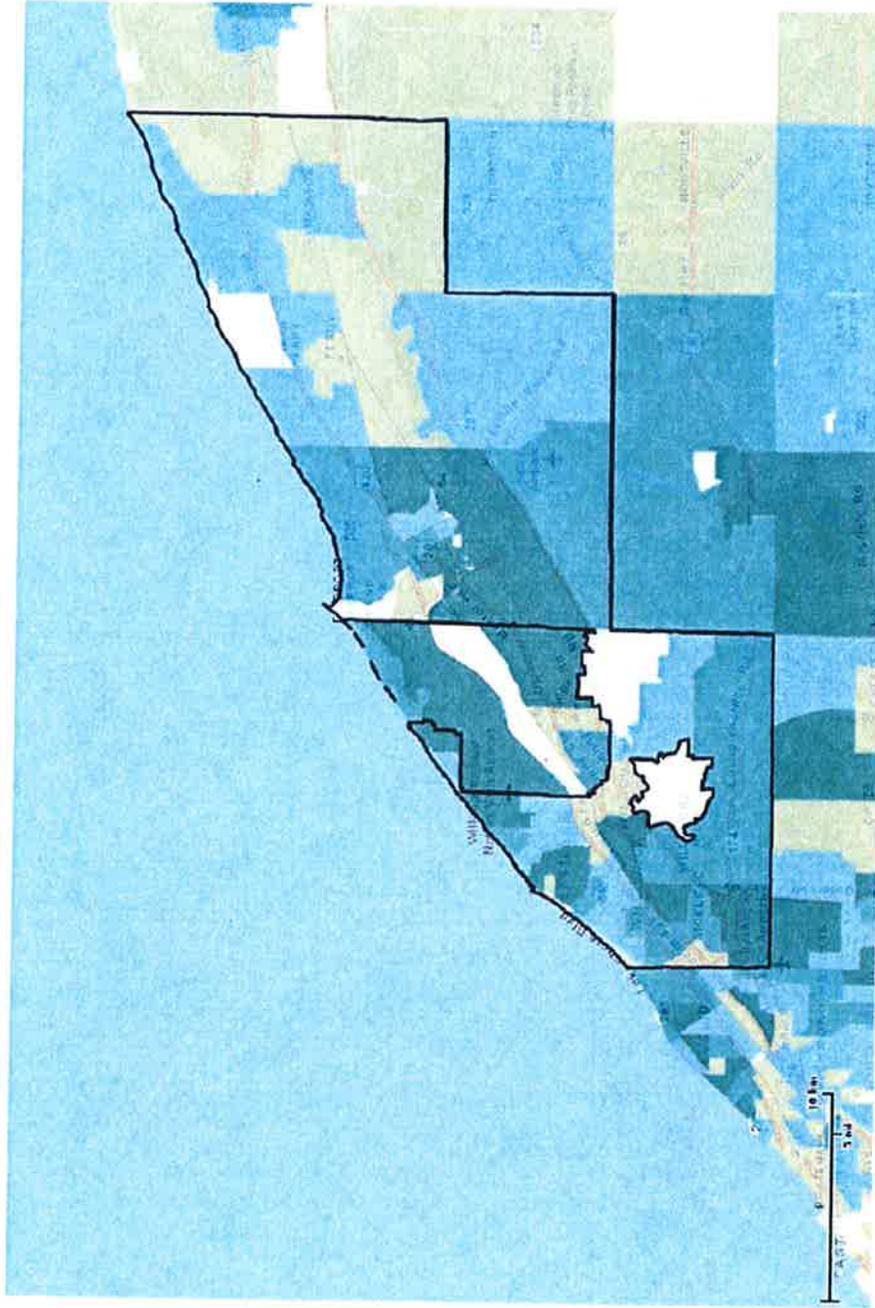
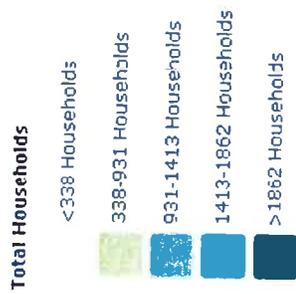
July 3, 2012



Lake County Planning Commission and Federal Grants office staff did an additional evaluation of available data and found that the U.S. Census Bureau 2010 data indicates that the total number of housing units in Lake County is 101,202. After removing the City of Mentor, which is its own entitlement grantee, the number of households is 80,984 and of those 54,946 or (67.9%) are owner-occupied and 20,044 (24.7%) are renter occupied. The remaining 5,994 (7.4%) are vacant housing units. The total number of occupied housing units in the LCUC is 74,990 (1,001 households higher than indicated in the ACS data shown in Table 5, above).

The following map illustrates density of housing in the service area:

Lake County Consolidated Plan 2012-2016 Total Households



Source: HUD CPD Maps Lake County Dataset
Excludes Mentor City and Waite Hill Village
This map is comparing data from Census 2000 to data from Census 2010.



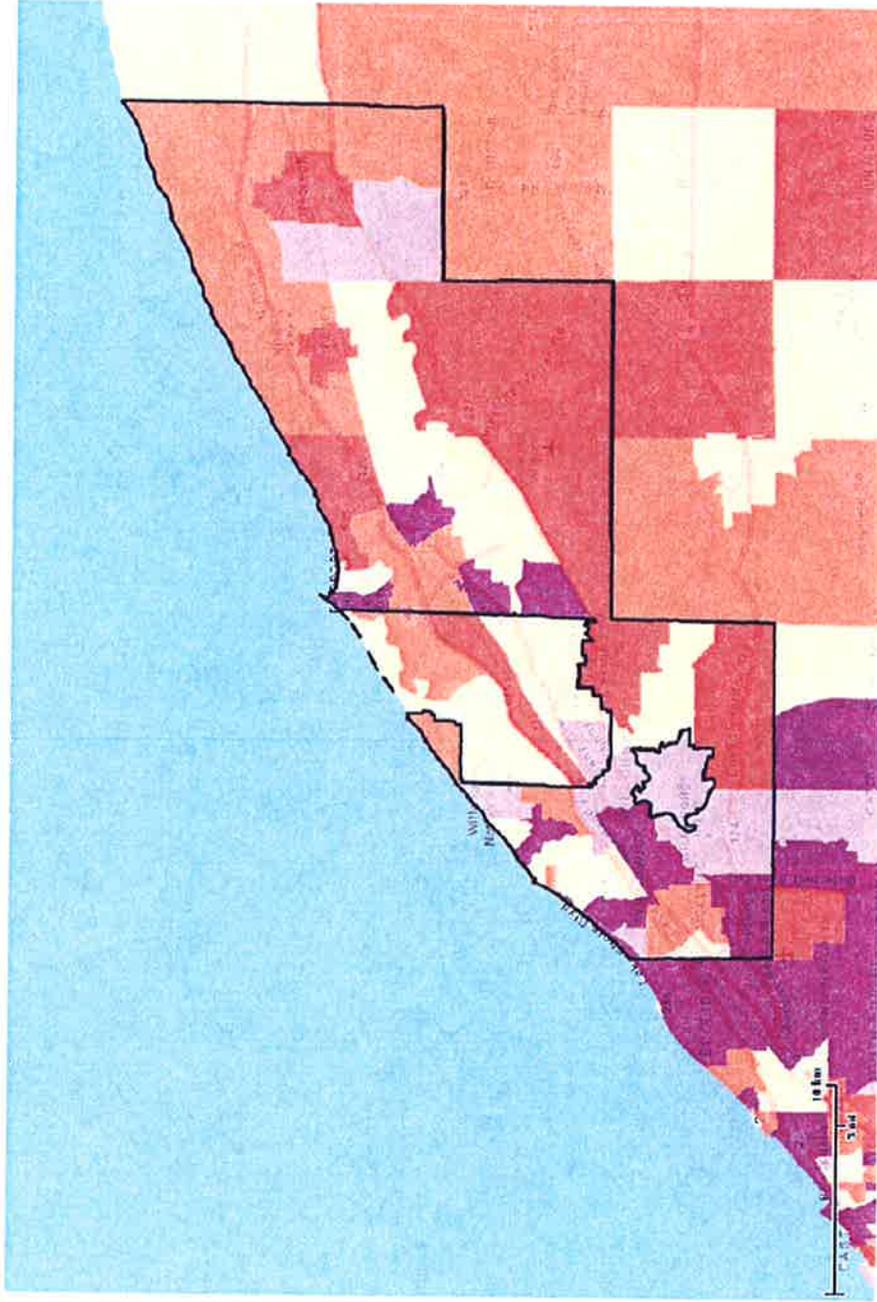
July 3, 2012



Lake County Consolidated Plan 2012-2016

Change in the number of housing units

Change in Housing Units



Source: HUD CPD Maps National Dataset
Excludes Mentor City and Waite Hill Village
This map is comparing data from Census 2000 to data from Census 2010.



July 3, 2012



According to 2009 CHAS data, the number of extremely low- and low-income households (0-30% of Area Median Family Income (AMI) and 0-50% of AMI respectively) in Lake County is 13,827. This represents 14% of the households in Lake County and is an indication of the number of households which may need housing assistance.

It is important to note that 28,070 households, 37.4% of the total occupied households, have been identified as low income or below 80% AMI within Lake County’s jurisdiction. ACS data tabulated for HUD also identifies the number of low income persons in Lake County as 61,131 of 174,352 or 35.1%. This is a significant number of low income persons and households. Data for this narrative is reflected in “Table NA-A.”

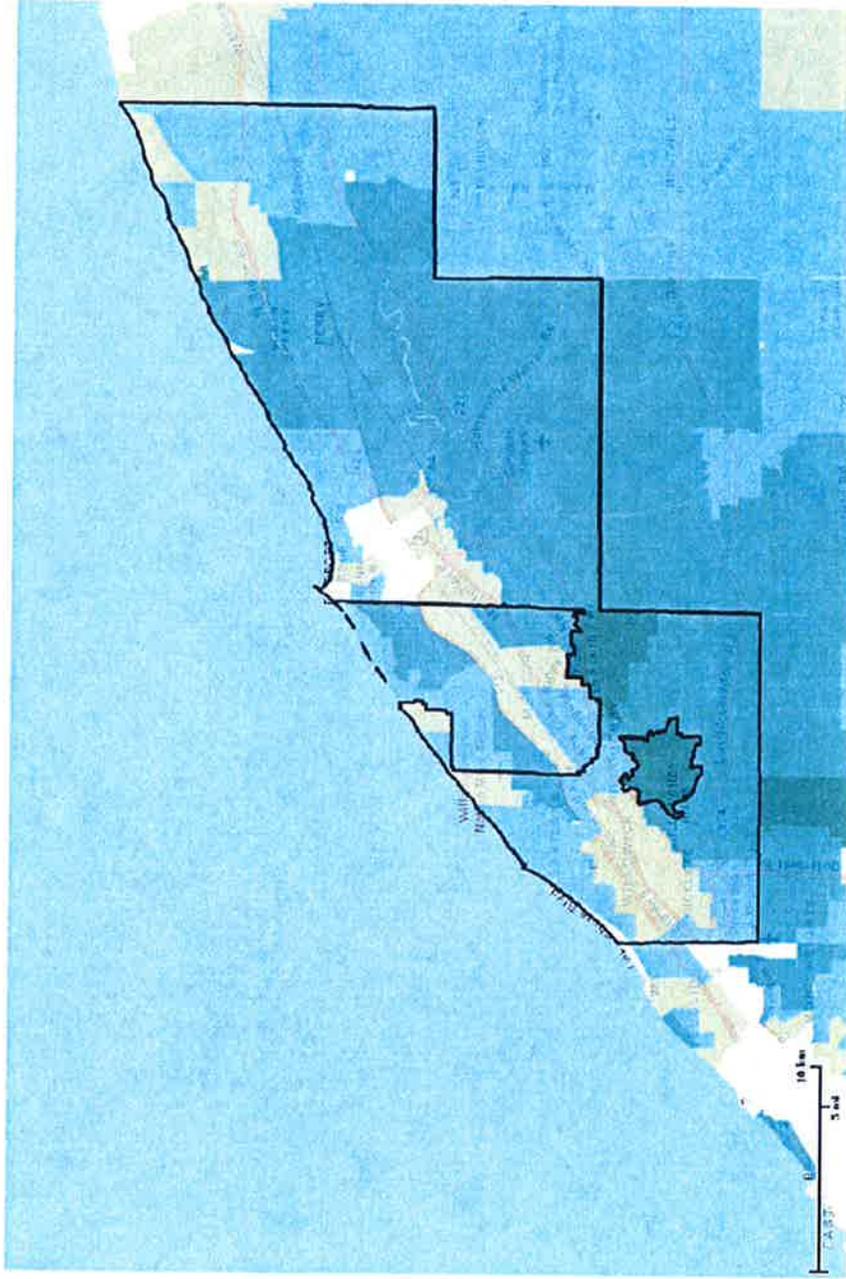
Table NA –A

| Low Income by Jurisdiction and Unit – Tenure – Household – Persons | | | |
|---|--------------------|---------------|-------------|
| | Lake County | Mentor | LCUC |
| Housing Units | 101,202 | 20,218 | 80,984 |
| Owner occupied | 71,335 | 16,389 | 54,946 |
| Renter occupied | 22,821 | 2,777 | 20,044 |
| Vacant | 7,046 | 1,052 | 5,994 |
| Households with income < 50% AMI | 13,827 | | |
| Households with income < 80% AMI | 28,070 | | |
| Persons for whom AMI was determined | 224,156 | 49,804 | 174,352 |
| Persons < 80% AMI | 73,889 | 12,758 | 61,131 |
| % Persons < 80% AMI | 33% | 25.6% | 35.1% |

The following maps illustrate the median household income in the service area as well as the change in household income.

Lake County Consolidated Plan 2012-2016 Median Household Income

Median Household Income



Source: HUD CPD Maps Lake County Dataset
Excludes Mentor City and Waite Hill Village
This map is comparing data from Census 2000 to data from the 5 year American Community Survey (2006-2010).

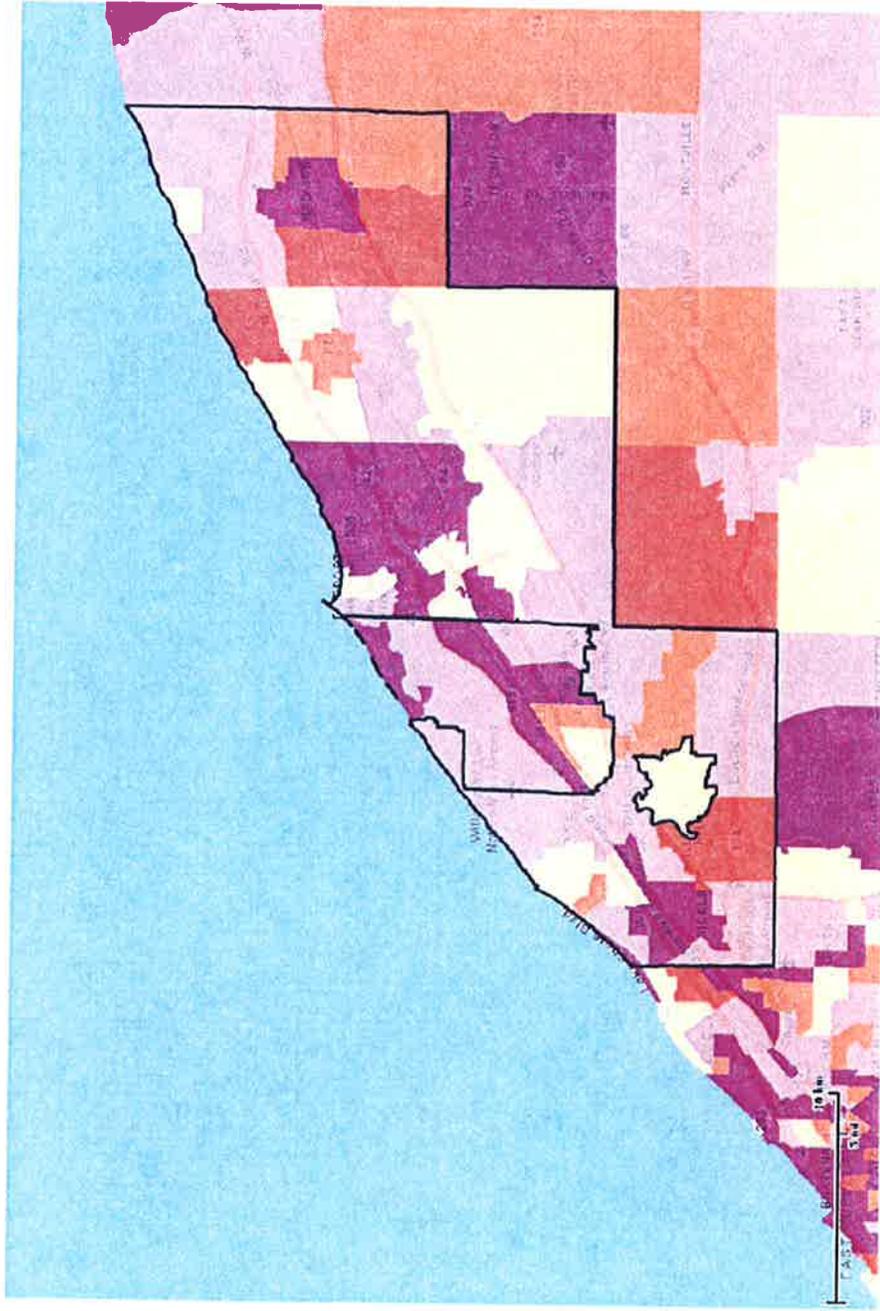
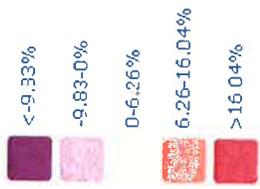


July 3, 2012



Lake County Consolidated Plan 2012-2016 Change in Household Income

Change in Median HH Income



Source: HUD CPD Maps National Dataset
Excludes Mentor City and Waite Hill Village
This map is comparing data from Census 2000 to data from Census 2010.



July 3, 2012



Number of Households Table

| | 0-30% HAMFI* | >30-50% HAMFI | >50-80% HAMFI | >80-100% HAMFI | >100% HAMFI |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Total Households | 6,266 | 8,131 | 13,673 | 9,247 | 0 |
| Small Family Households | 1,786 | 1,918 | 4,235 | 24,322 | 0 |
| Large Family Households | 304 | 212 | 715 | 3,657 | 0 |
| Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age | 809 | 1,944 | 2,497 | 1,730 | 5,806 |
| Household contains at least one person age 75 or older | 1,341 | 2,528 | 2,844 | 978 | 2,279 |
| Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger | 1,210 | 701 | 1,952 | 6,376 | 0 |
| * the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI | | | | | |

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data

Source: 2010 CHAS data

* HAMFI = Household Area Median Family Income

This table shows that the total number of low income households in the plan area equals 28,070. The table also features some of the household types known to often be income eligible and have housing needs. Note that the table does not list and provide a count for every type household that is analyzed in this plan. The number and proportion of the predominant household types of small family and elderly is significant as they are often the groups that traditionally have experienced heavy cost burdens.

Small family households are defined as having 2 to 4 persons per household related by blood, marriage or legal status. The most recent data shows that this is the type of household representing the greatest proportion of low income households with 7,939 or 28% of the total. This is consistent with the 29% shown in CHAS 2000. Previous CHAS tables from 1990 showed a small family renter LMI proportion of 36% increasing to 50% in CHAS 2000.

Households with elderly persons similarly comprise a significant portion of the total number of households and of low income households in particular. Since this table count is in two age categories, there is likely some double counting of those elderly households consisting of two persons with one member in each of the age categories listed, thus a specific proportion cannot be determined. An approximation that 20% of the low income households are elderly is reasonable since in 1990 and 2000 the portion of elderly households was 22% and 20% respectively countywide. In 1990 and 2000 61% and then 57% of the elderly households were low income. In 2000, 73% of the senior renters were low income .

The 2000 Census data indicated an elderly population (persons over 65) of 32,044 Countywide, 24,875 after removing the City of Mentor. The 2010 Census data shows an elderly population of 36,965 countywide, 28,187 after removing the City of Mentor. This is an 11.75% increase in the County’s elderly population. This trend is expected to continue. As the population grows older the need for modifications to allow older adults to remain in their home will increase.

Of these total low income households, only 4.4% are large family households. This is consistent with the trend for smaller households throughout the Country and beyond. Previous CHAS tables from 1990 showed an 8% large renter LMI proportion and CHAS 2000 showed a 6.5% total large household LMI proportion. While small, the number and proportion of this group often demonstrates additional housing problems of overcrowding and substandard housing condition.

Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger are considered when lead-based paint hazards and resulting rehabilitation needs are evaluated. Table 6 illustrates that 10,239 households with Household Area Median Family Incomes of 80% or less have at least one child under the age of 6. Low-income households are more likely to live in older homes and have less discretionary income to pay a professional to make repairs. Housing built prior to 1978 is likely to contain lead based paint. It can be assumed that these households are at risk of children being exposed to lead based paint hazards.

Housing Needs Summary Tables for several types of Housing Problems

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 |
| Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities | 40 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 60 | 4 | 25 | 75 | 25 | 129 |
| Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing) | 24 | 0 | 10 | 14 | 48 | 25 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 35 |
| Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems) | 115 | 74 | 60 | 0 | 249 | 10 | 0 | 29 | 39 | 78 |
| Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems) | 2,501 | 1,111 | 104 | 0 | 3,716 | 1,714 | 1,478 | 1,293 | 241 | 4,726 |
| Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems) | 245 | 1,953 | 1,374 | 160 | 3,732 | 534 | 1,282 | 2,523 | 2,002 | 6,341 |
| Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems) | 200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 200 | 224 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 224 |

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data

Source: ACS Data

Table 7, above, illustrates conditions which contribute to the need for housing rehabilitation, rental assistance, and supportive services. The specific housing deficiencies identified above include households that are cost burdened, overcrowded, and lack complete kitchen facilities. These are factors in determining the need for housing rehabilitation as well as need for support services including Tenant Based Rental Assistance, medical, dental, etc... There are a significant number of households which are cost burdened (paying more than 30% of their monthly income on housing) 38% of the renters and 20.7% of owner households. Of the renter households experiencing severe cost burden, 67% are

extremely low income (below 30% AMI). Of the 4,726 owner households with severe cost burden, 1,714 or 36% are below 30% AMI.

2. Housing Problems (Households with one or more Housing problems: Lacks kitchen or bathroom, Overcrowding, 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 |
| Having 1 or more of four housing problems | 2,686 | 1,191 | 184 | 14 | 4,075 | 1,749 | 1,513 | 1,393 | 306 | 4,961 |
| Having none of four housing problems | 687 | 2,454 | 4,390 | 2,533 | 10,064 | 728 | 2,955 | 7,684 | 6,404 | 17,771 |
| Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems | 200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 200 | 224 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 224 |

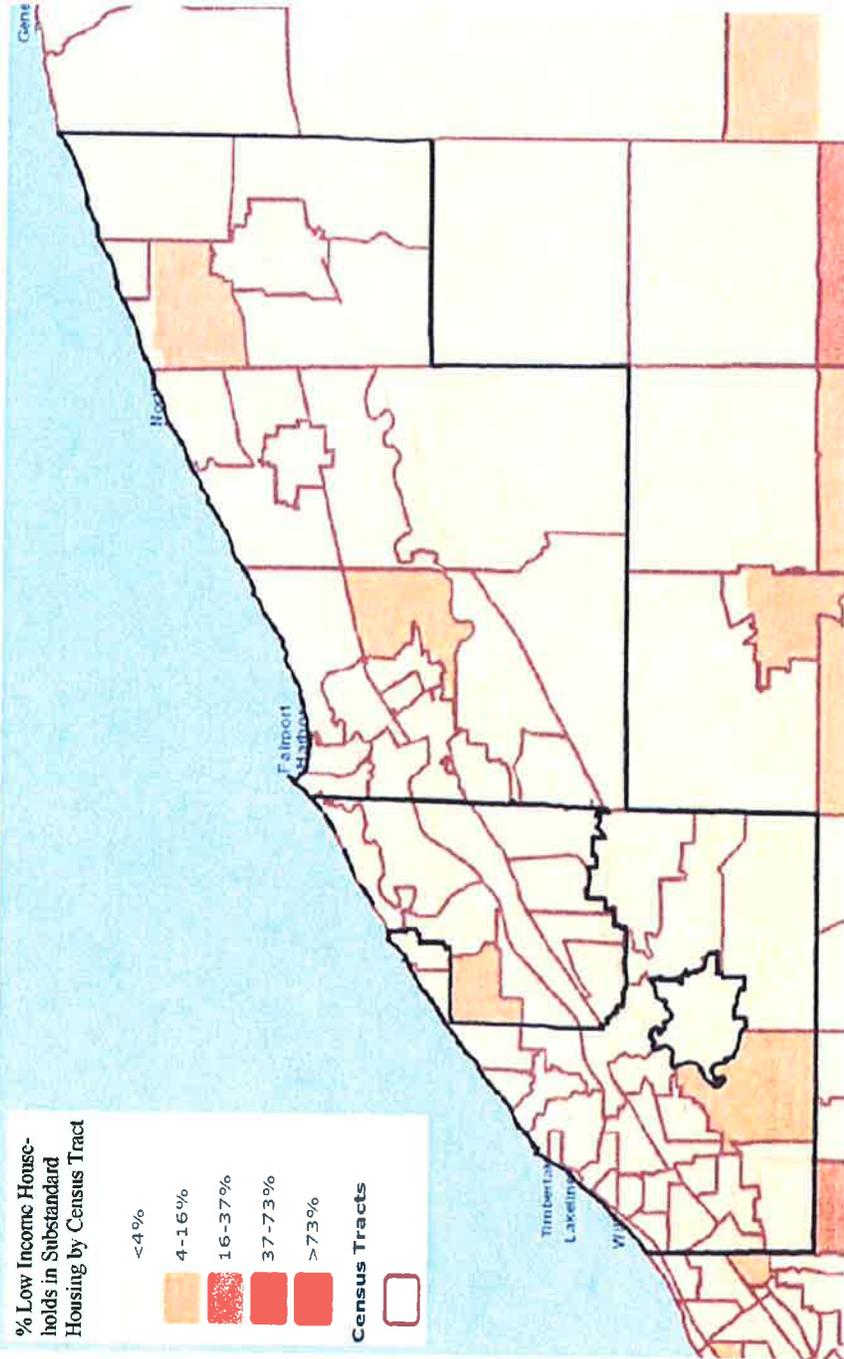
Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data

Source: ACS Data

The extremely low- and low-income households face the greatest need for affordable housing. This problem has been exacerbated during the recent housing market rise and sudden collapse coupled with the overall economic decline. Financing for housing has been greatly restricted making home ownership for low income owners very difficult. In addition, extremely low- and low-income owner households are challenged with meeting annual housing maintenance costs. Extremely low- and low-income renter households have problems with purchasing homes due to various reasons, including the inability to save for a down payment as well as making monthly mortgage payments. As a result of all of these factors coupled together, extremely low- and low-income households are experiencing a higher rate of cost burden and more housing problems than higher income groups, evident in the higher percentages of households with housing problems, with costs exceeding thirty percent (30%) of income, and with costs exceeding fifty percent (50%) of income. The data will also show that the recent trend has begun to include the moderate income households, specifically owner-occupied households, are increasingly experiencing a higher rate of cost burden and housing problems than in previous evaluations.

Lake County Consolidated Plan 2012-2016 % Low Income Households in Substandard Housing by Census Tract



Source: HUD CPD Maps Lake County Dataset
Excludes Mentor City and Waite Hill Village
This map contains data from the 5 year American Community Survey (2006-2010).



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3. Cost Burden > 30%

The following two tables, examine the presence of housing cost burden in relation to household income and household tenure type. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development defines "Housing Cost Burden" as the ratio between payments for housing, including utilities, and reported household gross income. The two categories of cost burden include: Moderate Cost Burden: 31-50% of reported annual gross income. Severe Cost Burden: Exceeding 50% of reported annual gross income.

| | Renter | | | | Owner | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------|
| | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | Total | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | Total |
| Small Related | 1,048 | 1,093 | 409 | 2,550 | 426 | 540 | 1,564 | 2,530 |
| Large Related | 212 | 128 | 40 | 380 | 90 | 58 | 263 | 411 |
| Elderly | 573 | 970 | 360 | 1,903 | 1,109 | 1,761 | 971 | 3,841 |
| Other | 1,084 | 954 | 718 | 2,756 | 653 | 422 | 1,112 | 2,187 |
| Total need by income | 2,917 | 3,145 | 1,527 | 7,589 | 2,278 | 2,781 | 3,910 | 8,969 |

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data Source: ACS Data

4. Cost Burden > 50%

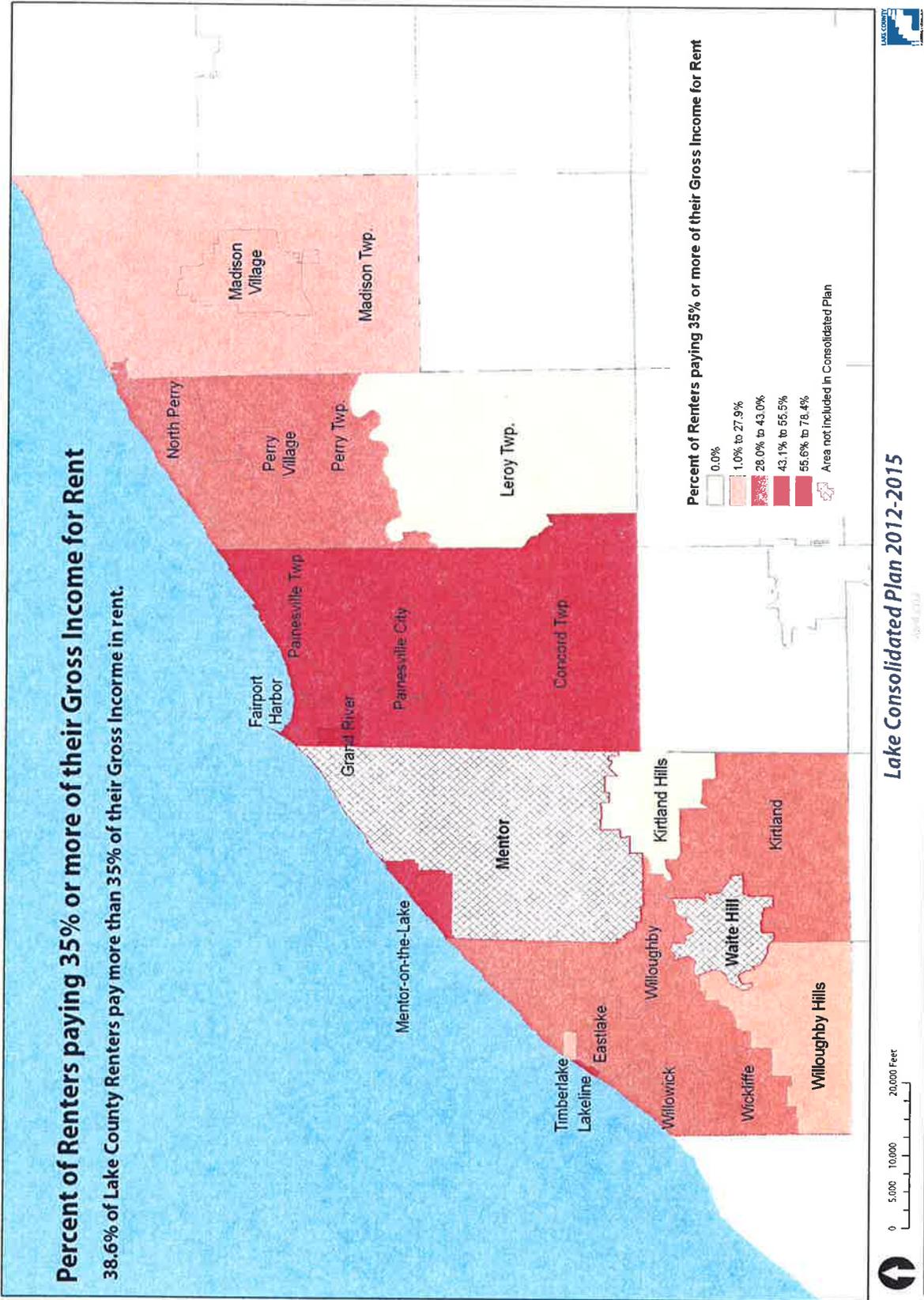
| | Renter | | | | Owner | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------|
| | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | Total | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | Total |
| Small Related | 1,003 | 326 | 4 | 1,333 | 396 | 412 | 593 | 1,401 |
| Large Related | 208 | 89 | 0 | 297 | 65 | 23 | 43 | 131 |
| Elderly | 438 | 360 | 35 | 833 | 745 | 747 | 286 | 1,778 |
| Other | 1,024 | 420 | 65 | 1,509 | 519 | 288 | 440 | 1,247 |
| Total need by income | 2,673 | 1,195 | 104 | 3,972 | 1,725 | 1,470 | 1,362 | 4,557 |

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data Source: ACS Data

Based on the data listed in the above tables, the greatest number of households experiencing cost burden is owner households. This is not surprising given that of the total households in Lake County, 68% of the households in LCUL are owner-occupied. As the total number of owner households is 54,946, as previously discussed, and the total number of owner households which are cost burdened is

8,969, 16.3% of the total owner households are cost burdened with 8.3% being severely cost burdened. The total number of rental households as discuss above is 20,044, the total renter households which are cost burdened is 7,589; therefore, 37.8% of all renter households are cost burdened with 19.8% being severely cost burdened.



In the table below that was developed from existing CHAS data, thirty (30%) percent of all owner households are classified as experiencing a moderate housing cost burden. Twenty-three (23%) percent of owner households meet the classification for severe housing cost burden. The majority of owners identified as having a moderate or severe housing cost burden are classified as moderate low income with annual household incomes that are between 51-80% of the area median income (AMI). For renter units, 4,060 households, representing 27% of all rented households reported in the table, are classified as having a moderate cost burden and 4,655 rented households, representing 31%, are classified as having a severe cost burden. This indicates a greater cost burden issue in renter households.

Table NA - B Housing Cost Burden by Household Income

| Income Category | Total of Units | #No Burden | Cost Moderate Cost Burden | Severe Burden | Cost |
|--------------------------|----------------|------------|---------------------------|---------------|------|
| 0-30% of the AMI | | | | | |
| Owner | 2,875 | 160 | 565 | 2,150 | |
| Renter | 3,750 | 260 | 285 | 3,205 | |
| 31-50% of the AMI | | | | | |
| Owner | 5,350 | 1,840 | 1,695 | 1,815 | |
| Renter | 3,875 | 675 | 1,880 | 1,320 | |
| 51-80% of the AMI | | | | | |
| Owner | 11,445 | 6,375 | 3,290 | 1,780 | |
| Renter | 5,305 | 3,515 | 1,660 | 130 | |
| 81-95% of the AMI | | | | | |
| Owner | 6,165 | 3,775 | 2,140 | 250 | |
| Renter | 2,000 | 1,765 | 235 | 0 | |
| TOTAL | | | | | |
| Owner | 25,835 | 12,150 | 7,690 | 5,995 | |
| Renter | 14,930 | 6,215 | 4,060 | 4,655 | |

Source: 2009 CHAS Data, Table 8 (HUD) (Statistics include City of Mentor and Village of Waite Hill)

Table NA-C: Housing Units with Severe Problems (Income)

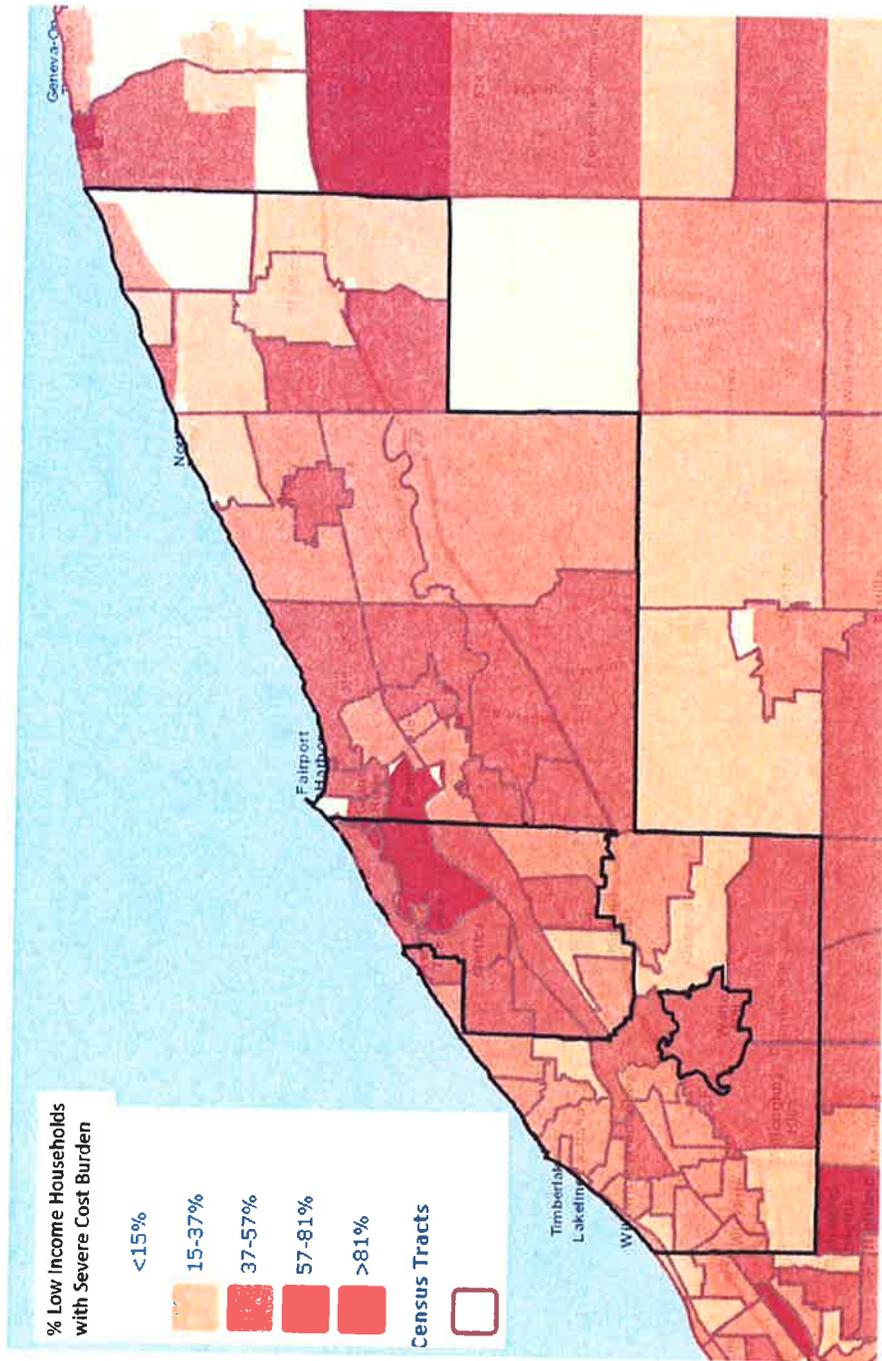
| Household Type | Total # of Units | 0-30% of AMI | 31-50% of AMI | 51-80% of AMI | 81-95% of AMI |
|--------------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Owner | 6,130 | 2,150 | 1,895 | 1,780 | 305 |
| Renter | 4,760 | 3,205 | 1,365 | 165 | 25 |
| Total Units | 10,890 | 5,355 | 3,260 | 1,945 | 330 |

Source: 2009 CHAS Data, Table 2 (HUD) (Statistics include City of Mentor and Village of Waite Hill)

Table NA-C above lists the number of housing units identified with severe problems by housing tenure type and income category. Based on the CHAS data listed above, the number of owner-occupied households with severe problems is 56% of the total. The 0-30%, extremely low-income renters is significantly higher than owner households; however, in the 51-80% low-mod income group, the owners are significantly higher.

As noted previously when discussing housing problems, the extremely low- and low-income households face the greatest need for affordable housing.

Lake County Consolidated Plan 2012-2016 % Low Income with Severe Cost Burden by Census Tract



Source: HUD CPD Maps Lake County Dataset
Excludes Mentor City and Waite Hill Village
This map contains data from the 5 year American Community Survey (2006-2010).



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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 |
| Single family households | 139 | 74 | 70 | 0 | 283 | 20 | 0 | 29 | 0 | 49 |
| Multiple, unrelated family households | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 25 |
| Other, non-family households | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total need by income | 139 | 74 | 70 | 0 | 283 | 35 | 10 | 29 | 0 | 74 |

Table 11 – Crowding Information

Data Source: ACS Data

Table 11 above is part of the e-ConPlan tool. It is supplemented with the following table (Table NA - D) that presents data that can be used as an indicator of housing overcrowding. Overcrowding is identified when the number of occupants of a household exceeds the number of occupants the housing unit was designed to accommodate based on the number of bedrooms and square footage. Overcrowding is evaluated as part of the needs assessment as it is an indication that the household may not be able to afford adequate housing which could accommodate the household size. A household experiencing overcrowding may be at an increased risk for homelessness due to limited funds or due to a breach of lease situation caused by increased number of occupants.

Table NA - D: Overcrowding (Moderate) in Housing Units

| Household Size | Total # of Units | 0-30% of AMI | 31-50% of AMI | 51-80% of AMI | 81% and above AMI |
|---------------------------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1 Family Household | | | | | |
| Owner | 230 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 205 |
| Renter | 355 | 125 | 80 | 50 | 100 |
| 2+ Families in Household | | | | | |
| Owner | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| Renter | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Family Household | | | | | |
| Owner | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Renter | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| Total Units | 615 | 150 | 80 | 50 | 335 |

Source: 2009 CHAS Data, Table 10 (HUD) (Statistics include City of Mentor and Village of Waite Hill)

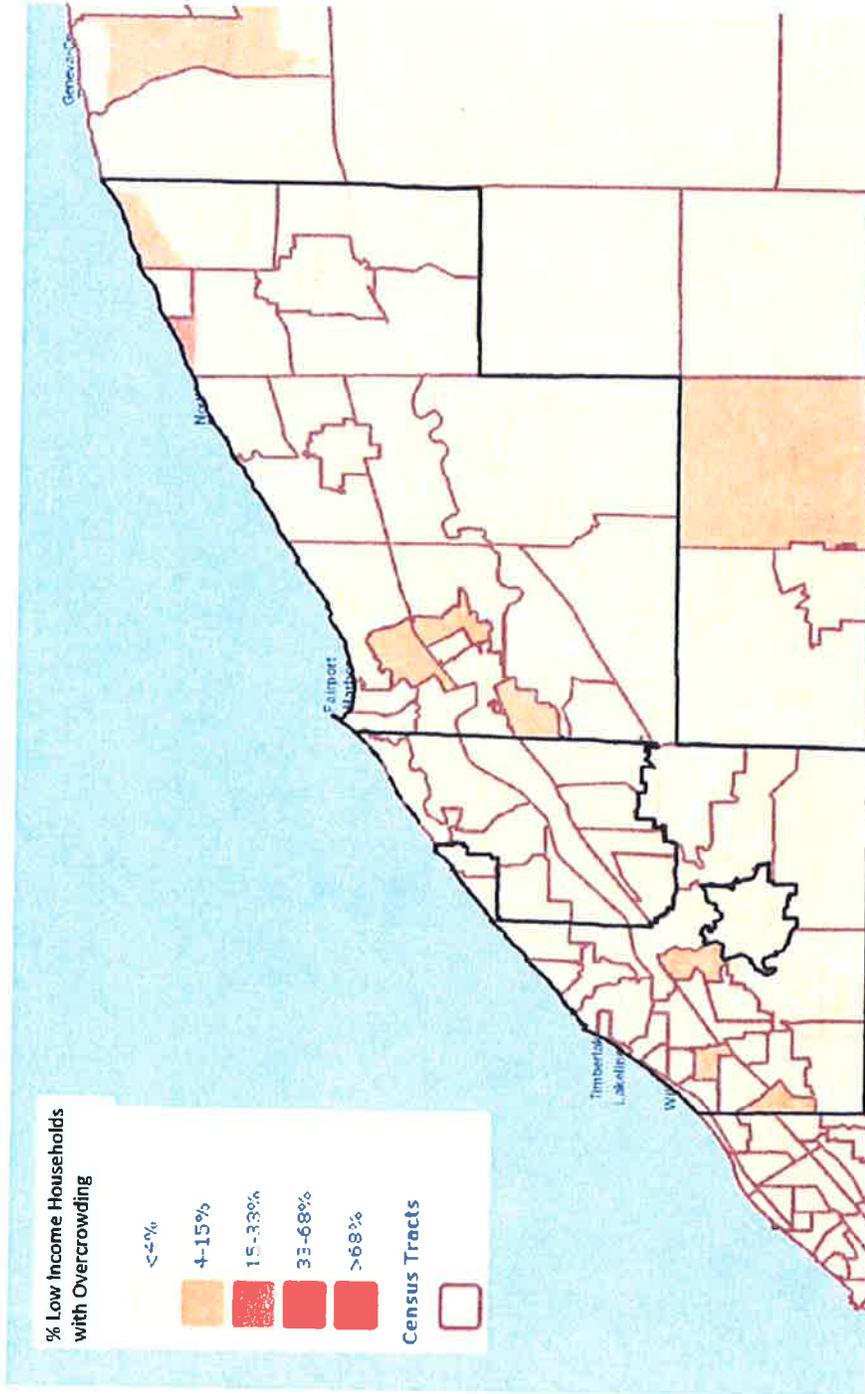
The CHAS data listed in Table NA -D reports that 355 “1 Family Households” renters and 230 “1 Family Household” owners, are living in a "moderate" overcrowding situation. Additionally, the

majority of the identified owner households are in the 81% and above while 35% of the renter identified households are in the 0-30% category. Fifteen owner households are identified as "2 + Families in Household. This statistic may be a result of the foreclosure crisis and also the lack of affordable housing as was indicated by the National Coalition for the Homeless in a July 2009 publication.

The table above also reports that fifteen (15) "Non-family Households," are living in a "moderate overcrowding situation. A non-family household is one that consists of a single person or two or more unrelated persons. This may be an indication that single households are not able to afford current rents and are sharing accommodations in order to afford housing. Although this number is extremely low, these households are at risk for homelessness and need to be taken into consideration when identifying funding objectives for the 2012-2016 Consolidated Plan. Staff reports that during the 2012 Point in Time Count, over a hundred individuals answering the expanded questionnaire indicated they were "doubled-up" or "couch surfing," thus, the figures in this table may not adequately estimate the issue.

The problem of overcrowding was noted in the 1990 and 2000 CHAS tables. In 1990 only large renter households were noted as having additional housing problems not related to cost burden. This is indicative of overcrowding and or substandard units. The additional rate of housing problems ranged between 5% for the lowest income category to 9% for those at 50 – 80% AMI. The 2000 CHAS tables noted that the incidence of additional housing problems for all large households in the lowest income range was 10%. In the next higher income range (30 to 50% AMI) there was a 26% increase in other problems.

Lake County Consolidated Plan 2012-2016 % Low Income Overcrowded Housing by Census Tract



Source: HUD CPD Maps Lake County Dataset
Excludes Mentor City and Waite Hill Village
This map contains data from the 5 year American Community Survey (2006-2010).



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The sections below which are numbered 6 and 7 that follow were not part of the e-ConPlan tool but deemed appropriate to fully cover needs within the jurisdiction.

6. Housing Needs by Family Type & Income (Elderly & Non-elderly)

The data reported in Table NA - E, below, reports on the number of elderly persons by housing tenure type who have been identified as residing in housing units with problems. Extra-elderly, sometimes referred to as frail-elderly, is defined by HUD as a household of 1 or 2 persons with either person 75 years or over. An elderly household is 1 or 2 persons with either person 62 to 74 years.

Table NA-E: Housing Needs by Family Type and Income

| Household Type | Total # of Units | 0-30% of AMI | 31-50% of AMI | 51-80% of AMI | 81% and above AMI |
|----------------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Elderly | | | | | |
| Owner | 3,145 | 660 | 1,090 | 945 | 450 |
| Renter | 1,000 | 215 | 595 | 145 | 45 |
| Extra Elderly | | | | | |
| Owner | 2,405 | 790 | 1,095 | 450 | 70 |
| Renter | 1,340 | 470 | 555 | 315 | 0 |
| Non-Elderly | | | | | |
| Owner | 8,195 | 1,285 | 1,325 | 3,675 | 1,910 |
| Renter | 6,480 | 2,815 | 2,075 | 1,360 | 230 |
| Total Units | | | | | |
| Total Owner | 13,745 | 2,735 | 3,510 | 5,070 | 2,430 |
| Total Renter | 8,820 | 3,500 | 3,225 | 1,820 | 275 |

Source: 2009 CHAS Data, Table 4 (HUD) (Statistics include City of Mentor and Village of Waite Hill)

On the surface, the number of housing units with problems occupied by elderly is low and does not appear to be a widespread housing need in the community. With 7,890 total units with problems occupied by elderly, including the elderly and the extra-elderly, the percentage of elderly households with problems is 8.4% of the total population. The 2006-2010 American Community Survey data indicates that the total households in Lake County with one or more persons over the age of sixty-five (65) is 25,371. This number is 26% of the total number of households. Table B indicates 7,325 of the elderly and extra-elderly households are both LMI and cost burdened. **This means that over 28% of the total elderly households in the County are both cost burdened and in the low to moderate income (LMI) category.**

7. Housing Needs by Presence of a person with a disability

Table NA - F below provides information on the number of housing units occupied by a person with a disability by housing tenure type in housing with problems. The definition of a disabled household for Lake County is based on the CHAS General Definitions which is as follows:

A household composed of one or more persons at least one of whom is an adult (a person of at least 18 years of age) who has a disability. A person shall be considered to have a disability if the person is determined to have a physical, mental or emotional impairment that:

1. Is expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration,
2. Substantially impedes his or her ability to live independently, and
3. Is of such a nature that the ability could be improved by more suitable housing conditions.

A person shall also be considered to have a disability if he or she has a developmental disability as defined in the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act (42 U.S.C. 6001-6006). The term also includes the surviving member or members of any household described in the first sentence of this paragraph who were living in an assisted unit with the deceased member of the household at the time of his or her death.

Table NA – F: Housing Units with Problems Occupied by Disabled Persons

| Household Type | Total # of Units | 0-30% of AMI | 31-50% of AMI | 51-80% of AMI | 81% and above AMI |
|--------------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Owner | 2,015 | 635 | 570 | 425 | 385 |
| Renter | 910 | 35 | 80 | 365 | 430 |
| Total Units | 2,925 | 670 | 650 | 790 | 815 |

Source: 2009 CHAS Data, Table 6 (HUD) (Statistics include City of Mentor and Village of Waite Hill)

The 2010 Census indicates that the population of LCUC is 182,882 (230,041 including the City of Mentor) with a total of 80,984 housing units, 74,994 of which are occupied. Based on the data reported in Table C above, the County has 2,925 owner-occupied or rental housing units with identified safety or structural deficiencies housing a disabled resident. These 2,925 units represent 4% of the County’s households. While 4% is not a significant percentage of the total County population, 45% of these deficient households have residents with reported annual household incomes of 50% or less of the area median income (AMI).

The data listed in Table NA – E indicates that the majority of households with housing needs are “Non-Elderly” owner households with household incomes between 51-80% of the AMI. The 3,675 “Non-Elderly” owner households in this income category represent 27% of all owner households reported with housing needs. The next largest group of households identified with housing needs is “Non-Elderly” renter households with reported household incomes between 0-30% of the AMI. These households represent 32% of all renter households residing in housing with identified needs.

What are the most common housing problems?

With the data in the e-ConPlan tool housing needs tables and supplemental tables above, it was determined that the most remarkable and potentially destabilizing housing problem is severe cost burden where the housing costs, including utilities exceeds fifty percent (50%) of the gross income. There are a total of 3,972 renter households and 4,557 owner households which fall into the severe cost burden category according to table 4 above. The most common problem is cost burden which also limits a household’s ability to thrive and prosper.

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

Taking into account the relatively low number of renter-households in Lake County which is slightly less than 25% as indicated in the staff provided background information; renter-households are more affected by the cost burden problem. The only exception may be the elderly owner population.

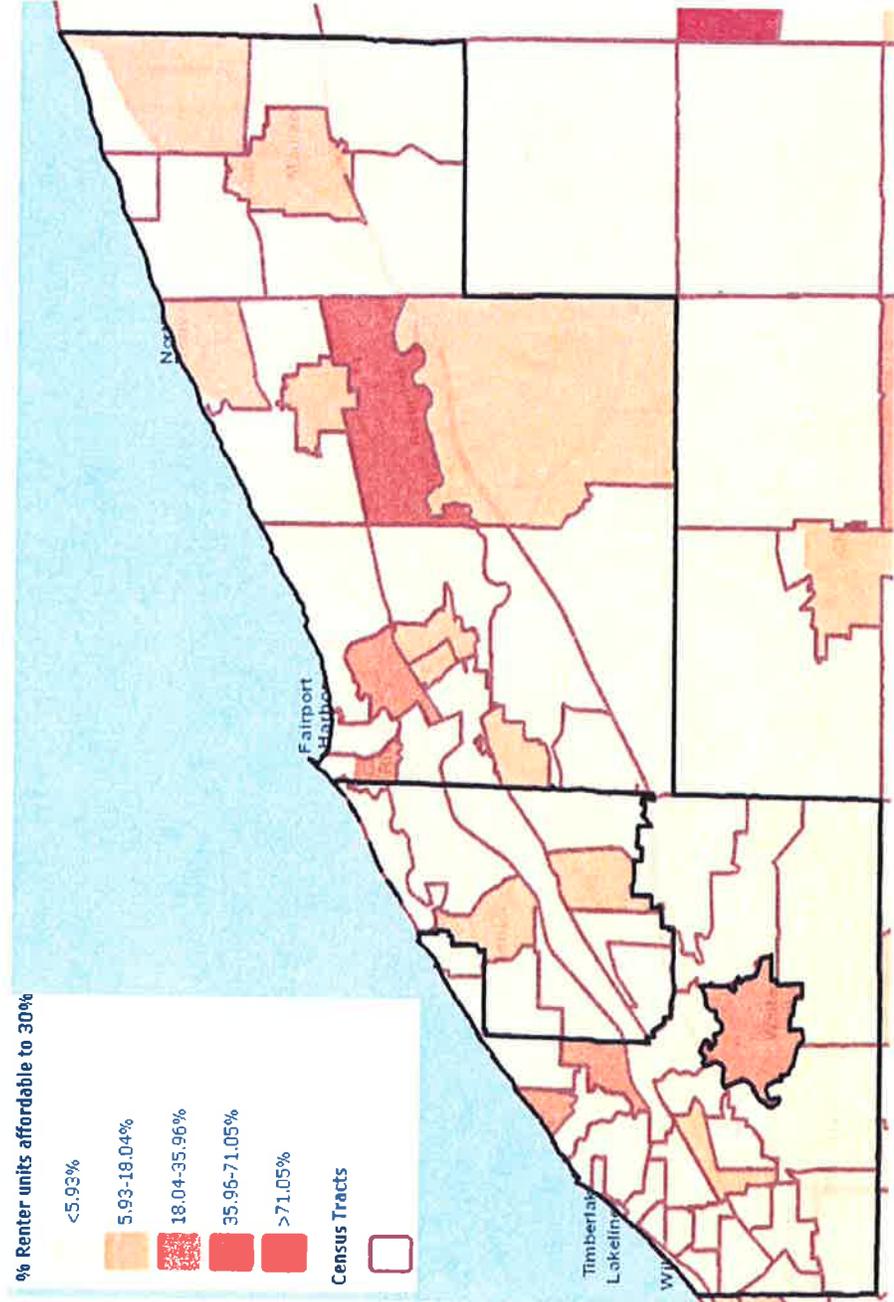
Describe the characteristics and needs of Low-income individuals and families with children (especially extremely low-income) who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered 91.205(c)/91.305(c)). Also discuss the needs of formerly homeless families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

The characteristics, needs and available programs are described below.

The majority of programs that seek to service the household types in this section establish the upper income limit at 30% AMI. For this jurisdiction that is \$13,400 for a one person household and \$17,200 for a three person household. To further put this in perspective a one person household working at minimum wage (\$7.25) may work no more than an average 35 hour week to remain qualified for such a program. A monthly income for that one person household would be \$1,131. Housing costs in excess of \$565.50 would be considered to be severe cost burden. Fair market rent for efficiency units and one bedroom are \$520 and \$603. The total number of rental units of those sizes is just over 5,000 with none of them showing as affordable at this income level in the available data. Table MA – C shows that there are no 0-1 BR units affordable to renter households at 30% AMI and only 280 affordable at the 50% AMI level.

For a family household the situation is similarly grim. That small family household with one income earner can work a 40 hour week at \$8.25 and still be income eligible for the 30% AMI programs but Table MA-C shows a total absence of 2-3+ BR units affordable at the 30% AMI. Even at the 50% AMI level only 500 units are affordable. Table 6 in this plan shows the 1,736 small family households that that earn less than 30% AMI and an additional 1,918 small family households at the 30 to 50% AMI level all competing for these 500 affordable units.

Lake County Consolidated Plan 2012-2016 % Renter Units Affordable to 30% AMI Households by Census Tract

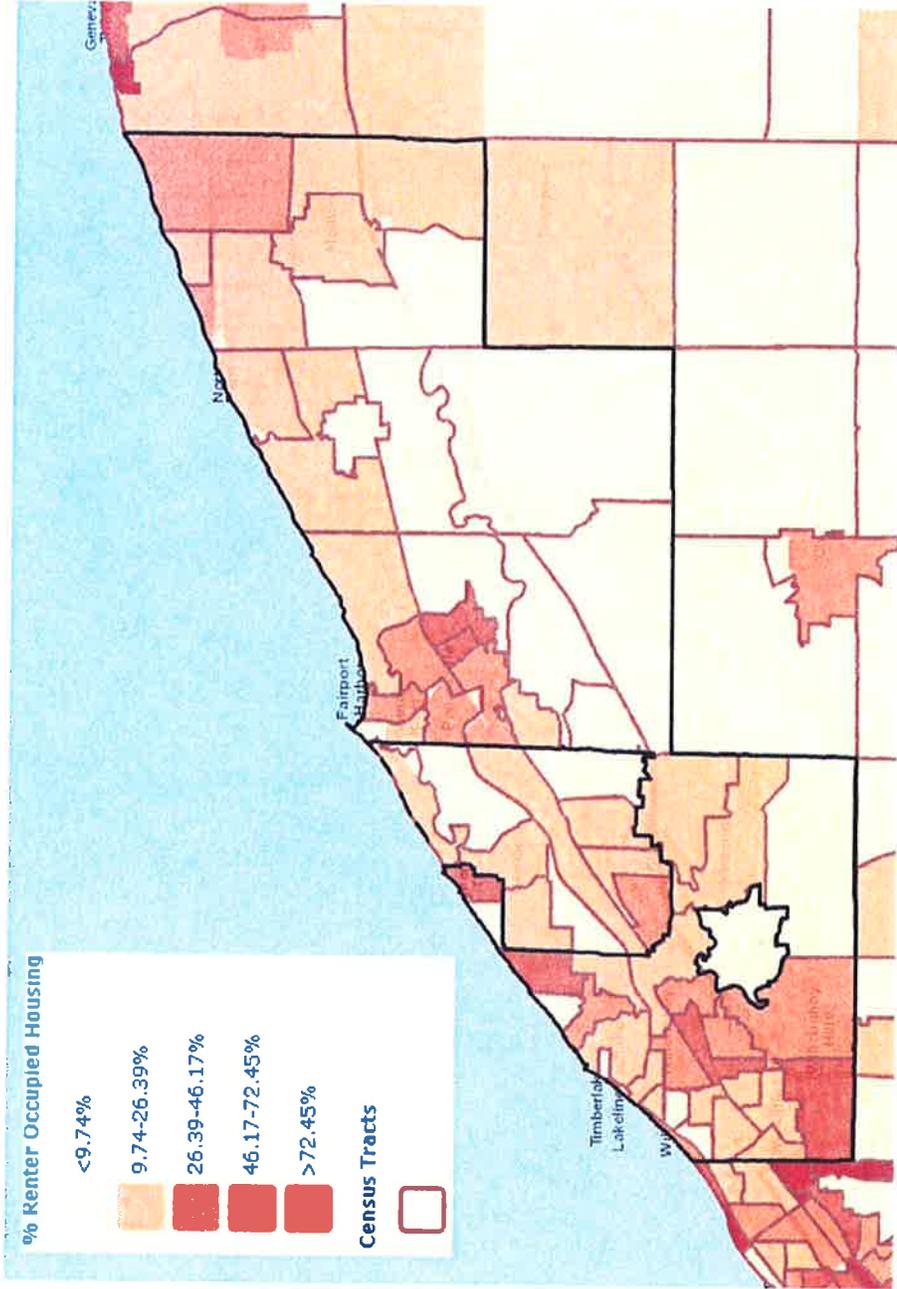


Source: HUD CPD Maps Lake County Dataset Excludes Mentor City and Waite Hill Village
This map is comparing data from Census 2000 to data from the 5 year American Community Survey (2006-2010).



July 31, 2012

Lake County Consolidated Plan 2012-2016 % Renter Occupied Housing by Census Tract



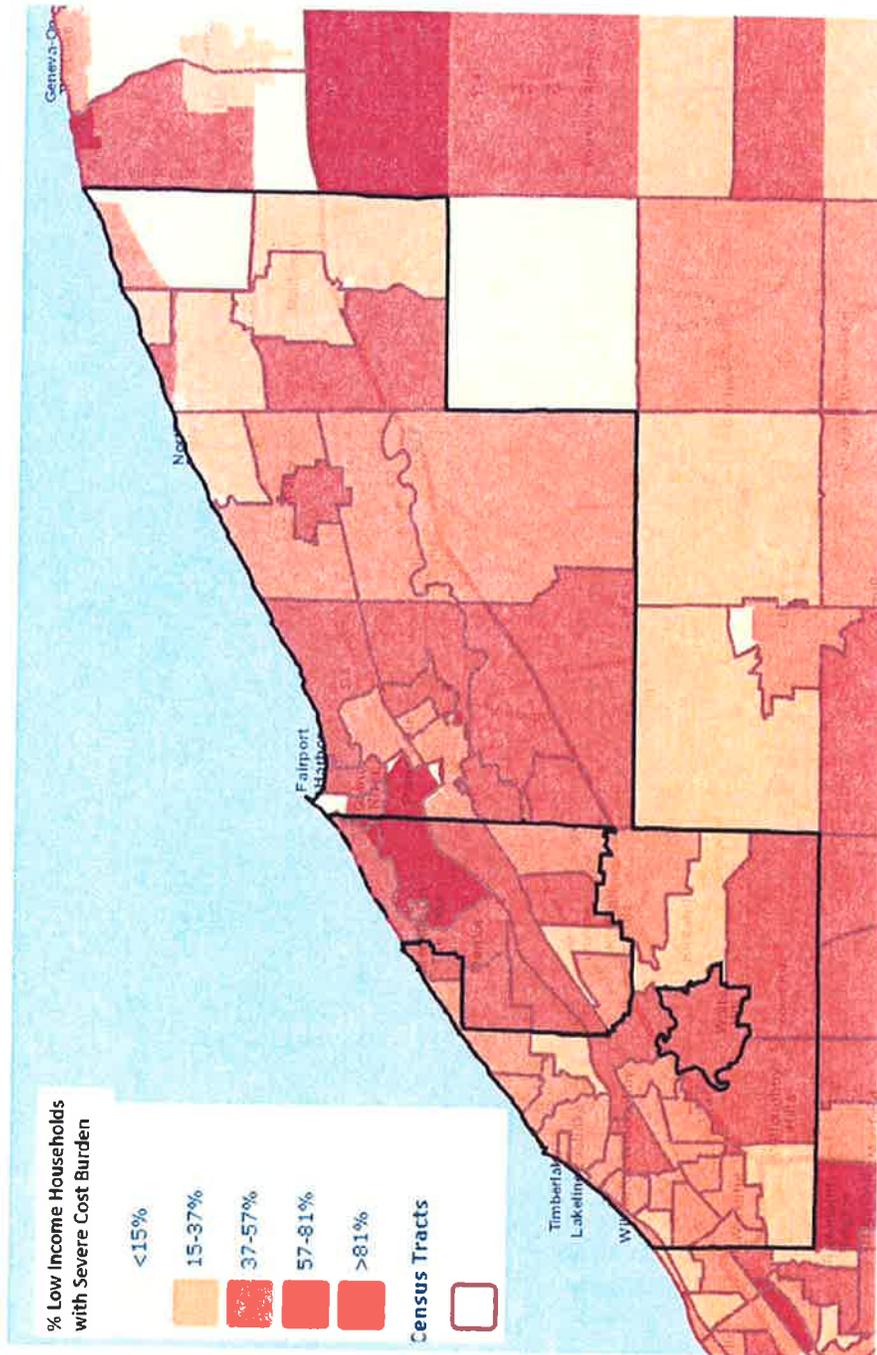
Source: HUD CPD Maps Lake County Dataset Excludes Mentor City and Waite Hill Village
This map contains data from the 5 year American Community Survey (2006-2010).



July 31, 2012

The result is these vulnerable and increasingly fragile households are easily displaced by any number of factors. Low income, poor credit, job instability, child care duties contribute to a perfect storm of housing instability. Extremely low and low income (below 30% and below 50% AMI) individuals and families with children are consistently at risk of losing housing due to the lack of available units that are affordable at this level of income. The following map depicts the high percentage of low income households facing severe cost burden.

Lake County Consolidated Plan 2012-2016 % Low Income with Severe Cost Burden by Census Tract



Source: HUD CPD Maps Lacc County Dataset
Excludes Mentor City and Waite Hill Village
This map contains data from the 5 year American Community Survey (2006-2010).



July 30, 2012

Both of these types of households have received assistance through HPRP. The end dates of the federal and state HPRP grants are August 3rd and 30th of 2012 respectively. HPRP service delivery plans were implemented that scaled down the level of assistance and the number of beneficiary households to coincide with the conclusion of this grant. Most participants were gradually weaned off the program allowing them time to secure independent unsubsidized housing or progress through waiting lists at agencies providing similar replacement programs.

Prevention was the focus of the state award of \$145,400. An amendment for an additional \$10,000 was executed in July 2012. More than a hundred households benefitted and were able to retain their housing. Ohio Office of Community Development has issued a gap award to the jurisdiction called Housing Stability Program that bridges from April 2012 to February 2013 for similar services to HPRP. Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing are eligible activities. All indications are that primarily rapid re-housing will be funded from future programs emerging from the state level.

Programming that is beneficial to both of these household types includes: Transitional voucher based, transitional fixed unit, Shelter plus care vouchers, LMHA’s Housing Choice Vouchers and the various HOME Program TBRA activities. The need as evidenced by lengthy and/or closed waiting lists far outweighs the available resources and the number of landlords with available and acceptable units.

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:

There have been several at-risk populations identified in our study using the CHAS 2009 data. In addition to the renter households described in the previous paragraphs there are owner households facing similar challenges. Because of the recent foreclosure crisis that has affected all of the country; the owner-occupied homes with severe cost burdens were viewed as having a higher foreclosure risk. The households were included regardless of the owner’s income or the age of the house. The number of households in Lake County that fall in this category is 3,965 as shown in the Projected Foreclosure chart and table below. Tables found in the Market Analysis affordability tables MA-A and B indicate that the possible foreclosure rate may be even higher. The total of actual foreclosure filing within the past five years is shown as well in **Table NA-G**.

| Table NA – G Foreclosure filings | | | | | |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|
| 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
| 471 | 535 | 742 | 674 | 646 | 598 |
| Source: Lake County Clerk of Courts | | | | | |

Data for the current year is as follows:

Lake County

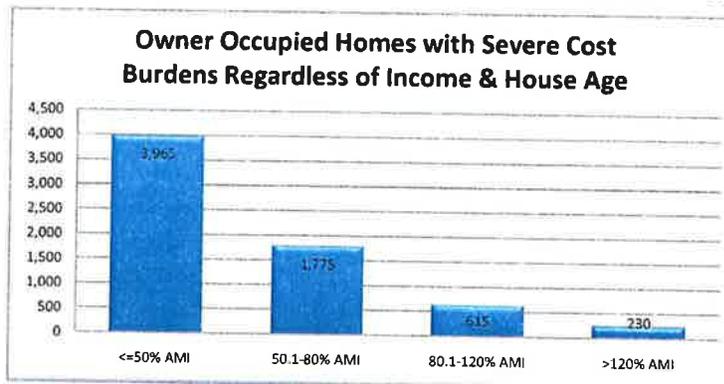
2012 Foreclosures

Second Quarter

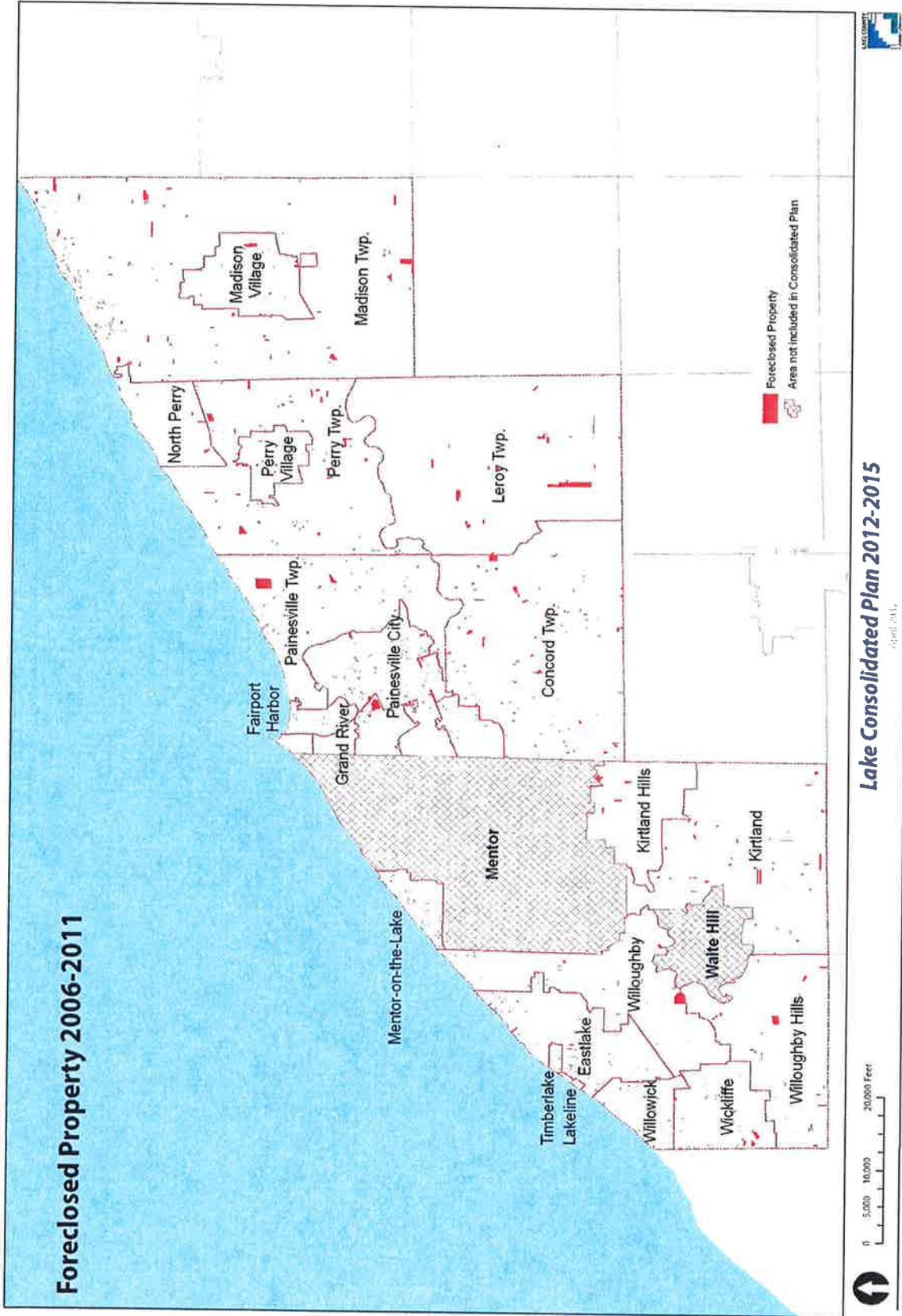
| | | |
|----------------------|------------|-------|
| Jan | 103 | |
| Feb | 123 | Y-T-D |
| Mar | 152 | 849 |
| 1st Qtr Total | 378 | |
| April | 116 | |
| May | 206 | |
| June | 149 | |
| 2nd Qtr Total | 471 | |

Projected Foreclosure Risk

| name | estimate | margin_of_error | Line_Type | Tenure | Year_Structure_Built | Household_Income | Cost_Burden |
|-------------------|----------|-----------------|-----------|--------|----------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Lake County, Ohio | 90 | 62 | D | Owner | 2000+ | <=50% AMI | Severe cost burden |
| Lake County, Ohio | 30 | 35 | D | Owner | 2000+ | 50.1-80% AMI | Severe cost burden |
| Lake County, Ohio | 60 | 71 | D | Owner | 2000+ | 80.1-120% AMI | Severe cost burden |
| Lake County, Ohio | 105 | 96 | D | Owner | 2000+ | >120% AMI | Severe cost burden |
| Lake County, Ohio | 925 | 271 | D | Owner | 1980 to 1999 | <=50% AMI | Severe cost burden |
| Lake County, Ohio | 370 | 184 | D | Owner | 1980 to 1999 | 50.1-80% AMI | Severe cost burden |
| Lake County, Ohio | 290 | 197 | D | Owner | 1980 to 1999 | 80.1-120% AMI | Severe cost burden |
| Lake County, Ohio | 40 | 40 | D | Owner | 1980 to 1999 | >120% AMI | Severe cost burden |
| Lake County, Ohio | 1,380 | 291 | D | Owner | 1960 to 1979 | <=50% AMI | Severe cost burden |
| Lake County, Ohio | 445 | 169 | D | Owner | 1960 to 1979 | 50.1-80% AMI | Severe cost burden |
| Lake County, Ohio | 90 | 75 | D | Owner | 1960 to 1979 | 80.1-120% AMI | Severe cost burden |
| Lake County, Ohio | 30 | 32 | D | Owner | 1960 to 1979 | >120% AMI | Severe cost burden |
| Lake County, Ohio | 1,080 | 242 | D | Owner | 1940 to 1959 | <=50% AMI | Severe cost burden |
| Lake County, Ohio | 560 | 188 | D | Owner | 1940 to 1959 | 50.1-80% AMI | Severe cost burden |
| Lake County, Ohio | 130 | 95 | D | Owner | 1940 to 1959 | 80.1-120% AMI | Severe cost burden |
| Lake County, Ohio | 30 | 36 | D | Owner | 1940 to 1959 | >120% AMI | Severe cost burden |
| Lake County, Ohio | 490 | 202 | D | Owner | 1939- | <=50% AMI | Severe cost burden |
| Lake County, Ohio | 370 | 225 | D | Owner | 1939- | 50.1-80% AMI | Severe cost burden |
| Lake County, Ohio | 45 | 46 | D | Owner | 1939- | 80.1-120% AMI | Severe cost burden |
| Lake County, Ohio | 25 | 33 | D | Owner | 1939- | >120% AMI | Severe cost burden |



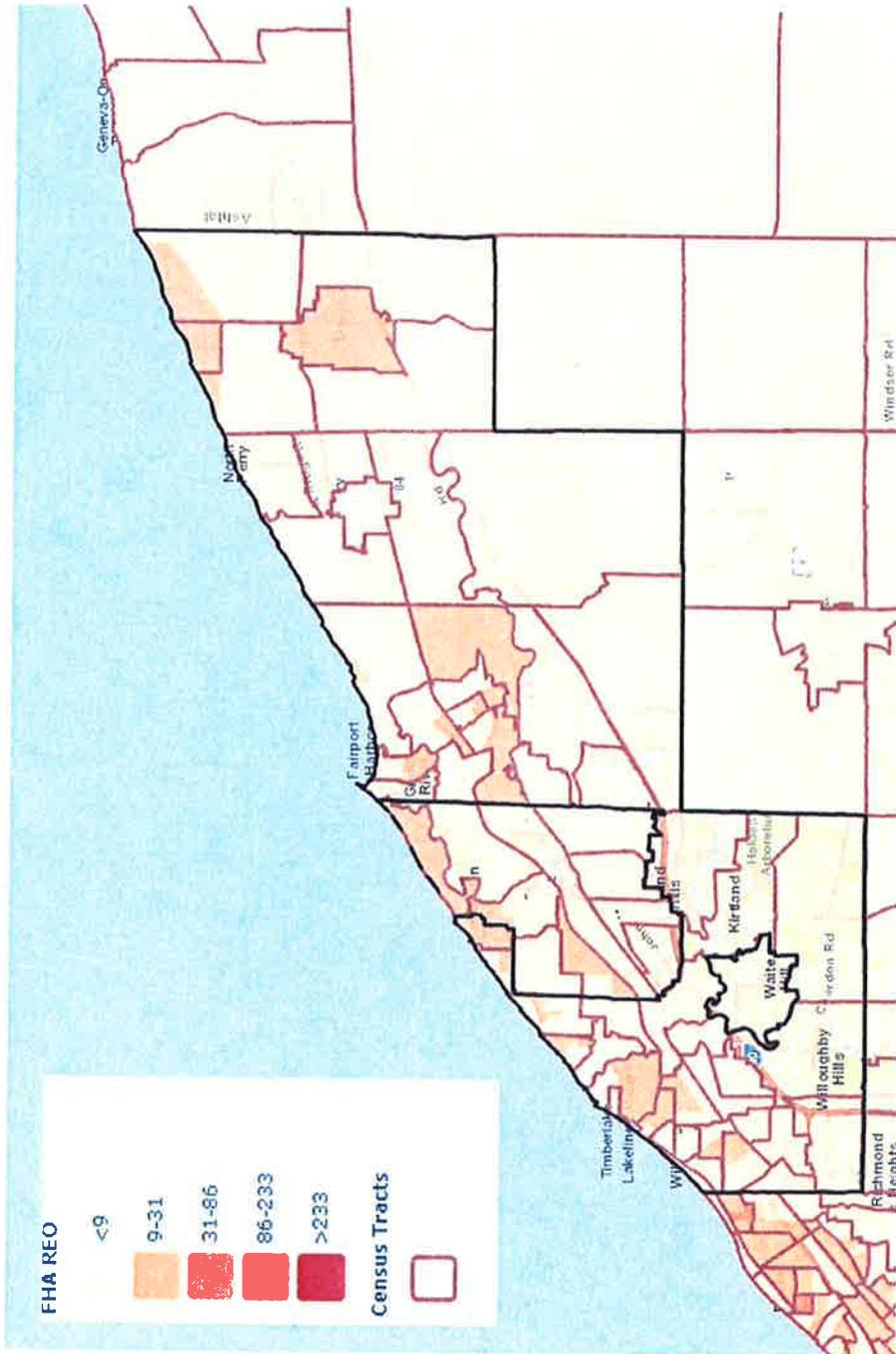
Source: CHAS 2009



Lake Consolidated Plan 2012-2015

April 2012

Lake County Consolidated Plan 2012-2016 # FHA REO (Real Estate Owned) by Census Tract



Source: HUD CPD Maps Lake County Dataset. Excludes Mentor City and Waite Hill Village. This map is comparing data from Census 2000 to data from the 5 year American Community Survey (2006-2010).



July 31, 2012

Table NA- H: Housing Cost Burden by Household Type

| Household Type | Total of Units | #No Burden | Cost | Moderate Cost Burden | Severe Burden | Cost |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| Small Family, Elderly | | | | | | |
| Owner | 12,225 | 9,790 | | 1,870 | 565 | |
| Renter | 990 | 560 | | 300 | 130 | |
| Small Family, Non-Elderly | | | | | | |
| Owner | 34,470 | 27,345 | | 4,880 | 2,245 | |
| Renter | 7,930 | 4,360 | | 1,695 | 1,875 | |
| Large Family | | | | | | |
| Owner | 5,800 | 4,525 | | 1,130 | 145 | |
| Renter | 715 | 365 | | 125 | 225 | |
| Non-Family, Elderly | | | | | | |
| Owner | 8,060 | 4,320 | | 1,980 | 1,760 | |
| Renter | 2,980 | 1,060 | | 820 | 1,100 | |
| Non-Family, Non-Elderly | | | | | | |
| Owner | 11,565 | 7,180 | | 2,510 | 1,875 | |
| Renter | 7,000 | 4,445 | | 1,190 | 1,365 | |
| TOTAL | | | | | | |
| Owner | 72,120 | 53,160 | | 12,370 | 6,590 | |
| Renter | 19,615 | 10,790 | | 4,130 | 4,695 | |

Source: 2009 CHAS Data, Table 7 (HUD) (Statistics include City of Mentor and Village of Waite Hill)

Based on the data listed in Table NA –H, the greatest housing cost burden occurs in owner households classified as “Small-Family, Non-Elderly.” According to the 2009 CHAS data, 18,960 owner households representing 26% of owner households in this category, have been identified as having a moderate cost burden; two thousand two-hundred forty-five (2,245) of which represent 6% of all owner “small-family, non-elderly” households, are classified as having a severe housing cost burden. While these numbers appear to be significant they represent a small percentage of all households in Lake County. One significant result of examining the data is that both owners, non-family household categories fall into the severe and moderate cost burden at higher percentages than the three other related family categories. The non-family household’s categories are typically a result of the changing definition of family in our current society. The high percentage of cost burden in these non-traditional, cohabitant households may be a result of uneven resource sharing. Changes in future data gathering may shed additional light on this phenomenon and help determine the true extent of cost burden in these households. Many of the households with an identified moderate or severe housing cost burden are receiving or are eligible to receive supportive service assistance through local nonprofit organizations and part of the scope of services provided includes housing assistance in order to reduce housing cost burden for extremely low income households.

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

The following particular characteristics are linked with instability and an increased risk of homelessness:

- Cost burden and severe cost burden for those households with income levels below 80% AMI but particularly below 30% AMI.
- Lower levels of education may affect a household's ability to obtain and retain employment sufficient to sustain a household.
- The presence of children in a household – especially a single parent household limits employment possibilities due to need for and cost of child care.
- Limited access to family supports to provide assistance in times of crisis.
- The presence of a disability – physical, mental, or developmental, may result in limited access to available units.
- Intolerance and possible illegal discrimination on the part of owners or neighbors.
- Lack of will to seek protection of, the knowledge and or awareness of rights under local, state and federal fair housing laws or Ohio Landlord – Tenant Law.
- Decline in housing values putting market value at less than the amount of the loans encumbering the house.

Discussion

The first of these characteristics is addressed in the CDBG and Home programs along with the public housing programs. The other characteristics that increase the risk of homelessness such as education, childcare, limited access to housing, discrimination, protection, and knowledge of fair housing are addressed by the various Continuum of Care agencies. The decline in housing values is being addressed through various federal programs to modify and restructure loans.

NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems

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 pre-populated tables were not used due to inaccuracies identified in the tables.

The Lake County Planning Commission and Federal Grants Office staff evaluated the pre-populated tables and determined that the data did not reflect actual household numbers in the County.

Due to the timing of this Consolidated Planning tool and potential issues with the pre-populated data sets, staff has used other data sets to more accurately reflect the demographics of the community. This approach has been confirmed via technical assistance during the spring of 2012. According to the 2010 Census, the total County households for the racial and ethnic groups indicated are 7,825 Hispanic, 7,306 Black/African American, 2,611 Asian, 273 American Indian/Alaska Native and 35 Pacific Islander. Instead, the staff has used the data below which is based on 2009 CHAS data. In Section NA – I the e-ConPlan pre-populated tables #12 to 15 were not used due to inaccuracies identified. **Table NA-I** provides data on housing needs by identifying the number of housing units with problems categorized by race, household income and tenure type.

Table NA-I: Housing units with Problems (Race)

| Race | Total # of Units | 0-30% of AMI | 31-50% of AMI | 51-80% AMI | 81-95% AMI |
|--------------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|------------|------------|
| White | | | | | |
| Owner | 5,635 | 1,965 | 1,745 | 1,620 | 305 |
| Renter | 3,945 | 2,655 | 1,135 | 130 | 25 |
| Black | | | | | |
| Owner | 220 | 95 | 100 | 25 | 0 |
| Renter | 405 | 260 | 145 | 0 | 0 |
| Asian | | | | | |
| Owner | 15 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Renter | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | | | | | |
| Owner | 230 | 70 | 30 | 130 | 0 |
| Renter | 415 | 295 | 85 | 35 | 0 |
| Other | | | | | |
| Owner | 20 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Renter | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Units | | | | | |
| Owner | 6,120 | 2,150 | 1,890 | 1,775 | 305 |
| Renter | 4,765 | 3,210 | 1,365 | 165 | 25 |

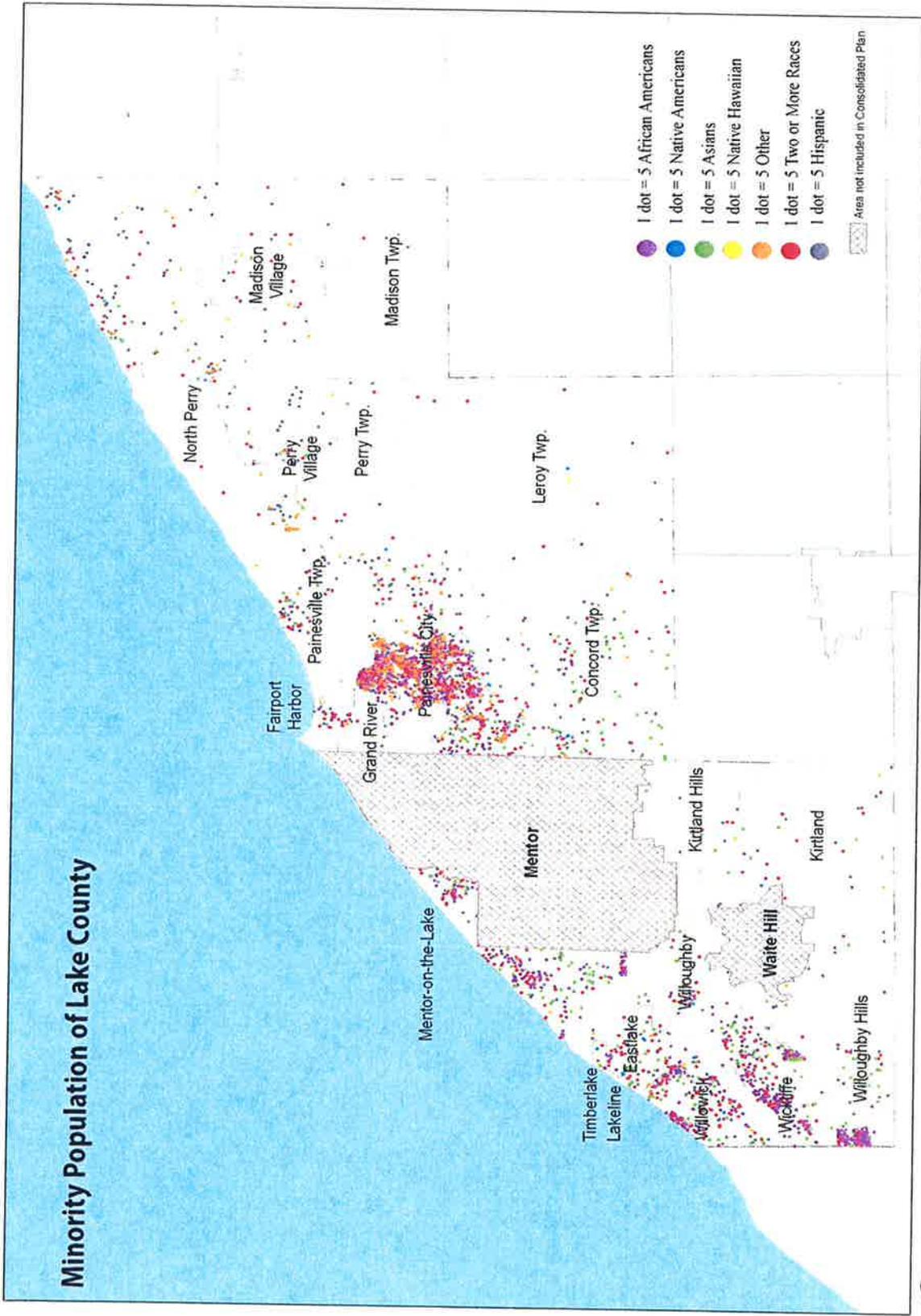
Source: 2009 CHAS Data, Table 1 (HUD) (Statistics include City of Mentor and Village of Waite Hill)

*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%

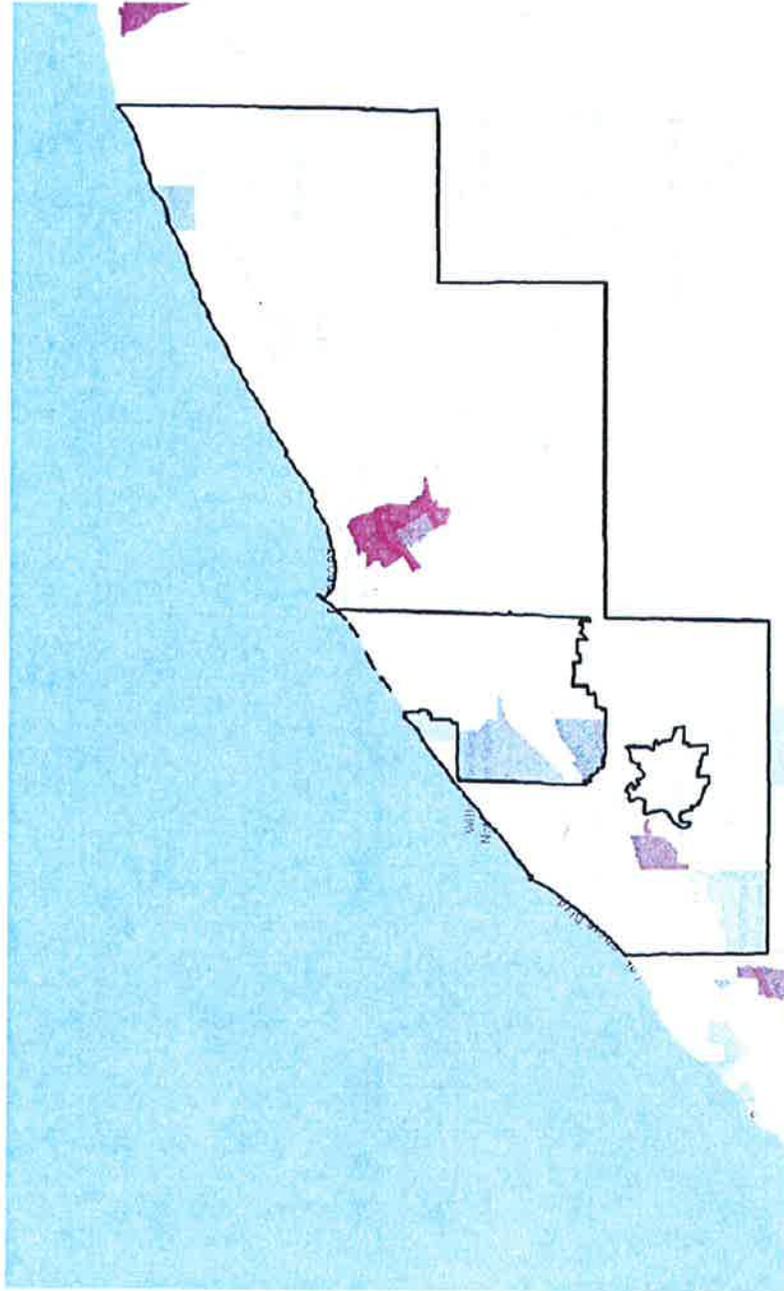
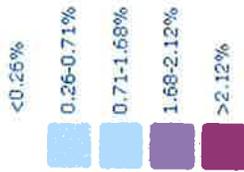
The 2010 Census Data for Lake County shows us that overall Lake County is 92.4% White and 3% African American. When the City of Mentor is factored out, Lake County is 91.4% White, 3.7% African American with the balance of the County's population comprised of other races/ethnic classifications.

Based on the CHAS Data reported in the table above, 88% (9,580) of the housing units with problems are white, 5% (625) are black, 0.1% (15) are Asian and 5.9% (645) are Hispanic.



Lake County Consolidated Plan 2012-2016 Percentage of Non-English Speakers

% Non-English Speaking



Source: HUD CPD Maps Lake County Dataset
Excludes Mentor City and Waite Hill Village
This map is comparing data from Census 2000 to data from the 5 year American Community Survey (2006-2010).



July 3, 2012



NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems

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.

As in NA-I, the pre-populated tables were not used due to inaccuracies identified in the tables.

The Lake County Planning Commission and Federal Grants Office staff evaluated the pre-populated tables and determined that the data did not reflect actual household numbers in the County. Due to the timing of this Consolidated Planning tool and potential issues with the pre-populated data sets, staff has used other data sets to more accurately reflect the demographics of the community. This approach has been confirmed via technical assistance during the spring of 2012. According to the 2010 Census, the total County households for the racial and ethnic groups indicated are 7,825 Hispanic, 7,306 Black/African American, 2,611 Asian, 273 American Indian/Alaska Native and 35 Pacific Islander.

Table NA-J provides data on housing needs by identifying the number of housing units by tenure, with problems categorized by race, household income and the existence of overcrowding and/or Cost Burden.

Table NA-J: Severe Housing Needs by Race and Income (Overcrowding and/or Cost Burden)

| Race | Total of Units | #0-30% AMI | of 31-50% AMI | of 51-80% AMI | of 81-95% of AMI |
|--------------------|----------------|------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| White | | | | | |
| Owner | 5,635 | 1,965 | 1,745 | 1,620 | 305 |
| Renter | 4,175 | 2,655 | 1,365 | 130 | 25 |
| Black | | | | | |
| Owner | 220 | 95 | 100 | 25 | 0 |
| Renter | 405 | 260 | 145 | 0 | 0 |
| Asian | | | | | |
| Owner | 15 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Renter | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | | | | | |
| Owner | 230 | 70 | 30 | 130 | 0 |
| Renter | 415 | 295 | 85 | 35 | 0 |
| Other | | | | | |
| Owner | 20 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Renter | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Units | | | | | |
| Owner | 6,120 | 2,150 | 1,890 | 1,775 | 305 |
| Renter | 4,995 | 3,210 | 1,595 | 165 | 25 |

Source: 2009 CHAS Data, Table 2 (HUD) (Statistics include City of Mentor and Village of Waite Hill)

*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%

According to the figures reported in Table NA-20, we see a predictable overall pattern of greater number of **renter-occupied** households with severe housing needs in the extremely low-income group (0-30% AMI) and the need steadily decreasing as the income level rises.

This progressive decrease in severe burden as income levels rise does hold true but to a lesser degree when we look at White **owner-occupied** households but is not a trend for Black, Asian and Hispanic owner-occupied households. In the Hispanic population, the greatest number of burdened households (56.5%) is actually in the owner-occupied moderate-income group. The Black owner-occupied group has the highest percentage of burden (45.5%) in the low-income group. What this may indicate in all races/population groups is that in the current economic times, owner-occupied households are feeling an increased burden in general and this especially holds true in the Hispanic population. The Hispanic population also appears to have a greater impact from overcrowding which improves the chances of being placed in the severe housing needs category. There was no increase in the number of White households with cost burdens as seen in Table NA-K to the number in Table NA-I when overcrowding was added. The Black population also showed no increase in severe cost burden units from Table NA-I to Table NA-K. The increase in the number of Hispanic households when overcrowding was added to the cost burden increased the total households in the severe housing needs designation by 10%.

NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens

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 pre-populated tables for this category were not used due to inaccuracies identified in the tables.

The Lake County Planning Commission and Federal Grants Office staff evaluated the e-ConPlan tool tables provided and determined that the data did not reflect actual household numbers in the County. Total Hispanic households for the County are 7,825 according to the 2010 Census. Instead, we have used the Table NA-K below which is based on 2009 CHAS data.

Table NA-K : Housing Cost Burden by Race

| Race | Total of Units | #No Burden | Cost Moderate Cost Burden | Severe Burden | Cost |
|-----------------|----------------|------------|---------------------------|---------------|------|
| White | | | | | |
| Owner | 69,900 | 51,770 | 12,000 | 6,130 | |
| Renter | 16,670 | 9,220 | 3,530 | 3,920 | |
| Black | | | | | |
| Owner | 670 | 415 | 30 | 225 | |
| Renter | 1,835 | 970 | 465 | 400 | |
| Asian | | | | | |
| Owner | 560 | 430 | 115 | 15 | |
| Renter | 370 | 330 | 40 | 0 | |
| Hispanic | | | | | |
| Owner | 705 | 330 | 175 | 200 | |
| Renter | 635 | 155 | 100 | 380 | |
| Other | | | | | |
| Owner | 285 | 220 | 45 | 20 | |
| Renter | 115 | 115 | 0 | 0 | |
| TOTAL | | | | | |
| Owner | 72,120 | 53,165 | 12,365 | 6,590 | |
| Renter | 19,625 | 10,790 | 4,135 | 4,700 | |

Source: 2009 CHAS Data, Table 9 (HUD) (Statistics include City of Mentor and Village of Waite Hill)

Based on the data listed in Table NA-K above, the greatest number of cost burdened households across the board occurs in white renter households. This is of course expected because the white population makes up such a large majority of the population in Lake County. If the cost burden is evaluated relative to the number of owner and renter households by race, the group which experiences the greatest severe housing cost burden is the Hispanic renters. This population group has 60% of its households – 380 renters with severe cost burden out of 635 total Hispanic renters. The group with the next highest severe cost burden is Black owners at 33.6%. These percentages are followed by 28.4% of the Hispanic owners with severe cost burden and 23.5% of the White renters with severe cost burdens. Asian owners have the lowest percentage of severe cost burden at 2.7%. The data listed in Table NA-K indicates that a disproportionate number of persons from Hispanic households are experiencing a severe cost burden.

When the moderate cost burden is evaluated, the Black renter has the highest cost burden with over 25%. The next group is Hispanic owners at just under 25% followed closely by White renters

and Asian owners with 21.2% and 20.5%, respectively. When we combine moderate and severe cost burdened households, both Hispanic renters and Hispanic owners have the highest percentage of cost burdened households at 75.6% and 53.2% respectively.

Data in both Table NA-K and NA-J needs to be weighed against the high ratio of homeowners in Lake County, over 75%, versus the number of renters.

NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion

Income categories in which a racial or ethnic group has disproportionately greater need

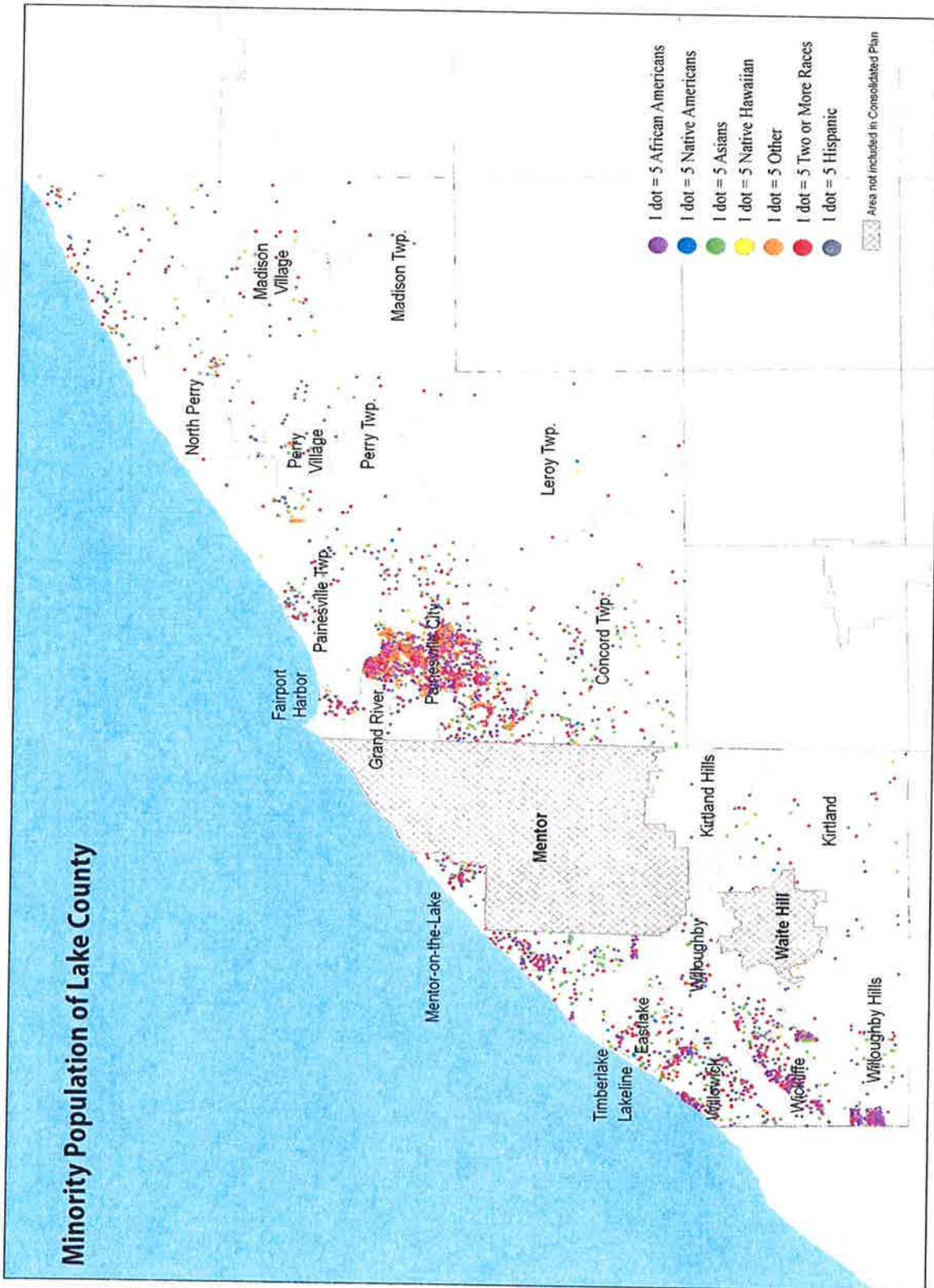
By race or ethnicity, the group with a disproportionately greater housing need is the Hispanic households.

Needs not previously identified

Needs not previously identified are being seen, not only in race data, but also in elderly households, is a greater cost burden in the moderate-income and middle-income categories.

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

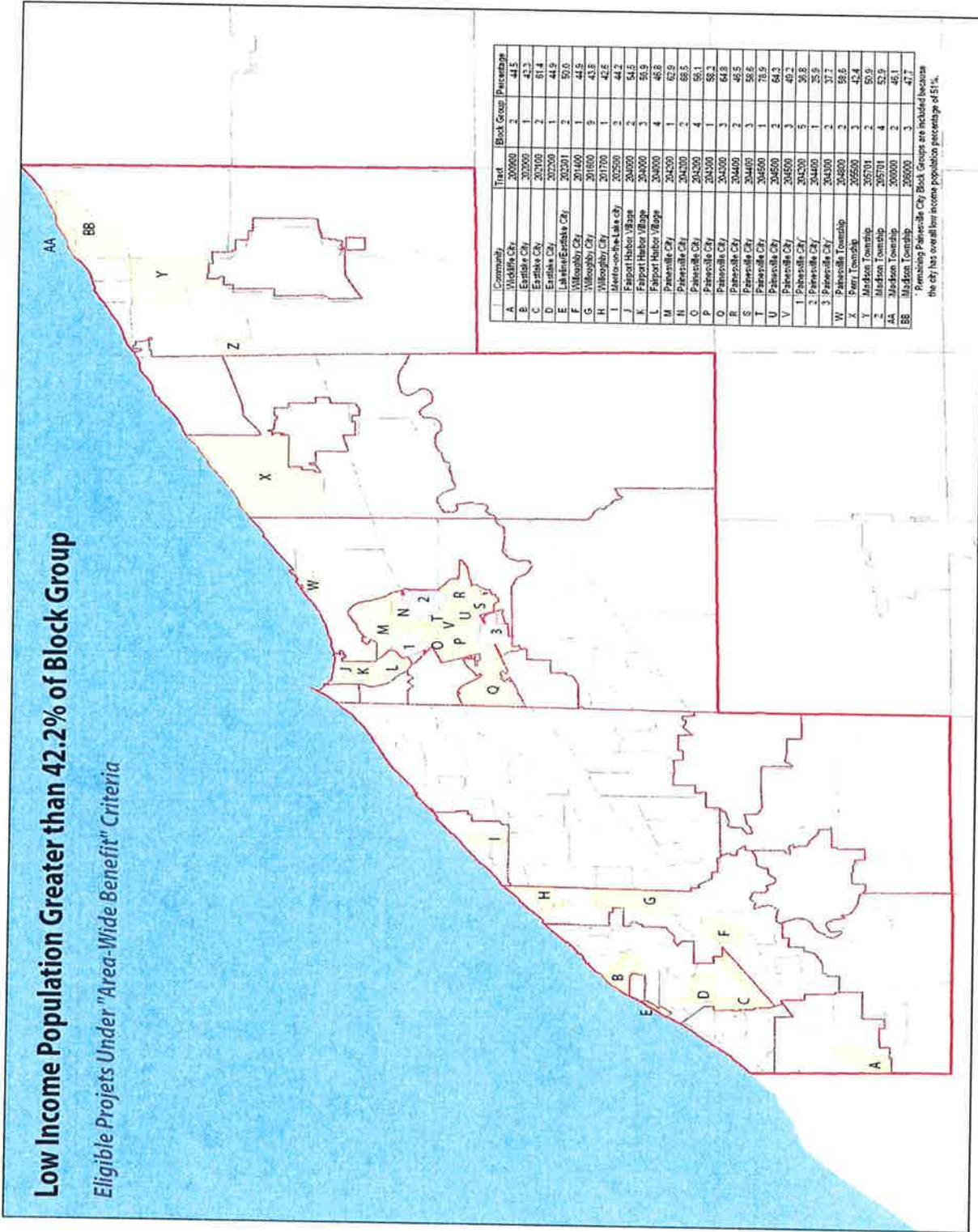
The map below shows locations of various racial and ethnic households. The second map is the low income population greater than 42.2% of Block Group map. It is clear that many of the racial and ethnic minority households reside in the LMI neighborhoods. Specifically, there is a racial and ethnic minority population concentration within the City of Painesville and pockets in the communities of Willowick, Wickliffe, Willoughby Hills, Eastlake and Willoughby.



Map NA-30A Minority Population

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LAKE COUNTY



Map NA-30B Location of Low Income Populations

NA-35 Public Housing

Totals in Use

| Program Type | Certificate | Mod-Rehab | Public Housing | Total | Project based | Tenant based | Special Purpose Voucher | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|-----------|----------------|-------|---------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------|
| | | | | | | | Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing | Family Unification Program | Disabled * |
| # of units vouchers in use | 0 | 0 | 239 | 1,293 | 0 | 1,457 | 0 | 13 | 0 |

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

Table 12 – Public Housing by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center) Table has been updated with more current data by LMHA.

Characteristics of Residents

| Program Type | Certificate | Mod-Rehab | Public Housing | Total | Project based | Tenant based | Special Purpose Voucher | | |
|---|-------------|-----------|----------------|--------|---------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------|
| | | | | | | | Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing | Family Unification Program | Disabled * |
| Average Annual Income | 0 | 0 | 11,869 | 11,231 | 0 | 12,744 | 0 | 12,774 | 0 |
| Average length of stay | 0 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Average Household size | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| # Homeless at admission | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # of Elderly Program Participants (>62) | 0 | 0 | 56 | 222 | 0 | 221 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

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LAKE COUNTY

| Program Type | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|-----------|----------------|-------|---------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------|------------|
| | Certificate | Mod-Rehab | Public Housing | Total | Project based | Tenant based | Special Purpose Voucher | | | Disabled * |
| | | | | | | | Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing | Family Unification Program | Disabled | |
| # of Disabled Families | 0 | 0 | 115 | 461 | 0 | 453 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| # of Families requesting accessibility features | 0 | 0 | 238 | 1,293 | 0 | 1,275 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| # of HIV/AIDS program participants | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # of DV victims | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five_year, and Nursing Home Transition | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 13 -- Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center) Table has been updated with more current data by LMHA.

Race of Residents

| Program Type | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-----------|----------------|-------|---------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------|------------|
| Race | Certificate | Mod-Rehab | Public Housing | Total | Project based | Tenant based | Special Purpose Voucher | | | Disabled * |
| | | | | | | | Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing | Family Unification Program | Disabled | |
| White | 0 | 0 | 199 | 1,014 | 0 | 1002 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Black/African American | 0 | 0 | 40 | 275 | 0 | 335 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Asian | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| American Indian/Alaska Native | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

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LAKE COUNTY

| Program Type | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-----------|----------------|-------|---------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------|
| Race | Certificate | Mod-Rehab | Public Housing | Total | Project based | Tenant based | Special Purpose Voucher | | |
| | | | | | | | Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing | Family Unification Program | Disabled * |
| 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 14 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center) Table has been updated with more current data by LMHA.

Ethnicity of Residents

| Program Type | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-----------|----------------|-------|---------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------|
| Race | Certificate | Mod-Rehab | Public Housing | Total | Project based | Tenant based | Special Purpose Voucher | | |
| | | | | | | | Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing | Family Unification Program | Disabled * |
| Hispanic | 0 | 0 | 16 | 37 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Not Hispanic | 0 | 0 | 223 | 1,256 | 0 | 1,298 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| *includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five_year, and Nursing Home Transition | | | | | | | | | |

Table 15 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center) Table has been updated with more current data by LMHA.

Section 504 Needs Assessment

Needs of public housing tenants and applicants on the waiting list for accessible units

Currently there are 239 public housing units spread among three developments owned by the Lake Metropolitan Housing Authority (LMHA). Two of the developments, Jackson Towers and Washington Square, are housing for seniors/persons with disabilities. Woodlawn Homes is the complex that provides housing for families. All units are located in the City of Painesville and have received various levels of modernization and rehabilitation within the past ten years. Plans for additional energy upgrades and modernization are discussed in Lake Metropolitan Housing Authority's five year plan.

Jackson Towers has 100 units which are efficiencies and one-bedroom apartments servicing senior citizens and disabled persons. Washington Square has 70 one-bedroom units. Woodlawn Homes has 70 units of which 36 have two bedrooms, 20 have three bedrooms and 14 have four bedrooms. Some fluctuation in the number of units is due to use of one or two units as resident custodial staff and or overflow storage and supplies.

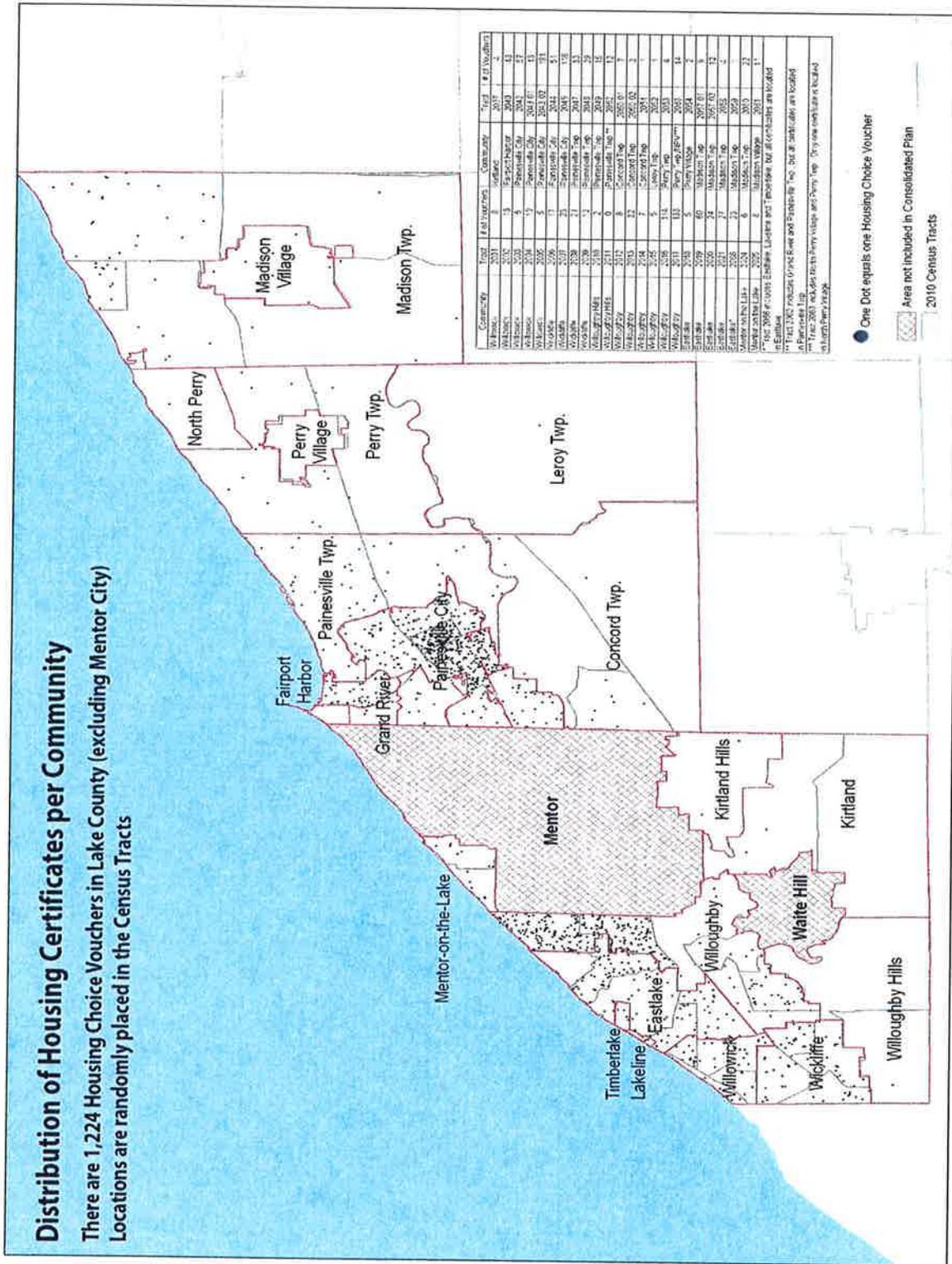
In order to meet accessibility requirements, 5% of the units in Washington Square and Jackson Towers have been modified. Woodlawn Homes will not be able to meet fully accessibility requirements because the units are townhouse style apartments with bedrooms and bathrooms located upstairs. Five units had ramps extended to the front door and other modifications in order to improve the units' accessibility to current physically disabled tenants.

The housing authority indicated that it has no vacancies at any of their sites as of April of 2012. The public Housing Waiting list at that time had 731 families waiting for housing. This list is an open list which allows people to apply for public housing assistance at any time. The number of applicants on the list is broken down by bedroom size required by the household and not by specific sites.

In June of 2012, LMHA received approval for the purchase of River Isle in the City of Willoughby. This location allows expansion of public housing into the western portion of the County. River Isle when renovated in the summer of 2013 will add 40 additional units of affordable housing to Lake County. It is expected that this property will be serving families with 2 & 3 bedroom units. LMHA also plans on making a minimum of 4 of the units fully accessible.

The Lake Metropolitan Housing Authority manages the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Program, formerly known as Section 8. This program offers low-income households an opportunity to lease privately-owned rental housing at an affordable rate. As of April 2012, 1,370 vouchers have been utilized with the anticipation that the number will increase to 1,457 by year's end. The current HCV wait list has 795 families waiting for assistance. The last time LMHA opened the HCV wait list was September of 2009. It hopes to open the wait list again in mid-2013. The waiting list is attributable to the available vouchers. There is a preference given to applicants who have a disability; however, there is not a waiting list based on applicants requesting accessible units. Additional preferences, if applicable will be updated as they are made known. The distribution of the housing choice vouchers is shown in the map below.

Map NA-35 Distribution of Housing Certificates



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

The number of families requesting accessibility features in public housing is 184. This figure represents 77% of the units long owned by LMHA. Of the vouchers awarded, 1,275 or 98.6% had sought such features. Further efforts will be made to confirm these figures but the former figure may be attributed to the predominance of senior/disabled housing among the public housing stock.

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

In Lake County, Public Housing residents are predominately white. Lake County's population as of the 2010 Census was reported as 92.4% White. There are however, a disproportionate number of African American/Black public housing residents. The Black population constitutes about 3% of the population in general. But Table 23 indicates that in the Public Housing setting, the Black population makes up 17% of the residents.

Applicants from the fall of 2009 are now in receipt of their voucher but many in this pool of applicants are from an adjoining county and are unfamiliar with the Lake County rental market, the more suburban setting, the access limitations to employment centers from public transportation and landlord pool that may not wish to participate in government subsidy programs due to misconceptions or past negative experience and possible illegal discrimination. LMHA is developing and implementing actions to address barriers by networking with nonprofit and landlord organizations alike.

Additional factors that affect the ability of HCV certificate holders through LMHA to secure adequate rental properties is the historically high cost rent market in Lake County couples with the increased demand for rentals by former owner households. Through the HCV program, certificate holders and LMHA are required to meet a unit cost standard in compliance with Fair Market Rent and "rent reasonableness." This further restricts their ability to penetrate all markets.

Public Housing annual capital funds, combined with additional capital funds from ARRA have allowed LMHA to provide necessary upgrades to their existing units and related common areas.

A multi-year, mixed finance project has come to the end of its first most important phase with the purchase of River Isle Apartments on Erie Road in the City of Willoughby. A complete rehabilitation of the property will occur. This will be the first entry of public housing property owned outside the City of Painesville.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment

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 | Not Collected | Not Collected | Not Collected | Not Collected |
| Overall Homeless Total | 76 | 23 | 604 | 579 | 242 | 33,061 days or 54.7 average days homeless |
| Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren) | 39 | 0 | | | | |
| Persons in Households with Only Children | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Persons in Households with Only Adults | 37 | 23 | | | | |
| Chronically Homeless Individuals | 7 | 8 | | | | |
| Chronically Homeless Families | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Veterans | 4 | 3 | | | | |
| Unaccompanied Child | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Persons with HIV | 0 | 0 | | | | |

Table 16 – Homeless Needs Assessment

Jurisdiction’s Rural Homeless Population

The Lake County Continuum of Care is a cooperative organization of government agencies, non-profit service organizations and churches charged with the responsibility of identifying the basic root causes of homelessness and developing the programs and methods required to better support the needs of the homeless and those who are on the verge of becoming homeless. While our Continuum is included in Ohio’s Balance of State Continuum of Care (BOSCO), Lake County is better defined as a county that is suburban to the City of Cleveland rather than a truly rural county. Each year the Continuum is

responsible for coordinating the annual count of the homeless (Point-in-Time Count) as required by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). This year the Continuum conducted the Point-in-Time Count on January 24, 2012. The data from that count is shown in the Table NA 1.

The Continuum increased its efforts to involve more organizations across the community in the 2012 Point in Time Count Process. Mental health service providers, local police departments, the Lake County Jail, staff from the Morely Public Library, Lake County Job and Family Services, the Salvation Army and many others volunteered to help those agencies that specialize in working with the homeless conduct the count. Representatives from these organizations attended training designed to familiarize everyone with the Continuum's processes for diversion, prevention and intake. Volunteers counted the homeless as they came for supper at the on-the-street meals offered at local churches and, throughout the county, found homeless individuals in parking lots, on the streets and under bridges. Continuum volunteers accepted information from everyone who identified themselves as homeless and collected demographic information that would allow those who did not meet the formal HUD definition of homeless to be sorted from those individuals who did meet the definition.

For persons in rural areas who are homeless or at risk of homelessness, describe the nature and extent of unsheltered and sheltered homelessness with the jurisdiction

We recognize the limitations associated with trying to conduct a physical count of the homeless in the middle of winter, but this Point-in-Time Count, completed on January 24, 2012, provided information Continuum agencies can use to assess their progress in reducing the number of unsheltered homeless. The data shown in Table NA 1 reports the count of sheltered and unsheltered homeless based on HUD's current definition. It lists 99 total (76 sheltered and 23 unsheltered) homeless individuals found on the night of the 2012 Point-in-Time Count. Here is what we know about them:

- 56.4% are men; 43.6% are women
- 32.4% are between the ages of 46 and 65
- 17.4% are between the ages of 18 and 24
- 7.6% are veterans

When asked to identify those factors that most contributed to the 2012 Point-in-Time homeless households' situation, the following were the top five factors:

- 24.4% low wages, unable to support household
- 31.5% substance abuse
- 32.7% lack of affordable housing
- 38.1% lost job and unable to find work
- 38.6% severe mental illness

The 23 unsheltered individuals were found across the county, but were not living in rural areas. Demographic information shows:

- 21 men; 2 women
- 15 were in the 36 to 55 years age groups
- All were single adults living alone
- 6 were living in their cars; 5 in tents; 4 in the woods; 2 in abandoned buildings; 6 on the streets
- 8 met the HUD definition for chronically homeless

While Continuum volunteers found no chronically homeless families during this year's Point-in-Time Count, we believe it is important to note that 2011 data from our county's only homeless shelter tracked 72 children staying as shelter guests during the year, a 213% increase over a three year period.

It should be noted that when homeless data from the previous Consolidated Plan is compared to the current data, it appears that the number of homeless has decreased in Lake County. However, due to the increase in the jobless rate and the number of foreclosures along with the overall economic decline that has occurred since the last Consolidated Plan, it can be surmised that the reduction is most likely due to changes in the reporting methods and the definitions of homelessness as amended by HUD and not a reduction in the number of homeless here in Lake County. This assumption is further supported by the increase in callers seeking emergency shelter at Project Hope for the Homeless, our county's only emergency shelter. Data shows Project Hope for the Homeless, via 2-1-1, received 1,533 calls in 2007, with 2,261 calls received in 2009, and 3,408 calls received in 2011. This represents more than a 120% increase over the five year period.

Because Point-in-Time Count volunteers accepted information from everyone who identified themselves as homeless on the night of the count, the data showed an additional 138 individuals who did not meet HUD's formal definition of homeless and thus do not appear in Table NA 1, but were at imminent risk of becoming homeless. Some of these additional people were staying in local jails, hospitals, substance abuse and mental health treatment facilities and had entered those institutions as homeless. Historical data indicate these individuals will most likely remain homeless and enter the shelter system upon exiting the institution. A second significant population at imminent risk of homelessness is those individuals and families who are living doubled up with friends or relatives or paying on their own to stay in a hotel or motel. Again, historical data indicate that this group is precariously housed and without adequate resources to regain permanent housing if their current living situation were to become untenable.

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):

In 2011, Project Hope for the Homeless provided emergency shelter for 361 individuals, 72 of whom were children. The average shelter stay was 31 days, down from 34 days in 2010. Shelter records show that 50% of these individuals transitioned from the shelter to positive outcomes, including securing independent permanent housing, receiving treatment at a mental health or substance abuse treatment center, moving to transitional or permanent supportive housing or moving in with family or friends.

Continuum agencies have not been collecting data to show the number of people becoming, experiencing and exiting homelessness in Lake County each. What data we do have reflects the number of persons staying as shelter guests each year. It would be inappropriate to use that number to evaluate the broader homeless population in our county since that data is skewed by the limitations associated with only having 35 beds available in the county's only homeless shelter. We are able to evaluate the broader community needs based on data from 2-1-1 calls where the caller requested referral to an emergency shelter. As stated above, that data showed a dramatic increase in callers seeking emergency shelter at Project Hope for the Homeless. Data show Project Hope received 1,533 requests in 2007, with 2,261 calls received in 2009, and 3,408 calls received in 2011. This represents more than a 120%

increase over the five year period. We know that only a small percentage of those households experiencing a housing crisis ever actually become homeless, but even with this knowledge, we remain concerned with this trend.

*This data has not been collected in the past. Since Lake County is not an ESG direct entitlement area, it falls under the OHIO Balance of State Continuum of Care and therefore has followed all BOSCO directives for data collection using HMIS. Homeless data is entered into HMIS as homeless households enter emergency shelter, transitional housing or are housed using HRPR funds. The following outlines how the estimates shown in the table above were developed using 2011 2-1-1 data including callers requesting emergency shelter and information on diversion tactics and 2012 Point in Time data.

Estimate the # becoming homeless each year (based on 2011 data)

| | |
|---|------------|
| Calls received by 2-1-1 where callers requested emergency shelter | 3,408 |
| Minus duplicate callers estimated at 66% | 2,249 |
| Estimated unique callers requesting emergency shelter | 1,159 |
| Minus 50% of callers for whom diversion worked | 580 |
| Equals number of callers who became homelessness in 2011 | 579 |

Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year (based on 2011 data)

| | |
|--|------------|
| Estimate of the # becoming homelessness in 2011 | 579 |
| Plus 25 to account for those we know/don't know are chronically homeless | 25 |
| Equals an estimate of # experiencing homelessness each year | 604 |

Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year

| | |
|---|------------|
| Number of Shelter Guests in 2011 | 361 |
| Percentage exiting to positive outcome = 50% | 181 |
| Estimate # homeless not entering shelter(604-361) | 243 |
| Assume 25% positive outcome | 61 |
| # Shelter guest positive outcome plus non-shelter positive outcome | 242 |

Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness

| | |
|--|---------------------------|
| Average shelter stay (actual) | 31 days |
| Average unsheltered stay (estimated) | 90 days |
| 361 sheltered persons x 31 days | 11,191 sheltered nights |
| 243 unsheltered persons x 90 days | 21,870 unsheltered nights |
| Total 33,061 days/604 homeless homeless | 54.7 average days |

Nature and Extent of Homelessness by Racial and Ethnic Group

The 2012 Point in Time Count Survey did not request information on racial or ethnic groups, but that information was collected during the 2011 Point in Time Count and is tracked throughout the year by Lake County's only homeless shelter, Project Hope for the Homeless. From these two sources we obtained the following information collected in 2011.

The 2011 Point in Time Count showed that of the 123 individuals responding to the question "What is your race?"

- 13% identified themselves as African Americans
- 82.1% identified themselves as Caucasian
- 4.9% identified themselves as Mixed Race/Other
- 0% responded as Asian, Native American, Pacific Islander, etc.

This breakdown closely corresponds to demographic data for the county as a whole.

The Project Hope for the Homeless data for the same period indicates that of its 361 shelter guests served during the year:

- 30.2% were African Americans
- 65.1% were Caucasian
- 3.8% were of Hispanic decent
- 0.9% were Asian, Native American or other

Since 117 out of the total 361 shelter guests (32.4%) came from neighboring counties including Cleveland, Cuyahoga County, the proportions between racial groups moving through Project Hope, which as a shelter that accepts anyone from any county, and those counted during the Point in Time Count, which was Lake County specific, differ somewhat.

Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness, including Rural Homelessness

It should be noted that when homeless data from the previous Consolidated Plan is compared to the current data, it appears that the number of homeless has decreased in Lake County. However, due to the increase in the jobless rate and the number of foreclosures along with the overall economic decline that has occurred since the last Consolidated Plan, it can be surmised that the reduction is most likely due to changes in the reporting methods and the definitions of homelessness as amended by HUD and not a reduction in the number of homeless here in Lake County. This assumption is further supported by the increase in callers seeking emergency shelter at Project Hope for the Homeless, our county's only emergency shelter. Data shows Project Hope for the Homeless, via 2-1-1, received 1,533 calls in 2007, with 2,261 calls received in 2009, and 3,408 calls received in 2011. This represents more than a 120% increase over the five year period.

Because Point-in-Time Count volunteers accepted information from everyone who identified themselves as homeless on the night of the count, the data showed an additional 138 individuals who did not meet HUD's formal definition of homeless and thus do not appear in Table NA 1, but were at imminent risk of becoming homeless. Some of these additional people were staying in local jails, hospitals, substance abuse and mental health treatment facilities and had entered those institutions as homeless. Historical data indicate these individuals will most likely remain homeless and enter the shelter system upon exiting the institution. A second significant population at imminent risk of homelessness is those individuals and families who are living doubled up with friends or relatives or paying on their own to stay in a hotel or motel. Again, historical data indicate that this group is precariously housed and without adequate resources to regain permanent housing if their current living situation were to become untenable.

NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment

Characteristics of Special Needs Populations

In this assessment of the types of special needs within the Lake County population and the range of services provided, several categories of special needs populations are discussed. Significant effort was made to obtain current statistical data supporting the presence of each group among the population, but privacy concerns limited ready access to this information. Special needs sub-populations include: Elderly/Frail Elderly, persons with physical disabilities, persons with developmental disabilities, persons with mental illness and persons experiencing problems with substance abuse.

Under the Elderly / Frail Elderly

Elderly/Frail Elderly: Those individuals who are ages 60+ (elderly) and those 60+ who need assistance performing basic activities of daily living (frail elderly). According to the SCRIPPS Gerontology Center at Miami University, in 2010 22% of Lake County's population was elderly with a projected growth to 27.4% of the population by 2020.

The CHAS Tables from 2000 (Appendix 2) had a section labeled "Housing Problems Output of Mobility and self care limitation" and another labeled "Housing Problems Output for All Households". Comparing these tables provides the information that of the total elderly renter households that number 4,037 more than 1/3rd (1,555) had mobility or self care limitations. Similarly 27% of the total elderly owner households (17,888) have such limitations.

Persons with Physical Disabilities may include the need to use a wheelchair, or sensory impairments.

Similar to the 2000 CHAS tables noted above the data set also shows that the percentage of households experiencing mobility or self care limitations was 15%. This held true for renter or owner households alike. Some more recent data from the 2007 to 2010 American Community Survey reports that an approximate 11% of the households have these combined issues.

Mentally Disabled:

Those individuals who exhibit significantly below-average general intellectual functioning (IQ 70-75 or below) existing concurrently with deficits in adaptive behavior and manifested before the age of 22 and/or those who experience persistent and severe physical disabilities that prevent the individual from performing activities of daily living.

Mentally III:

Those persons under the age of 18 with serious emotional disturbance (SED) who meets criteria that is a combination of duration of impairment, intensity of impairment and specific diagnosis:

- Marked to severe emotional/behavioral impairment;
- Impairment that seriously disrupts family or interpersonal relationships; and
- May require the services of other youth-service systems (e.g., education, human services, juvenile court, health, mental health/mental retardation, youth services, and others).

Demonstrated by a/an

- Inability or unwillingness to cooperate or participate in self-care activities;
- Suicidal preoccupation or rumination with or without lethal intent;
- School refusal and other anxieties or more severe withdrawal and isolation;
- Obsessive rituals, frequent anxiety attacks, or major conversion symptoms;
- Frequent episodes of aggressive or other antisocial behavior, either mild with some preservation in social relationships or more severe requiring considerable constant supervision; and
- Impairment so severe as to preclude observation of social functioning or assessment of symptoms related to anxiety (e.g., severe depression or psychosis).

Persons with severe mental disability (SMD): A person eighteen years of age or older with a severe mental or emotional disability who meets at least two of the three following criteria of diagnosis, duration, and disability:

- Diagnosis: the current primary diagnosis is delusional disorders; dissociative disorders; eating disorders; mood disorders; personality disorders; psychotic disorders; schizophrenia; somatoform disorder; other disorders (DSM IV 313.23, 313.81, 313.82); or other specified.
 - a. Duration: the length of the problem can be assessed by either inpatient or outpatient use of service history, reported length of time of impairment, or some combination, including at least two prior hospitalizations of more than twenty-one days or any number of hospitalizations (more than one) totaling at least forty-two days prior to the assessment, or ninety to three hundred sixty-five days in a hospital or nursing home within three prior years, or major functional impairment lasting more than two years, resulting in utilization of outpatient mental health services on an intermittent and/or continuous basis.
 - b. Disability/functional impairment: severity of disability can be established by disruption in two or more life activities, including but not limited to: employment, contributing substantially to one's own financial support (not to be entitlements), independent residence, self-care, perception and cognition, stress management/coping skills, interpersonal and social relations.

Experiencing Problems with Substance Abuse

Substance abuse includes the overuse of alcohol and of tobacco, the two most commonly overused drugs, but also includes the use of illegal drugs such as marijuana, cocaine, and heroin. In addition to these drugs, prescription drugs can also be abused. The three classes of prescription drugs that are most commonly abused are:

- Opioids, which are most often prescribed to treat pain;
- Central nervous system (CNS) depressants, which are used to treat anxiety and sleep disorders; and
- Stimulants, which are prescribed to treat the sleep disorder narcolepsy and attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD).

Individuals who overuse any of the above would be eligible for treatment via either an inpatient program or an intensive outpatient treatment plan.

NA 45 Special Needs Population Analysis Table

| Mental Health Treatment Activities | | |
|--|--|---|
| MH Crisis Assessments performed at Tri-point and Lake West Emergency Departments | 3,674 FY 2011 | 3,478 FY 2012 |
| MH Case Management, calendar year 2011 served: | 2,296 adults | 1,462 children |
| Psychiatry, calendar year 2011 served: | 4,232 adults | 1,085 children/teens |
| Waiting list as of July, 2012: | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MH Counseling • Dual Diagnosis Counseling • Psychiatry • Mental Health Case Management • Dual Diagnosis Case Management • Residential Treatment | 141 adults 70 adults 2 adults 10 adults 13 adults 35 adults | 6 Children 0 Children/Teens 15 Children/Teens 0 Children/Teens 0 Children/Teens 0 Children/Teens |
| Substance Abuse Treatment Activities | | |
| Alcohol, Other Drugs Case Management calendar year 2011 served: | 665 adults | 152 Children/Teens |
| | | |

Diagnosed with HIV/AIDS

Individuals who have tested positively and have been diagnosed with Human immunodeficiency virus infection / Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) require ongoing treatment of the disease and helpful interventions that will prevent them from spreading the virus to others.

Housing and Supportive Services Needs and Determination

Lake County plans to serve individuals with special needs (e.g., elderly, disabled, substance abuse problems, mental illness, and individuals with HIV/AIDS) through the following types of housing programs:

- Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation
- Architectural Barrier Removal (ADA Improvements)
- Emergency Housing Repair
- Homeownership Assistance
- Tenant-Based Rental Assistance

The County plans to continue providing a housing rehabilitation program for low and moderate-income citizens, including those who are elderly and disabled. The goal is to maintain and improve existing housing stock for residents who cannot afford costly repairs. A related program will provide architectural barrier removal (i.e. building handicapped ramps) to improve accessibility and livability of homes for individuals with disabilities. Emergency housing repairs will also be provided to those homeowners who meet the special needs and income requirements.

Supportive services for individuals with special needs will be assisted by CDBG Public Services funds targeting such activities as:

- meals for senior citizens,
- transportation for elderly and disabled,
- case management for individuals with alcohol and substance abuse problems and HIV/AIDS,
- dental treatment for individuals with special needs
- adult day care for persons with disabilities.

Priority needs for supportive housing and supportive services are based on the number of each low-income subpopulation reported to have housing and supportive service needs and the resources available to address these needs and on input from citizens and organizations that serve individuals with special needs. The County will coordinate with existing federal, state, and local resources to serve populations with special needs. These existing resources include the Lake General Health District, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Medicaid, Social Security Income (SSI), Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI), Food Stamps, and other resources. Additionally, it will provide the maximum CDBG amount allowed by federal regulation to support public services projects.

Obstacles to meeting underserved needs of special needs subpopulations include:

- lack of transportation to work and services,
- lack of affordable and specialized housing, (Medicare/Medicaid bed shortage of 405 beds*)
- lack of funding to support specialized service providers in Lake County

Transportation

Laketrans is the county's public transportation system. While residents desire additional services, Laketrans provides three excellent modes of service (Dial-a-ride, In County Fixed Route and Commuter Express), two of which are primarily used by this population; Dial-a-ride and In County Fixed Route. The Dial-a-ride service provides door-to-door service for all Lake County residents. This service is an extremely valuable service to the citizens as it exceeds the federal transit requirements of typical dial a ride operations. This service is critical to those without vehicles or support personal to get them to critical services (health care, food, recreation, employment).

The In-County Fixed Routes also provide citizens to access critical locations along the County's major transportation networks.

Affordable/Specialized Housing

Affordable housing remains an obstacle for special needs households residing in Lake County. For example, there is a great demand for affordable, independent senior housing in the county, yet there are vacancies in local independent/assisted living complexes because this housing is not affordable. Persons with disabilities who need wheelchair-accessible units here have a limited pool of apartments and homes from which to choose. Finding a unit that is both accessible and affordable can be especially difficult.

Persons living with HIV/AIDS also face obstacles to housing affordability. Many people currently living with HIV/AIDS have a persistent mental illness and AIDS-related dementia affects a smaller subset of this group. Because of the frequent concurrence of substance abuse and mental illness with HIV/AIDS, housing providers often struggle to serve this population.

Many persons with mental illness are able to live independently. Those who qualify for disability status can use their Social Security Income toward housing costs, but SSI is usually too low to adequately cover housing costs. Persons with mental health issues who are able to function at relatively high levels are able to access Section 8 vouchers from the Lake Metropolitan Housing Authority, but demand is high and the waiting list for a unit can be as long as three years.

Additionally, permanent supportive housing (PSH) units need to be available for those with severe and persistent mental illnesses (as defined above) who, with this added support, may be able to live successfully with some level of independence. In Lake County, the ADAMHS Board partners with Extended Housing, Inc. to address the needs of this population. We currently have 357 households on

*The Star Beacon: Ashtabula County Seeks Buyer for Nursing Home Beds, June 15, 2012.

the wait list for permanent supportive housing units. This wait list is purged annually to remove those who have found other suitable housing or no longer live in the area. Each wait-listed household includes at least one person who has been professionally diagnosed and certified to have a qualifying, severe and persistent mental illness. Extended Housing, Inc. currently manages 58 PSH units and recently broke ground on a 17-unit permanent supportive housing project that is expected to be ready for occupancy in the second quarter of 2013, but, even with these additional units, hundreds of mentally ill persons are left with inadequate support and housing.

The county's elderly population is likely to live in substandard housing. Additionally, seniors also live in homes that need modifications to accommodate their physical disabilities or other mobility limitations. The number of these that are also substandard is not known. It is assumed that many of the seniors needing home repairs or improvements have low incomes and limited ability to make needed changes.

Specialized Services Funding.

Lack of funding to support specialized service providers is a serious concern. Reductions in the amount of Community Development Block Grant funds means reduced the funds are available for supportive services. Lake County has maintained its commitment to local shelters with ESG grants and to other specialized support service providers with CDBG Public Service grants. These organizations struggle to provide services to special needs populations with reduced local, state, and federal dollars. Additionally, because of the ongoing poor economic conditions, these organizations find that donations are down and fund raising efforts are not as lucrative as they have been in past years. Many are finding that last year's donors are now this year's consumers.

Services Provided

The Elderly

Meals on Wheels, sponsored by the Lake County Council on Aging, delivers nutritious meals to the elderly. The Council also provides coordination of needed services. Case managers assist clients in receiving fans, air conditioners, and heaters and also process applications that allow low-income clients to have their utility bills paid occasionally. Case managers arrange for clients to borrow indefinitely, and at no cost, equipment such as walkers, commode chairs, and bath rails.

The Disabled

Persons with disabilities in Lake County have access to the following supportive programs to help meet their housing and supportive service needs:

- Supplemental Security Income is a federal support program that is available to people who have disabilities and limited income and resources.
- Medicaid waivers allow the state to provide home- and community-based services to clients who would otherwise require nursing home care or other forms of institutional care. The waivers cannot be used to cover the cost of housing, although they can be used for environmental modifications.

- Lake County Board of Developmental Disabilities/Deepwood provides services and support for persons with mental retardation or pervasive development disorders in individual, family, and foster homes, as well as in alternative living residences and small group homes. Program areas include:

- Services for Children are:
 - Early Intervention, Integrated Preschool, School Age Program, and Lake Employment Experience Program (LEEP).
 - Community Living supports individuals living in their own homes or in group homes throughout Lake County. This service is offered through private residential providers.
 - Family Resource Services provides assistance to families of people with MR/DD living at home including Respite Care and specialized equipment.
 - Support Administration is the coordination of waiver services, waiting lists and eligibility determination.
 - Recreation Services includes Special Olympics and sports, leisure and social activities for all persons with MR/DD.
- Adult Services consists of three types of day programs for individuals with disabilities:
 - Vocational Habilitation, also known as Work Services, is a non-integrated sheltered employment option for individuals meeting performance based criteria.
 - Adult Day Support also known as Adult Day Habilitation is an alternative for those unable to work offering social, leisure and recreational activities that enhance an individual's quality of life.
 - Community Employment Services offers a supported employment option for workers with MRDD in community jobs. Jobs are found at individual placements, enclave sites or mobile work crews.

Residences at Deepwood are long term care facilities on the Deepwood Campus in buildings operated by the Board for children and adults. Respite at Deepwood or Heisley House is short term care in residential settings for individuals with disabilities living at home. The Board currently manages 14 properties housing 50 developmentally disabled clients. Vocational Services and support are also provided through job placement.

Mental Health/Substance Abuse

ADAMHS Board

Established by Ohio statute, the ADAMHS (Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Mental Health Services) Board is responsible for planning, funding, and evaluating Lake County's mental health and recovery services.

Neighboring, Inc.

Neighboring operates as a county-wide “one-stop” outpatient mental health and substance abuse treatment facility. They provide psychiatry, medications, nursing, counseling, support groups, employment assistance, case management, transportation, community education and advocacy, and forensic/criminal justice services. They also have specialized treatment teams to serve senior citizens, dually diagnosed patients and those with a mental illness that are in jail because of an offence directly related to their mental illness.

Lake/Geauga Resource Center

Lake/Geauga Resource Center offers a wide range of services for persons whose lives are, or have been, affected by their own or another’s use of alcohol or other drugs. These services include: Assessment, Drug Testing, Group & Individual Substance Abuse/Addiction Counseling, Dual Diagnosis Counseling, Men’s & Women’s Residential Treatment, Family Programs, Education Program, Mike Link 72-hour Driver Intervention Program, Prevention, and Drug-Free Safety Program. They also offer residential substance abuse treatment at their Lake House and Oak House facilities.

Pathways

Pathways is a private, nonprofit, community-based outpatient facility dedicated to providing quality mental health and emergency services to adults 18+ in Lake County. Pathways utilizes a team approach that offers treatment, aggressive outreach, and service linkages. Pathways approach to treatment is based upon the concept of working with consumers within the least restrictive setting possible. Services provided include:

Diagnostic Assessment, Community Support Program, Psychiatry & Medication Services, Transitional Residential Treatment, Emergency Services, Senior Care Program, Counseling, Pharmacy On Site

HIV/AIDS

The Lake County General Health District provides case management for individuals living with HIV/AIDS and is available for Lake, Ashtabula, and Geauga County residents. Services Include: Ryan White support services, confidential support groups, medical/prescription and mental health referral and links, nutrition education. Both home and office appointments are available.

Public Size and Characteristics of Population with HIV / AIDS

In 2009, Lake County had seven new HIV infection diagnoses and 121 individuals living with HIV/AIDS.

Additional information on this population was drawn from the Lake General Health District’s 2011 annual report. Despite the HIV team testing 549 people in the Lake Geauga and Ashtabula counties during 2011 at a series of events and locations including Lakeland Community College, Convoy of Hope, Salvation Army, Project Hope, there was no new case identified in 2011. Programs are in place to

provide risk reduction and education in which approximately 120 contacts occur monthly. Outreach, mentoring and peer support programming is coupled with financial assistance to cover the cost of medications is available. Links to local food pantries help fulfill additional needs.

NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs

In addition to the critical housing needs discussed in the document, the following goals summarize the Non-Housing Community Development Needs:

1. Provide business expansion/retention opportunities, and ultimately increased employment, through economic development loan programs.
2. Provide resources to communities to leverage local funds for repair or replacement to critical infrastructure including storm sewers, roads, sanitary sewers and sidewalks.
3. Leverage local, state and private funds with CDBG/HOME resources to assist those agencies that address critical social service needs including employment services, health care and programs for the elderly.

To support these general goals, Lake County completed a series of public surveys in 2011. The Economic Development Survey was issued to government and business groups as outlined in the General Section of this document. The goal of this survey was to develop an understanding of the perception of need for job training, job creation, business expansion, infrastructure investment, revitalization and quality of life issues. The results of the survey are included in the Attachments at the back of this document. This process was then followed up in the spring of 2012 with a telephone survey of local municipal engineers and municipal administrators. The results of that exercise were used to populate this Section of the Consolidates Plan. In summary, as noted below, public infrastructure and job creation are critical to Lake County and its communities.

The cities and villages are also in need of focusing on economic development with improvement to central business districts and revolving loans for job creation and retention. The townships and more rural areas tended to list public facility projects. As a coastal County, multiple communities (with income eligible areas), are focusing on public park improvements as a quality of life amenity and an economic development driver for the community and region.

A public agency survey was also distributed in 2011. While many of these entities focus on housing, a segment of their operations deal with, among others, education, employment, and health care.

Public Improvements

Public infrastructure improvements are one of the greatest needs in Lake County. This was confirmed by our residents and local communities' surveys (see below). The cities and villages, where populations are concentrated and infrastructure is older, have improvements to streets as on-going maintenance issues, improvement to storm water systems and upgrades to sanitary sewers to address infiltration issues that result in part from the age of some of the infrastructure. In some instances, public infrastructure is estimate to be 80 years old.

Priority improvements for consideration during FY12-16 include, but are not limited to:

- Waterline repairs
- ADA sidewalk replacement
- Storm sewer improvement to reduce flooding events in urban neighborhoods
- Sanitary sewer improvements based on local master sewer plans
- Lakefront improvements
- Streetscape enhancements

Need Determination

The infrastructure needs as noted above were clearly evident throughout the surveys and phone interviews with local officials. The tables below note important priorities from the residents and community leader perspective.

Citizen Survey (Infrastructure question)

PAGE: INFRASTRUCTURE PRIORITIES

7. Please rank what you see as the INFRASTRUCTURE priorities of Lake County over the next 3 years. Give each item below a unique ranking between 1 and 4, with 1 being the highest priority and 4 being the lowest priority. [Create Chart](#) [Download](#)

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | Rating Average | Response Count |
|---|-------------|------------|------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Flood Control and Drainage Systems | 35.1% (98) | 26.5% (74) | 20.8% (58) | 17.6% (49) | 0.00 | 279 |
| Sanitary Sewer/Septic System Improvements | 26.6% (72) | 31.4% (85) | 26.9% (73) | 15.1% (41) | 0.00 | 271 |
| Sidewalk and Curb Improvements | 4.7% (13) | 21.2% (59) | 25.5% (71) | 48.6% (135) | 0.00 | 278 |
| Street Improvements | 37.8% (111) | 24.5% (72) | 25.9% (76) | 11.9% (35) | 0.00 | 294 |
| | | | | answered question | | 319 |
| | | | | skipped question | | 60 |

Economic Development Survey (infrastructure question)

9. What types of investments in Infrastructure and Facilities would have the greatest impact in your community? (Choose up to 3 answers)

[Create Chart](#) [Download](#)

| | | Response Percent | Response Count |
|--|--|------------------|----------------|
| Clean up and beautify neighborhoods by improving sidewalks and curbs | | 24.3% | 17 |
| Make sanitary sewer and septic system improvements or provide grants or loans for these improvements in eligible areas of the County | | 38.6% | 27 |
| Improve roads and bridges | | 52.9% | 37 |
| Create Wi-Fi communities | | 15.7% | 11 |
| Improve flood control and drainage systems | | 32.9% | 23 |
| Add and improve playgrounds & other recreational facilities | | 11.4% | 8 |
| Develop public parks near established residential neighborhoods | | 18.6% | 13 |
| Improve and add neighborhood & community centers | | 12.9% | 9 |
| Implement lakefront improvements such as erosion protection, and beach creation that will provide opportunities for private sector lakefront development | | 40.0% | 28 |

The needs will continue to be evaluated during the cycle of the plan. Consideration may be given to eligible projects that did not rank as a priority during the planning process, but represent a significant risk to the community or will help with economic development initiatives.

Lake County will continue to identify other funding sources and programs to address infrastructure needs and assist County departments and communities in applying for those funds. Future CDBG funds may be used to leverage other funding sources.

Public Facilities

Lake County will leverage State, local and/or private resources with CDBG funds to finance building improvements needed to expand existing, or construct new, and/or updating community centers and public facilities to a safe and standard condition in compliance with building codes.

Additionally, the County will encourage communities and non-profits to leverage State, local and/or private resources with CDBG funds to finance the physical building improvements needed to bring the public facilities into compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act. This includes bathroom upgrades and re-designing primary entry points to public facilities that service a high percentage of seniors, low-income residents and those with disabilities.

More specifically, the following projects are considered priority public facility projects in FY2012-2016:

- Community center enhancements
- Public park improvements (playgrounds, trails, beach access, ADA compliance)
- ADA compliance issues at facilities that serve our income eligible clients (notably non-profit facilities)

Need Determination

Once again, the extensive survey work is the basis for the projects listed above. Similar results were retrieved from both the citizens and local officials. In addition to the surveys, Lake County has witnessed a significant number of applications requiring funds for public facilities.

Public Services

Public services encompass all the programs that link neighborhood residents and businesses to essential community services. Due to funding limits with CDBG funds, many services may not receive the requested funds. However, CDBG funds indirectly support the services through the physical improvements to the neighborhood centers, facilities and parks.

The services, programs and opportunities offered by local communities and non-profit agencies provide some of the most critical assistance to Lake County residents. Information about these services is often disseminated through neighborhood organizations, churches, community newsletters and county officials.

Need Determination

Historically, services included English literacy programs, medical and dental services, infant child care/wellness training, services for senior citizens. While these continue to be priorities, job training and economic development initiatives have become critical needs during the current economic climate. A review of the surveys notes the following service priorities for the current planning timeline:

- Provide vocational job training skills for emerging sectors and technologies (all demographics)
- Health care services (medical/dental)
- Youth services

Economic Development

Lake County will take a more proactive role in economic development strategies during this planning cycle. At the conclusion of 2010, the County and the Lake County Port Authority partnered on a series of loans for local businesses. To date, approximately 50 jobs have been created and correspondence from local owners have indicated these opportunities would not have been possible without the loan.

In FY12-16, Lake County will promote a larger, 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. This will include expanding the Economic Development

Loan Fund for job creation/retention, invest in targeted infrastructure projects that indirectly stimulate development activity and evaluate non-traditional projects (recreation, coastal development, brownfields) for long-term economic improvements to the community.

Need Determination

Along with the need for essential public services, the survey results clearly indicated the desire for economic programs. These programs, while created under the umbrella of federal parameters, should follow the basic components of economic development:

1. Integrated approach. Government, business, education, and the community should work together to create a vibrant local economy, through a long-term investment strategy that encourages local enterprise, serves the needs of local residents, workers, and businesses, promotes stable employment and revenues by building on local competitive advantages, protects the natural environment, increases social equity, and is capable of succeeding in the global marketplace. For Lake County, this means an emphasis on small, locally owned businesses that offer middle-class and higher wages, which produce a product or offer a service that meets a need not just locally, but internationally.

2. Vision and inclusion. Communities and regions need a vision and strategy for economic development according to the principles. Visioning, planning and implementation efforts should continually involve all sectors, including the voluntary civic sector and those traditionally left out of the public planning process. The Plan should be a start for a larger economic development planning effort in Lake County, which includes businesses, community officials, and residents.

3. Poverty reduction. Economic development efforts should be targeted to reducing poverty, by promoting jobs that match the skills of existing residents, improving the skills of low-income individuals, addressing the needs of families moving off welfare, and insuring the availability in all communities of quality affordable child care, transportation, and housing. Rather than offer incentives to employers that offer jobs to unskilled or uneducated workers, which would perpetuate poverty, an emphasis should be placed on training and recruiting businesses that offer employees the opportunity to be elevated into the middle class.

4. Local focus. Because each community's most valuable assets are the ones they already have, and existing businesses are already contributing to their home communities, economic development efforts should give first priority to supporting existing enterprises as the best source of business expansion and local job growth. Luring businesses away from neighboring communities is a zero-sum game that doesn't create new wealth in the regional economy. Community economic development should focus instead on promoting local entrepreneurship to build locally-based industries and businesses that can succeed among national and international competitors. Communities in Lake County should not lure businesses from other communities in the region, or offer incentives when there are no clear benefits such as increasing medium and high wage jobs, increasing the tax base, revitalizing a neighborhood or cleaning a brownfield.

5. Industry clusters. Communities and regions should identify specific gaps and niches their economies can fill, and promote a diversified range of specialized industry clusters drawing on local advantages to serve local and international markets. The manufacturing sector of Lake County includes a growing cluster of businesses related to aircraft parts, medical equipment, and precision machinery. This niche could form the foundation for enhancing a manufacturing-based local economy, and making up for the loss of heavier industrial operations. New white-collar jobs based on engineering and research in specialized industry sectors can complement manufacturing-based jobs, and provide a more diversified, recession-resistant local economy.

6. Wired communities. Communities should use and invest in technology that supports the ability of local enterprises to succeed, improves civic life, and provides open access to information and resources. A Well-wired Lake County will also help diversify its employment base, making the region more attractive to information and technology-related businesses.

7. Long-term investment. Publicly supported economic development programs, investments, and subsidies should be evaluated on their long-term benefits and impacts on the whole community, not on short-term job or revenue increases. Public investments and incentives should be equitable and targeted, support environmental and social goals, and prioritize infrastructure and supportive services that promote the vitality of all local enterprises, instead of individual firms.

8. Human investment. Because human resources are so valuable in the information-nation age, communities should provide lifelong skills and learning opportunities by investing in excellent schools, post-secondary institutions, and opportunities for continuous education and training available to all. Vocational education and skills training should be continued, creating a pool of talent that would be an incentive for employers to locate in Lake County.

9. Environmental responsibility. Communities should support and pursue economic development that maintains or improves, not harms, the environmental and public health. While heavy industry and chemical companies provided many high-paying jobs in Lake County, the toll on the environment will be felt for generations.

10. Corporate responsibility. Enterprises should work as civic partners, contributing to the communities and regions where they operate, protecting the natural environment, and providing workers with good pay, benefits, opportunities for upward mobility, and a healthful work environment.

11. Compact development. To minimize economic, social, and environmental costs and efficiently use resources and infrastructure, new development should take place in existing urban, suburban, and rural areas before using more agricultural land or open space. Local and regional plans and policies should contain these physical and economic development planning principles to focus development activities in desired existing areas. Promotion of compact development is in the Land Use section. If incentives are offered for a project, they should be used for innovative, more compact development.

12. Livable communities. To protect the natural environment and increase quality of life, neighborhoods, communities and regions should have compact, multidimensional land use patterns that

ensure a mix of uses, minimize the impact of cars, and promote walking, bicycling, and transit access to employment, education, recreation, entertainment, shopping, and services. Economic development and transportation investments should reinforce these land use patterns, and the ability to move people and goods by non-automobile alternatives wherever possible.

13. Center focus. Communities should have an appropriately scaled and economically healthy center focus. At the community level, a wide range of commercial, residential, cultural, civic, and recreational uses should be located in the town center or downtown. At the neighborhood level, neighborhood centers should contain local businesses that serve the daily needs of nearby residents. At the regional level, regional facilities should be located in urban centers that are accessible by transit throughout the metropolitan area. Revitalization and retrofitting retail centers can create a community center where one never existed before.

14. Distinctive communities. Having a distinctive identity will help communities create a quality of life that is attractive for business retention and future residents and private investment. Community economic development efforts should help to create and preserve each community's sense of uniqueness, attractiveness, history, and cultural and social diversity, and include public gathering places and a strong local sense of place. Retrofitting and revitalization of moribund shopping plazas and business districts into true neighborhood centers can promote this goal.

15. Regional collaboration. Since industries, transportation, land uses, natural resources, and other key elements of a healthy economy are regional in scope, communities and the private sector should cooperate to create regional structures that promote a coherent metropolitan whole that respects local character and identity. Lake County and its communities cannot work alone in attracting and retaining businesses, but must work regionally, with agencies outside the county. If a major employer proposes locating to a region, Lake County should work with other Cleveland-area agencies in recruitment efforts. Even if the employer lands in an adjacent county, the business will still benefit Lake County; by employing its residents, who in turn patronize local businesses. The new business may also use goods and services provided by firms in Lake County.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

- The significant characteristics of Lake County's housing market..in general, including the supply, demand and the condition and cost of housing;

Seventy-six percent (76%) or 73,336 of the 95,941 housing units in Lake County are 1-unit detached structures as shown in Table 17. Seventy-one percent (71%) of the housing in Lake County Urban County are owner-occupied. The majority of owner-occupied units, 45,714 or 84% are three bedroom units. For Renters, the majority of renter-occupied units, 8,959 or 48% are 2 bedrooms.

Twenty-seven (27%) of owner-occupied housing and 41% of renter-occupied households are cost burdened. Seventy-one (71%) of the owner-occupied housing stock and 75% of the rental housing stock was built prior to 1979. Houses built prior to 1979 are at a minimum of 34 years old, in need of system improvements (furnaces, electrical, roof replacements, etc.) and are likely to contain lead based paint hazards (the older the home, the more hazards are likely). Cost burdened owners and renters have little discretionary funding to address major and even minor repairs and upgrades on their homes which can compound and lead to substandard housing conditions. Table MA-E identifies 15,975 or 31.3% of the owner-occupied housing units and 9,980 or 64.7% of the renter-occupied housing units built prior of 1979 are occupied by low-income persons and/or families.

When looking at the overall housing units built prior to 1979, of particular concern is that 6,864 (13%) of the owner-occupied housing and 4,479 of the renter occupied housing have a child under 6 present. Children under 6 are more susceptible to being lead poisoned.

The majority of households residing in housing with problems are owner-occupied, the majority of housing in LCUC is owner-occupied. Eleven thousand three-hundred twenty-five (11,325) owner-occupied households out of 19,310 were identified in the 2009 CHAS Data as having housing problems. This is 58.6% of the households. Likewise, 8,550 of the 9,055 or 94.4% of those identified in Table MA-D were identified with housing problems. These statistics include the City of Mentor.

The 2010 Census identified 5,994 vacant housing units, approximately 4,032 of which were either for sale, for rent or seasonal. The remaining 1,962 may be in some stage of foreclosure. A portion of these properties may be eligible for demolition through the Attorney General Moving Ohio Forward Program. Likewise, some of these properties may be candidates for rehabilitation or redevelopment. Without inspecting a vacant property, an evaluation of its best use cannot be determined and therefore would need to be a on a case-by-case basis.

- The housing stock available to serve persons with disabilities and other special needs;

Seventy-one percent (71%) of the housing units in LCUC were built prior to 1978 and are not designed to accommodate an aging population. Lake County, in an effort to assist low income persons in being able to stay in their current home, offers a Mobility Adaptation Program to modify households to adapt to the homeowners changing physical needs. Additionally, supportive services along with adaptive equipment and in-home help are needed to assist in this effort. For individuals unable to age in place, long term care facilities are available within the County, but are unaffordable to most.

For those that may be dealing with mental illness, permanent support housing, both voucher based and project based, is available. Residential treatment facilities are available to provide short term supportive housing for those who abuse alcohol and/or drugs.

- The condition and needs of public and assisted housing;

There continues to be a need for affordable housing as evidenced by the public housing waiting list of 731 families and the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) waiting list of 796 families. The HCV waiting list is and has been closed since 2009. Public Housing Developments have received various levels of modernization and rehabilitation over the past ten years. LMHA continues to include capital improvements in their budget each year.

Five percent (5%) of the units in Washington Square (8) and 5% of the units at Jackson Towers (3) have been modified and meet accessibility requirements. Woodlawn Homes is not able to be fully accessible due their townhouse style apartment design.

LMHA has received approval to purchase River Isle in the City of Willoughby. This location will allow expansion of public housing into the western portion of the County and when renovated will provide 40 additional units of affordable housing and a minimum of 4 fully ADA accessible units.

- A brief inventory of facilities, housing, and services that meet the needs of homeless persons:

Lake County has two Homeless Shelters, Forbes House and Ecumenical Shelter Network (Project Hope). Forbes House is a Domestic Violence Shelter. In addition, transitional housing is provided by Project Hope Transitional Housing, New Directions for Living and Northcoast Housing. Extended Housing, Inc. provides outreach and Shelter+Care Vouchers for Permanent Supportive Housing.

Facilities and Non-profits throughout Lake County provide clothing, drop-in centers, employment programs, education, family services, financial assistance, food pantries, feeding programs, energy assistance, health care, HIV/AIDS services, household goods, housing placement referral services, legal services and referrals, mental health counseling, outreach and treatment programs. The Lake County Continuum of Care works directly with organizations to help identify new trends in

homelessness, coordinate existing services, identify gaps in services, and introduce best practice approaches to servicing the homeless population of Lake County.

- Regulatory barriers to affordable housing:

An *Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice in Lake County, Ohio* was produced by the Housing Research & Advocacy Center in December 2011. This document found several impediments to fair housing choice in the Lake County Urban County (LCUC). The impediments were:

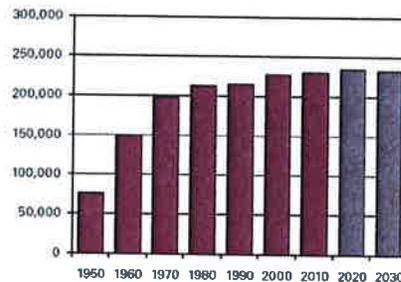
1. Lack of Racial and Ethnic Diversity
2. Segregation
3. Lack of Interest in and Support for Fair Housing
4. Inadequate Local Fair Housing Laws
5. Lack of Quality Affordable Housing & Concentration of Low-Income Housing in Painesville
6. Discrimination in Rental Housing Market
7. Racial Disparities in Mortgage Lending
8. Restrictive Local Zoning and Occupancy Codes
9. Lack of Adequate [Access] to Public Transportation
10. Lack of Reporting and /or Recording Hate Crimes

- **The significant characteristics of the Lake County's economy**

As noted in previous sections, Lake County's population in 2010 was 230,041. This is an increase of 2,530 residents (1.1%) from Census 2000. Forecasts over the next two decades indicate modest, or even a decline, in population growth.

Total Population

| Census | | Projected | | |
|--------|------|-----------|------|---------|
| 1800 | 1880 | 16,326 | 1950 | 75,979 |
| 1810 | 1890 | 18,235 | 1960 | 148,700 |
| 1820 | 1900 | 21,680 | 1970 | 197,200 |
| 1830 | 1910 | 22,927 | 1980 | 212,801 |
| 1840 | 1920 | 28,667 | 1990 | 215,499 |
| 1850 | 1930 | 41,674 | 2000 | 227,511 |
| 1860 | 1940 | 50,020 | 2010 | 230,041 |
| 1870 | | | 2020 | 234,520 |
| | | | 2030 | 232,350 |



As of April, 2012, Lake County's unemployment rate was 6.1%. This is below both the state and national averages. Lake County has a homeownership rate of 77% and a median household income of \$54,896, above the state average.

The major employment sectors are “Education and Health Care Services” and “Manufacturing”. Lake County is home to two major Lake Health hospitals and numerous outpatient care type facilities. The County is also home to Lakeland Community College and Lake Erie College providing educational skills for future high wage employment opportunities.

According to the United States Census tally of county business patterns, businesses in Lake County employed 26,509 manufacturing workers in 2001 and 22,078 in 2006. The current estimate of 20,043 continues to exhibit the strong presence of this sector in Lake County.

A look at the county’s largest manufacturing-based employers reveals several distinct patterns. The bulk of manufacturing operations are located in the Lakeland Freeway / OH 2 corridor, from Wickliffe east to Painesville. Few manufacturers specialize in consumer products. There is a small agglomeration of manufacturers specializing in aircraft parts, medical equipment, and precision machinery.

The largest segment of Lake County’s workforce is in the 45 to 65 age group. This is indicative of an aging workforce. Surveys conducted and personal interviews with local businesses indicate a need for job training opportunities in “clean manufacturing.”

According to the 2004 County Business Patterns published by the Census Bureau, the bulk of the workers are employed in paper manufacturing, plastics and rubber products manufacturing, primary metal manufacturing, fabricated metal products manufacturing, machinery manufacturing, computer and electronic product manufacturing, and transportation equipment manufacturing. This is followed by “Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations”, “Retail Trade” and “Wholesale Trade” respectively.

The following information from the Ohio Department of Development indicated the top employers in Lake County:

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|
| ABB Inc | Manufacturing |
| Avery Dennison Corp | Manufacturing |
| FirstEnergy Corp | Utility |
| Lake County Government | Govt |
| Lake Hospital System | Health Care |
| Lincoln Electric Holding Inc | Manufacturing |
| Lubrizol Corp | Manufacturing |
| Mentor Exempted Village Schools | Education |
| STERIS Corp | Manufacturing |

Agriculture and retail are secondary components of the economy. Both sectors are a major focal point of many Lake County communities. Being the most visible land use, there physical configuration and condition are critical in projecting a community’s image.

The economic health of a city is often associated with the ability of its business districts to thrive and remain prosperous. Retail stores also serve the important function of maintaining the social character of a community by creating a sense of place where residents can satisfy their consumer needs and encounter other neighborhood residents. This so-called “marketplace” function is critically important to community vitality. As residential development continues eastward, the urbanized center of Lake County may shift. A growing market in Perry and Madison Townships, relatively far from the Mentor/Euclid Avenue corridor, may encourage retailers to build in those communities.

According to the American Community Survey there were approximately \$3.4 m in retail sales in 2007 with approximately 16,000 employees.

While not the largest employer, the nursery industry in eastern Lake County is a significant component of our economy. According to the Lake County Nursery Industry, employment is estimated at 1,300 jobs with a payroll over \$30 million. Total annual estimates sales is \$87.5 million. As noted in 2009 report Results of the Lake County Nursery Industry Survey, “The 1,327 LCNI jobs support an estimated additional 1,212 jobs throughout the U.S. economy. The LCNI’s \$87.5 million sales generate an estimated economic output of \$205 million.”

Additionally, according to the March 2008, A Cost of Community Services Study for Madison Village and Township, Lake County, Ohio, agricultural land uses are a fiscal benefit to the local community as they generate more taxes than required to provide the necessary resources.

MA-10 Number of Housing Units

All properties by number of units

| Property Type | Number | % |
|---------------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1-unit detached structure | 73,336 | 76% |
| 1-unit, attached structure | 5,056 | 5% |
| 2-4 units | 3,678 | 4% |
| 5-20 units | 7,129 | 7% |
| More than 20 units | 4,702 | 5% |
| Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc | 2,040 | 2% |
| Total | 95,941 | 100% |

Table 17 – Properties by Unit Number

Data ACS Data

Source:

Table MA-10 was originally stated to be All “rental” properties by number of units. In reviewing the ACS data, the numbers populated represented the total number of properties in the County. The ACS data does not break these numbers down between owner and renter.

Single Family Units - New
by Year From 2000 to May
2011
A-1 sfbldg01

| COMMUNITY | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | May-11 | TOTAL |
|------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------|-------|
| CONCORD TOWNSHIP | 77 | 128 | 165 | 168 | 205 | 188 | 90 | 89 | 74 | 44 | 49 | | 1296 |
| EASTLAKE CITY | 21 | 18 | 15 | 7 | 16 | 24 | 26 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 151 |
| FAIRPORT VILLAGE | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| GRAND RIVER VILLAGE | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| KIRTLAND CITY | 45 | 26 | 22 | 39 | 23 | 19 | 22 | 14 | 8 | 9 | 12 | 3 | 242 |
| KIRTLAND HILLS VILLAGE | 3 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 39 |
| LAKELINE VILLAGE | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| LEROY TOWNSHIP | 22 | 10 | 18 | 18 | 21 | 8 | 10 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 122 |
| MADISON TOWNSHIP | 37 | 54 | 47 | 53 | 53 | 39 | 37 | 24 | 16 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 371 |
| MADISON VILLAGE | 20 | 16 | 20 | 21 | 24 | 21 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 131 |
| MENTOR CITY | 82 | 86 | 94 | 74 | 72 | 73 | 89 | 63 | 38 | 28 | 28 | 11 | 738 |
| MENTOR-LAKE CITY | 3 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 46 |
| NORTH PERRY VILLAGE | 1 | 2 | 11 | 13 | 18 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 55 |
| PAINESVILLE CITY | 13 | 14 | 23 | 32 | 111 | 116 | 125 | 97 | 67 | 46 | 48 | 10 | 702 |
| PAINESVILLE TOWNSHIP | 58 | 58 | 75 | 118 | 111 | 111 | 77 | 39 | 13 | 8 | 11 | 5 | 684 |
| PERRY TOWNSHIP | 26 | 26 | 19 | 21 | 20 | 16 | 16 | 13 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 174 |
| PERRY VILLAGE | 7 | 15 | 29 | 19 | 22 | 26 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 136 |
| TIMBERLAKE VILLAGE | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 11 |
| WAITE HILL VILLAGE | 5 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 24 |
| WICKLIFFE CITY | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 12 | 14 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 53 |
| WILLOUGHBY CITY | 53 | 34 | 46 | 64 | 40 | 42 | 64 | 68 | 47 | 74 | 56 | 18 | 606 |
| WILLOUGHBY HILLS CITY | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 47 | 30 | 12 | 5 | 9 | 12 | 0 | 117 |
| WILLOWICK CITY | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 14 | 12 | 16 | 10 | 13 | 2 | 69 |
| LAKE COUNTY | 476 | 514 | 600 | 653 | 758 | 760 | 645 | 472 | 323 | 258 | 253 | 73 | 5785 |

County

Building

Department

Records

Consolidated Plan

LAKE COUNTY

The majority or 76% of the housing stock in Lake County are one unit detached structures. This is consistent with the percentage of owner-occupied homes in Lake County, 75.7% (pursuant to the 2010 Census Data).

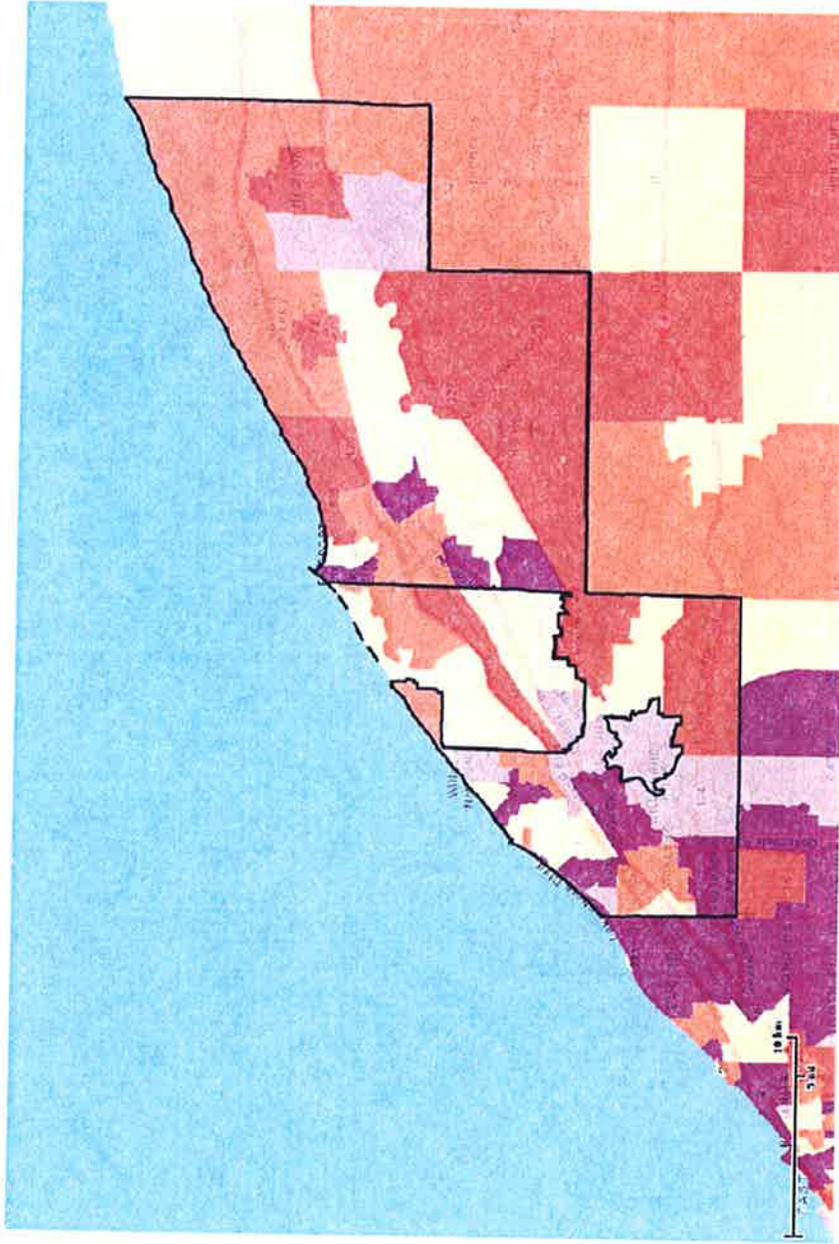
New Construction of single family homes steadily grew from 2000 to its peak in 2005 with the building of 760 units. Since that time, new housing construction declined up through 2009 and has seemed to leveled off.

The following map illustrates the change in the number of housing units for the period 2000 to 2010.

Lake County Consolidated Plan 2012-2016

Change in the number of housing units

Change in Housing Units



Source: HUD CPD Maps National Dataset
Excludes Mentor City and Waite Hill Village
This map is comparing data from Census 2000 to data from Census 2010.



July 3, 2012



Unit Size by Tenure

| | Owners | | Renters | |
|--------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| | Number | % | Number | % |
| No bedroom | 40 | 0% | 247 | 1% |
| 1 bedroom | 464 | 1% | 4,812 | 26% |
| 2 bedrooms | 8,392 | 15% | 8,959 | 48% |
| 3 bedrooms | 45,714 | 84% | 4,708 | 25% |
| Total | 54,610 | 100% | 18,726 | 100% |

Table 18 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data ACS Data

Source:

Number and Targeting of Units

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 fifty homeowners each year and are funded through the County’s CDBG grant. The majority of single family households are 1-unit detached structures; however, assistance can be provided to 1-unit attached structures as well as duplexes and triplexes depending on the item to be repaired i.e. a broken hot water tank which is specific to one owner-occupied unit would be eligible whereas a shared roof may not be unless both owners apply and are eligible. These programs are directed to low income households 80% and below.

Lake County assists approximately 300 rental households per year with tenant based rental assistance which can include short term rental subsidy; first month’s rent, security deposit and utility deposit; and/or longer term rental subsidies. This program is funded through the County’s HOME Program and is directed to those households at 80% and below median income.

Multi-family housing is available through Lake County Metropolitan Housing. The Housing Authority receives funding directly from HUD. The Housing Authority and the County participate in the Coalition for Housing and in an effort to expand public housing to other areas of the County beyond the City of Painesville and are collaborating on a project in the City of Willoughby which will result in 40 additional affordable housing units, with four units being fully accessible.

Other units of subsidized housing developed under the Section 236, Farmers Home Administration, and Section 8 New Construction are shown in the table below.

Lake County Public Housing Complexes
Number of Units by Bedroom Number

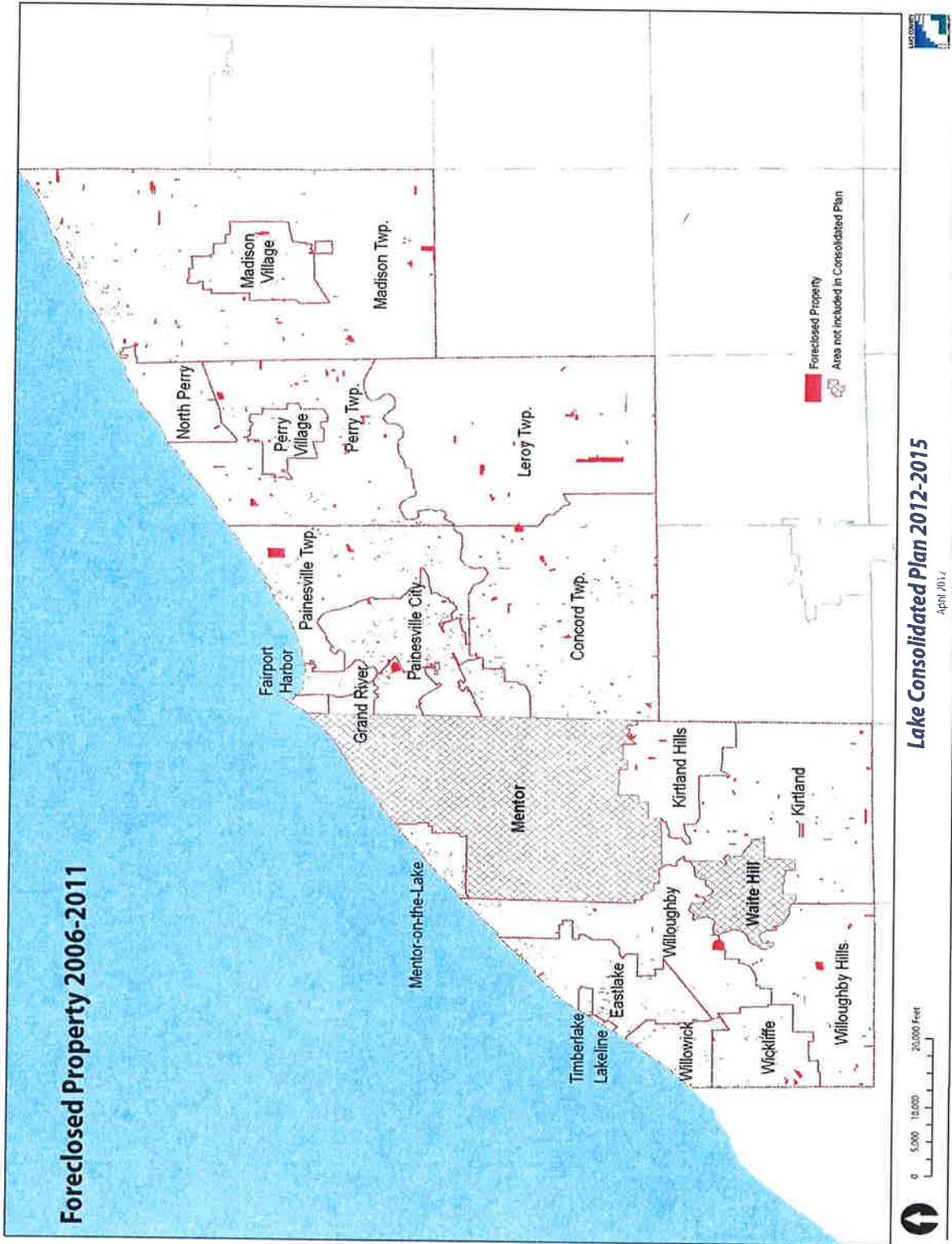
| Complex Name | 0 & 1 | 2 | 3 | More | Elderly Units | Total Number of Units |
|---|------------------|------------|-----------|-------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| Public Housing | | | | | | |
| Washington Square | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 70 | 70 |
| Jackson Towers | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 100 |
| Woodlawn Homes | 0 | 36 | 20 | 14 | 0 | 70 |
| Other HOUSING FUNDED THROUGH FEDERAL RESOURCES | | | | | | |
| Argonne Arms | 0 | 108 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 132 |
| Oak Hill Village | 45 | 115 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 182 |
| Shamrock Apts. | 12 | 36 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 56 |
| Andrews Place | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 49 | 79 |
| Nye Park | 12 | 42 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 66 |
| Madison Place | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 74 | 74 |
| Madison Woods | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 40 |
| Breckenridge | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 150 | 150 |
| Brentwood I & II | 0 | 257 | 0 | 0 | - | 257 |
| Wesley Village | - | - | - | - | 102 | 102 |
| Totals | 69 | 624 | 86 | 14 | 585 | 1378 |

Units Expected to be lost from Inventory

Lake County Metropolitan Housing Authority expects no losses from its assisted housing inventory for any reason, including repayment or voluntary termination of a federally assisted mortgage.

Due to the ongoing foreclosure crisis and the entanglement of title to foreclosed properties, privately owned properties continue to be foreclosed upon only to remain vacant for long periods of time. Unfortunately, many of these homes are not winterized and many are victims of vandals seeking to remove anything that can be sold, especially copper. The longer the property sits vacant, the more likely the property will be too costly to rehabilitate or will not be affordable for a low income person/family to purchase and rehabilitate.

Monies becoming available through the State of Ohio Attorney General's Office to assist communities in addressing these problems are focused on demolition. It is anticipated that the County may demolish approximately 75 residential properties.



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

No. As stated above, Lake Metropolitan Housing Authority and Lake County are jointly working on a project in the City of Willoughby which will provide an additional 40 affordable housing units.

In addition, by providing home repair as well as home modifications, the County is stabilizing and helping to keep affordable homes that might otherwise continue deteriorate and/or force low income homeowners to take out additional loans which would add to their housing cost burden.

Need for Specific Types of Housing

There continues to be a need for affordable housing for seniors as well as starter households. This was identified in a recent Market Study conducted by Western Reserve Community Development Corp.

MA-15 Cost of Housing

Cost of Housing

| | Based Year: | Most Recent Year: | % Change |
|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| | 2000 | 2006-2010 ACS | |
| Median Home Value | 127,900 | 158,100 | 19.1% |
| Median Contract Rent | 623 | 757 | 17.7% |

Table 19 – Cost of Housing

Data ACS Data

Source:

Despite the economic downturn in the last five years, Lake County home values show an increase of 19.1% over the home values in 2000. This is despite the decrease in the median family income. The increase in home values with a decrease in median family income affects the affordability of housing. Families who may have been able to purchase a home in 2000 may not be able to purchase that same home today.

Likewise, rents have increased proportionately (17.7%), as the median income has decreased. This has reduced the number of families who can afford the rent, thereby increasing the need for tenant based rental assistance.

| Rent Paid | Number | % |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Less than \$500 | 4,250 | 22.7% |
| \$500-999 | 13,485 | 72.0% |
| \$1,000-1,499 | 814 | 4.4% |
| \$1,500-1,999 | 85 | 0.5% |
| \$2,000 or more | 92 | 0.5% |
| Total | 18,726 | 100.0% |

Table 20 - Rent Paid

Data ACS Data

Source:

The table above indicates that most rents paid in Lake County fall within the \$500 to \$999 range and that only 22.7% of the rentals in Lake County are renting for less than \$500 per month.

Monthly Rent

| Monthly Rent (\$) | Efficiency (no bedroom) | 1 Bedroom | 2 Bedroom | 3 Bedroom | 4 Bedroom |
|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Fair Market Rent | 520 | 603 | 727 | 932 | 990 |
| High HOME Rent | 526 | 610 | 735 | 942 | 1,001 |
| Low HOME Rent | 526 | 608 | 730 | 842 | 940 |

Table 21 – Monthly Rent

Data ACS Data

Source:

As reported in the 2011 Social Service Needs Assessment completed by Lifeline, Inc., Lake County's Community Action Agency:

“Rental housing in Lake County is higher than the Ohio average, making it a challenge for low-income residents to secure safe and affordable housing. According to the National Low Income Housing Coalition, the Fair Market Rent for a two bedroom apartment in Ohio is \$704/month. In Lake County, the FMR is \$720 for a two bedroom apartment. The annual income that is needed to afford the FMR in Lake County is demonstrated in this chart.

| Annual Income Needed to Afford the FMR | Hourly Rate* |
|--|--------------|
| 0 Bedroom | \$ 9.90 |
| 1 Bedroom | \$ 11.50 |
| 2 Bedroom | \$ 13.84 |
| 3 Bedroom | \$ 17.75 |
| 4 Bedroom | \$18.86 |

Data Provided by the National Low Income Housing Coalition

Further compounding the high cost of housing in Lake County is the current demand for both public housing and housing choice vouchers. According to data from the Lake Metropolitan Housing Authority, currently Lake County has 240 public housing units, 236 of which are filled and have a waiting list of approximately 831 households. Lake County has 1,304 residents receiving housing choice vouchers, but the waiting list is currently closed with approximately 872 households on the waiting list. The waiting list for housing choice vouchers has been closed since October 2009 and LMHA does not anticipate re-opening it anytime in the next six months.”

Currently, LMHA has no vacancies at any of their sites as of April of 2012. The public housing list is an open list which allows people to apply for public housing assistance at any time. The number of applicants on the list is broken down by bedroom size required by the household and not by specific sites. As of April 2012, 731 families were on the list. The HCV waiting list for LMHA remains closed at his time with 795 families on the waiting list.

*Hourly rate was not included in Lifeline's Report.

Housing Affordability

The pre-populated tables were not used as no data was included.

Table MA-A Affordability of Owner-Occupied Units with an Open Mortgage

| Number of Bedrooms in Unit | Affordable Household Making least AMI | to Affordable Household Making at least 50% AMI | to Affordable Household Making at least 80% AMI | to Affordable Household Making at least 95% AMI |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| 0 to 1 Bedroom | | | | |
| Household Income at 0-30% AMI | 0 | 15 | 0 | |
| Household Income at 31-50% AMI | 440 | 0 | 15 | |
| Household Income at 51-80% AMI | 40 | 60 | 0 | |
| Household Income at 81-95% AMI | 0 | 0 | 20 | |
| 2 Bedrooms | | | | |
| Household Income at 0-30% AMI | 95 | 65 | 0 | |
| Household Income at 31-50% AMI | 15 | 505 | 20 | |
| Household Income at 51-80% AMI | 280 | 830 | 105 | |
| Household Income at 81-95% AMI | 130 | 605 | 100 | |
| 3 or More Bedrooms | | | | |
| Household Income at 0-30% AMI | 225 | 740 | 90 | |
| Household Income at 31-50% AMI | 70 | 960 | 165 | |
| Household Income at 51-80% AMI | 1,020 | 3,050 | 630 | |
| Household Income at 81-95% AMI | 405 | 2,365 | 330 | |

Source: 2009 CHAS Data, Table 15A (HUD) (Statistics include City of Mentor and Village of Waite Hill)

The data in Table MA-A identifies the affordability of residential units owned by persons with an open mortgage on the property. Based on the data in the table, the highest number of owner-occupied units with an open mortgage is concentrated in households with incomes between 51-80% of the area median income. These mortgages are affordable to households making at least 50% of the area median income so the data indicates that the affordability of the mortgages reported in Table MA-A are not

correctly aligned with the income levels (51-80% - moderate income) of the households servicing these mortgage loans. Based on this data, there does appear to be a problem of housing cost burden for the households included on Table MA-A and marked in red, which means there is an increased risk of foreclosure in 8,545 of the housing units represented in this table. It should be noted that the weak economy and poor housing market is expected to continue so households with an open mortgage are at a greater risk of owing more on their house than it is valued at in the current market a phenomena referred to as being “underwater”, which can result in foreclosure especially if the homeowner cannot maintain payments on the home as a result of unemployment or other catastrophic changes in income.

Table MA-B Affordability of Owner-Occupied Units without a Mortgage

| Number of Bedrooms in Unit | Affordable Household Making least AMI | to Affordable Household Making at least 50% AMI | to Affordable Household Making at least 80% AMI | to Affordable Household Making at least 100% AMI |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| 0 to 1 Bedroom | | | | |
| Household Income at 0-30% AMI | 15 | 0 | 0 | |
| Household Income at 31-50% AMI | 40 | 0 | 0 | |
| Household Income at 51-80% AMI | 40 | 0 | 0 | |
| Household Income at 81-95% AMI | 4 | 0 | 0 | |
| 2 Bedrooms | | | | |
| Household Income at 0-30% AMI | 290 | 95 | 20 | |
| Household Income at 31-50% AMI | 265 | 375 | 40 | |
| Household Income at 51-80% AMI | 440 | 460 | 50 | |
| Household Income at 81-95% AMI | 130 | 65 | 55 | |
| 3 or More Bedrooms | | | | |
| Household Income at 0-30% AMI | 225 | 555 | 50 | |
| Household Income at 31-50% AMI | 415 | 1,050 | 155 | |
| Household Income at 51-80% AMI | 560 | 2,495 | 315 | |
| Household Income at 81-95% AMI | 175 | 955 | 135 | |

Source: 2009 CHAS Data, Table 15B (HUD) (Statistics include City of Mentor and Village of Waite Hill)

Table MA-B reports on the number of owner-occupied units without a mortgage on the property. Based on the data presented, the most significant numbers of owner-occupied units without a mortgage that are at risk are in the 3 or more bedroom units and have a household income below 80% AMI. The number of households without a mortgage listed in Table MA-B represents only 9,469 households, Consolidated Plan LAKE COUNTY

which is only a little over 13% of the 71,335 owner-occupied units in Lake County as indicated in the 2010 Census data. The total number of units from Table MA-B that are at risk as indicated in red is 7,100 households. A typical characteristic that would be expected in this group without a mortgage would include a large number of elderly homeowners who own family sized homes purchased decades ago and who now are on fixed incomes where over 50% of their gross income is used for housing costs, including utilities.

Table MA-C Affordability of Vacant Units for Sale and for Rent

| Number of Bedrooms in Unit | Affordable into Household Making at least 30% AMI | Affordable to Household Making at least 50% AMI | Affordable to Household Making at least 80% AMI | Affordable to Household Making at least 100% AMI |
|----------------------------|---|---|---|--|
| 0 to 1 Bedroom | | | | |
| Sale | | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Rent | 0 | 280 | 85 | 65 |
| 2 Bedrooms | | | | |
| Sale | | 55 | 65 | 0 |
| Rent | 0 | 355 | 580 | 0 |
| 3 or More Bedrooms | | | | |
| Sale | 0 | 55 | 815 | 0 |
| Rent | 0 | 145 | 165 | 0 |

Source: 2009 CHAS Data, Table 14A and 14B (HUD) (Statistics include City of Mentor and Village of Waite Hill)

Based on the data in Table MA-C there are no available units either for sale or for rent for households with a reported annual household income of 30% or less of the area median income (AMI). There is rental housing available for households in both the 50% and 80% and in all of the bedroom numbers totaling 1,160 units. Sale units are less available or not available in the 0 to 1 bedroom in the same 50% and 80 % AMI categories. The largest availability is in the 3 or more bedroom category for 80% AMI households. Table MA-C indicates the need for additional public housing and tenant based rental assistance (TBRA funds) in Lake County.

Availability of Sufficient Housing

The availability of affordable housing for those who fall in the extremely low income groups is decidedly lacking. This is true for households both for sale and rent and for owner-occupied units.

Expected Change of Housing Affordability

It is expected that as home ownership becomes more difficult to obtain that rents will continue to escalate.

Rent Comparison

How do HOME rents/FMRs compare to area median rents? How might this have an impact on strategy to produce or preserve affordable housing?

Western Reserve Community Development Corporation completed a Multi-family and Single-family Housing Analysis in Lake County, Ohio on June 1, 2012. The Study was conducted by National Land Advisory Group (NLAG). As part of the Analysis, NLAG conducted surveys and interviews to look at market rate rent, low income housing tax credit apartment developments and subsidized housing as well as vacancy rates. The County was divided up into five areas.

National Land Advisory Group found the following:

“The combined overall Lake County market area consists of market-rate, LIHTC and government subsidized rental housing units. Approximately 90.6% of the units are market-rate with an overall 3.7% vacancy rate (335-units), slightly low, considering the good base and variety of units. LIHTC units have a very low 3.9% vacancy rate while the overall government subsidized vacancy rate is non-existent.

The Lake County area had a majority of the units built before 1975, representing approximately 59.2%. The most recent units have been built in 2007, representing 4.1% of the rental unit base surveyed.”

The report states that within Lake County market areas, the median rents for a studio unit ranged from \$476 to \$625 per month, with the overall median rent at \$478 per month. The vacancy rate ranged from non-existent to 4.9% with an overall 4.5% vacancy rate. The area median rents for a one-bedroom unit ranged from \$508 to \$715 per month, with the overall median rent at \$592 per month. The vacancy rate ranged from 1.0% to 5.1% with an overall 4.3% vacancy rate. The area median rents for a two-bedroom unit ranged from \$609 to \$831 per month, with the overall median rent at \$750 per month, with 11.1% of the two-bedroom units in the upper rent range of \$990 to \$1,499. The vacancy rate ranged from 0.8% to 4.4% with an overall 3.4% vacancy rate. The median area rents for a three-bedroom unit ranged from \$723 to \$1,415 per month, with the overall median rent at \$834 per month, with 38.9% of the units in the upper rent range of \$1,000 to \$2,000. The vacancy rate ranged from non-existent to 4.0% with an overall 2.4% vacancy rate. Alternatives within Lake County include duplexes, triplexes and units above store fronts. These types of units were estimated to rent in the following ranges: Studio \$350 - \$450; One-Bedroom \$475 - \$700; Two-Bedroom \$550 - \$875; and Three-bedroom \$700 - \$1,600.

The Fair Market Rents for Lake County are as follows: Efficiency (Studio) \$520; One-Bedroom \$603; Two-Bedroom \$727; and Three-Bedroom \$932. The HOME Rents are reflected in Table 21.

When reviewing the surveyed data against the fair market rents and High and Low HOME Rents, it appears that the fair market rents, HOME High and Low Rents are within the overall median rent for the type of unit identified. The report further identifies this information specific to each of the five areas. The highest median rents are in Area 2 of the report (Willoughby and Eastlake) and Area 5 (Perry and Madison). The lowest median rents were in Area 4 Painesville.

MA-20 Condition of Housing

Definitions

Condition of Units

| Condition of Units | Owner-Occupied | | Renter-Occupied | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|
| | Number | % | Number | % |
| With one selected Condition | 14,593 | 27% | 7,687 | 41% |
| With two selected Conditions | 192 | 0% | 262 | 1% |
| With three selected Conditions | 31 | 0% | 31 | 0% |
| With four selected Conditions | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| No selected Conditions | 39,794 | 73% | 10,746 | 57% |
| Total | 54,610 | 100% | 18,726 | 99% |

Table 22 - Condition of Units

Data ACS Data

Source:

As shown above, 27% of the owner-occupied households and 41% of the renter-occupied household are cost burdened. Homeowners and renters who are cost burdened are less likely to adjust when an unexpected expense such as a non-working furnace or a major car repair occurs. This data supports the need for programs which assist residents with short term crisis events including among other things home repair, accessibility assistance, rental assistance, etc....

Year Unit Built

| Year Unit Built | Owner-Occupied | | Renter-Occupied | |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| | Number | % | Number | % |
| 2000 or later | 4,781 | 9% | 1,091 | 6% |
| 1980-1999 | 10,820 | 20% | 3,618 | 19% |
| 1950-1979 | 28,217 | 52% | 9,975 | 53% |
| Before 1950 | 10,792 | 20% | 4,042 | 22% |
| Total | 54,610 | 101% | 18,726 | 100% |

Table 23 – Year Unit Built

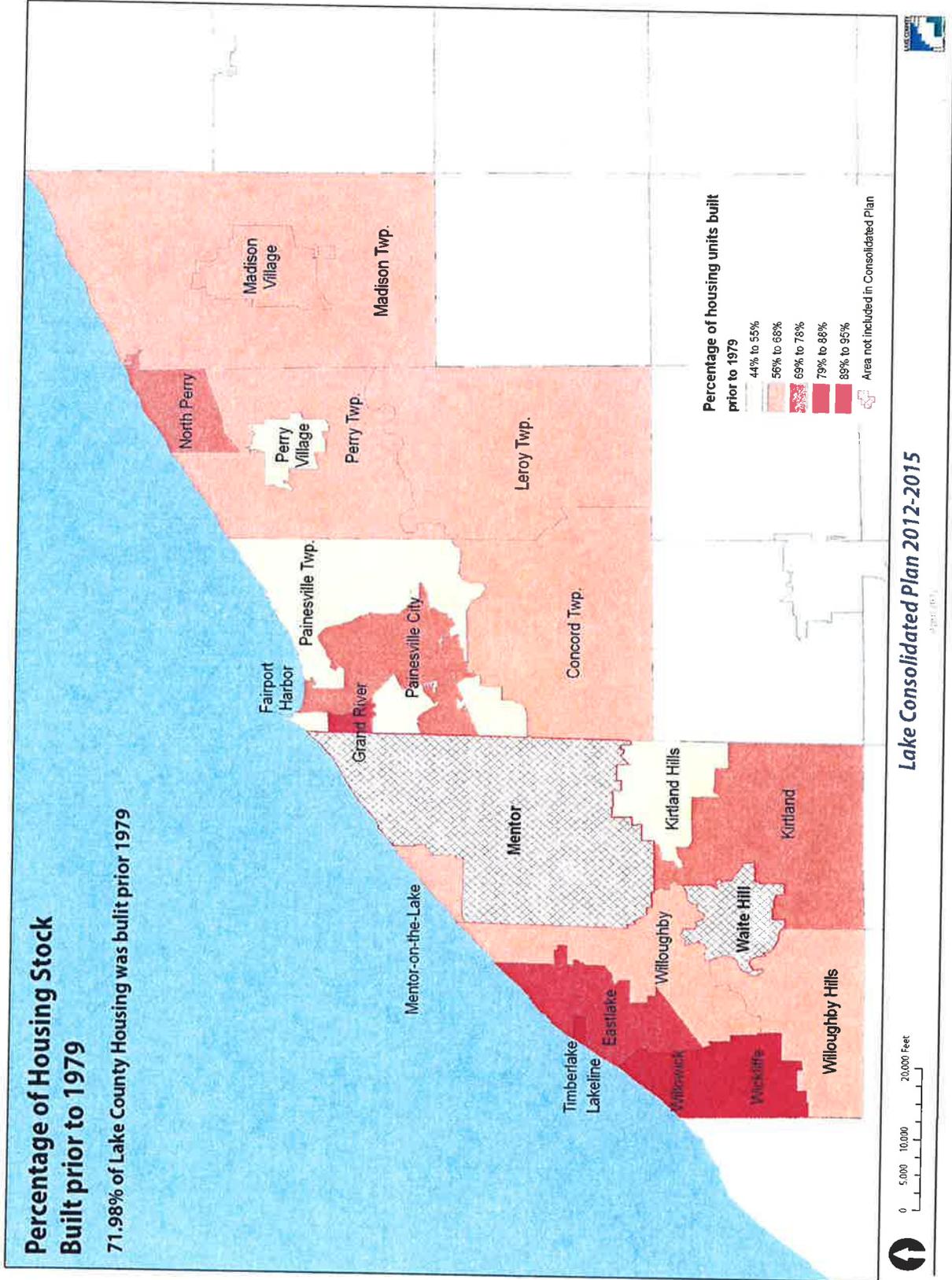
Data ACS Data

Source:

The following map shows percentage of housing built prior to 1979.

**Percentage of Housing Stock
Built prior to 1979**

71.98% of Lake County Housing was built prior to 1979



Lake Consolidated Plan 2012-2015



Seventy-one percent (71%) of the owner-occupied housing stock and seventy-five (75%) of the rental housing stock was built prior to 1979. Lead based paint laws went into effect in 1978. Houses built prior to that time are likely to contain some lead. The older the home the more lead based paint is likely to be found. In addition, these homes are at least thirty-three (33) years old and older. Many of the original systems need to be repaired or replaced. Depending on the level of maintenance, major repairs may be needed. Older furnaces are not energy efficient and contribute to cost burden as does single pane windows and the lack of insulation.

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 | 39,009 | 71% | 14,017 | 75% |
| Housing Units build before 1980 with children present | 6,864 | 13% | 4,479 | |

Table 24 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data ACS Data
Source:

As stated above and discussed further below, housing units built prior to 1979 are likely to contain at least some lead based paint. Children under the age of 6 are more susceptible to being lead poisoned as they tend to put things in their mouth that may have been exposed to lead based paint dust. Lead based paint dust is created when fiction generating components in the home are painted with lead based paint and rub against each other i.e. a door opening and closing in the door jamb. Additionally, paint chips from failing paint or very young children chewing on painted surfaces can be a hazard. Lead based paint hazard reduction is a priority and is being and will continue to be addressed as part of the County’s Housing Rehabilitation Program.

Vacant Units

| | Suitable for Rehabilitation | Not Suitable for Rehabilitation | Total |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|
| Vacant Units | | | 7,046 |
| Abandoned Vacant Units | | | |
| REO Properties | | | |
| Abandoned REO Properties | | | |

Table 25 - Vacant Units

The 2010 Census data indicates that 7,046 housing units are vacant, 1,052 of those are in the City of Mentor. Without inspecting a vacant property, an evaluation of its suitability for rehabilitation cannot be determined.

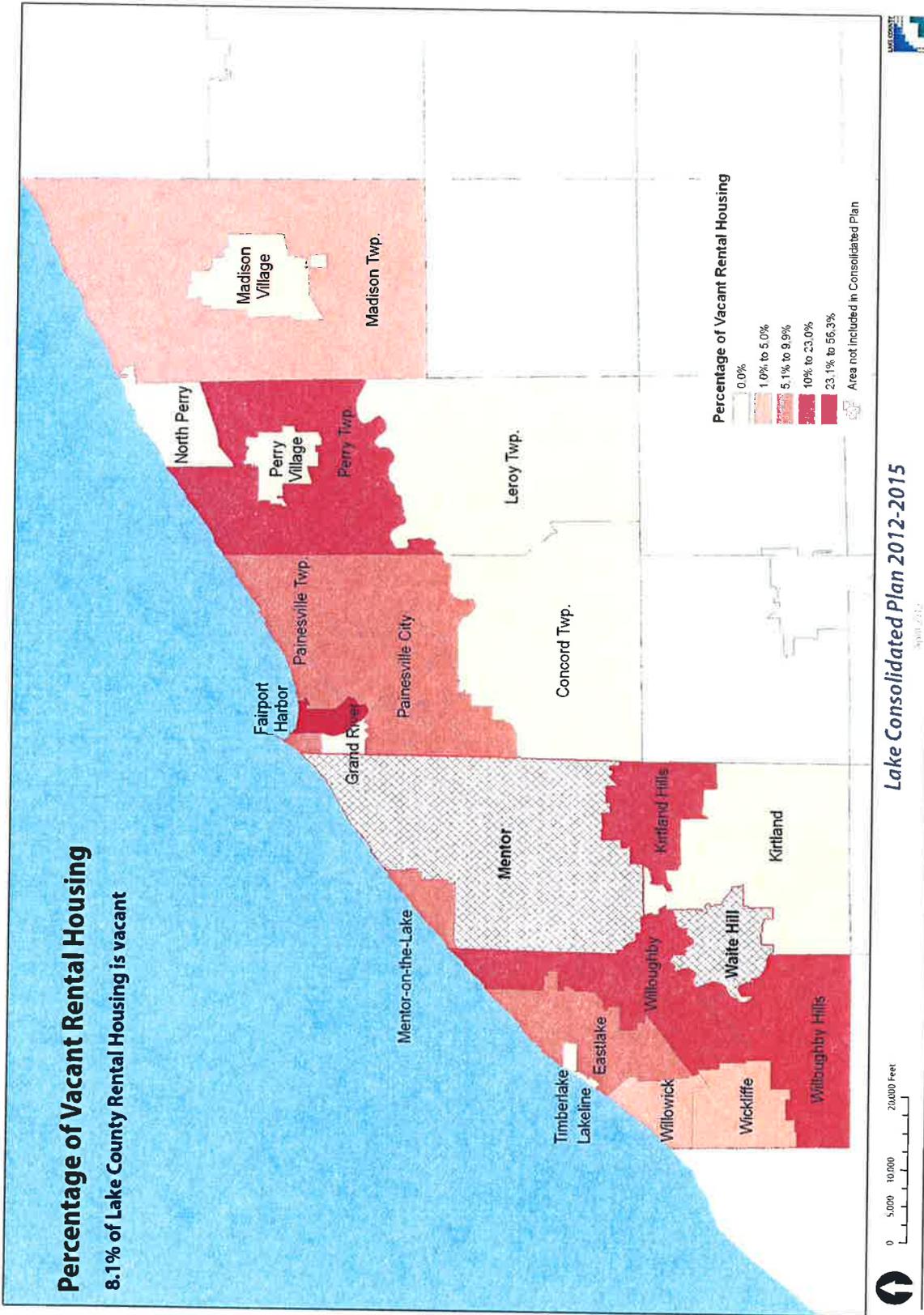
The chart below identifies the status of the vacant properties at the time the 2010 Census was taken.

| | Lake County | Mentor | County at Large |
|-------------------|-------------|--------|-----------------|
| Vacant | 7,046 | 1,052 | 5,994 |
| Vacant for Rent | 2,501 | 351 | 2,150 |
| Vacant for Sale | 1490 | 260 | 1,230 |
| Vacant – seasonal | 759 | 107 | 652 |

Once the City of Mentor and the vacant rentals, vacant sales and seasonal are removed, 1,962 properties remain.

The remaining 1,962 may be in some stage of foreclosure. A portion of these properties may be eligible for demolition through the Attorney General Moving Ohio Forward Program. Likewise, some of these properties may be candidates for rehabilitation or redevelopment. Without inspecting a vacant property, an evaluation of its best use cannot be determined and therefore would need to be a on a case-by-case basis.

The following map illustrates the distribution of vacant rental housing.



Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

Table MA-D: Detailed Income Breakdown of Housing with Problems by Housing Tenure Type

| Income Category | Owner | Renter |
|------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Less than 20% of the AMI | 1,035 | 1,720 |
| 20.1 - 30% of the AMI | 1,705 | 1,780 |
| 30.1 - 40% of the AMI | 1,570 | 1,785 |
| 40.1 - 50% of the AMI | 1,940 | 1,440 |
| 50.1 - 60% of the AMI | 1,650 | 835 |
| 60.1 - 65% of the AMI | 830 | 395 |
| 65.1 - 80% of the AMI | 2,595 | 595 |
| 80.1 - 95% of the AMI | 2,430 | 275 |
| 95.1 - 100% of the AMI | 700 | 55 |
| 100.1 - 115% of the AMI | 1,675 | 100 |
| 115.1 - 120% of the AMI | 325 | 15 |
| 120.1 - 140% of the AMI | 1,250 | 35 |
| Greater than 140% of the AMI | 1,605 | 25 |
| TOTALS | 19,310 | 9,055 |

Source: 2009 CHAS Data, Table 11 (HUD) (Statistics include City of Mentor and Village of Waite Hill)

The data above shows that the majority of households residing in housing with problems are owner households. Again, as in the previous tables, this needs to be weighed against the fact that over 75% of the households in Lake County are owner-occupied. Within the owner-occupied homes with housing problems, 41% or 7,900 households have incomes that are less than 60% of the area median income (AMI). There is also a substantial group of 5,025 owner-occupied households that fall between 65.1%-95% of the AMI with housing problems. Low to moderate income households, those households at 80% or below AMI with housing problems are 11,325 of the 19,310, i.e. 58.6% of the total households with problems.

Within the renter-occupied households, the group with the greatest housing problems is the 6,725 households which have incomes that fall below 50% of the area median income. This group represents over 74% of the renter-occupied households with problems. Though Table MA-D indicated that there is a substantial number of persons living in housing with problems that are renters with some of the lowest income thresholds in the County, it also indicates that those homeowners in the extremely-low, low and even moderate-income are facing housing problems.

There are several additional methods by which to measure specific housing deficiencies that provide a proxy for the need for rehabilitation. These factors, including households that are cost burdened, overcrowded units, and units lacking plumbing or other features (226 households lack plumbing facilities and 274 lack complete kitchen facilities*), provide some measure of need. However, it may be most accurate to use the number of units derived from the lead paint analysis as LMI owner-occupied units which, based on age and probability, are likely to be affected by lead based paint. The total estimate of 25,955 units includes 15,975 owner-occupied units and 9,980 renter-occupied units. We can then use

these numbers derived from the lead based paint table as our estimate of housing units in need of rehabilitation (rounded to **1,000 units**) within the balance of Lake County.

As quantified earlier in Table 24 and in the section below about lead based paint, there are a large number of older housing units throughout the county. Based on 2009 CHAS data renters with young children in homes built prior to 1978 number 3,450 households. Owner households with lead hazard based on this same data totals 5,980 households.

*2006-2010 American Community Survey

In part to our aging housing stock and increasing senior population, the County will continue to assist local organizations with project funds for acquisition and the subsequent rehabilitation of housing units for income eligible households.

The County will continue to administer the Single Family Housing Rehabilitation Program for income eligible residents. The three programs include: Emergency Grants (hot water tanks/furnaces); General Housing Rehabilitation (roof, foundation issues), and; Mobility Accessibility Program (ADA Wheelchair ramps and ADA bathroom renovations). Funds will be provided to other entities for similar rehabilitation efforts to support an individual's ability to stay in their home.

The success of this program is evident in the amount of income eligible residents who utilize the program. Primary beneficiaries include seniors and disabled citizens.

As the number of rental homes increases, the County will examine the feasibility of a rental rehabilitation strategy. This has not been a priority in prior years, but the surveys indicate a potential demand.

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

According to the Ohio Department of Health, “in 1978, the CPSC (U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission) lowered the legal maximum lead content in most kinds of paint to 0.06% (a trace amount).” Housing constructed prior to 1978 is presumed to contain at least some lead-based paint. In general the older the home the more likely it is to have lead-based paint.

Pursuant to 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, after subtracting the statistics for the City of Mentor, the total number of housing units built prior to 1979 is 57,296 or seventy-one percent (71%) of the total housing units of 80,657. Of the 57,296 housing units built prior to 1979, 10,099 were built prior to 1940.

The following chart is based on 2009 CHAS data and does differ slightly in numbers for total number of units built prior to 1979, and prior to 1940 as that found in the American Community Survey.

Table MA-E Lead-Based Paint Hazard

| Year Constructed | Unit | Total # of Units | 0-30% of AMI | 0-50% of AMI | 51-80% of AMI | Total # with AMI 0-80% |
|-----------------------|------|------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------------------|
| 1939 and Prior | | | | | | |
| Owner | | 7,435 | | 970 | 1,610 | 2,580 |
| Renter | | 2,520 | | 965 | 565 | 1,530 |
| 1940-1959 | | | | | | |
| Owner | | 21,665 | | 3,135 | 4,340 | 7,475 |
| Renter | | 4,820 | | 1,990 | 1,340 | 3,330 |
| 1960-1979 | | | | | | |
| Owner | | 21,970 | | 2,415 | 3,505 | 5,920 |
| Renter | | 8,080 | | 2,775 | 2,345 | 5,120 |
| Total Units | | | | | | |
| Total Owner | | 51,070 | | 6,520 | 9,455 | 15,975 |
| Total Renter | | 15,420 | | 5,730 | 4,250 | 9,980 |

Source: 2009 CHAS Data, Table 12 (Statistics include City of Mentor and Village of Waite Hill)

The Table above illustrates the number of owner and renter occupied housing units in Lake County that were constructed prior to 1979. Based on the data above, 31% of the owner-occupied homes and 64% of the rentals built prior to 1979 are occupied by low-income persons and families and can be presumed to contain some lead based paint.

No data was provided in the CHAS data regarding extremely low income households. However, low income owner households occupy 12% of the houses built prior to 1979. Low income renter households make up 37% of the rentals built prior to 1979. Moderate income homeowners occupy 18.5% and moderate income renters occupy 27.5% of the housing stock built prior to 1979.

Overall, between rentals and owned homes, 39% of the units presumed to contain lead based paint hazards are occupied by low income households. This is a significant number of units.

**MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing
Totals Number of Units**

| Program Type | Certificate | Mod- Rehab | Public Housing | Vouchers | | | Special Purpose Voucher Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing | Family Unification Program | Disabled * |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------|------------------|-----------------|---|----------------------------------|---------------|
| | | | | Total | Project based | Tenant based | | | |
| # of units vouchers available | 0 | 0 | 239 | 1,293 | 0 | 1,457 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| # of accessible units | | | 8 | | | | | | |
| | 2010 | | | | | | | | |
| # of FSS participants | 87 | | | | | | | | |
| # of FSS completions | 7 | | | | | | | | |
| | 2012 | | | | | | | | |
| # of FSS participants | 75 | | | | | | | | |
| # of FSS completions | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| | (through 07.01.2012) | | | | | | | | |
| | 12 (anticipated 10.01.2012) | | | | | | | | |

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

Table 26 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data 2010 CHAS data – Table has been updated with more current data by LMHA as was Table 12.

Source:

The FSS program has operated at LMHA since 1993. The online database, maintained since 2003, lists 108 graduates. Two Homeownership Program participant households closed on their home purchase in the past two months.

Supply of Public Housing Development

Currently there are 236 public housing units spread among three developments owned by the Lake Metropolitan Housing Authority (LMHA). Two of the developments, Jackson Towers and Washington Square, are senior housing. Woodlawn Homes is the complex that provides housing for families. All units are located in the City of Painesville.

Jackson Towers has 100 units which are efficiencies and one-bedroom apartments servicing senior citizens and disabled persons. Washington Square has 70 one-bedroom units. Woodlawn Homes has 70 units of which 36 have two bedrooms, 20 have three bedrooms and 14 have four bedrooms.

In order to meet accessibility requirements, 5% of the units in Washington Square and Jackson Towers have been modified. Woodlawn Homes will not be able to meet fully accessibility requirements because the units are townhouse style apartments with bedrooms and bathrooms located upstairs. Five units had ramps extended to the front door and other modifications in order to improve the units' accessibility to current physically disabled tenants.

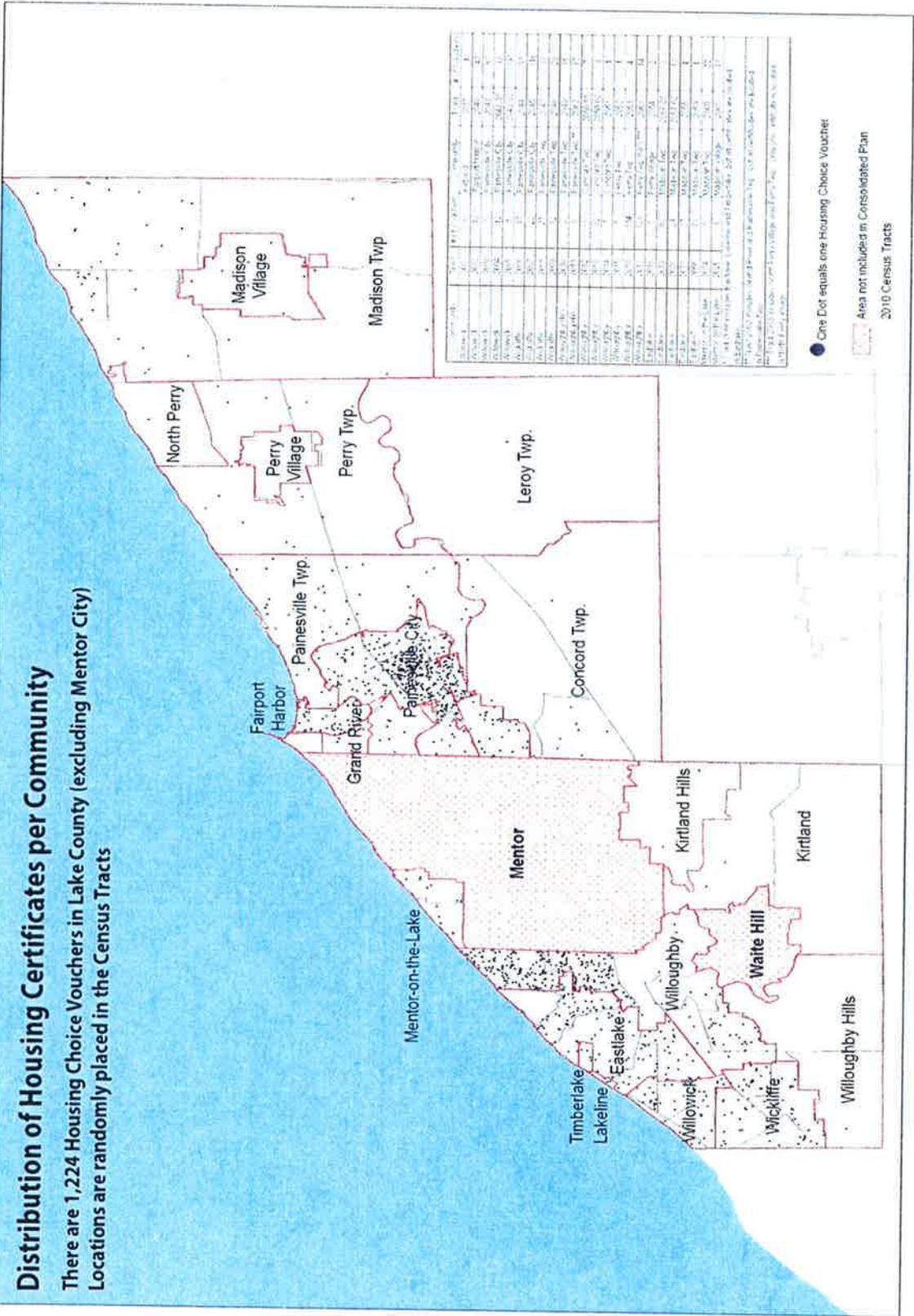
Lake County Public Housing Complexes

| Complex Name | Number of Units by Bedroom Number | | | | | Total Number of Units |
|-----------------------|--|----------|----------|-------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| | 0 & 1 | 2 | 3 | More | Elderly | |
| Public Housing | | | | | | |
| Washington Square | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 70 | 70 |
| Jackson Towers | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 100 |
| Woodlawn Homes | 0 | 36 | 20 | 14 | 0 | 70 |

LMHA manages the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Program, formerly known as Section 8. This program offers low-income households an opportunity to lease privately-owned rental housing at an affordable rate. As of April, 2012, 1,370 vouchers have been utilized with the anticipation that the number will increase to 1,457 by year's end. The current HCV wait list has 795 families waiting for assistance. The last time LMHA opened the HCV wait list was September 2009. It hopes to open the wait list again in mid-2013. The waiting list is attributable to the available vouchers. There is a preference given to applicants who have a disability however there is not a waiting list based on applicants that request accessible units. The distribution of housing choice vouchers is shown on the map below.

Distribution of Housing Certificates per Community

There are 1,224 Housing Choice Vouchers in Lake County (excluding Mentor City)
 Locations are randomly placed in the Census Tracts



Public Housing Condition

| Public Housing Development | Average Inspection Score |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| | |

Table 27 - Public Housing Condition

LMHA has been designated as a High Performer for the HCV Program.

Public Housing, as of June 2012, LMHA is designated as a Standard Performer; however that designation is currently under appeal. LMHA’s latest PHAS scoring indicated an error in the calculation of the number of available public housing units. This miscalculation lowered LMHA’s designation from a High Performer to a Standard Performer. The appeal is currently under review with the HUD in Washington DC.

Restoration and Revitalization Needs

All of the developments have received various levels of modernization and rehabilitation within the past ten years. Plans for additional energy upgrades and modernization are discussed in Lake Metropolitan Housing Authority’s five-year plan.

LMHA has several restoration and revitalization projects planned. New boilers in Jackson Towers apartment building and elevator upgrades and improvements at Washington Square are planned for 2012. Future plans include installation of a new roof at Jackson Towers and at Washington Square. The five-year plan includes fire system replacement at Jackson Towers and Washington Square, Door installation and keyless door locks at Woodlawn. LMHA’s capital plan includes keyless door locks for Jackson Towers in 2013. In 2014 LMHA anticipates installing A/C units and steel storm doors at Woodlawn and replacement siding in 2015. Additionally, LMHA plans repairs/improvements to the agencies parking lots and site improvement projects that will include new landscaping at all three properties. LMHA expected no losses from this assisted housing inventory for any reason, including prepayment or voluntary termination of a federally assisted mortgage.

Strategy of Improving the Living Environment of low- and moderate Income Families

LMHA received the approval of HUD for the purchase of River Isle Apartment s in the City of Willoughby and completed the purchase in June 2012. This location allows expansion of public housing into the western portion of the County. When River Isle renovations are complete in the summer of 2013 there will be an additional 40 units of decent affordable housing added to Lake County. It is expected that this property will be serving families with 2 & 3 bedroom units. LMHA also plans on making a minimum of 4 of the units fully ADA accessible.

MA-30 Homeless Facilities

Facilities Targeted to Homeless Persons

| | Emergency Shelter Beds | | Transitional Housing Beds | Permanent Housing Beds | Supportive |
|---|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| | Year Round Beds (Current & New) | Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds | Current & New | Current & New | Under Development |
| Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren) | 8 Emergency 24 DV Shelter | 0 | 21 | 13 | 0 |
| Households with Only Adults | 27 Emergency, 2 DV Shelter | 0 | 16 | 45 | 17 |
| Chronically Homeless Households | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Veterans | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unaccompanied Child(ren) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 28 - Facilities Targeted to Homeless Persons

The tables below describe the listing of known agencies that provide some type of homeless service to families and individuals within the Lake County continuum of care.

Homeless Facilities

| Facility | Description | Capacity |
|--|---|---------------|
| Emergency Shelter for the Homeless | | |
| Forbes House | Domestic Violence Victims, Women and Children | 26 total beds |
| Ecumenical Shelter Network (Project Hope) | Single Males and Females plus HH w/ Children | 35 total beds |
| Transitional Housing for Homeless Persons | | |
| Project Hope Transitional Housing | Single Males and Females plus HH w/ Children | 15 total beds |
| New Directions for Living | Single Females and HH w/Children | 20 total beds |
| Northcoast House | Single Males and Females | 2 total beds |

| Permanent Supportive Housing for Homeless Persons | | |
|--|--|---------------|
| Lake County SPC | Single Males and Females plus HH w/ Children | 32 total beds |
| Lake County SPC II | Single Males and Females plus HH w/ Children | 33 total beds |
| Lake County SPC III | Single Males and Females | 5 total beds |

Other Facilities Providing Assistance to Homeless Persons on Less Than an Overnight Basis

| <i>Facility</i> | <i>Phone Number</i> | <i>Location</i> |
|--|---------------------|---|
| Clothing | | |
| Salvation Army | 440-354-3774 | 69 Pearl St., Painesville |
| Hope Chest | 440-350-4453 | 1 Victoria Place, #321, Painesville |
| Betty's Boutique | 440-944-1026 x407 | By Appointment |
| Domestic Violence Services | | |
| Forbes House | 440-357-1018 | Not published |
| Drop-in Centers | | |
| Salvation Army | 440-354-3774 | 69 Pearl St., Painesville |
| Employment Programs | | |
| Lake One Stop | 440-350-4000 | 177 East Main, Painesville |
| Ohio Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation | 440-352-6271 | 1640 W. Jackson St., Painesville |
| Education | | |
| ABLE | 440-354-5551 | 70 N. St. Clair St. Ste A, Painesville, Ohio |
| Salvation Army | 440-354-3774 | 69 Pearl St., Painesville |
| Lake-Geauga United Head Start | 440-259-1980 | 350 Cedarbrook Drive Painesville, Ohio 44077 |
| Family Services | | |
| Forbes House | | |
| Lake County Job & Family Services | 440-350-4000 | 177 Main St., Painesville |
| Financial Assistance | | |
| Salvation Army | 440-354-3774 | 69 Pearl St., Painesville |
| Lifeline, Inc. | 440-354-2148 | 54 S. State St., Painesville |
| Church Network | | Mentor Plains Methodist Church Lake Shore Blvd. Mentor, OH |
| | | |

| | | |
|---|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| Food Pantries | | |
| Lake County Food Bank | 800-654-5465 | Various locations |
| Feeding Programs | | |
| Salvation Army Soup Kitchen | 440-354-3774 | 69 Pearl St., Painesville |
| St.James/St.Mary's Churches | | 131 N. State St., Painesville |
| Energy/Heating Assistance | | |
| HEAP/Lifeline, Inc. | 440-350-9160 | 54 S. State St. #303, Painesville |
| HWAP, Community Action | 440-998-4996 | 6920 Austinburg Rd., Ashtabula |
| Health Care | | |
| Salvation Army (Tuesdays) | 440-354-3774 | 69 Pearl St., Painesville |
| Lake County Free Medical & Dental Clinic | 440-352-8686 | 54 S. State St., Painesville |
| Case Western Reserve Dental School | 216-368-3200 | |
| HIV / AIDS Services | | |
| Lake County Health Department | 440-350-2554 | 33 Mill St., Painesville |
| Household Goods | | |
| Salvation Army | 440-354-3774 | 69 Pearl St., Painesville |
| St. Noel's Church | 440-946-1128 | Chardon Rd., Willoughby Hills |
| Housing Placement, Referral and Services | | |
| 211 Lake County/Lifeline | | |
| Legal Services / Referral | | |
| Legal Aid | 440-352-6200 | 8 N. State St., Painesville |
| Lake County Victim Assistance | 440-350-2691 | 105 E. Main St., Painesville |
| Mental Health Services / Counseling | | |
| Neighboring | 440-354-9924 | 5930 Heisley Road, Mentor, Ohio |
| Catholic Charities | 440-352-6191 | 8 N. State St., Painesville |
| Crossroads | 440-255-1700 | 8445 Munson Rd., Mentor OH |
| Lake County Crisis Hotline | 440-953-TALK | Via phone only |
| Pathways | | |
| Outreach | | |
| Salvation Army | 440-354-3774 | 69 Pearl St., Painesville |
| | | |

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| Residential Treatment Programs | | |
| Lake Geauga Recovery Centers, Inc. | 440-255-0678 440-285-9119 440-354-2848 ext 12 440-354-2848 ext 12 | 9083 Mentor Ave. Mentor 209 Center St., Unit E, Chardon 42 E. Jackson St., Painesville 796 Oak St., Painesville Geauga Safety Center, Chardon |

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

| Agency/Group/Organization | Services Provided | Availability |
|--|---|----------------------------------|
| Lifeline, Inc. | Homeless prevention including security deposits, first month rent, utility payments, Winter/Summer HEAP, prescriptions, nutrition education, income tax preparation | All who meet income requirements |
| Fair Housing Resource Center | Homeless prevention plus help with fair housing issues, evictions, foreclosures | All who meet income requirements |
| Lake County Job and Family Services | Food stamps, employment readiness, job searches, child services | All who meet income requirements |
| Lake County General Health District | Community health services (child immunizations, nutrition and wellness, tuberculosis testing) | All County Residents |
| Lake County Free Clinic | Basic medical and dental care for adults and children | All County Residents |
| Mental Health Providers: Neighboring, Inc. Crossroads of Lake County Pathways | Provides mental health assessment, counseling and case management, supportive employment, children's mental health | All County Residents |
| Social Security Administration | Disability Income | All County Residents |

Intake Workers and Residential Specialists at Project Hope for the Homeless regularly refer shelter guests to the above organizations. Nearly 100% of shelter guests completing Project Hope's program are linked to the mainstream services for which they qualify, such as food stamps, unemployment, SSI/SSDI. Additionally, referrals are made for mental health services and to the Free Clinic to address basic health issues. Other social service agencies working directly with the homeless are trained to help the homeless identify which mainstream services may be available to them.

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

The Lake County Continuum of Care works directly with all of the organizations listed below to help identify new trends in homelessness, coordinate existing services, identify gaps in services, and introduce best practice approaches to servicing the homeless population in our county. All of these organizations, with the exception of the Salvation Army and Veterans Service Commission, directly target the homeless when providing services.

| Agency/Group/Organization | Services Provided | Targeting Homeless |
|---|--|--------------------------|
| Lake County Continuum of Care | Homelessness prevention and coordination of services | yes |
| Ecumenical Shelter Network (Project Hope) | Homeless shelter | yes |
| Forbes House | Domestic Violence Shelter | Yes |
| Extended Housing, Inc. | Outreach, Shelter+Care vouchers for Permanent Supportive Housing | Yes |
| New Directions for Living | Transitional Housing | Yes |
| Project Hope Transitional Housing | Transitional Housing | Yes |
| Salvation Army | Day shelter | Yes |
| Veterans Services Commission | Financial help with rent, mortgage, utilities (homeless prevention activities) | All Lake County Veterans |

Assessment of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

With the formation of the Continuum of Care and the engagement of a consultant to assist the various organizations who are a part of the Continuum of Care, the Delivery System has been improved by collaboration amongst the various organizations and a willingness to try to work together to provide services effectively and efficiently and to refer rather than duplicate services.

As funds tighten and the economy continues to be slow to recovery, much needed funds to address the many issues of the homeless are experiencing the biggest gap.

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 | Neighboring, Inc. Pathways | Open to all county residents, including the homeless | Open to all county residents, including those with HIV |
| Legal Assistance | Forbes House Victims Assistance Legal Aid Society | Open to all county residents, including the homeless Open to all county residents, including the homeless | Open to all county residents, including those with HIV |
| Mortgage Assistance | Fair Housing Resource Center Lifeline, Inc. | Open to all county residents, including the homeless | Open to all county residents, including those with HIV |
| Rental Assistance | Lifeline, Inc. | Open to all county residents, including the homeless | Open to all county residents, including those with HIV |
| Utilities Assistance | Lifeline, Inc. | Open to all county residents, including the homeless | Open to all county residents, including those with HIV |
| Street Outreach Services | | | |
| Law Enforcement | None | | |
| Mobile Clinics | None | | |
| Other Street Outreach Services | Extended Housing Inc. | PATH Homeless Advisory Council does homeless outreach | Open to all county residents, including those with HIV |

| Supportive Services | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Alcohol & Drug Abuse | Laurelwood Hospital Duel Acceptance Group | Open to all county residents, including the homeless | Open to all county residents, including those with HIV |
| | Lake Geauga Resource Center | Open to all county residents, including the homeless | |
| Child Care | Job & Family Services Partners | Open to all low income county residents, including the homeless | Open to all county residents, including those with HIV |
| Education | ABLE Auburn Career Center | Open to all county residents, including the homeless | Open to all county residents, including those with HIV |
| Employment and Employment Training | Job & Family Services/Lake One Stop | Open to all county residents, including the homeless | Open to all county residents, including those with HIV |
| | Neighboring's Supportive Employment | Open to all county residents, including the homeless | |
| Healthcare | Lake County Free Clinic Provides medical and dental care (primarily extractions) | Open to all low income county residents, including the homeless | Open to all county residents, including those with HIV |
| HIV/AIDS | Lake County General Health District provides HIV testing | Open to all county residents, including the homeless | YES |
| | Neighboring, Inc provides support to individuals with AIDS and their families | Open to all county residents, including the homeless | |
| Life Skills | Lifeline Community Action | Open to all county residents, including the homeless | Open to all county residents, including those with HIV |
| Mental Health Counseling | Neighboring, Inc. Signature Health Pathways Crossroads | Provides mental health assessment, counseling and case management to county residents, | Open to all county residents, including those with HIV |

| | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------|--|--|
| | | including some homeless | |
| Transportation | Laketran Public Transpiration | Provides daily transportation to/from homeless shelter | Open to all county residents, including those with HIV |
| Other | | | |
| Other | | | |

Table 29 - 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 Neighboring, Inc., charge for services based on a sliding scale which helps accommodate the needs of low income households. Within the community, though, 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 is limited to 2 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.

MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services

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

Most elderly individuals say they would prefer to age in place (stay in their current homes and use supportive services to maintain some level of independence). These supportive services, in addition to adaptive equipment and in-home help, can include case management, adult day care services, home repairs or modifications to accommodate a loss of strength or mobility. For those individuals who are unable to age in place long term care facilities are available within the county, but are unaffordable for most.

Depending on the severity of an individual's mental illness, that person may be able to live independently with regular case management support or may need 24 hour supervision. Permanent supportive housing, both voucher based and project based, is available in Lake County.

Residential treatment centers are available to provide short term supportive housing for those persons who abuse alcohol and/or drugs. Lake County has two such centers, Lake House and Oak House, each providing 30 day supportive housing and treatment. These programs are managed through the Lake/Geauga Resource Center.

Lake County Board of Developmental Disabilities/Deepwood provides services and support for persons with mental retardation or pervasive development disorders in individual, family, and foster homes, as well as in alternative living residences and small group homes.

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

The Elderly & Disabled

The Lake County Aging and Disability Resource Center (ADRC) serves as the access point for information on long-term services and support systems and will provide information on public and private programs and promote awareness of community based service options. Disabled adults, the elderly and frail elderly, and caregivers will be linked to the information they need to improve their health, independence, and quality of life. Each year, more seniors, people with disabilities and their families are confronted with often challenging decisions about how to obtain the long-term services and supports they need. The Lake County ADRC serves as the access point for information on long-term services and support systems and will provide information on public and private programs and promote awareness of community based service options. Choices range from care in their home to care in a nursing home; social supports for daily living to home health care; transportation to physical therapy to name a few. Licensed social workers provide in-home visits to people 60+ living in Lake County who

need assistance. After determining what type of help is needed, clients (and their families) are connected to programs and services that will meet their needs.

The Mentally Ill

Extended Housing, Inc. provides permanent supportive housing for those individuals who have a serious and persistent mental illness/disability. Housing options for individuals with mental illness who qualify basically consist of 24-hour supervision or independent tenant-landlord arrangements. Given the continuing need for additional housing, a 17-unit supportive housing project named McKinley Grove is scheduled to open in 2013. Local mental health and homeless service providers are trained to refer eligible individuals to Extended Housing.

For those mentally ill individuals who are involved in the criminal justice system, special help is available. The jail system has two full-time health consultants and a part-time psychiatrist employed by Neighboring. These two mental health counselors are responsible for the screening of incoming prisoners for significant psychological issues and illnesses, whether it be from depression, suicide risk, schizophrenia, bipolar disorders or any other form of psychological illness or distress. They screen and prioritize those inmates needing to see the psychiatrist who may evaluate them and determine a treatment which includes possible medications. The counselors also supervise the placements of inmates into the designated mental health/special needs housing unit. Further, they respond to inmates in mental health crises, as well as monitoring the status of inmates on the mental health caseload, including those referred by the Lake County Courts.

The Disabled

The Lake County Board of Developmental Disabilities manages the Adult Residence Center and the Jacklitz Continuing Development Center both of which are licensed as Intermediate Care Facilities for the Mentally Retarded (ICFMR). Twenty-four hour a day services include:

- Social services
- Physical, occupational and speech therapies
- Psychological and psychiatric assessments
- Health services
- Dietary services
- Recreational activities
- Community activities

Lake County residents requiring this level of supportive care are referred by medical staff, social workers and mental health providers.

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)

The County will continue to assist nonprofit organizations with HOME funds for housing for persons with special needs. The jurisdiction will continue to work with agencies and organizations on an individual and group basis (Continuum of Care and The Coalition for Housing and Support Services of Lake County, Inc.) to coordinate efforts to serve the various special needs populations. Activities for planned for FY12 include:

- Extended Housing (housing for individuals with mental illness)
- Lake County Church Network
- Lake Geauga Recovery Center
- New Directions for Living
- Housing rehabilitation for elderly residents
- Employment services and job training

Additionally, the services of the Fair Housing Resource Center, Inc. have been key to provide an information service to educate special needs households and pertinent agencies/caseworkers of the protections offered under the Federal Fair Housing Act and the Ohio Landlord Tenant Law, thus assisting in the effort to find affordable housing for these population groups.

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))

Lake County is not an entitlement/consortia grantee.

MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

An Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice in Lake County, Ohio was produced by the Housing Research & Advocacy Center in December 2011. This document found several impediments to fair housing choice in the Lake County Urban County (LCUC). The impediments were:

1. Lack of Racial and Ethnic Diversity
2. Segregation
3. Lack of Interest in and Support for Fair Housing
4. Inadequate Local Fair Housing Laws
5. Lack of Quality Affordable Housing & Concentration of Low-Income Housing in Painesville
6. Discrimination in Rental Housing Market
7. Racial Disparities in Mortgage Lending
8. Restrictive Local Zoning and Occupancy Codes
9. Lack of Adequate [Access] to Public Transportation
10. Lack of Reporting and /or Recording Hate Crimes

One of the impediments identified by both census data and the AI interviews was the segregation within Lake County. This segregation which places most of the African American and Hispanic populations in the City of Painesville is preserved by concentrating most of the low-income housing in the City and structuring 50% of Laketrans' fixed routes in the City. Though transportation costs are not included in the definition of affordability, growing cost for households as fuel costs increase make good access to transit from home and job an important element in removing impediments to fair housing choice. Reducing this trend can be accomplished by interconnecting areas of affordable housing to concentrated job centers through the transit system.

MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets
Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

| Business by Sector | Number of Workers | Number of Jobs | Total Workers | Total Jobs | Share of Workers | Share of Jobs | Jobs less workers |
|---|-------------------|----------------|---------------|------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction | 695 | 771 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Construction | 4,889 | 2,035 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 4 | -1 |
| Manufacturing | 20,043 | 6,069 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 13 | -8 |
| Wholesale Trade | 3,231 | 4,575 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 6 |
| Retail Trade | 11,067 | 4,689 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 10 | -2 |
| Transportation and Warehousing | 3,627 | 705 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | -2 |
| Information | 1,375 | 569 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate | 7,172 | 1,928 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 4 | -4 |
| Professional, Scientific, Management Services | 7,903 | 1,885 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 4 | -4 |
| Education and Health Care Services | 18,583 | 10,863 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 23 | 4 |
| Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations | 7,366 | 5,430 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 12 | 4 |
| Other Services | 4,289 | 2,835 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 2 |
| Public Administration | 2,863 | 3,890 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 5 |
| Total | 93,103 | 46,244 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 99 | 1 |

Table 30 - Business Activity

Data 2010 CHAS data

Source:

Consolidated Plan

LAKE COUNTY

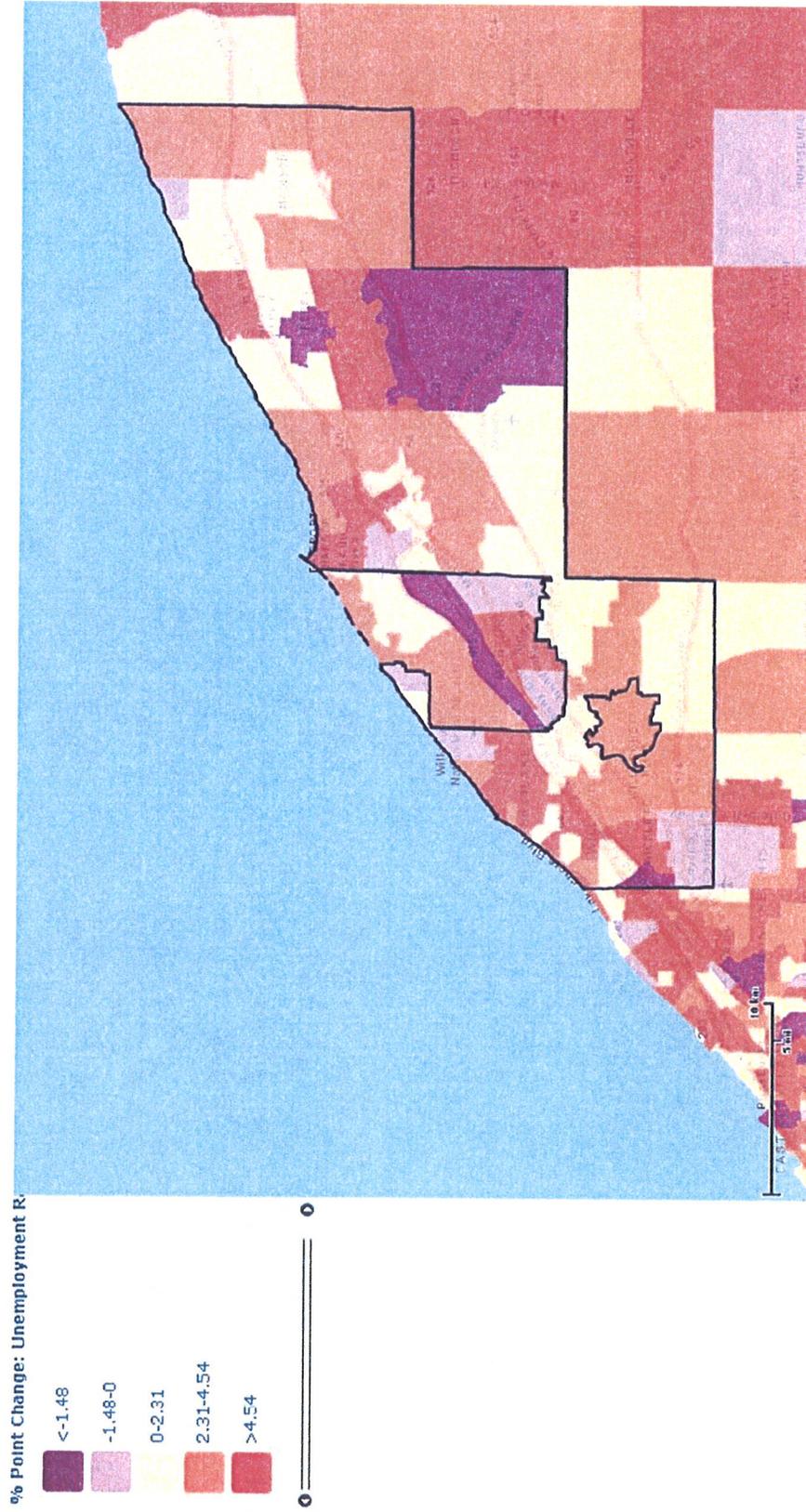
Labor Force

| | |
|--|--------|
| Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force | 99,403 |
| Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over | 93,103 |
| Unemployment Rate | 6.34 |
| Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24 | 17.97 |
| Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65 | 4.59 |

Table 31 - Labor Force

Data ACS Data Note: As of April, 2012, Lake County’s unemployment rate was 6.1%; Ohio’s rate
Source: was 7.3%

Lake County Consolidated Plan 2012-2016 Percentage Point Change: Unemployment



Source: HUD CPD Maps National Dataset
Excludes Mentor City and Waite Hill Village
This map is comparing data from Census 2000 to data from the 5 year American Community Survey (2006-2010).



July 3, 2012



Occupations by Sector

| | |
|--|--------|
| Management, business and financial | 39,693 |
| Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations | 695 |
| Service | 17,821 |
| Sales and office | 32,349 |
| Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair | 6,536 |
| Production, transportation and material moving | 18,315 |

Table 32 – Occupations by Sector

Data ACS Data: 2006-2010: Note: The City of Mentor is included in this data set.
Source:

Travel Time

| Travel Time | Number | Percentage |
|--------------------|---------------|-------------|
| < 30 Minutes | 60,884 | 69% |
| 30-59 Minutes | 24,234 | 27% |
| 60 or More Minutes | 3,415 | 4% |
| Total | 88,533 | 100% |

Table 33 - Travel Time

Data ACS Data
Source:

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 | 4,180 | 593 | 2,404 |
| High school graduate (includes equivalency) | 25,155 | 2,011 | 7,142 |
| Some college or Associate's degree | 25,906 | 1,264 | 4,525 |
| Bachelor's degree or higher | 21,240 | 652 | 3,374 |

Table 34 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data ACS Data
Source:

Educational Attainment by Age

| | Age | | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| | 18–24 yrs | 25–34 yrs | 35–44 yrs | 45–65 yrs | 65+ yrs |
| Less than 9th grade | 81 | 410 | 410 | 611 | 1,755 |
| 9th to 12th grade, no diploma | 2,309 | 1,161 | 1,584 | 3,001 | 4,339 |
| High school graduate, GED, or alternative | 5,034 | 6,095 | 8,896 | 19,317 | 12,606 |
| Some college, no degree | 5,185 | 4,722 | 6,133 | 12,087 | 4,897 |
| Associate's degree | 846 | 1,883 | 2,592 | 4,278 | 660 |
| Bachelor's degree | 1,177 | 4,872 | 4,721 | 7,975 | 2,127 |
| Graduate or professional degree | 127 | 1,521 | 1,925 | 4,275 | 1,384 |

Table 35 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data ACS Data
Source:

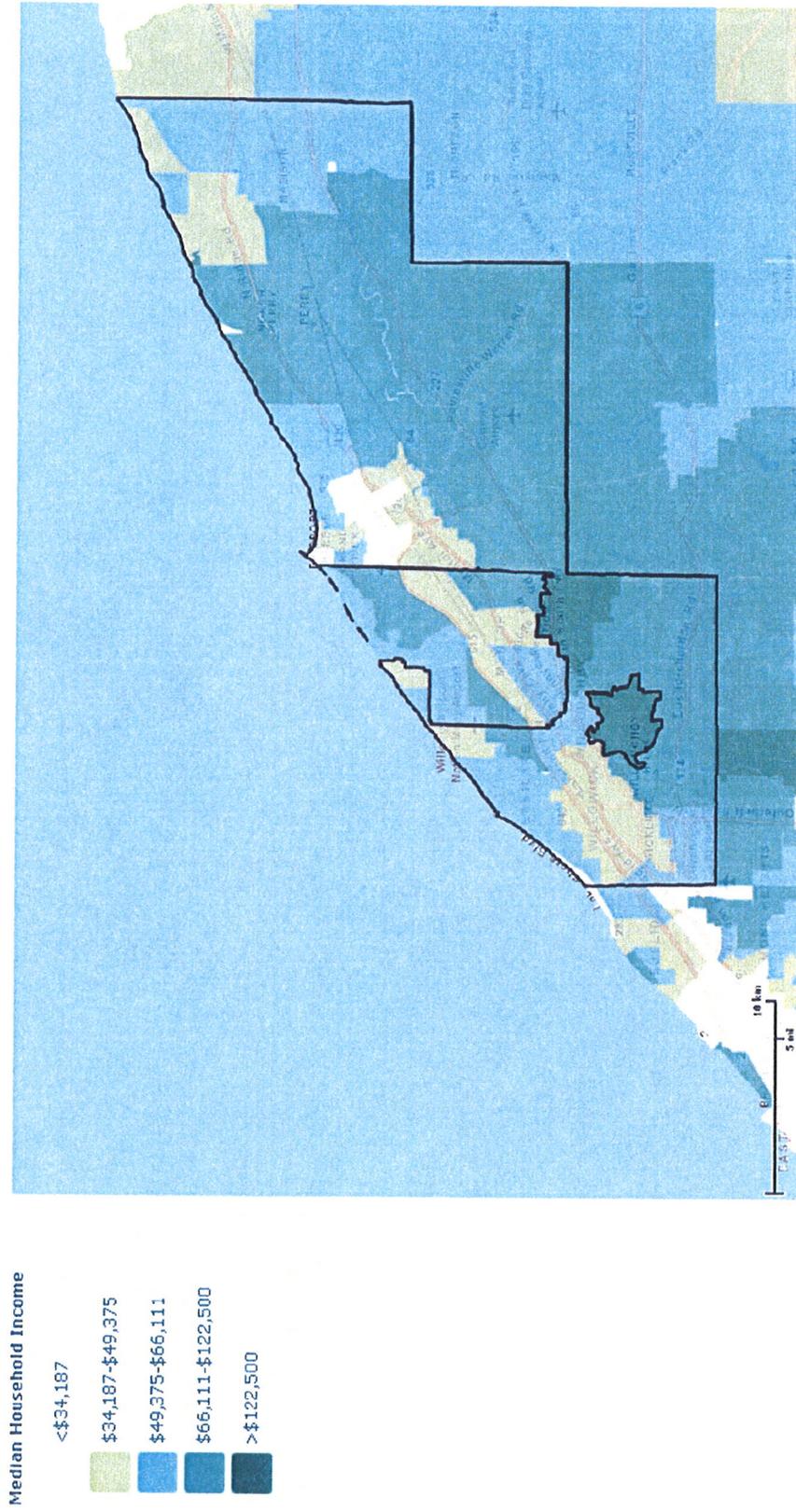
Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

| Educational Attainment | Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| Less than high school graduate | \$18,809 |
| High school graduate (includes equivalency) | \$29,435 |
| Some college or Associate's degree | \$35,995 |
| Bachelor's degree | \$48,958 |
| Graduate or professional degree | \$64,390 |

Table 36 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data ACS Data: 2006-2010 Note: The City of Mentor is included in this data set.
Source:

Lake County Consolidated Plan 2012-2016 Median Household Income



Source: HUD CPD Maps Lake County Dataset
Excludes Mentor City and Waite Hill Village
This map is comparing data from Census 2000 to data from the 5 year American Community Survey (2006-2010).



July 3, 2012



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. The County is also home to Lakeland Community College and Lake Erie College providing high wage employment opportunities.

According to the United States Census tally of county business patterns, businesses in Lake County employed 26,509 manufacturing workers in 2001 and 22,078 in 2006. The current estimate of 20,043 continues to exhibit the strong presence of this sector in Lake County. According to the 2004 County Business Patterns put out by the Census Bureau the bulk was employed in paper manufacturing, plastics and rubber products manufacturing, primary metal manufacturing, fabricated metal products manufacturing, machinery manufacturing, computer and electronic product manufacturing, and transportation equipment manufacturing.

After manufacturing, the next major employment sector is “Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations”, “Retail Trade” and “Wholesale Trade” respectively.

The following information from the Ohio Department of Development indicated the 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:

In evaluating Table 39 – Business Activity, it is indicated that the largest segment of Lake County’s workforce is in the 45 to 65 age group. This group is greater in number than the 25 to 34 years and 35 to 65 years groups combined. This is indicative of an aging workforce. If we look at the educational attainment by age outlined in Table 44, we see in the 18-24 years group greater percentages of some college, with no degree and in the 25 to 34 years age group the greatest percentage of Bachelor’s degrees. This seems to indicate that this aging population is being replaced with a work force that has higher educational attainment. Unfortunately, there may not be the job opportunities for this segment of the population and many job seekers are being told they are overqualified. The anomaly is high numbers in the 18 to 24 years group with no high school diploma. This may however be explained by the fact that there can be a significant number of 18 year olds who are still attending high school.

Table 39 also indicated that there is a significantly larger number of workers than available jobs in the County. Since the unemployment rate for the County is listed as 6.34 percent in Table 40, we can assume that many of the residents of the county travel to other jurisdictions for employment.

In Table 43 Educational Attainment by Employment Status, it is clear that the higher the educational attainment, the higher the employment rate. Only 19% of those in the labor force with Bachelor's degrees or higher are unemployed or more often are not in the labor force. While 71% of those who fall in the category of being less than a high school graduate are unemployed or not in the labor force. The younger generation that is reaching a higher educational attainment should have a greater chance for employment opportunity based on the current statistics.

The surveys and personal interviews with local business leaders provide a clear directive for the need for job training opportunities in "clean manufacturing." While the manufacturing jobs have decreased, there are still ample employment opportunities throughout the County for those engaged in CNC machinery, AutoCAD, skilled manufacturing and healthcare technologies. Federal funds can be used to fulfill these training gaps.

With the exception of the Federal Highway System, road infrastructure decisions are primarily a local decision. The widening of SR 2 throughout western and central Lake County has created a more efficient transportation network for commerce and passenger traffic. Widening projects have also occurred, are in the process, or planned on Interstate 90. Future projects which may spur economic development activities include the Jackson St./SR 44 interchange and the Vrooman Rd./I-90 interchange.

The County routinely evaluates the capacity and planning needs regarding sanitary sewer and water. This plan encourages the re-use of existing buildings for business opportunities instead of expanding into Greenfield areas. This is simply a more efficient use of resources.

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

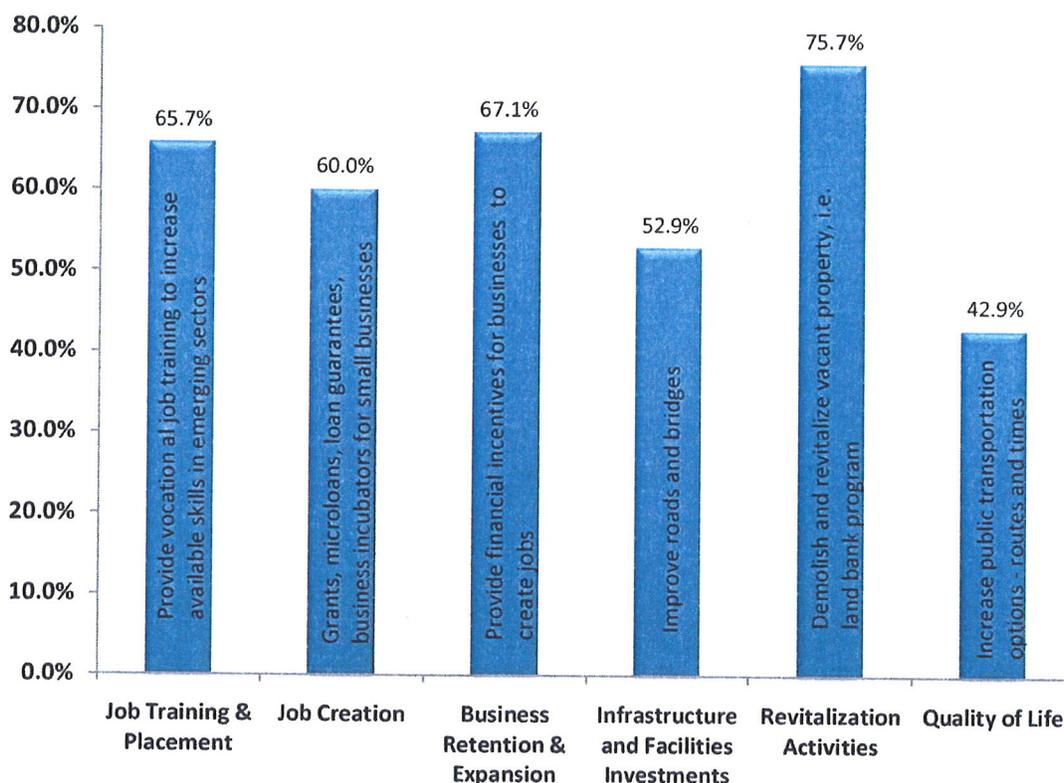
At the beginning of the Consolidated Plan process, a **Government/Economic Development Survey** was developed for distribution to government and business leaders to determine the perception of need in the following six areas:

- Job Training and Placement
- Job Creation
- Business Retention and Expansion
- Infrastructure and Facilities Investments
- Revitalization Activities
- Quality of Life

This survey was distributed to the government and business groups such as Madison Perry Area Chamber, Western Lake County Area Chamber, Painesville Area Chamber, Willoughby Area Chamber, Lake County Port Authority, Lake County Development Council, Lake County Township Trustees Association, Lake County Mayors and City Managers Association, in addition to government entities eligible for funding under the County's Consolidated Plan Process.

There were a total of 90 respondents. Of these, the largest group of participants was area Chamber of Commerce members with 28.9% and small business owners with employees of five or under (24.4%). The intent of the survey was to try and identify what areas of need the government and business leaders in the County felt were the most important in the community. A copy of the survey is provided as Appendix C. The results of the survey are summarized in the Graph below.

Graph: Government/Economic Development Survey Highest Priorities



Of note, is that some of the same priorities identified in the Consolidated Plan Resident Survey were also identified in the business community. Specifically, "improve roads and bridges" rated the highest in the infrastructure category of this survey as did "street improvements" in the infrastructure section of the Resident Survey. In the revitalization portion of both surveys, "demolition /revitalization of vacant properties" was a priority.

More specifically, the County will continue to expand the Economic Development Loan Program with the Lake County Port Authority. The Lake County Port Authority was created in February 2007 to promote projects that will provide for the creation of jobs and employment opportunities and improve the economic welfare of the people residing in Lake County. The Port Authority is also authorized by state law to enhance, foster, aid, provide or promote transportation, economic development, housing, recreation, governmental operations, culture or research.

In pursuit of this mission, the Lake County Port Authority is unique in the services it provides for the economic welfare of our community. Its services can assist would-be entrepreneurs to large corporations, small non-profits to large institutions and communities.

The Port has quickly evolved into the primary economic development/redevelopment entity in the County. The Port offers a variety of economic development tools including:

Business Financing

- Fixed-rate Bond Fund Programs
- Conduit Financing Programs
- SBA 504 Loans
- Lake County Microloan Program

Brownfield Reclamation

- Facilitate redevelopment
- Assist in funding sources

Public Infrastructure

- Tax Increment Financing
- Special Assessments

Small Business Development Center (SBDC)

- Free counselling and training programs for small businesses and would-be entrepreneurs

Procurement and Technical Assistance Center (PTAC)

- Assistance for established business to successfully enter the government contracting marketplace

International Trade Assistance Center (ITAC)

- Assistance for businesses interested in importing and exporting

Site Selection

- Assistance in finding locations for businesses looking to relocate in Lake County

Enterprise Zone

-Special tax incentives are offered to businesses that agree to invest in capital improvements and create jobs

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

With the largest number of jobs according to Table 39 in the “Education and Health Care Services” sector, the future workers will require more advanced or specialized degrees. Additionally, manufacturing businesses leaders have consistently noted the need for qualified “clean” manufacturing sector employees. The ability to read blueprints, work computerized equipment/machines and understand entry level engineering technologies are skills needed in the community.

To a lesser degree, but still an extremely important sector of the economy, the agricultural industry often struggles to find employees.

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. Lake County is home to Lakeland Community College, Lake Erie College, Bryant & Stratton College, Hondros College, Cuyahoga Community College and the Rabbinical College of Telshe.

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 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)?

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.

Lake County, along with 100 other stakeholders participated in the “Economic Strategy for Lake County” in 2007. This was the first comprehensive economic development initiative which encompassed the needs of the public, private, education, non-profit and business sectors. Results from the economic strategy plan mirror the recent surveys noted in this plan, including:

- Attract and develop emerging high-growth industries in healthcare, bioscience, and advanced manufacturing;
- Maximize educational opportunities to ensure arrival in the workplace with essential general education, technical and personal skills needed to succeed at their job;
- Develop a plan to change perceptions about manufacturing to attract new workers to high-tech manufacturing;
- Create a coalition of coordinated health and human services consisting of public, private, government, and non-profit agencies;
- Invest in infrastructure, such as roads and bridges that supports growth trends in our community.

More recently, in 2011, Lake County distributed an Economic Development Survey that was distributed to government and business groups as outlined earlier in this section. The goal of this survey was to develop an understanding of the perception of need for job training, job creation, business expansion, infrastructure investment, revitalization and quality of life issues. The results of the survey are included in the Attachments at the back of this document. This process was then followed up in the spring of 2012 with a telephone survey of local municipal engineers and municipal administrators.

The County will utilize the data from both data sets to direct future funding streams. Key projects may include:

- Economic Development loans (job creation)
- Infrastructure improvement (area wide benefit)
- Manufacturing employment training (job training)

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

Are there any populations or households in areas or neighborhoods that are more affected by multiple housing problems?

In general, the extremely low and low income populations have significant housing problems including cost burden and overcrowding. Elderly households have been identified as a population that is more affected by multiple housing problems. Twenty-eight percent (28%) of the total elderly households in the County are both cost burdened and low income.

Also identified are households with disabilities, based on the Table C in the Needs Section, the County has 2,925 owner-occupied and rental housing units with identified safety or structural deficiencies housing a disable resident, 45% of these households have residents with reported annual incomes at 50% of less of the area median income.

Are there areas in the Jurisdiction where these populations are concentrated?

As expected, populations with multiple housing problems are scattered throughout the entire County. Small pockets of HUD defined low income households with housing problems are located in Painesville City, Painesville Township, Madison Township, Willoughby, Wickliff, Willoughby Hills, Eastlake and Willowick. At least 15% of the low income households in these Census tracts have at least one of the defined housing problems. As a post WWII growth area, communities in western Lake County have older homes and a higher density of seniors and those on fixed incomes which are indicators of potential housing problems.

According to CPD Maps, there is a slightly larger low income population of residents exhibiting housing problems in eastern Painesville (City and Township), Concord, and Willoughby Hills.

Populations with incomes defined as Moderate with housing problems are dispersed fairly equally throughout the County with an area of greater need in western Madison Township.

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

Massive suburbanization began in western Lake County with the overnight development of Willowick and Wickliffe followed by Willoughby and Eastlake. This has resulted in a densely populated area. As such, Western Lake County is characterized by an aging housing stock, declining population, and to a lesser degree, an aging population. The median home values are slightly lower in portions of Willowick, Wickliffe, Eastlake and Willoughby when compared to the balance of the County. Owner occupied housing continues to be strong in this area, but it has experienced a slight increase in rental occupancy when compared to central and eastern Lake County. Higher areas of rental occupancy are located within Fairport Harbor, Painesville, Mentor on the Lake, Willoughby, Eastlake and Willoughby Hills.

Painesville City is home to a variety of critical public and social services which indirectly result in additional income eligible residents who rely on the services provided. As noted throughout this plan,

these services and residential opportunities need to be distributed throughout the County on a more regional basis.

The west to east migration trend continues as eastern rural communities transform into semi-rural or suburban landscapes. Eastern Lake County, with the exception of the Lake Erie coast, is less dense when compared to the west, but exhibits multiple housing problems.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

Community centers, senior centers, parks, employment centers, public transit and libraries are critical resources found in these areas. In Painesville, public and social service organizations are considered an asset to the thousands of residents who access the services and programs.

Lakeland Community College (Kirtland), Bryant & Stratton (Eastlake), Auburn Center (Concord), and Lake Erie College (Painesville) provide tremendous educational opportunities.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

Lake County is fortunate to have communities who proactively engage in comprehensive planning strategies. The majority of our communities have plans that have been updated in the previous three to five years. These documents examine economic development, land use and housing.

Over the next five years, there is a potential for additional senior affordable housing in central Lake County as well as 40 new units of affordable rental housing in the City of Willoughby.

The County will continue to offer economic development loans to companies in these areas with a requirement that new jobs will be offered to income eligible residents. The County will continue to support job training and educational opportunities with the local non-profits.

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 shrinking. 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.

Effective collaboration and the use of technology are keys to Lake County's strategic use of the funds allocated. Collaboration allowed the framers of this plan to fully assess the wide ranging needs of residents and businesses alike. Such an assessment is one tool to use to identify and leverage additional resources to address those needs. Use of technology is another tool that will allow greater visibility and accountability to the community of these funds in action. It also streamlines the processes of making financial transactions with and reporting to HUD. Our strategy will also reflect recurrent themes in the existing federal, state and local planning documents noted.

The organization of our strategy within this plan is in keeping with the five objectives stated in the Executive Summary that is focused on:

- Housing
 - *Produce, preserve and restore healthy rental and owner markets
 - *Leverage funds to attract investment and increase affordable supply
- 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 resident need support
 - *Support includes collaboration, staff and capital improvements
- Service coordination and linkages to Continuum of Care/Homeless agencies/populations
 - *Meet outcome measures indicated by funders
 - * Work smart and share credit at a local, regional, state and national level

- Economic Development
 - * Inclusive of residents, business, non-profit, government sectors
 - * Generate and maintain employment opportunities

SP-10 Geographic Priorities

Geographic Area

- 1. Area Name: Lake County (excluding Mentor and Waite Hill)
Area Type: Residential and Business

Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.

The County allocated funding on an annual competitive grant basis. Therefore, our macro level target area is the entire county (excluding Mentor and Waite Hill). Those projects applying based on an area-wide benefit must be located in an income eligible block group as shown on page 6 or conduct an income survey for proof of compliance.

Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.

N/A

How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?

N/A

Identify the needs in this target area.

N/A

What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?

N/A

Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?

N/A

Table 37 - Geographic Priority Areas

This pre-populated table did not contain any information.

General Allocation Priorities

Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the County.

Investments are based on an annual competitive grant basis. All communities (excluding Mentor and Waite Hill) are permitted to apply for funds. Applications which are considered “area-wide” benefit projects are cross checked against the income eligible census block group map to ensure compliance.

SP-25 Priority Needs

Priority Needs

The priority needs below are correlated to the pre-populations HUD Outcome/Objective Codes.

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------|
| Outcomes >> Objectives v v | Availability/ Accessibility | Affordability | Sustainability | |
| Decent Housing | <i>DH-1</i> | <i>DH-2</i> | <i>DH-3</i> | |
| Suitable Living Environment | <i>SL-1</i> | <i>SL-2</i> | <i>SL-3</i> | |
| Economic Opportunity | <i>EO-1</i> | <i>EO-2</i> | <i>EO-3</i> | |
| Priority Need Name | Priority Level | Population | Goals Addressing | HUD Outcome / Objective |
| Housing Rehabilitation | High | Seniors / Disabled | Safe and decent Housing /increased accessibility within the home | DH-1 SL-1 |
| Infrastructure Improvements | Medium | Low/moderate income neighborhoods | Sanitary issues/ provide safe and decent housing | EO-1 DH-1 |
| Social Services support | High | Low income | Essential services such as employment training, health care and mental health | SL-1 EO-1 |
| Economic Development Loans | Medium | Local businesses and unemployed workforce | Provide increased economic development opportunities | EO-1 |
| Homeless Persons | High | Homeless or on the verge of homelessness | Reducing the number of homeless individuals and families / Rental assistance | DH-1 |
| Public Facilities | Medium | Income eligible areas | Provide improvements to local facilities which benefit the general public. These include projects which bring facilities and infrastructure into compliance with ADA regulations. | SL-1 SL-3 EO-1 |

Table 38 – Priority Needs Summary

Narrative (Optional)

SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions

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) | <p>Housing Placement – Low income households face financial and informational obstacles to establishing themselves in rental units. The jurisdiction has an established security /1st month rent program that provides financial assistance and educational materials on laws pertaining to landlord tenant and fair housing protections.</p> <p>Housing Protection – Even in good financial times the tenure of low income rental households is relatively fragile and subject to instability. When a crisis occurs and a long term solution has been identified the provision of short term tenant based rental subsidy provides a layer of security and allows the household to maintain.</p> |
| TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs | <p>Long term TBRA is an effective tool that the jurisdiction has used to assist special needs populations. Market characteristics driving this investment are the level of cost burden in low income rental populations combined with the length of and current closure of the Housing Choice Voucher application process. Special populations historically assisted include: domestic violence survivors and persons with severe persistent mental illness.</p> |
| New Unit Production | <p>Funding, if any, should be directed at production of new affordable units scattered throughout the County.</p> |
| Rehabilitation | <p>Lake County will continue to invest in the single family rehabilitation program to address to our aging housing stock, and typically, the income eligible citizens who reside in those homes. Furthermore, the economic conditions and reduced income levels of County residents support the need to continue these programs.</p> <p>Lake County will examine the implementation of a rental rehabilitation program during this consolidated planning period.</p> |
| Acquisition, including preservation | <p>Lake County HOME and CDBG funds are an essential part of the mixed finance project with Lake Metropolitan Housing Authority that allowed them to acquire River Isle Apartments. Demand for affordable family rental units in other locales than the City of Painesville was a driving market characteristic.</p> |

Table 38 – Influence of Market Conditions

SP-35 Anticipated Resources

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 | Federal (entitlement) | Housing, Economic Development, Public Services, Infrastructure | \$1,194,056 | \$25,000 | \$250,000 | \$1,469,056 | 0 | Resources will be used to fund eligible activities such as housing rehabilitation, infrastructure improvements, public facility improvements, and public services. Funds will also be used for Program Administration. |
| HOME | Federal (entitlement) | CHDO activities, rental subsidy, Multi-family housing | \$364,142 | 0 | 0 | 364,142 | 0 | HOME eligible uses |
| Moving Forward | State of Ohio | Demolition | \$1,000,000 | 0 | 0 | \$1,000,000 | 0 | Demolition of blighted properties |
| Table 39 | | | - | | | | Anticipated Resources | |

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

The ability to leverage funds is critical in an era of diminishing funds. Lake County reviews all applications with an emphasis on the applicants' ability to leverage additional resources. While matches are not required for all projects, applicants receive additional points on the application for their ability to leverage funds. This allows Lake County to allocate funds to additional entities and not serve as the sole source finance entity for various projects.

The annual allocation of federal funds in Lake County is estimated to leverage an additional \$3 million dollars in activity.

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

N/A

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure

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 Planning Commission/Grants Office | County Government | Primary Administrator | Lake County (excluding Mentor and Waite Hill) |
| Lake County Port Authority | Port Authority (quasi-government) | Economic Development | Lake County |
| Lake County Continuum of Care | Coalition of government, private and non-profit | Homeless Service Coordination | Lake County |
| Fair Housing Resource Center | Non-Profit | Fair Housing Services | Lake County |
| Lake County JFS | Government | Job Training/ Social services | Lake County |

Table 40 - 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 the 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. This open dialogue allows for: agency collaboration, better use of limited resources to meet identified needs, greater efficiency, and a 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 | Neighboring, Inc. Pathways | Open to all county residents, including the homeless | Open to all county residents, including those with HIV |
| Legal Assistance | Forbes House Victims Assistance Legal Aid Society | Open to all county residents, including the homeless Open to all county residents, including the homeless | Open to all county residents, including those with HIV |
| Mortgage Assistance | Fair Housing Resource Center Lifeline, Inc. | Open to all county residents, including the homeless | Open to all county residents, including those with HIV |
| Rental Assistance | Lifeline, Inc. | Open to all county residents, including the homeless | Open to all county residents, including those with HIV |
| Utilities Assistance | Lifeline, Inc. | Open to all county residents, including the homeless | Open to all county residents, including those with HIV |
| Street Outreach Services | | | |
| Law Enforcement | None | | |
| Mobile Clinics | None | | |
| Other Street Outreach Services | Extended Housing, Inc. | PATH Homeless Advisory Council does homeless outreach | Open to all county residents, including those with HIV |

| Supportive Services | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Alcohol & Drug Abuse | Laurelwood Hospital Duel Acceptance Group | Open to all county residents, including the homeless | Open to all county residents, including those with HIV |
| | Lake Geauga Resource Center | Open to all county residents, including the homeless | |
| Child Care | Job & Family Services Partners | Open to all low income county residents, including the homeless | Open to all county residents, including those with HIV |
| Education | ABLE Auburn Career Center | Open to all county residents, including the homeless | Open to all county residents, including those with HIV |
| Employment and Employment Training | Job & Family Services/Lake One Stop | Open to all county residents, including the homeless | Open to all county residents, including those with HIV |
| | Neighboring's Supportive Employment | Open to all county residents, including the homeless | |
| Healthcare | Lake County Free Clinic Provides medical and dental care (primarily extractions) | Open to all low income county residents, including the homeless | Open to all county residents, including those with HIV |
| HIV/AIDS | Lake County General Health District provides HIV testing | Open to all county residents, including the homeless | YES |
| | Neighboring, Inc provides support to individuals with AIDS and their families | Open to all county residents, including the homeless | |
| Life Skills | Lifeline Community Action | Open to all county residents, including the homeless | Open to all county residents, including those with HIV |
| Mental Health Counseling | Neighboring, Inc. Signature Health Pathways Crossroads | Provides mental health assessment, counseling and case management to county residents, | Open to all county residents, including those with HIV |

| | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------|--|--|
| | | including some homeless | |
| Transportation | Laketran Public Transpiration | Provides daily transportation to/from homeless shelter | Open to all county residents, including those with HIV |
| Other | | | |
| Other | | | |

Table 41 - 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 Neighboring, Inc., charge for services based on a sliding scale which helps accommodate the needs of low income households. Within the community, though, 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 is limited to 2 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.

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, newly created Senior Citizen Advisory Panel , Deepwood Center , LAKETRAN, Services for Independent Living, and the Coalition for Housing and Supportive Services Inc.

SP-45 Goals Summary

Goals Summary Information

| Goal Name | Start Year | End Year | Category | Geographic Area | Needs Addressed | Funding | Goal Outcome Indicator |
|--|------------|----------|---------------------|---|--|-------------|--|
| Promote safe and decent housing for low-to-moderate income households throughout the County by providing owner-occupied housing rehabilitation | 2012 | 2016 | Housing | Lake County (direct benefit) | Housing (emergency repair, mobility accessibility, general housing rehabilitation) | \$1,000,000 | 200 rehabilitated single family dwelling units |
| 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 in residential areas that have high concentrations of low-to-moderate income households. | 2012 | 2016 | Public Improvements | Income eligible census block groups or limited clientele | ADA compliance/ infrastructure improvements (sewer, streets storm water, etc.) Recreational opportunities | \$700,000 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduction in storm sewer back-up ▪ New street construction ▪ ADA curb cut at street intersections ▪ Sidewalk improvements ▪ Building Rehab ▪ Stabilized Property Values |
| Provide assistance to nonprofit organizations that provide needed programs and supportive services for low-to-moderate income persons living in the community. | 2012 | 2016 | Public Services | Lake County; Income eligible persons (direct benefit and limited clientele) | Job training, English literacy, senior services, health care, homeless prevention | \$700,000 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased job opportunities ▪ Increased literacy rates ▪ Reduced usage of homeless services ▪ Increased access to medical /dental services |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|------|------|----------------------|--|--|-------------|--|
| <p>Coordinate efforts between public agencies and Continuum of Care agencies to Address the Issues of the Homeless and Special Needs Population</p> | 2012 | 2016 | Homelessness | Lake County | Job Training, counseling, housing opportunities (short thru long term) | \$200,000 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduction of the number of homeless families and individuals through outreach, prevention and supportive services and the efficient coordination of grant opportunities. |
| <p>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 ways to create and maintain employment in lower to middle income sectors of the workforce.</p> | 2012 | 2016 | Economic Development | Lake County; Income eligible areas or job creation | Job creation or retention / economic development | \$1,000,000 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased job opportunities |

Table 42 – Goals Summary

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)

Over the five year consolidated plan period, Lake County anticipates assisting 200 households with housing rehabilitation including modifications and an additional 1,500 households with tenant based rental assistance and other supportive services by sub-recipient agreement. In addition, the County anticipates funding various infrastructure improvements, supportive services, and economic development loan fund projects to create and/or retain jobs. The County will continue efforts to participate and support the Coalition for Housing Organization and the 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 address homelessness.

SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement

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

Lake Metropolitan Housing Authority (LMHA) recently completed a review of the total number of ADA compliant public housing units in LMHA's housing inventory. The portion of the review conducted by HUD Columbus Office of Fair Housing & Equal Opportunity noted that of the total number of ADA units compared to the total number of public housing units indicated that the 5% requirement was met or exceeded. With the acquisition and subsequent renovation of the River Isle Complex, LMHA will be developing six (6) additional ADA units. These units will be vision and hearing accessible as well as mobility accessible units.

Activities to increase Resident involvement

LMHA actively seeks resident involvement. LMHA has a Resident Commissioner who serves on the LMHA Board of Commissioners. LMHA is also working with resident volunteers to develop a Resident Advisor Board (RAB) that will provide LMHA with insight and advice when developing the Agency's Annual Plan. The RAB will also conduct meetings where residents can voice concerns and make suggestions for improvements. LMHA conducts monthly tenant meetings at all of the Public Housing sites. This is an excellent opportunity for residents to meet with managers from the Housing Authority to express concerns with the properties, provide feedback and make suggestions for improvements.

Is the PHA designated as troubled under section 24 CFR part 902?

No the local PHA, LMHA is not designated as troubled. LMHA has been designated as a High Performer for the HCV Program.

For Public Housing, as of June 2012, LMHA is designated as a Standard Performer; however that designation is currently under appeal. LMHA's latest PHAS scoring indicated an error in the calculation of the number of available public housing units. This miscalculation lowered LMHA's designation from a High Performer to a Standard Performer. The appeal is currently under review with the HUD in Washington DC.

SP-55 Barriers to affordable housing

Barriers to Affordable Housing

As identified in the Needs Section of the Consolidated Plan, Lake County Metropolitan Housing Authority (LMHA) has 239 public housing units available for rent. All of the units are occupied. There are 731 families on the waiting list. As of April 2012, 1,370 vouchers were being utilized with a waiting list of 795 families. Currently, LMHA's public housing units are located in the City of Painesville. Adequate public transportation and public services are available in the City of Painesville.

Additionally, restrictive local zoning and occupancy codes can hinder the development of new affordable housing.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

LMHA received the approval of HUD for the purchase of River Isle Apartments in the City of Willoughby. This location allows expansion of public housing into the western portion of the County and will provide an additional 44 units of affordable housing.

Lake County has and will continue to provide funding for tenant based rental assistance and emergency housing assistance in order assist families in obtaining affordable housing.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy

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

In April, 2010, Lake County's Continuum of Care started working to develop a ten year plan to better address the needs of the homeless in this county. Six key components were identified as crucial to making a positive impact on the problem. The six components are:

1. **Outreach** to help us locate those who are homeless or at imminent risk of becoming homeless
2. **Prevention** to address barriers that prevent low income individuals and families from keeping their existing housing
3. **Emergency Shelter** to temporarily house those for whom prevention and diversion efforts fail
4. **Transitional Housing** to provide supportive housing for those experiencing many barriers to maintaining adequate housing
5. **Permanent Supportive Housing** to house those with severe and persistent mental and/or physical disabilities, many of whom are chronically homeless
6. **Support Services** to provide the mental health and other wrap-around services needed to help keep homeless and formerly homeless individuals and families stable

The Ten Year Plan highlights the following gaps identified in our current processes based on these six components that will be prioritized and addressed in the future:

Outreach

- Regular ongoing outreach education is needed throughout the community to develop an understanding of the issues surrounding homelessness and to further help the community understand their roles and responsibilities in this issue.
- Those organizations involved in the identification of homeless citizens must find methods to fund programs focused on those persons who are "At Risk" and who do not meet guidelines for other programs.

Prevention

- Improve our process for recovering security deposits from landlords
- Improve coordination between agencies focused on prevention
- Benchmark other communities' prevention programs to identify new approaches and process improvements

Emergency Shelter

- Provide 24 hour emergency shelter rather than the approximately 12 hours of shelter currently available
- Expand current emergency shelter to include more than the 35 beds it has today (or identify alternative ways to house the homeless)
- Provide separate emergency shelter for homeless families

Transitional Housing

- Provide additional programs for pregnant women who are homeless
- Provide a transitional housing program for single men

Support Services

- Offer representative payee service to help the mentally ill stay current with their financial obligations
- Provide medication reminder calls to those for whom controlling mental illness is dependent on regular medication
- Provide the homeless with public transportation to help them get to job interviews, jobs, medical appointments
- Expand Day Shelter or develop a Community Center
 - Provide mailboxes for the homeless
 - Offer day time access to showers, washers & dryers, computers
 - Provide daycare services
- Expand dental care to include adults, rather than just children

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

During the process of developing the ten year plan, Continuum members recognized there were several overwhelming needs in our community that would require resolution if we intended to expand our ability to house the chronically homeless and prevent recidivism. These needs include:

- **Expanding the current emergency shelter** process to better accommodate homeless families with children. Project Hope for the Homeless, Lake County's only homeless shelter, houses homeless men, women and children from 7:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. each evening, but does not have the resources to provide day time shelter and case management services to its shelter guests. While all shelter guests are left to fend for themselves during the day, families with children suffer the most when forced to walk the streets each day until the shelter reopens in the evening. Project Hope is currently working to find space and funding for a day-time family drop-in center that would not only offer shelter during the day, but also provide coaching and access to resources that would help address the barriers to housing experienced by these families.
- **Increasing the number of transitional housing units** available to the homeless who face significant barriers to keeping housing. With a total of just 37 transitional housing beds available across the county, most of which offer 24 months of supportive housing, many homeless are forced to stay in the emergency shelter system longer than necessary waiting for appropriate housing to open up. COHHIO is leading the efforts to evaluate the effectiveness of all transitional housing programs in Ohio with preliminary findings due out this fall. The best practices identified as a result of these efforts will be used to evaluate existing Lake County transitional housing programs and to identify the potential for increasing the number of units available.

- **Providing additional permanent supportive housing units.** This need is being addressed by the construction of McKinley Grove, a 17 unit, project-based permanent supportive housing building, that will be built by Extended Housing, Inc. Construction will begin in July, 2012 and when finished will have a number of one bed units that will be reserved for the chronically homeless who struggle with severe and persistent mental illness.

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 Continuum recognizes that chronically homeless individuals and families face significant barriers to getting and keeping housing. By expanding the help given to these populations when they are residing in emergency shelter and having appropriate supportive housing available to rapidly re-house them, Lake County will be able to significantly reduce its chronically homeless population.

Our county's emergency shelter, Project Hope for the Homeless, uses several approaches to help chronically homeless individuals and families overcome the barriers they face.

1. Shelter staff completes a thorough needs assessment that allows them to identify the shelter guests' short term needs (urgent dental/medical/mental health treatment, chemical dependency issues, clothing, etc.) and long term needs such as disability income, ongoing mental health treatment, financial management training, etc.
2. Weekly goal setting and goal review sessions are conducted with each homeless person/family where shelter staff reviews the progress made towards overcoming barriers and coaches each individual on how to improve their situation.
3. Referrals are made to other local agencies for mental health treatment, access to services, and potential housing opportunities
4. Aftercare services are provided to shelter guests who have moved on to either transitional housing or permanent housing for up to one year after leaving emergency shelter. This care, provided by a dedicated Aftercare Worker, offers a wide range of help to the newly housed including support in resolving issues with a landlord, emergency provisions of food or cleaning supplies, and referrals to additional programs. The weekly home visits conducted by the Aftercare Worker facilitate early intervention and prevent a small problem from spiraling out of control and threatening the family's ability to remain housed. There are currently 80 households participating in the Aftercare program.

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

Lake County social services agencies and the faith based community offer a wide variety of homelessness prevention services and, given the current economic climate, the need for those services remains high. The numbers below indicate the how many 2-1-1 calls were received where callers were requesting help with problems related to food, eviction and foreclosure notices and utility shut-offs.

- 6,004 calls requested help getting food for their families
- 2,962 calls asked for help in paying their rent or mortgage
- 3,638 calls sought help with utility payments
- 3,408 calls requested emergency shelter, with 1,555 of them turned away mostly due to lack of available shelter beds

Continuum agencies and churches have constructed a very broad homeless prevention net. They recognize that offering free meals helps families reduce their food costs thus making it easier to pay this month's rent. Supporting programs that help make winter heating/summer cooling costs affordable for low income households prevents utility disconnections and keeps families housed. Offering counseling on rental and mortgage issues helps to prevent eviction or foreclosures. Again, our 2011 data indicate high levels of need within our county's households:

- 721 received mortgage modification and foreclosure prevention counseling
- 1,237 received rental counseling from the Fair Housing Resource Center
- 1,721 received emergency utility assistance
- 11,496 individuals received groceries from Food Force, a food pantry in Painesville
- 19,172 hot lunches were served at the Salvation Army
- 19,516 street meals were served at St. James/St. Mary's with the support of other local churches

These efforts continue to help low income households stretch their already tight budgets and maintain the housing they have. Without this help, hundreds of additional families would become homeless each year adding to the trauma and instabilities already felt across the county and further straining our resources. Prevention works to keep our citizens housed and stable.

SP-65 Lead based paint Hazards

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.

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

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.

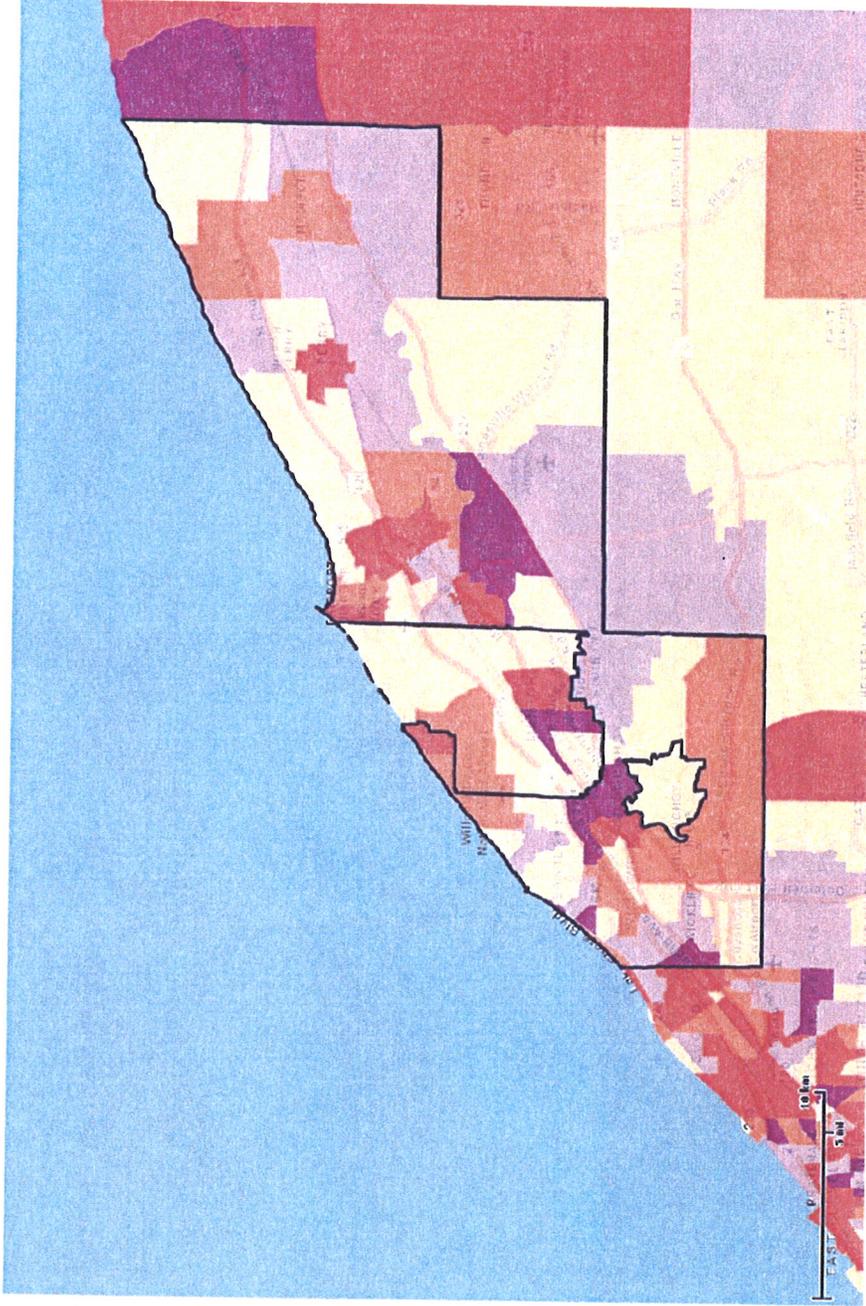
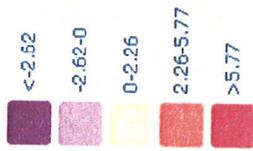
How are the Jurisdiction poverty reducing goals, programs, and policies coordinated with this affordable housing plan

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.

Lake County Consolidated Plan 2012-2016 Change in Poverty Rate

% Point Change: Poverty Rate



Source: HUD CPD Maps National Dataset
Excludes Mentor City and Waite Hill Village
This map is comparing data from Census 2000 to data from the 5 year American Community Survey (2006-2010).



July 3, 2012



SP-80 Monitoring

Describe the standards and procedures that the jurisdiction will use to monitor activities carried out in furtherance of the plan and will use to ensure long-term compliance with requirements of the programs involved, including minority business outreach and the comprehensive planning requirements

The Lake County Commissioner's Planning Commission/Federal Grants Office will be responsible for monitoring all Consolidated Plan Activities utilizing federal funds received by Lake County. This office will maintain records on clients served on the basis of income, race, ethnicity, family composition, geographic locations, and other variables for both the CDBG and HOME programs respectively.

The current procedures used by staff to monitor activities funded with CDBG funds will be followed to ensure that all statutory and other requirements are met. There is a structured management system in place, including legal, programmatic and financial. Additionally, the County anticipates hiring a new grant employee for FY12. All funding proposals, activities and subrecipient agreements are reviewed to ensure that activities are eligible and that a national objective of the CDBG program is being met for each activity. Once funds are allocated to a project, and prior to a subrecipient agreement being executed, all requirements that need to be met are thoroughly explained to the potential subrecipient.

All executed subrecipient agreements are required to have a work program and a work budget. Subrecipients are required to supply all support documentation when requesting payment. This information is reviewed by staff and the County Finance department before issuing payment

Staff will monitor the performance of subrecipients through site visits at least once a year and financial audits to ensure activities have been completed as proposed and that beneficiary data has been carefully documented. Additionally, desktop monitoring via phone conversations or email exchanges will occur on a monthly basis. County staff and subrecipient staffs are encouraged to participate in off-site and internet based training opportunities.

The staff of the Federal Grants Office will monitor compliance with HOME affordability requirements, as well as other applicable federal requirements. The Federal Grants Office is responsible for the design, applicant intake and eligibility determination, day-to-day administration, contractor procurement procedures, and monitoring of the HOME housing projects implemented by non-profit agencies.

Expected Resources

AP-15 Expected Resources 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 | Federal (entitlement) | Housing, Economic Development, Public Services, Infrastructure | \$1,194,056 | ~\$25,000 | \$250,000 | \$1,469,056 | 0 | Resources will be used to fund eligible activities such as housing rehabilitation, infrastructure improvements, public facility improvements, and public services. Funds will also be used for Program Administration. |
| HOME | Federal (entitlement) | CHDO activities, rental subsidy, Multi-family housing | \$364,142 | 0 | \$250,000 | \$614,142 | 0 | HOME eligible uses including rental subsidy, security deposits, residence for developmentally disabled, senior housing |

Table 1 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

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

The ability to leverage funds is critical in an era of diminishing funds. Lake County reviews all applications with an emphasis on the applicants' ability to leverage additional resources. While matches are not required for all projects, applicants receive additional points on the application for their ability to leverage funds. This allows Lake County to allocate funds to additional entities and not serve as the sole source finance entity for various projects.

The annual allocation of federal funds in Lake County is estimated to leverage an additional \$3 million dollars in activity.

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

N/A

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goals Summary Information

| Goal Name | Start Year | End Year | Category | Geographic Area | Needs Addressed | Funding | Goal Outcome Indicator |
|--|------------|----------|----------------|---|--|-----------|--|
| 1. Offer Inclusive Housing Programs to Provide Safe and Decent Housing for Low-to-Moderate Income Households | 2012 | 2012 | Housing | Lake County (excluding Mentor and Waite Hill) | Emergency repairs, General housing repairs (roofs, electrical, window, siding), Mobility Accessibility Program (wheelchair ramps, bathroom modification) | \$400,000 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 30 – 40 successful housing rehabilitation projects ▪ Stabilize neighborhood property values |
| 2. Target Infrastructure Improvements in Low-to-Moderate Income Residential Areas | 2012 | 2012 | Infrastructure | Income eligible Census Block Groups | Water lines, sanitary sewer lines, storm water repairs, road construction | \$159,734 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stabilize neighborhood property values ▪ Assist with providing safe, sanitary housing |

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| Goal Name | Start Year | End Year | Category | Geographic Area | Needs Addressed | Funding | Goal Outcome Indicator |
|---|------------|----------|-----------------|--|---|-----------|--|
| 3. Provide Appropriate Supportive Services for Low-to-Moderate Income Persons | 2012 | 2012 | Public Services | Lake County; Income eligible persons (limited clientele) | Job training, English literacy, senior services, health care, homeless prevention | \$179,000 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased job opportunities ▪ Increased literacy rates ▪ Reduced usage of homeless services ▪ Increased access to medical /dental services |
| 4. Coordinate efforts between public agencies and Continuum of Care agencies to Address the Issues of the Homeless and Special Needs Population | 2012 | 2012 | Homelessness | Lake County | Job Training, counseling, housing opportunities (short thru long term) | \$75,000 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduction of the number of homeless families and individuals through outreach, prevention and supportive services and the efficient coordination of grant opportunities. |

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| Goal Name | Start Year | End Year | Category | Geographic Area | Needs Addressed | Funding | Goal Outcome Indicator |
|--|------------|----------|----------------------|-----------------|--|-----------|---|
| <p>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 identifies ways to create and maintain employment in lower to middle income sectors of the workforce.</p> | 2012 | 2012 | Economic Development | Lake County | Business capital / job creation or retention | \$400,000 | Issue 2 – 3 loans and create 10-15 jobs |

Table 2 – Goals Summary

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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 91.215(b)

In FY2012, Lake County estimates that approximately 300 households will receive affordable housing assistance.

Projects

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

The National CDBG Objectives established by HUD are used as the basis for assigning priorities to the needs for which funding may be allocated. The National Objectives are to develop viable urban communities by focusing on the following:

- Providing decent housing (DH)
- Providing a suitable living environment (SL)
- Expanding economic opportunities, principally for lower-income persons (EO)

| Project Name | Target Area | Goals Supported | Needs Addressed | Funding | Eligible Use | National Objective | HUD Matrix Code/ HUD Objective |
|---------------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| FY 12 CDBG Projects | | | | | | | |

| FY12 Project Name | Target Area | Goals Supported | Needs Addressed | Funding | Eligible Use | National Objective | HUD Matrix Code/ HUD Objective |
|--|---|-----------------|--|-----------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| Storm Sewer Improvements | Mentor on the Lake | #2 | Infrastructure | \$40,000 | 570.201 (c) | 570.208 (a)(1) | 03K/EO-1 |
| Main St. Transportation Project and Streetscape Improvements | City of Painesville | #2, #5 | Infrastructure, Job creation | \$75,000 | 570.201 (c) | 570.208 (a)(1) | 03K/EO-1 |
| Madison Twp. Park: ADA ramp to public park | Madison Twp. (income eligible census block group) | #2 | Infrastructure and accessibility | \$19,734 | 570.201 (c) | 570.208 (a)(1) | 03F/SL-1 |
| Fairport Harbor ADA Curb Cuts | Fairport Harbor | #2 | Infrastructure and accessibility | \$25,000 | 570.201 (c) | 570.208 (a)(1) | 03K/SL-1 |
| ADA Bleachers | Lake County | #2, #3 | Accessibility | \$30,000 | 570.201 (c) | 570.208 (a)(2)(A) | 03K/SL-1 |
| New Directions for Living: Basement Repair | Painesville | #1, #2, #3 | Housing repair | \$17,650 | 570.201 (c) | 570.208 (a)(3) | 14A/DH-1 |
| Lake Geauga Recovery Center | Lake County | #1, #2, #3 | Housing repair, accessibility | \$13,700 | 570.201 (c) | 570.208 (a)(3) | 14A/DH-1 |
| Small Business Loans | Lake County | #5 | Economic Development, job creation/retention | \$50,000 | 570.203 (b) | 570.208 (a)(4)(i) | 18A/EO-1 |
| Economic Development Loans | Lake County | #5 | Economic Development, job creation/retention | \$350,000 | 570.203 (b) | 570.208 (a)(4)(i) | 18A/EO-1 |
| Hearts and Hammers | Willowick | #1 | Housing | \$25,000 | 570.202 a)(1) | 570.208 (a)(3) | 14A/DH-1, DH-2, SL-1 |

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| FY12 Project Name | Target Area | Goals Supported | Needs Addressed | Funding | Eligible Use | National Objective | HUD Matrix Code/ HUD Objective |
|------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| Rebuilding Together | Lake County | #1 | Housing | \$25,000 | 570.202 a)(1) | 570.208 (a)(3) | 14A/DH-1, DH-2, SL-1 |
| Lake County Housing Rehabilitation | Lake County | #1 | Housing | \$350,000 | 570.202 a)(1) | 570.208 (a)(3) | 14A/DH-1, DH-2, SL-1 |
| Lake County Church Network | Lake County | #3, #4 | Housing, social services | \$10,000 | 570.201 (e) | 570.208 (a)(2)(c) | 05/SL-2 |
| Families Moving Forward | Lake County | #4 | Homelessness | \$10,000 | 570.201 (e) | 570.208 (a)(2) | 03T/DH-1 |
| Lake County Free Medical | Lake County | #3 | Public service (medical) | \$17,000 | 570.201 (e) | 570.208 (a)(2)(D) | 05M/SL-1 |
| Lake County Free Medical | Lake County | #3 | Public service (dental) | \$10,000 | 570.201 (e) | 570.208 (a)(2)(D) | 05M/SL-1 |
| Lifeline | Lake County | #3 | Public Services | \$15,000 | 570.201 (e) | 570.208 (a)(2)(D) | 05M/SL-1 |
| Ecumenical Shelter | Lake County | #4 | Homelessness | \$67,000 | 570.201 (e) | 570.208 (a)(2) | 03T/DH-1, SL-1 |
| Forbes House | Lake County | #4 | Public service | \$10,000 | 570.201 (e) | 570.208 (a)(2)(A) | 05G/DH-1, SL-1 |
| LCGHD: New Born Health Visit | Lake County | #4 | Public service (medical) | \$10,000 | 570.201 (e) | 570.208 (a)(2)(D) | 05L/SL-1, SL-2 |
| Painesville ABLE | Lake County | #4 | Public service | \$10,000 | 570.201 (e) | 570.208 (a)(1) | 05/EO-1 |

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| FY12 Project Name | Target Area | Goals Supported | Needs Addressed | Funding | Eligible Use | National Objective | HUD Matrix Code/ HUD Objective |
|--|-------------|-----------------|---|-------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| Neighboring Employment Services | Lake County | #3, #4 | Public service, job training | \$20,000 | 570.201 (e) | 570.208 (a)(2)(A) | 05H/EO-1 |
| Program Administration | Lake County | #1-#5 | Administration | \$198,811 | 570.206 | N/A | 21A |
| Fair Housing Activities | Lake County | #1, #3, #4 | Administration/ Housing/Public Service | \$40,000 | 570.206 | N/A | 21D/DH-1 |
| FY 12 HOME Projects | | | | | | | |
| TBRA Extended Housing, Inc. (Subsidy); | Lake County | #1, 3, 4 | Housing, support, Homelessness | \$36,000 | 92.209 | Affordable Housing | 05T |
| TBRA Lifeline, Inc. (Subsidy) | Lake County | #1,3, 4 | Housing, support services, Homelessness | \$36,000 | 92.209 | Affordable Housing | 05T |
| TBRA Fair Housing Resource Ctr, (Retention); | Lake County | #1, 3, 4 | Housing, support services, Homelessness | \$50,000 | 92.209 | Affordable Housing | 05T |
| TBRA Lifeline Inc. (Placement) | Lake County | #1, 3, 4 | Housing, support services, Homelessness | \$81,216.50 | 92.209 | Affordable Housing | 05T |

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| FY12 Project Name | Target Area | Goals Supported | Needs Addressed | Funding | Eligible Use | National Objective | HUD Matrix Code/ HUD Objective |
|---|-------------|-----------------|--|--------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| Acquisition & Rehabilitation No Coast Comm. Homes | Lake County | #1, 3, 4 | Housing, support services, special needs | \$ 50,000.00 | 92.205 | Affordable Housing | 12 |
| Rental - New Construction NRP Group | Lake County | #1, 3, 4 | Housing, support services, special needs | \$ 75 000.00 | 92.205 | Affordable Housing | 12 |
| Program Administration County staff | Lake County | #1-#5 | Administration | \$19,628.50 | 92.207 | N/A | 21A |
| Program Administration Forbes House | Lake County | #1-#5 | Administration | \$16,840.00 | 92.207 | N/A | 21A |
| <i>Previous Years HOME funds</i> | | | | | | | |
| TBRA Forbes House Subsidy | | #1, 3, 4 | Housing, support services, Homelessness | \$56,000.00 | 92.209 | Affordable Housing | 05T |
| Acquisition & Rehabilitation No Coast Comm. Homes | Lake County | #1, 3, 4 | Housing, support services, Special needs, Homelessness | \$50,000.00 | 92.205 | Affordable Housing | 12 |

Annual Action Plan

| FY12 Project Name | Target Area | Goals Supported | Needs Addressed | Funding | Eligible Use | National Objective | HUD Matrix Code/ HUD Objective |
|--|--------------------|------------------------|--|----------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Rental - New Construction NRP Group | Lake County | #1, 3, 4 | Housing, support services, Special needs | \$94,000.00 | 92.205 | Affordable Housing | 12 |
| Rental - PSH New Construction Extended Housing | Lake County | #1, 3, 4 | Housing, support services, Homelessness | \$ 50,000.00 | 92.205 | Affordable Housing | 03C |

Table 3 – Project Summary

AP-35 Projects

| # | Project Name | | HOME Funds |
|----------------------|--|--|------------|
| <i>CDBG Projects</i> | | | |
| 1 | Mentor on the Lake Storm Sewer Project | | 24 |
| 2 | Main St. Transportation Project and Streetscape Improvements | | 25 |
| 3 | Madison Twp. Park: ADA ramp to public park | | 26 |
| 4 | Fairport Harbor ADA Curb Cuts | | 27 |
| 5 | New Directions for Living: Basement Repair | | 28 |
| 6 | Lake Geauga Recovery Center (Bathroom renovations) | | 29 |
| 7 | Small Business Loans | | 30 |
| 8 | Economic Development Loans | | 31 |
| 9 | Hearts and Hammers | | |
| 10 | Rebuilding Together | | |
| 11 | Lake County Housing Rehabilitation | | |
| 12 | Lake County Church Network | | |
| 13 | Families Moving Forward (Homeless Family Day Shelter) | | |
| 14 | Lake County Free Medical | | |
| 15 | Lake County Free Medical | | |
| 16 | Lifeline | | |
| 17 | Ecumenical Shelter (Homeless Shelter) | | |
| 18 | Forbes House | | |
| 19 | Lake County General Health District New Born Health Visits | | |
| 20 | Painesville ABLE: Adult Education | | |
| 21 | Neighboring Employment Services | | |
| 22 | Program Administration | | |
| 23 | Fair Housing Activities | | |

Table 4 – Project Information

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

The National CDBG Objectives established by HUD are used as the basis for assigning priorities to the needs for which funding may be allocated. The National Objectives are to develop viable urban communities by focusing on the following:

- Providing decent housing (DH)
- Providing a suitable living environment (SL)
- Expanding economic opportunities, principally for lower-income persons (EO)

In FY12, as revealed in the surveys conducted for the Consolidated Plan, Lake County will invest significant funds in economic development, housing rehabilitation and infrastructure improvements. While these projects provide specific benefits to the community or resident, they also create job opportunities for low-moderate income local residents.

Furthermore, notably with Housing Rehabilitation Program, significant business opportunities are a result of these initiatives. The housing program will also assist in stabilizing neighborhood property values and assist to stimulate additional private investment in areas that may have lost homeowners over the past five years.

Economic development funds (business loans) are an important tool as Lake County and the region emerge from the recession of 2008-2009. Correspondence from business and community development leaders has expressed appreciation for the availability of the funds as a source of supplemental of gap financing. The County is committed to promoting the reuse, rehabilitation or expansion of existing commercial/industrial structures to attract or retain new businesses. The County will also focus on the equipment and machinery related needs of the private sector to assist in their efforts to remain competitive in the marketplace.

As past practices have proved successful in determining community needs, the County will continue to work closely with all governmental jurisdictions, social service organizations, local non-profits and the business community to examine potential obstacles and strategies to effectively address them. Unfortunately, the reduction in funding at all levels has been the primary obstacle. This is occurring while there is a significant increase in the community development and social service needs throughout Lake County.

Existing obstacles include:

- Family homeless shelter
- Economic development loans
- Affordable Senior Housing
- Cost and availability of housing (rental) for low-moderate income persons throughout the entire County

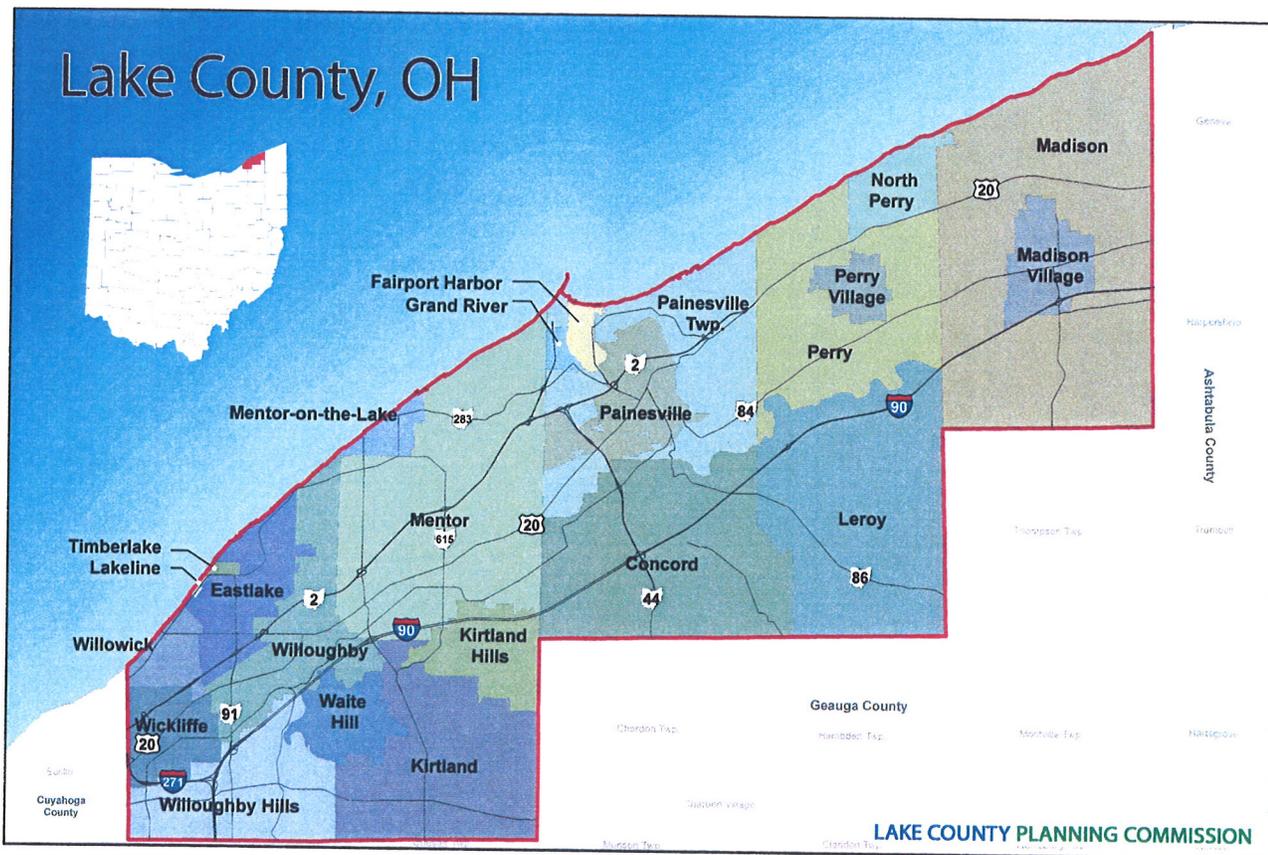
Lake County continues to work with our local communities and non-profits to leverage existing and future resources (personal, financial, facilities) to effectively address the obstacles facing our target populations. This may require significant sacrifice among other programs that have traditionally received funding, but have witnessed a reduction in demand. While this is an uncommon situation, the County will be funding programs to help address the obstacles including, economic development loan programs, a new family day shelter and additional rent subsidies with HOME funds.

AP-50 Geographic Distribution

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

SUMMARY

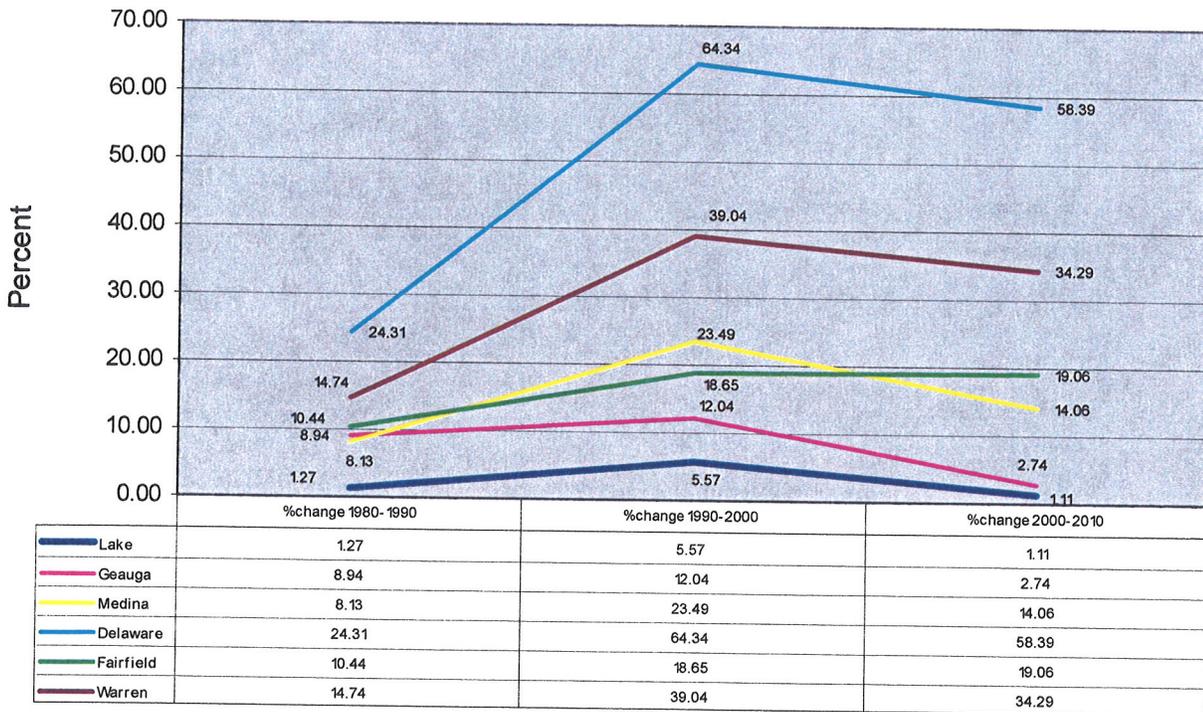
Located adjacent to Cuyahoga County (Cleveland), the County enjoys approximately 30 miles of Lake Erie shoreline. The County is home to 23 communities, including 9 cities, 9 villages and 5 townships with populations ranging from 226 in Lakeline Village to 47,159 in the City of Mentor. Lake County is the geographically the smallest county in Ohio, but ranks 11th in population with 230,041 residents representing a growth of 1.1% from the 2000 Census.

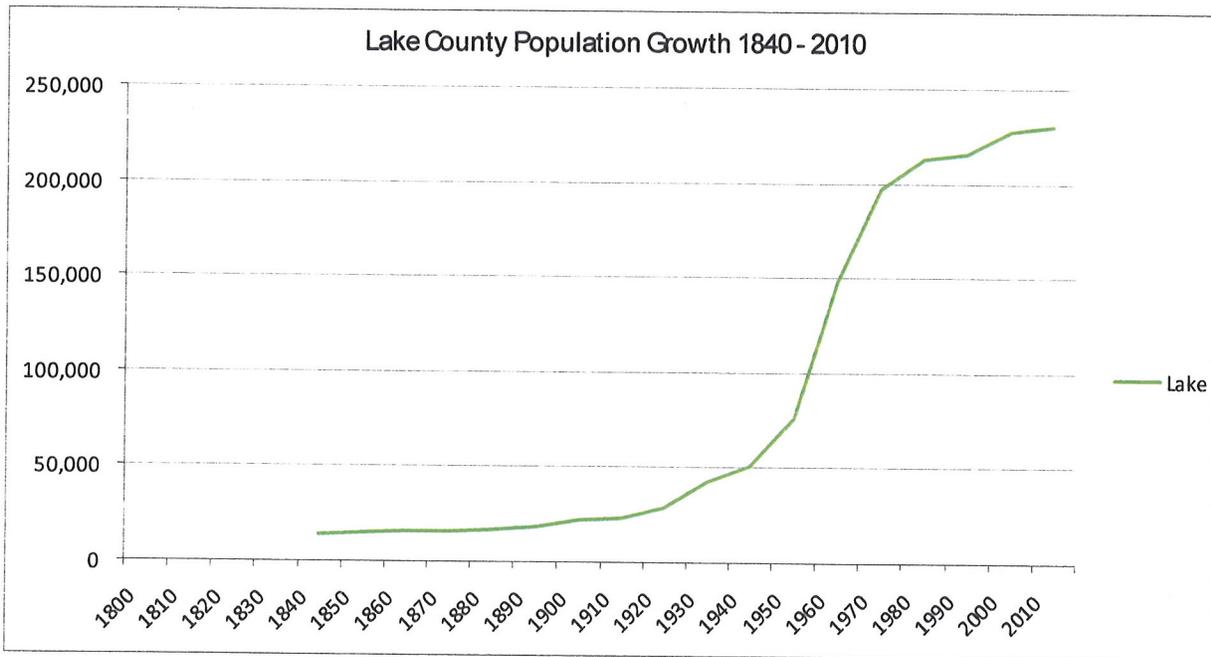


This represents the smallest growth rate from the previous decade since 1980. As noted in the chart below, Lake County experienced tremendous growth during the post WWII era. The population has grown modestly since the population boom from 1960 – 1990. The current rate of population growth for Lake County's communities is corollary with their distance from Cleveland. Suburbs developed immediately after World War II, such as Eastlake, Willowick and Wickliffe, are mostly built out, unable to accommodate large increases in households. Households in older communities are getting smaller, and residents getting older. Despite the abundance of land suitable for building, estate communities south of I-90 have little population growth.

Limited opportunities for subdivision, high land prices, and land use policies discouraging development and promoting rural character, limit the prospect for growth. The growth rate in suburbs developed primarily during the 1960s and 1970s, such as Mentor and Wickliffe, has slowed.

Population Growth Analysis
Percent Change by Decade





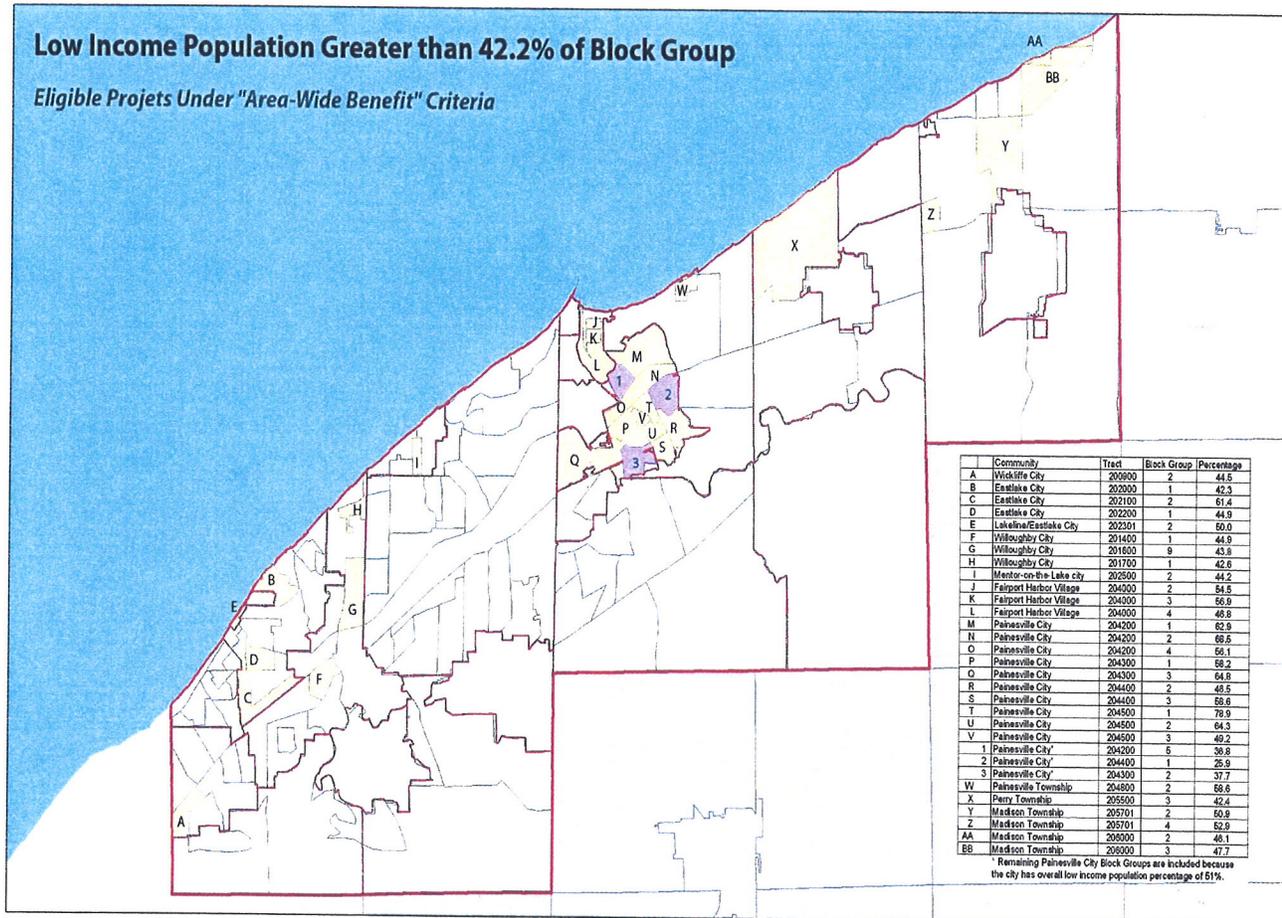
The western portion of the County (adjacent to Cuyahoga County) is densely populated by County standards and is characterized by smaller post WWII homes and a mix of commercial and industrial land uses. Greenfield growth opportunities are minimal in this area.

In addition to residential and industrial activities, central Lake County has a significant retail base. Furthermore, the homes sizes are slightly larger than the western section of the County. The County seat, Painesville, is centrally located in the County and is home to a large number of social service providers and non-profit agencies. Painesville is also home to a growing number of manufacturing companies.

Eastern Lake County is considered the rural area of Lake County. Beginning in eastern Painesville Township and extending east and south through Leroy and Madison Townships, the land use pattern consists of large lot homes, scattered industrial/business uses and a predominant nursery industry.

INCOME

According to the 2010 Census, the median household income in Lake County is \$54,896 and per capita income is \$28,221, both above the state and national average.



In western Lake County, areas of low-moderate income block groups are located in multi-family areas throughout, Eastlake, Wickliffe, Mentor-on-the-Lake, Willoughby and Willoughby Hills. These areas are shown in yellow on the map above. Projects in these block groups will qualify on an area wide benefit.

Due to the concentration of public and social service agencies, and the low-moderate income characteristics of Painesville, a significant amount of CDBG and HOME funds will be dedicated to these agencies. While located in the City, a majority of the services provided are applicable to the entire county on a limited clientele basis. Residents from the entire County commute to Painesville to utilize these critical services.

Eligible non-public service projects (public facilities, infrastructure, economic development) in Fairport Harbor and Painesville City will qualify on the area wide benefit category based on the census block income levels.

While the most rural area of the County, the eastern portion of the County contains income eligible census blocks along the Lake Erie shoreline. Potential project in these areas include public facility (parks) and infrastructure upgrades.

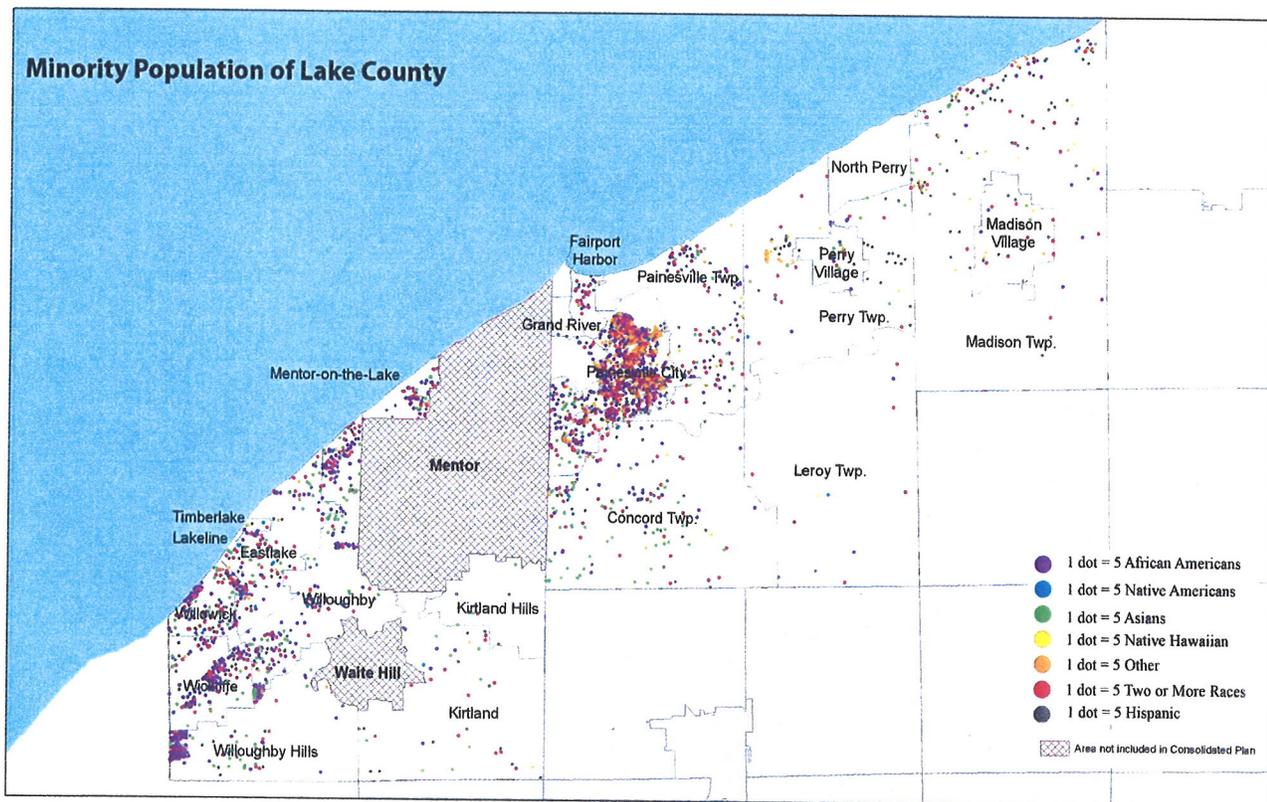
In conclusion, higher geographic priority will be given to projects located in the Census Block groups noted in the map above. An income survey will be required if a proposed project is located in surrounding areas.

Geographic priorities for scattered site projects are difficult to forecast. This includes housing rehabilitation and economic development projects. In these cases income verification will be verified prior to the award of funds.

Limited clientele activities, irrespective of geographic/target areas, will proceed in accordance with the HUD regulations.

MINORITIES

According to Census 2010, 92.5 percent (94.5% in 2000) of the County residents are white. Minority races and ethnic groups include African American, Asian and Hispanic/Latino. As noted on the map below, concentrations of minorities are similar to the low-moderate income census block groups. This includes pockets of Eastlake, Willowick, Willoughby Hills, Willoughby, Wickliffe, Mentor on the Lake, Painesville Township, Painesville City and Fairport Harbor.



Geographic Distribution

| Target Area | Percentage of Funds |
|---|---------------------|
| Scattered Site (countywide, excluding Mentor/Waite Hill) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Housing Rehabilitation - Economic Development Loans - Public services | 70% |
| Eastern Lake County | 10% |
| Central Lake County | 10% |
| Western Lake County | 10% |

Table 5 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

Lake County strives to allocate the resources on an equal basis among our 21 eligible communities. This distribution is based on:

- Available funds
- Project eligibility
- Proposed beneficiaries
- Ability to leverage funds

Certain communities may not receive funds based on variables noted above, but all entities are permitted to apply for federal funds on an annual basis. Potential applicants are required to attend a pre-application meeting in April to understanding the federal programs, eligible projects and reporting requirements should they receive funding. County staff also reviews the priority of the project based on the local and countywide land use plan and development strategy, where appropriate.

It is difficult to forecast geographic location of the scattered site projects as they are unknown until application by the homeowner or business requesting assistance.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing

| One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported | | Totals |
|---|----|------------|
| <i>Homeless</i> | | 241 |
| Emergency Shelter – general population | 50 | |
| Emergency Shelter – Domestic Violence | 68 | |
| Permanent Supportive Housing | 17 | |
| Emergency Shelter (placement) | 15 | |
| Transitional Housing (from Emergency Shelter) | 20 | |
| Transitional Housing (from DV shelter) | 6 | |
| Shelter Plus Care | 40 | |
| Prevention | 25 | |
| <i>Non-Homeless</i> | | 96 |
| Homeowner & lease purchase | 15 | |
| Tenant based – short term (crisis) | 25 | |
| Tenant based – mid-term (self sufficiency) | 6 | |
| Housing Rehabilitation | 50 | |
| <i>Special-Needs</i> | | 31 |
| Tenant based – long term veterans/disabled | 6 | |
| Senior Rental | 25 | |
| Total | | 368 |

Table 6 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

| One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through | |
|---|------------|
| Rental Assistance | 50 |
| The Production of New Units | 2 |
| Rehab of Existing Units | 60 |
| Acquisition of Existing Units | 44 |
| Total | 156 |

Table 7 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

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 \$350,000 in CDBG funds to provide deferred loans to eligible home owners. 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.

The County will also provide home rehabilitation funds to Hearts and Hammers and Rebuilding Together Lake County programs in Willowick and Wickliffe. These programs typically address smaller home repair needs throughout the community and leverage volunteer labor to meet the National Objectives.

In addition, the Lake County Commissioners will provide approximately \$300,000 in HOME funds to North Coast Community Homes, Extended Housing Inc., and NRP Group for various home construction projects ranging from a developmentally disabled home to senior housing development project. These activities will increase the supply of affordable and structurally sound housing for low and moderate income households and individuals in Lake County.

The County's housing programs will continue to work over the next year to overcome the barriers of re-investment in existing affordable housing and the older neighborhoods of the County. These programs encourage private re-investment in the County's housing stock by eliminating substandard housing conditions, creating home ownership opportunities, promoting home maintenance, increasing depressed property values, and developing affordable housing on vacant lots.

The County HOME program will allocate approximately \$260,000 for rental assistance. The funds will be used for subsidy, placement and retention.

AP-60 Public Housing

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

LMHA has a challenging year planned as they focus on activities that will have great impact on their residents and voucher holders. A primary focus is the complete rehabilitation of the newly acquired River Isle Apartments in Willoughby. Phases of this activity include acquisition (06/2012), marketing and promotion of all program areas (ongoing), tenant relocation, major rehabilitation plan and re-occupancy.

During the next year the housing authority plans to replace the roof and fire systems at Washington Square and Jackson Towers and perform waterproofing at Woodlawn Homes.

The approved Annual Plan for FY beginning July 1, 2012 is posted at
http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/pha/approved/view_approved_plans.cfm
<http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/pha/approved/pdf/12/oh025v01.pdf>

Over the period of the previous Consolidated Plan LMHA performed property improvements using annual Capital funding and Capital funding made available as a result of the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act. Improvements included: new roofs, parking lot improvements, new decks and installation of handicapped accessible washers and dryers for the high rise properties. Additional improvements have added to the security and safety of residents, namely a security system upgrade and installation of improved outdoor lighting.

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

Public housing residents are involved in management in a number of means. For the past several years a board member of LMHA has been a resident of public housing or a HCV Certificate holder.

Monthly or quarterly "Meet and Greet" meetings are held at all of the agency's Public Housing properties, during which tenants are given the opportunity to obtain updates regarding LMHA and to voice their housing concerns to management. Tenants are invited to participate in LMHA-sponsored social events as well.

LMHA has launched an improved website that includes descriptions of HCV and Public Housing, forms, photos, community links and a video describing their properties and programs. This is just one of their means of outreach. LMHA is a regular participant in the Continuum of Care and of the Coalition for Housing and Support Services of Lake County, Inc.

Homeownership participation is encouraged by LMHA through their administration of a Family Self-Sufficiency Program (FSS) as well as a Homeownership Program. The FSS Program provides HCV families the opportunity to work with staff to develop a strategy to move from assistance to economic self-sufficiency. As the HCV head of household progresses through employment, LMHA will establish an escrow savings account for the family. When the family successfully completes its goals under the program, they receive a check for the

accumulated escrow funds and the interest it has earned. The Homeownership Program allows qualified HCV families the opportunity to purchase a home, with LMHA assisting with a portion of the monthly mortgage payments.

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

Lake Metropolitan Housing Authority is not designated as troubled. During the period of the previous Consolidated Plan the LMHA successfully dealt with performance issues. An excellent summary of the housing authority's emergence is detailed in the press release posted on LMHA website as of November 1, 2011.

"LAKE METROPOLITAN HOUSING AUTHORITY ACHIEVES HIGH PERFORMER STATUS!

The hallmark for administration of the Lake Metropolitan Housing Authority (LMHA) has been compliance, balanced with excellent customer service. In 2008, LMHA self-certified to HUD as a "troubled" agency. Since then, there have been numerous audits and improvements. Today, LMHA is pleased to announce that it has achieved High Performer Status for its Housing Choice Voucher Program.

The Section Eight Management Assessment Program (SEMAP), under the direction of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, annually measures the performance of Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) programs using 14 key indicators. Each indicator measures transactions within the HCV program. A score of 90%-100% is considered a High Performer. LMHA is certifying a score of 90% and a High Performer Rating designation for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 2011.

"The road leading LMHA away from "troubled" agency status, with a SEMAP score of 38%, has truly been a remarkable journey. These dramatically improved ratings are the result of the commitment and hard work of the staff and management team, who are dedicated to supporting individuals and families in need of affordable, decent and safe housing. While our transformation is not complete, we are well on our way," says Steven K. Knotts, Executive Director.

AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities

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

Outreach efforts in Lake County emphasize the following activities all of which are performed on an ongoing basis:

- Identifying those individuals and families that are currently homeless and other groups with a high potential for becoming homeless
- Assessing these individuals' core physical and mental health needs
- Connecting those who are currently homeless with appropriate shelter options and other services
- Providing those resistant to seeking emergency shelter with basic survival necessities
- Connecting those with a high potential for becoming homeless with agencies providing programs that focus on preventing homelessness
- Educating members of the community on homelessness and what they can do to help

A number of service agencies, non-profits and faith-based organizations conduct regular outreach to the homeless, especially those who are unsheltered. Extended Housing, Inc. via its Homeless Advisory Council, the Salvation Army with its day shelter and hot lunch program and the Karpos Ministry's evening meal program all target our county's homeless and those at risk of homelessness. These organizations help by providing valuable information on how to access mainstream programs and by directly providing essential services like nutritious meals.

In FY12, Lake County will provide \$67,000 of CDBG funds to the Ecumenical Shelter Network, Inc. This organization operates "Project Hope for the Homeless" emergency shelter that serves adult males and females as well as families with children. CDBG funds will be used for costs associated with the provision support services and aftercare to shelter guests. An additional \$10,000 will be used to support the new Families Moving Forward Family Homeless Day Shelter. This has been identified as an emerging need throughout the survey process.

The County will also provide \$10,000 in CDBG funds and \$19,628 in HOME for staff costs for a counselor at an emergency shelter for women and children who are victims of domestic violence.

The Lake County Federal Grants Office continues to serve as the lead entity for the Lake County Continuum of Care with a Program Manager staff serving as chairperson and a consultant providing administrative assistance. The draft of the "10 Year Plan to End Homelessness" has been completed and is posted on an interactive website: www.homeisinsight.org The authority and organizational structure of Continuum continues to evolve. The use of existing funding is increasingly documented to enable the County and the Continuum to identify and seek additional funding to meet homeless related needs. Lake County will provide administrative financial resources (\$12,000) to continue the growth and implementation of the Continuum and its objectives.

Outreach – One Year Goals

GOAL: Improve regular ongoing outreach education to standardize our message on the needs of the homeless and make it easier for volunteers to deliver this message to the organizations with which they work.

BENEFIT: Members of the community will develop an understanding of the issues surrounding homelessness and better understand their roles and responsibilities in addressing the problem.

ACTION: The Continuum of Care Media Team developed a white paper that uses the data from the 2012 Point of Time Count to highlight important facts and issues associated with the homeless in our county. Additional media developed includes a slide presentation with speaker's notes and a one page fact sheet handout.

GOAL: Conduct a Summer Point in Time Count to help get a more accurate idea of how many Lake County residents are homeless or at risk of imminent homelessness

BENEFIT: Continuum agencies will better understand the number of households experiencing housing crises and be able to evaluate any potential trends that may require changes to our system.

ACTION: Since 2010, Continuum of Care organizations have participated in the annual Convoy of Hope Outreach event. In 2012, the Continuum of Care is again participating in the Convoy of Hope Outreach event on June 23. During that event, which is expected to attract over 5,000 residents in need, Continuum member agencies will be available to meet with low income individuals and families and with those who are homeless or at eminent risk of becoming homeless. These households will receive information on mainstream services, public housing programs, emergency shelter, domestic violence, and much more. Additionally, the Continuum of Care will use this outreach event as an opportunity to conduct a second 2012 Point-in-Time Count. Feedback offered by the formerly homeless in our county and from surrounding Northeastern Ohio counties' Continuums indicates there are many more homeless households in Lake County than have been identified in the traditional January Counts. We believe it is critically important to understand the true size of our homeless population and hope this approach will help us get a better idea of how many additional people may need our help.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Emergency Shelter

Our county's current efforts to provide emergency shelter include:

- Providing temporary housing for up to 45 days for those experiencing homelessness or needing to flee domestic violence
- Assessing the root causes behind an individual or family's homelessness
- Offering crisis intervention as needed
- Providing access to mainstream services and other supportive services that can quickly address issues of income, substance abuse and/or mental illness
- Helping people find and maintain stable housing going forward by providing support services via an After Care program

The following goals were originally included in our 10 Year Plan, but due to funding cuts and new information on current best practices in serving the homeless, are now being reconsidered:

- Provide 24 hour emergency shelter rather than the approximately 12 hours of shelter currently available
- Expand current emergency shelter to include more than the 35 beds it has today (or identify alternative ways to house the homeless)
- Provide separate emergency shelter for homeless families. As noted above, funding will be allocated in FY12 for Families Moving First.

Instead, the new focus is on finding ways to further reduce the overall average length of stay for shelter guests and providing day time support to families with preschool children. The current shelter hours of operation are from 7:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. which means families with small children are on the street once the Salvation Army closes at 1:00 p.m. each weekday.

Emergency Shelter One Year Goals:

GOAL: Reduce the average length of stay in an emergency shelter by 10% each year

BENEFIT: Shorter shelter stays allow for faster bed turnover which, in turn, allows the shelter to provide temporary housing to more people without having to make capital expenditures to build more shelter space.

ACTIONS: Continue to analyze shelter HMIS data to improve our understanding of which shelter guests will benefit most from specific types of interventions. Expand AfterCare efforts to provide newly housed

individuals and families with structure, weekly visits, budget coaching and other support to increase their chances for remaining stably housed.

GOAL: Provide day time support to homeless families with preschool children

BENEFIT: Reduce the trauma experienced by homeless children by giving them a safe place to stay during the afternoon; children will be able to nap and mothers will be able to rest before returning to the shelter for their evening meal.

ACTION: Work with local churches to identify space for the Family Day Shelter, locate equipment and supplies, hire one staff member and recruit and train volunteers to man the shelter

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

Transitional Housing

Transitional housing provides an interim step for those individuals and families facing serious issues with maintaining stable housing. While taking part in a transitional housing program, people receive the following types of support:

- Safe and sanitary housing
 - In FY12, Lake County will allocate funds for building improvements to the Lake-Geauga Recovery Center and New Directions for Living.
- Specialized coaching and counseling to address the root causes behind the client's inability to maintain a stable home
- Reduced rents that gradually increase as clients stabilize in their situations and get a better handle on managing their money
- Help in developing a realistic plan for exiting the program and maintaining their independence

The 10 Year Plan included goals for the following transitional housing related needs:

- Provide additional programs for pregnant women who are homeless
- Provide a transitional housing program for single men

Both of these goals require a considerable amount of investigation, planning and capital expenditures to develop the additional TH units needed. COHHIO is currently reviewing information on all transitional housing programs within the state and expects to have best practices recommendations published later this year. Preliminary conversations with the other Ohio counties included with Lake County in the new BOSCO Region 5 confirmed similar needs and similar funding concerns. All agreed that this issue should be addressed once the COHHIO recommendations are out. Without these additional units, it will continue to be difficult to reduce the length of stay in an emergency shelter and to reduce recidivism within this very vulnerable population.

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

Lake County social services agencies and the faith based community offer a wide variety of homelessness prevention services and, given the current economic climate, the need for those services remains high. The numbers below indicate how many 2-1-1 calls were received where callers were requesting help with problems related to food, eviction and foreclosure notices and utility shut-offs.

- 6,004 calls requested help getting food for their families
- 2,962 calls asked for help in paying their rent or mortgage
- 3,638 calls sought help with utility payments
- 3,408 calls requested emergency shelter, with 1,555 of them turned away mostly due to lack of available shelter beds

Continuum agencies and churches have constructed a very broad homeless prevention net. They recognize that offering free meals helps families reduce their food costs thus making it easier to pay this month's rent. Supporting programs that help make winter heating/summer cooling costs affordable for low income households prevents utility disconnections and keeps families housed. Offering counseling on rental and mortgage issues helps to prevent eviction or foreclosures. Again, our 2011 data indicate high levels of need within our county's households.

- 721 received mortgage modification and foreclosure prevention counseling
- 1,237 received rental counseling from the Fair Housing Resource Center
- 1,721 received emergency utility assistance
- 11,496 individuals received groceries from Food Force, a food pantry in Painesville
- 19,172 hot lunches were served at the Salvation Army
- 19,516 street meals were served at St. James/St. Mary's with the support of other local churches

Additionally, HOME funds (\$259,000) will be used for Tenant Based Rental Assistance in the form of security deposits and short term rental subsidy. These activities are associated with prevention in that they provide for placement and stabilization.

Finally, a State of Ohio Award of \$153,900 from the Housing Stability Grant, which bridges the GAP between HPRP and the developing Housing Response Crisis Program, will be utilized in FY12.

These efforts continue to help low income households stretch their already tight budgets and maintain the housing they have. Without this help, hundreds of additional families would become homeless each year adding to the trauma and instabilities already felt across the county and further straining our resources. Prevention works to keep our citizens housed and stable.

AP-75 Barriers to affordable 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

The jurisdiction, as a county in Ohio, has limited ability to impact the items noted 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 municipalities within the county. Their level of authority to inspect residential, commercial or industrial projects varies from community to community.

Education, collaboration and planning are some of the means used by the jurisdiction to promote affordable sustainable housing. Examples of these that will likely come into play within the next fiscal year include:

- The jurisdiction does have a Fair Housing Action Plan in place that has actions planned to address the several impediments to fair housing. Zoning was noted as one of those impediments. The jurisdiction will support actions of the local agency, Fair Housing Resource Center, Inc. in its efforts to address this impediment.
- The jurisdiction's Planning Commission acts in a leadership role in the preparation and presentation of zoning workshops on at least an annual basis. Approximately 150 planners, citizens, elected officials, developers and community leaders attend this event.
- Fee waivers to a limited extent are another mechanism the jurisdiction uses to ease the burden for developers of affordable housing. This is used very sporadically.

As noted in previous sections of the plan, the 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. These programs, often in the form of grants, allow homeowners to utilize limited financial resources for other essential living expenses including mortgage and utilities.

AP-85 Other Actions

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 FY12, project to include:

- Health care services for low income residents (infant, dental, medical, \$47,000)
- Employment/Educational services for low income persons, notably those with mental illness and disabilities (\$30,000)

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 \$350,000 in CDBG 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. The County will also provide home rehabilitation funds to Hearts and Hammers and Rebuilding Together Lake County programs in Willowick and Wickliffe. These programs typically address smaller home repair needs throughout the community and leverage volunteer labor to meet the National Objectives.

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The County HOME program will allocate approximately \$260,000 for rental assistance. The funds will be used for subsidy, placement and retention.

The County's housing programs will continue to work over the next year to overcome the barriers of re-investment in existing affordable housing in the older neighborhoods of the County. These programs encourage private re-investment in the County's housing stock by eliminating substandard housing conditions, creating home ownership opportunities, promoting home maintenance, increasing depressed property values, and developing affordable housing on vacant lots.

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. County staff recently met with lead-based paint staff from HUD Cleveland for an update on policies and best management practices. In FY12, Lake County will be sponsoring a lead-based paint training seminar for staff and local contractors.

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.

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. 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.

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 non-profit 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 drug/substance abuse prevention and treatment programs to money management counseling and personal budgeting guidance. 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, Forbes House, the Free Dental Clinic, 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 Grants office, Continuum of Care, Lake County Port Authority and Lake County Housing Coalition often facilitate, and serve as coordinators for various funding scenarios to avoid duplicated programming and identify community needs.

Furthermore, sufficient staffing must be in place. In FY12, Lake County will hire an additional CDBG staff person and maintain contracts with a Continuum of Care and Federal Grants consultant. County employees are required to attend the necessary training to ensure program compliance. Grant Subrecipients are also encouraged to attend similar trainings to ensure long term consistency with the Consolidated Plan. Grantees are required to submit performance reports to the County on a monthly basis for review and to ensure accomplishments are being met or on track.

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 Port Authority provides assistance in financing, especially in helping small companies package Small Business Administration (SBA) 504 loans. The Port Authority also administers the newly created Economic Development Loan Fund.

The County's ability to provide CDBG funds to the Lake County Port Authority to issue loans to local companies, based on guidance from our local partners, creates tremendous employment opportunities for our low to moderate income population.

Ten (10) specific projects have been planned for the coming year. These include:

1. Public Improvements - \$159,734
2. Public Facilities - \$61,350
3. Economic Development Programs - \$400,000
4. Housing Programs - \$400,000
5. Public Services - \$179,000
6. Program Administration - \$238,811
7. Rental Subsidy and Security Deposits - \$259,216
8. County HOME Programs (Acquisition and Rehabilitation) - \$100,000
9. County HOME Programs (New Construction) - \$169,000
10. County HOME Programs Administration - \$36,468

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.

For economic development projects, the County will continue to expand our partnership with the Lake County Port Authority. The Port will be charged with administering the newly created Economic Development Loan Fund for small to medium sized businesses. This will compliment the microloan program that has existed for the past ten years.

The Program Manager of the Lake County Federal Grants Office and Office Manager of the Lake County Planning Commission provide input and leadership to The Coalition for Housing and Support Services of Lake County, Inc. and to the Lake County Continuum of Care. The membership, mission, objectives and accomplishments of these groups can be viewed at the following websites: www.chssl.org and www.homeinsight.org. The County will continue to utilize the services of a consultant to provide clear direction and coordination on homelessness activities and programs in the area.

Public Housing

The Lake Metropolitan Housing Authority (LMHA) used Stimulus Funds to perform rehabilitation, and make safety and energy improvements on their three public housing complexes. Upcoming plans include the rehabilitation of a 40 unit apartment complex in the City of Willoughby as a mixed finance project with LMHA reserves, HOME/CDBG funds and an existing HUD grant award #OH12P025010 in the amount of \$2,846,581.

Program Specific Requirements

AP-90 Program Specific Requirements

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 | \$30,906.13 |
| 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 | \$30,906.13 |

Other CDBG Requirements

| | |
|---|-----|
| 1. The amount of urgent need activities | N/A |
|---|-----|

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:

The jurisdiction has not used and as of the writing of this Action Plan does not anticipate using other forms of investment than those identified in HOME Program regulations at 24 CFR 92.205. Should the need to seek such other forms of investment arise and be brought to the attention of the jurisdiction, HUD guidance and approval will be sought prior to program design

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:

The jurisdiction has long used a guideline that calls for the recapture of HOME funds used for homebuyer activities. This guideline is based upon the HOME regulations which require a period of affordability linked to the amount of HOME investment per unit. The investment is secured by a document filed with the Lake County Recorder's Office (lien/mortgage). Upon the completion of the period of affordability the lien/mortgage is satisfied or released. If the homeowner seeks to sell their home and requests that the lien/mortgage be satisfied or released prior to the completion of the affordability period a prorated amount is required to be paid to the county.

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:

The jurisdiction has long used a guideline based upon the HOME regulations which require the use of a document that secures the investment based upon a period of affordability linked to the amount of HOME investment per unit. The investment is secured by a document filed with the Lake County Recorder's Office (Restrictive Covenant). Upon the completion of the period of affordability the Restrictive Covenant may be released.

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:

The jurisdiction has not used and has no current plans to use HOME funds in this fashion thus no guidelines have been developed to regulate such a use. Should this need arise and be brought to the attention of the jurisdiction HUD guidance will be sought.

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)

1. Include written standards for providing ESG assistance (may include as attachment)

Written standards will be provided by Ohio BOSCOG and the lead agency in Region 5. Lake County will follow those procedures.

2. If the Continuum of Care has established centralized or coordinated assessment system that meets HUD requirements, describe that centralized or coordinated assessment system.

Preliminary meetings with the BOSCOG Region 5 Executive Committee produced the recommendation that all local Continuums within the region will work together to develop a coordinated assessment system.

Each county will identify one person who will join the Regional Intake team to begin to work out the details

3. Identify the process for making sub-awards and describe how the ESG allocation available to private nonprofit organizations (including community and faith-based organizations).
4. If the jurisdiction is unable to meet the homeless participation requirement in 24 CFR 576.405(a), the jurisdiction must specify its plan for reaching out to and consulting with homeless or formerly homeless individuals in considering policies and funding decisions regarding facilities and services funded under ESG.

Currently, two formerly homeless individuals are invited to join every Lake County Continuum of Care monthly meeting.

5. Describe performance standards for evaluating ESG.

Written standards will be provided by Ohio BOSCOG and the lead agency in Region 5. Lake County will follow those procedures.

**APPLICATION FOR
FEDERAL ASSISTANCE**

Version 7/03

| | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|--------|
| 1. TYPE OF SUBMISSION: Application | | 2. DATE SUBMITTED | Applicant Identifier | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Construction | <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-application | 3. DATE RECEIVED BY STATE | State Application Identifier | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Construction | <input type="checkbox"/> Construction | 4. DATE RECEIVED BY FEDERAL AGENCY | Federal Identifier | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Construction | <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Construction | | | |
| 5. APPLICANT INFORMATION | | | | |
| Legal Name: Board of Lake County Commissioners | | Organizational Unit: | | |
| Organizational DUNS: 071125090 | | Department: Planning | | |
| Address: | | Division: Planning | | |
| Street: 105 Main St. | | Name and telephone number of person to be contacted on matters involving this application (give area code) | | |
| City: Painesville | | Prefix: Mr. | First Name: Jason | |
| County: Lake | | Middle Name William | | |
| State: Ohio | | Last Name Boyd | | |
| Zip Code 44094 | Suffix: | | | |
| Country: United States | | Email: jboyd@lakecountyohio.org | | |
| 6. EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (EIN): 34-6001616 | | Phone Number (give area code) 440.350.2740 | Fax Number (give area code) 440.350.2606 | |
| 8. TYPE OF APPLICATION: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation <input type="checkbox"/> Revision If Revision, enter appropriate letter(s) in box(es) (See back of form for description of letters.) Other (specify) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | | 7. TYPE OF APPLICANT: (See back of form for Application Types) County Other (specify) | | |
| 10. CATALOG OF FEDERAL DOMESTIC ASSISTANCE NUMBER: TITLE (Name of Program): 14-239 | | 9. NAME OF FEDERAL AGENCY: Department of Housing and Urban Development | | |
| 12. AREAS AFFECTED BY PROJECT (Cities, Counties, States, etc.): Lake County (excluding Mentor and Waite Hill Village) | | 11. DESCRIPTIVE TITLE OF APPLICANT'S PROJECT: Construction, Housing, and Public Services | | |
| 13. PROPOSED PROJECT Start Date: 10/1/2012 Ending Date: 9/30/13 | | 14. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF: a. Applicant 19 b. Project 19 | | |
| 15. ESTIMATED FUNDING: | | 16. IS APPLICATION SUBJECT TO REVIEW BY STATE EXECUTIVE ORDER 12372 PROCESS? | | |
| a. Federal | \$ 364,685. ⁰⁰ | a. Yes. <input type="checkbox"/> THIS PREAPPLICATION/APPLICATION WAS MADE AVAILABLE TO THE STATE EXECUTIVE ORDER 12372 PROCESS FOR REVIEW ON | | |
| b. Applicant | \$. ⁰⁰ | DATE: | | |
| c. State | \$. ⁰⁰ | b. No. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PROGRAM IS NOT COVERED BY E. O. 12372 | | |
| d. Local | \$. ⁰⁰ | <input type="checkbox"/> OR PROGRAM HAS NOT BEEN SELECTED BY STATE FOR REVIEW | | |
| e. Other | \$ 250,000. ⁰⁰ | 17. IS THE APPLICANT DELINQUENT ON ANY FEDERAL DEBT? | | |
| f. Program Income | \$. ⁰⁰ | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes If "Yes" attach an explanation. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No | | |
| g. TOTAL | \$ 614,685. ⁰⁰ | | | |
| 18. TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF, ALL DATA IN THIS APPLICATION/PREAPPLICATION ARE TRUE AND CORRECT. THE DOCUMENT HAS BEEN DULY AUTHORIZED BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE APPLICANT AND THE APPLICANT WILL COMPLY WITH THE ATTACHED ASSURANCES IF THE ASSISTANCE IS AWARDED. | | | | |
| a. Authorized Representative | | | | |
| Prefix Mr. | First Name Raymond | Middle Name E. | | Suffix |
| Last Name Sines | | c. Telephone Number (give area code) 440.350.2755 | | |
| b. Title President, Board of Lake County Commissioners | | e. Date Signed 7.29.12 | | |
| d. Signature of Authorized Representative | | | | |

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Standard Form 424 (Rev.9-2003)
Prescribed by OMB Circular A-102

APPLICATION FOR FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

Version 7/03

| | | | |
|---|--|---|------------------------------|
| 1. TYPE OF SUBMISSION: Application <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Construction | | 2. DATE SUBMITTED | Applicant Identifier |
| Pre-application <input type="checkbox"/> Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Construction | | 3. DATE RECEIVED BY STATE | State Application Identifier |
| | | 4. DATE RECEIVED BY FEDERAL AGENCY | Federal Identifier |

5. APPLICANT INFORMATION

| | |
|---|---|
| Legal Name: Board of Lake County Commissioners | Organizational Unit: Department: Planning |
| Organizational DUNS: 071125090 | Division: Planning |
| Address: Street: 105 Main St. City: Painesville County: Lake State: Ohio Zip Code: 44094 | Name and telephone number of person to be contacted on matters involving this application (give area code) Prefix: Mr. First Name: Jason Middle Name: William Last Name: Boyd Suffix: |
| Country: United States | Email: jboyd@lakecountyohio.org |

6. EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (EIN):
34-6001616

| | |
|---|---|
| Phone Number (give area code) 440.350.2740 | Fax Number (give area code) 440.350.2606 |
|---|---|

8. TYPE OF APPLICATION:
 New **Continuation** **Revision**
If Revision, enter appropriate letter(s) in box(es)
(See back of form for description of letters.)
Other (specify)

7. TYPE OF APPLICANT: (See back of form for Application Types)
County
Other (specify)

9. NAME OF FEDERAL AGENCY:
Department of Housing and Urban Development

10. CATALOG OF FEDERAL DOMESTIC ASSISTANCE NUMBER:
TITLE (Name of Program): 14-218

11. DESCRIPTIVE TITLE OF APPLICANT'S PROJECT:
Construction, Housing, Economic Development and Public Services

12. AREAS AFFECTED BY PROJECT (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):
Lake County (excluding Mentor and Waite Hill Village)

13. PROPOSED PROJECT
Start Date: 10/1/2012 Ending Date: 9/30/13

14. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF:
a. Applicant 19 b. Project 19

15. ESTIMATED FUNDING:

| | | |
|-------------------|----|-------------------------|
| a. Federal | \$ | 1,194,056 ⁰⁰ |
| b. Applicant | \$ | ⁰⁰ |
| c. State | \$ | ⁰⁰ |
| d. Local | \$ | ⁰⁰ |
| e. Other | \$ | 250,000 ⁰⁰ |
| f. Program Income | \$ | 25,000 ⁰⁰ |
| g. TOTAL | \$ | 1,469,056 ⁰⁰ |

16. IS APPLICATION SUBJECT TO REVIEW BY STATE EXECUTIVE ORDER 12372 PROCESS?
a. Yes. THIS PREAPPLICATION/APPLICATION WAS MADE AVAILABLE TO THE STATE EXECUTIVE ORDER 12372 PROCESS FOR REVIEW ON DATE:
b. No. PROGRAM IS NOT COVERED BY E. O. 12372
 OR PROGRAM HAS NOT BEEN SELECTED BY STATE FOR REVIEW

17. IS THE APPLICANT DELINQUENT ON ANY FEDERAL DEBT?
 Yes If "Yes" attach an explanation. No

18. TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF, ALL DATA IN THIS APPLICATION/PREAPPLICATION ARE TRUE AND CORRECT. THE DOCUMENT HAS BEEN DULY AUTHORIZED BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE APPLICANT AND THE APPLICANT WILL COMPLY WITH THE ATTACHED ASSURANCES IF THE ASSISTANCE IS AWARDED.

a. Authorized Representative

| | | |
|--|--|-------------------|
| Prefix Mr. | First Name Raymond | Middle Name E. |
| Last Name Sines | Suffix | |
| b. Title President, Board of Lake County Commissioners | c. Telephone Number (give area code) 440.350.2755 | |
| d. Signature of Authorized Representative  | e. Date Signed 7.29.12 | |

CERTIFICATIONS

In accordance with the applicable statutes and the regulations governing the Consolidated Plan regulations, the jurisdiction certifies that:

Affirmatively Further Fair Housing -- The jurisdiction will affirmatively further fair housing, which means it will conduct an analysis of impediments to fair housing choice within the jurisdiction, take appropriate actions to overcome the effects of any impediments identified through that analysis, and maintain records reflecting that analysis and actions in this regard.

Anti-Displacement and Relocation Plan -- It will comply with acquisition and relocation requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended, and implementing regulations at 49 CFR 24; and it has in effect and is following a residential anti-displacement and relocation assistance plan required under Section 104(d) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, in connection with any activity assisted with funding under the CDBG or HOME programs.

Drug Free Workplace -- It will or will continue to provide a drug-free workplace by:

1. Publishing a statement notifying employees that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance is prohibited in the grantee's workplace and specifying the actions that will be taken against employees for violation of such prohibition;
2. Establishing an ongoing drug-free awareness program to inform employees about:
 - (a) The dangers of drug abuse in the workplace;
 - (b) The grantee's policy of maintaining a drug-free workplace;
 - (c) Any available drug counseling, rehabilitation, and employee assistance programs; and
 - (d) The penalties that may be imposed upon employees for drug abuse violations occurring in the workplace;
3. Making it a requirement that each employee to be engaged in the performance of the grant be given a copy of the statement required by paragraph 1;
4. Notifying the employee in the statement required by paragraph 1 that, as a condition of employment under the grant, the employee will:
 - (a) Abide by the terms of the statement; and
 - (b) Notify the employer in writing of his or her conviction for a violation of a criminal drug statute occurring in the workplace no later than five calendar days after such conviction.

5. Notifying the agency in writing, within ten calendar days after receiving notice under subparagraph 4(b) from an employee or otherwise receiving actual notice of such conviction. Employers of convicted employees must provide notice, including position title, to every grant officer or other designee on whose grant activity the convicted employee was working, unless the Federal agency has designated a central point for the receipt of such notices. Notice shall include the identification number(s) of each affected grant;
6. Taking one of the following actions, within 30 calendar days of receiving notice under subparagraph 4(b), with respect to any employee who is so convicted:
 - (a) Taking appropriate personnel action against such an employee, up to and including termination, consistent with the requirements of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended; or
 - (b) Requiring such employee to participate satisfactorily in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program approved for such purposes by a Federal, state, or local health, law enforcement, or other appropriate agency;
7. Making a good faith effort to continue to maintain a drug-free workplace through implementation of paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Anti-Lobbying -- To the best of the jurisdiction's knowledge and belief:

1. No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of it, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement;
2. If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, it will complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying," in accordance with its instructions; and
3. It will require that the language of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this certification be included in the award documents for all subawards at all tiers (including subcontracts, subgrants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all subrecipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

Authority of Jurisdiction -- The consolidated plan is authorized under State and local law (as applicable) and the jurisdiction possesses the legal authority to carry out the programs for which it is seeking funding, in accordance with applicable HUD regulations.

Consistency with plan -- The housing activities to be undertaken with CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA funds are consistent with the strategic plan.

Section 3 -- It will comply with Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 and implementing regulations at 24 CFR Part 135.



Signature / Authorized Official



Date

President, Lake County Board of Commissioners

Title

SPECIFIC CDBG CERTIFICATIONS

The Entitlement Community certifies that:

Citizen Participation -- It is in full compliance and following a detailed citizen participation plan that satisfies the requirements of 24 CFR 91.105.

Community Development Plan -- Its consolidated housing and community development plan identifies community development and housing needs and specifies both short-term and long-term community development objectives that provide decent housing, expand economic opportunities primarily for persons of low and moderate income. (See CFR 24 570.2 and CFR 24 part 570)

Following a Plan -- It is following a current Consolidated Plan (or Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy) that has been approved by HUD.

Use of Funds -- It has complied with the following criteria:

1. Maximum Feasible Priority. With respect to activities expected to be assisted with CDBG funds, it certifies that it has developed its Action Plan so as to give maximum feasible priority to activities which benefit low and moderate income families or aid in the prevention or elimination of slums and blight. The Action Plan may include activities which the grantee certifies are designed to meet other community development needs having a particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community, and other financial resources are not available;
2. Overall Benefit. The aggregate use of CDBG funds including section 108 guaranteed loans during program year(s) 2001 (a period specified by the grantee consisting of one, two, or three consecutive program years) shall principally benefit persons of low and moderate income in a manner that ensures that at least 70 percent of the amount is expended for activities that benefit such persons during the designated period;
3. Special Assessments. It will not attempt to recover any capital costs of public improvements assisted with CDBG funds including Section 108 guaranteed funds by assessing any amount against properties owned and occupied by persons of low and moderate income, including any fee charged or assessment made as a condition of obtaining access to such public improvements.

However, if CDBG funds are used to pay the portion of a fee or assessment that relates to the capital costs of public improvements (assisted in part with CDBG funds) financed from revenue sources, an assessment or charge may be made against the property with respect to the public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds.

The Jurisdiction will not attempt to recover any capital costs of public improvements assisted with CDBG funds, including section 108, unless CDBG funds are used to pay the portion of fee or assessment attributable to the capital costs of public improvements financed from other revenue sources. In this case, an assessment or charge may be made against the property with respect to the public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds. In the case of properties owned and occupied by moderate-income (not low income) families, an assessment or charge may be made against the property for public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds if the Jurisdiction certifies that it lacks CDBG funds to cover the assessment.

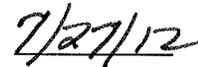
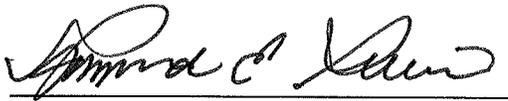
Excessive Force -- It has adopted and is enforcing:

1. A policy prohibiting the use of excessive force by law enforcement agencies within its jurisdiction against any individuals engaged in non-violent civil rights demonstrations; and
2. A policy of enforcing applicable State and local laws against physically barring entrance to or exit from a facility or location which is the subject of such non-violent civil rights demonstrations within its jurisdiction;

Compliance With Anti-Discrimination laws -- The grants will be conducted and administered in conformity with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d), the Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 3601-3620), and implementing regulations.

Lead-Based Paint -- Its notification, inspection, testing and abatement procedures concerning lead-based paint will comply with the requirements of 24 CFR § 570.608;

Compliance with Laws -- It will comply with applicable laws.



Signature / Authorized Official

Date

President, Lake County Board of Commissioners

Title

SPECIFIC HOME CERTIFICATIONS

The HOME participating jurisdiction certifies that:

Tenant Based Rental Assistance -- If the participating jurisdiction intends to provide tenant-based rental assistance:

The use of HOME funds for tenant-based rental assistance is an essential element of the participating jurisdiction's annual approved housing strategy for expanding the supply, affordability, and availability of decent, safe, sanitary, and affordable housing.

Eligible Activities and Costs -- It is using and will use HOME funds for eligible activities and costs, as described in 24 CFR § 92.205 through 92.209 and that it is not using and will not use HOME funds for prohibited activities, as described in § 92.214.

Appropriate Financial Assistance -- before committing any funds to a project, it will evaluate the project in accordance with the guidelines that it adopts for this purpose and will not invest any more HOME funds in combination with other Federal assistance than is necessary to provide affordable housing.



7/27/12

Signature / Authorized Official

Date

President, Lake County Board of Commissioners

Title

APPENDIX TO CERTIFICATIONS

INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING LOBBYING AND DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE REQUIREMENTS:

A. Lobbying Certification

This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by section 1352, title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure.

B. Drug-Free Workplace Certification

1. By signing and/or submitting this application or grant agreement, the grantee is providing the certification.
2. The certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance is placed when the agency awards the grant. If it is later determined that the grantee knowingly rendered a false certification, or otherwise violates the requirements of the Drug-Free Workplace Act, HUD, in addition to any other remedies available to the Federal Government, may take action authorized under the Drug-Free Workplace Act.
3. For grantees other than individuals, Alternate I applies. (This is the information to which jurisdictions certify).
4. For grantees who are individuals, Alternate II applies. (Not applicable jurisdictions.)
5. Workplaces under grants, for grantees other than individuals, need not be identified on the certification. If known, they may be identified in the grant application. If the grantee does not identify the workplaces at the time of application, or upon award, if there is no application, the grantee must keep the identity of the workplace(s) on file in its office and make the information available for Federal inspection. Failure to identify all known workplaces constitutes a violation of the grantee's drug-free workplace requirements.
6. Workplace identifications must include the actual address of buildings (or parts of buildings) or other sites where work under the grant takes place. Categorical descriptions may be used (e.g., all vehicles of a mass transit authority or State highway department while in operation, State employees in each local unemployment office, performers in concert halls or radio stations).

7. If the workplace identified to the agency changes during the performance of the grant, the grantee shall inform the agency of the change(s), if it previously identified the workplaces in question (see paragraph five).
8. The grantee may insert in the space provided below the site(s) for the performance of work done in connection with the specific grant:

Place of Performance (Street address, city, county, state, zip code)

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO County-wide
(excluding the City of Mentor and Waite Hill Village)

9. Definitions of terms in the Non-procurement Suspension and Debarment common rule and Drug-Free Workplace common rule apply to this certification. Grantees' attention is called, in particular, to the following definitions from these rules:

"Controlled substance" means a controlled substance in Schedules I through V of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C.812) and as further defined by regulation (21 CFR 1308.11 through 1308.15);

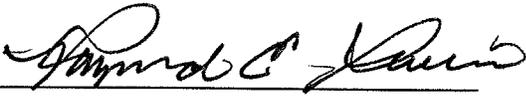
"Conviction" means a finding of guilt (including a plea of no contendere) or imposition of sentence, or both, by any judicial body charged with the responsibility to determine violations of the Federal or State criminal drug statutes;

"Criminal drug statute" means a Federal or non-Federal criminal statute involving the manufacture, distribution, dispensing, use, or possession of any controlled substance;

"Employee" means the employee of a grantee directly engaged in the performance of work under a grant, including: (i) All "direct charge" employees; (ii) all "indirect charge" employees unless their impact or involvement is insignificant to the performance of the grant; and (iii) temporary personnel and consultants who are directly engaged in the performance of work under the grant and who are not on the grantee's payroll. This definition does not include workers not on the payroll of the grantee (e.g., volunteers, even if used to meet a matching requirement; consultants or independent contractors not on the grantee's payroll; or employees of subrecipients or subcontractors in covered workplaces).

HUD, Lake County, Ohio, has:

- (A) Furnished citizens with information required by §570.704 (a) (2) (i);
- (B) Held at least one public hearing to obtain the views of citizens on community development and housing needs; and
- (C) Prepared its application in accordance with §570.704 (a) (1) (iv) and made the application available to the public.
- (D) It is following a detailed citizen participation plan which meets the requirements described in §570.704 (a) (2).
- (E) Lake County, Ohio, will affirmatively further fair housing, and the guaranteed loan funds will be administered in compliance with:
 - (i) Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Pub. L. 88-352, 42 U.S.C. 2000d *et seq*); and
 - (ii) The Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 3601-20).
- (F) In the aggregate, at least 70 percent of all CDBG funds, as defined at §570.3 (e), to be expended during the one, two, or three consecutive years specified by the public entity for its CDBG program will be for activities which benefit low and moderate income persons, as described in criteria at §570.208 (a).
- (G) It will comply with the requirements governing displacement, relocation, real property acquisition, and the replacement of low and moderate income housing described in §570.606.
- (H) It will comply with the requirements of §570.200 (c) (2) with regard to the use of special assessments to recover the capital costs of activities assisted with guaranteed loan funds.
- (I) It will comply with the other provisions of the Act and with other applicable laws.
- (J) (Where applicable, the public entity may also include the following additional certification.) It lacks sufficient resources from funds provided under Subpart M or program income to allow it to comply with the provisions of §570.200 (c) (2), and it must therefore assess properties owned and occupied by moderate income persons, to recover the guaranteed loan funded portion of the capital cost without paying such assessments in their behalf from guaranteed loan funds.



Signature / Authorized Official

7/27/12

Date

President, Lake County Board of Commissioners

Title

APPENDIX A

SOCDS CHAS Data: Housing Problems Output for All Households

| Household by Type, Income, & Housing Problem | Name of Jurisdiction: Lake County, Ohio | | Source of Data: CHAS Data Book | | | | Data Current as of: 1990 | | | |
|--|--|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|------------------|----------------------|--|
| | | | Renters | | | | Owners | | | |
| | Elderly (1 & 2 members) (A) | Small Related (2 to 4 members) (B) | Large Related (5 or more members) (C) | All Other (D) | Total Renters (E) | Elderly (F) | All Other (G) | Total Owners (H) | Total Households (I) | |
| 1. Household Income <=50% MFI | 1,843 | 1,743 | 332 | 1,234 | 5,152 | 3,978 | 2,606 | 6,584 | 11,736 | |
| 2. Household Income <=30% MFI | 924 | 977 | 178 | 648 | 2,727 | 1,464 | 991 | 2,455 | 5,182 | |
| 3. % with any housing problems | 72.4 | 83 | 83.1 | 74.8 | 77.5 | 69.3 | 85 | 75.6 | 76.6 | |
| 4. % Cost Burden > 30% | 70.7 | 82.1 | 78.1 | 74.8 | 76.2 | 69.3 | 85 | 75.6 | 76 | |
| 5. % Cost Burden > 50% | 47.2 | 71.8 | 60.1 | 64.5 | 60.9 | 34.4 | 71.4 | 49.4 | 55.5 | |
| 6. Household Income 31 to 50% MFI | 919 | 766 | 154 | 586 | 2,425 | 2,514 | 1,615 | 4,129 | 6,554 | |
| 7. % with any housing problems | 80.5 | 82.8 | 84.4 | 87.9 | 83.3 | 30.5 | 69 | 45.6 | 59.5 | |
| 8. % Cost Burden > 30% | 80.5 | 81.9 | 84.4 | 87.2 | 82.8 | 29.5 | 66.4 | 43.9 | 58.3 | |
| 9. % Cost Burden > 50% | 38.1 | 17.6 | 5.2 | 29.9 | 27.5 | 5.6 | 39.4 | 18.8 | 22 | |
| 10. Household Income 51% to 80% MFI | 766 | 1,595 | 396 | 1,408 | 4,165 | 4,381 | 5,116 | 9,497 | 13,662 | |
| 11. % with any housing problems | 65.4 | 40.7 | 39.9 | 42.1 | 45.6 | 8.4 | 41.7 | 26.3 | 32.2 | |
| 12. % Cost Burden > 30% | 65.4 | 38.4 | 30.1 | 41.8 | 43.7 | 8.1 | 39.2 | 24.8 | 30.6 | |
| 13. % Cost Burden > 50% | 6 | 3.2 | 0 | 1.6 | 2.9 | 1.5 | 5.7 | 3.8 | 3.5 | |
| 14. Household Income 81% to 95% MFI | 278 | 902 | 114 | 862 | 2,156 | 1,445 | 4,004 | 5,449 | 7,605 | |
| 15. % with any housing problems | 26.6 | 12.2 | 6.1 | 11.1 | 13.3 | 5.1 | 23 | 18.2 | 16.8 | |
| 16. % Cost Burden > 30% | 26.6 | 11.4 | 0 | 11.1 | 12.7 | 5.1 | 21.8 | 17.4 | 16 | |
| 17. % Cost Burden > 50% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.6 | |
| 18. Total Households** | 3,601 | 7,571 | 1,241 | 6,415 | 18,828 | 14,306 | 47,429 | 61,735 | 80,563 | |
| 19. % with any housing problems | 56.8 | 29.5 | 38.5 | 27.3 | 34.6 | 16.1 | 14.9 | 15.2 | 19.7 | |

SOCDS CHAS Data: Housing Problems Output for White Non-Hispanic Households

| Household by Type, Income, & Housing Problem | Name of Jurisdiction: Lake County, Ohio | | Source of Data: CHAS Data Book | | | | Data Current as of: 1990 | | | |
|--|--|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|------------------|----------------------|--|
| | | | Renters | | Owners | | | | | |
| | Elderly (1 & 2 members) (A) | Small Related (2 to 4 members) (B) | Large Related (5 or more members) (C) | All Other (D) | Total Renters (E) | Elderly (F) | All Other (G) | Total Owners (H) | Total Households (I) | |
| 1. Household Income <=50% MFI | 1,779 | 1,515 | 281 | 1,144 | 4,719 | 3,898 | 2,512 | 6,410 | 11,129 | |
| 2. Household Income <=30% MFI | 881 | 841 | 147 | 599 | 2,468 | 1,429 | 954 | 2,383 | 4,851 | |
| 3. % with any housing problems | 72.4 | 83.6 | 85 | 74.1 | 77.4 | 68.6 | 85.5 | 75.4 | 76.4 | |
| 6. Household Income 31 to 50% MFI | 898 | 674 | 134 | 545 | 2,251 | 2,469 | 1,558 | 4,027 | 6,278 | |
| 7. % with any housing problems | 81 | 83.7 | 82.1 | 89.4 | 83.9 | 30.6 | 68.9 | 45.4 | 59.2 | |
| 10. Household Income 51% to 80% MFI | 758 | 1,485 | 366 | 1,336 | 3,945 | 4,353 | 4,984 | 9,337 | 13,282 | |
| 11. % with any housing problems | 65 | 40.5 | 39.1 | 42.5 | 45.8 | 8.5 | 41.6 | 26.2 | 32 | |
| 14. Household Income 81% to 95% MFI | 270 | 858 | 114 | 822 | 2,064 | 1,429 | 3,941 | 5,370 | 7,434 | |
| 15. % with any housing problems | 24.4 | 12.1 | 6.1 | 11.1 | 13 | 4.4 | 23 | 18 | 16.6 | |
| 18. Total Households** | 3,494 | 6,992 | 1,145 | 6,069 | 17,700 | 14,110 | 46,488 | 60,598 | 78,298 | |
| 19. % with any housing problems | 56.9 | 28.5 | 36.7 | 27 | 34.1 | 16 | 14.8 | 15 | 19.4 | |

SOCDS CHAS Data: Housing Problems Output for Black Non-Hispanic Households

| Household by Type, Income, & Housing Problem | Name of Jurisdiction: Lake County, Ohio | | | Source of Data: CHAS Data Book | | | Data Current as of: 1990 | | | |
|--|--|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------|-----------------------------|------------------|--------------|--|
| | Renters | | | Owners | | | | Total Households | | |
| | Elderly (1 & 2 members) | Small Related (2 to 4 members) | Large Related (5 or more members) | All Other | Total Renters | Elderly | All Other | | Total Owners | |
| (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) | (F) | (G) | (H) | (I) | | |
| 1. Household Income <=50% MFI | 56 | 167 | 23 | 50 | 296 | 42 | 57 | 99 | 395 | |
| 2. Household Income <=30% MFI | 35 | 103 | 16 | 28 | 182 | 23 | 17 | 40 | 222 | |
| 3. % with any housing problems | 65.7 | 72.8 | 50 | 71.4 | 69.2 | 100 | 76.5 | 90 | 73 | |
| 6. Household Income 31 to 50% MFI | 21 | 64 | 7 | 22 | 114 | 19 | 40 | 59 | 173 | |
| 7. % with any housing problems | 61.9 | 78.1 | 100 | 40.9 | 69.3 | 0 | 62.5 | 42.4 | 60.1 | |
| 10. Household Income 51% to 80% MFI | 8 | 83 | 15 | 43 | 149 | 16 | 58 | 74 | 223 | |
| 11. % with any housing problems | 100 | 41 | 0 | 34.9 | 38.3 | 0 | 22.4 | 17.6 | 31.4 | |
| 14. Household Income 81% to 95% MFI | 8 | 37 | 0 | 11 | 56 | 11 | 27 | 38 | 94 | |
| 15. % with any housing problems | 100 | 16.2 | N/A | 0 | 25 | 100 | 29.6 | 50 | 35.1 | |
| 18. Total Households** | 88 | 424 | 53 | 201 | 766 | 90 | 455 | 545 | 1,311 | |
| 19. % with any housing problems | 59.1 | 38.9 | 28.3 | 21.9 | 36 | 37.8 | 15.6 | 19.3 | 29.1 | |

SOCDS CHAS Data: Housing Problems Output for Hispanic Households

| Household by Type, Income, & Housing Problem | Name of Jurisdiction: Lake County, Ohio | | Source of Data: CHAS Data Book | | | | Data Current as of: 1990 | | | |
|--|--|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------------------|---------|-----------|------------------|
| | | | Renters | | Owners | | | | | |
| | Elderly (1 & 2 members) (A) | Small Related (2 to 4 members) (B) | Large Related (5 or more members) (C) | All (D) | Other (D) | Total Renters (E) | Elderly (F) | All (G) | Other (G) | Total Owners (H) |
| 1. Household Income <=50% MFI | 8 | 26 | 13 | 19 | 66 | 25 | 20 | 45 | 111 | |
| 2. Household Income <=30% MFI | 8 | 20 | 13 | 12 | 53 | 12 | 20 | 32 | 85 | |
| 3. % with any housing problems | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 78.1 | 91.8 | |
| 6. Household Income 31 to 50% MFI | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 13 | 13 | 0 | 13 | 26 | |
| 7. % with any housing problems | N/A | 100 | N/A | 100 | 100 | 38.5 | N/A | 38.5 | 69.2 | |
| 10. Household Income 51% to 80% MFI | 0 | 14 | 6 | 5 | 25 | 6 | 40 | 46 | 71 | |
| 11. % with any housing problems | N/A | 0 | 100 | 100 | 44 | 0 | 70 | 60.9 | 54.9 | |
| 14. Household Income 81% to 95% MFI | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 8 | |
| 15. % with any housing problems | N/A | N/A | N/A | 100 | 100 | N/A | N/A | 0 | 62.5 | |
| 18. Total Households** | 8 | 65 | 19 | 65 | 157 | 48 | 193 | 241 | 398 | |
| 19. % with any housing problems | 100 | 40 | 100 | 69.2 | 62.4 | 35.4 | 27.5 | 29 | 42.2 | |

APPENDIX B

SOCDS CHAS Data: Housing Problems Output for All Households

| Household by Type, Income, & Housing Problem | Name of Jurisdiction: Lake County, Ohio | | Source of Data: CHAS Data Book | | | | Data Current as of: 2000 | | | | |
|--|--|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------------|
| | | | Renters | | Owners | | | | | | |
| | Elderly (1 & 2 members) (A) | Small Related (2 to 4 members) (B) | Large Related (5 or more members) (C) | All Other (D) | Total Renters (E) | Elderly (1 & 2 members) (F) | Small Related (2 to 4 members) (G) | Large Related (5 or more members) (H) | All Other (I) | Total Owners (J) | Total Households (K) |
| 1. Household Income <= 50% MFI | 1,958 | 1,990 | 351 | 1,733 | 6,032 | 4,886 | 1,428 | 268 | 1,213 | 7,795 | 13,827 |
| 2. Household Income <=30% MFI | 923 | 1,016 | 157 | 964 | 3,060 | 1,912 | 504 | 81 | 624 | 3,121 | 6,181 |
| 3. % with any housing problems | 74.1 | 83.8 | 90.4 | 79.8 | 79.9 | 73.6 | 79.2 | 95.1 | 72.8 | 74.9 | 77.4 |
| 4. % Cost Burden >30% | 73.7 | 83.4 | 80.9 | 77.8 | 78.6 | 73.6 | 79.2 | 90.1 | 72.8 | 74.8 | 76.6 |
| 5. % Cost Burden >50% | 60.7 | 69.3 | 69.4 | 66.4 | 65.8 | 44.6 | 75.4 | 85.2 | 60.9 | 53.9 | 59.8 |
| 6. Household Income >30 to <=50% MFI | 1,035 | 974 | 194 | 769 | 2,972 | 2,974 | 924 | 187 | 589 | 4,674 | 7,646 |
| 7. % with any housing problems | 79.7 | 79 | 92.3 | 70.1 | 77.8 | 38 | 72.4 | 92.5 | 69.4 | 50.9 | 61.4 |
| 8. % Cost Burden >30% | 79.7 | 77.5 | 66.5 | 70.1 | 75.6 | 37.5 | 72 | 90.4 | 69.4 | 50.4 | 60.2 |
| 9. % Cost Burden >50% | 33.8 | 21.6 | 7.7 | 24.1 | 25.6 | 16.3 | 49.2 | 39.6 | 42.3 | 27 | 26.5 |
| 10. Household Income >50 to <=80% MFI | 989 | 1,699 | 410 | 1,885 | 4,983 | 4,673 | 3,427 | 879 | 1,393 | 10,372 | 15,355 |
| 11. % with any housing problems | 56 | 27.3 | 40.2 | 24.9 | 33.2 | 18.3 | 51.6 | 57.3 | 55.5 | 37.6 | 36.1 |
| 12. % Cost Burden >30% | 54.6 | 22.3 | 12.2 | 23.9 | 28.5 | 18.2 | 51.3 | 53.5 | 53.7 | 36.9 | 34.2 |
| 13. % Cost Burden >50% | 3.5 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 5.6 | 12.5 | 11.4 | 13.6 | 9.5 | 6.8 |
| 14. Household Income >80% MFI | 1,090 | 3,605 | 450 | 4,024 | 9,169 | 8,329 | 30,928 | 5,434 | 6,648 | 51,339 | 60,508 |
| 15. % with any housing problems | 11.5 | 3.2 | 15.6 | 2.7 | 4.6 | 7.3 | 9.3 | 13.1 | 15.2 | 10.2 | 9.3 |
| 16. % Cost Burden >30% | 8.3 | 0.8 | 0 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 7.1 | 9 | 9.6 | 14.8 | 9.5 | 8.4 |
| 17. % Cost Burden >50% | 4.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| 18. Total Households | 4,037 | 7,294 | 1,211 | 7,642 | 20,184 | 17,888 | 35,783 | 6,581 | 9,254 | 69,506 | 89,690 |
| 19. % with any housing problems | 54.2 | 30.1 | 45.9 | 24.7 | 33.8 | 22.3 | 16 | 22.3 | 28.6 | 19.9 | 23 |
| 20. % Cost Burden >30 | 52.9 | 27.6 | 25.3 | 23.9 | 31.1 | 22.2 | 15.6 | 18.7 | 28 | 19.3 | 21.9 |
| 21. % Cost Burden >50 | 24.6 | 12.6 | 10.2 | 11 | 14.3 | 9.3 | 4.2 | 4 | 9.7 | 6.3 | 8.1 |

SOCDS CHAS Data: Housing Problems Output for White Non-Hispanic Households

| Name of Jurisdiction: Lake County, Ohio | Data Current as of: 2000 | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|----------------------|----------------------------|------------------|--|----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Source of Data: CHAS Data Book | | | | | Owners | | | | |
| | Renters | | | | | Owners | | | | |
| Household by Type, Income, & Housing Problem | Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households | Family Households | All Other Households | Total Renters | Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households | Family Households | All Other Households | Total Owners | Total Households | Total Households |
| | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) | (F) | (G) | (H) | (I) | (I) |
| 1. Household Income <=50% MFI | 1,850 | 1,935 | 1,555 | 5,340 | 4,755 | 1,625 | 1,160 | 7,540 | 12,880 | 12,880 |
| 2. Household Income <=30% MFI | 875 | 985 | 875 | 2,735 | 1,870 | 565 | 590 | 3,025 | 5,760 | 5,760 |
| % with any housing problems | 73.1 | 85.3 | 80 | 79.7 | 73.3 | 83.2 | 72.9 | 75 | 77.3 | 77.3 |
| 3. Household Income >30 to <=50% MFI | 975 | 950 | 680 | 2,605 | 2,885 | 1,060 | 570 | 4,515 | 7,120 | 7,120 |
| % with any housing problems | 81 | 81.6 | 70.6 | 78.5 | 37.6 | 75.9 | 69.3 | 50.6 | 60.8 | 60.8 |
| 4. Household Income >50 to <=80% MFI | 925 | 1,770 | 1,760 | 4,455 | 4,625 | 4,150 | 1,370 | 10,145 | 14,600 | 14,600 |
| % with any housing problems | 57.8 | 27.7 | 23.3 | 32.2 | 18.4 | 53.1 | 54.7 | 37.5 | 35.9 | 35.9 |
| 5. Household Income >80% MFI | 1,060 | 3,590 | 3,795 | 8,445 | 8,155 | 35,415 | 6,480 | 50,050 | 58,495 | 58,495 |
| % with any housing problems | 11.8 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 3.7 | 6.9 | 9.9 | 15.2 | 10.1 | 9.1 | 9.1 |
| 6. Total Households | 3,835 | 7,295 | 7,110 | 18,240 | 17,535 | 41,190 | 9,010 | 67,735 | 85,975 | 85,975 |
| % with any housing problems | 54.5 | 30.4 | 23.5 | 32.8 | 22 | 16.9 | 28.4 | 19.8 | 22.5 | 22.5 |

SOCDS CHAS Data: Housing Problems Output for Black Non-Hispanic Households

| Household by Type, Income, & Housing Problem | Renters | | | Owners | | | Total | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------|----------------------|--|
| | Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households (A) | Family Households (B) | All Other Households (C) | Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households (E) | Family Households (F) | All Other Households (G) | Total Owners (H) | Total Households (I) | |
| | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | |
| 1. Household Income <=50% MFI | 65 | 170 | 90 | 32.5 | 54 | 33 | 8 | 420 | |
| 2. Household Income <=30% MFI | 25 | 90 | 45 | 160 | 4 | 14 | 8 | 186 | |
| % with any housing problems | 100 | 83.3 | 100 | 90.6 | 100 | 71.4 | 50 | 87.6 | |
| 3. Household Income >30 to <=50% MFI | 40 | 80 | 45 | 165 | 50 | 19 | 0 | 234 | |
| % with any housing problems | 75 | 68.8 | 66.7 | 69.7 | 70 | 78.9 | N/A | 70.5 | |
| 4. Household Income >50 to <=80% MFI | 60 | 145 | 85 | 290 | 20 | 80 | 4 | 394 | |
| % with any housing problems | 33.3 | 20.7 | 47.1 | 31 | 0 | 43.8 | 100 | 32.7 | |
| 5. Household Income >80% MFI | 4 | 184 | 130 | 318 | 80 | 300 | 80 | 778 | |
| % with any housing problems | 0 | 2.2 | 11.5 | 6 | 31.3 | 15 | 31.3 | 14.7 | |
| 6. Total Households | 129 | 499 | 305 | 933 | 154 | 413 | 92 | 1,592 | |
| % with any housing problems | 58.1 | 32.9 | 42.6 | 39.5 | 41.6 | 25.4 | 35.9 | 30.7 | |

SOCDS CHAS Data: Housing Problems Output for Asian Non-Hispanic Households

| Name of Jurisdiction: Lake County, Ohio | | Source of Data: CHAS Data Book | | Data Current as of: 2000 | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------|------------------|--|
| | | Renters | | | | Owners | | | Total Households | |
| Household by Type, Income, & Housing Problem | Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households | Family Households | All Other Households | Total Renters | Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households | Family Households | All Other Households | Total Owners | Total Households | |
| | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) | (F) | (G) | (H) | (I) | |
| 1. Household Income <=50% MFI | N/A | N/A | N/A | 84 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 20 | 104 | |
| 2. Household Income <=30% MFI | N/A | N/A | N/A | 40 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 0 | 40 | |
| % with any housing problems | N/A | N/A | N/A | 50 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 50 | |
| 3. Household Income >30 to <=50% MFI | N/A | N/A | N/A | 44 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 20 | 64 | |
| % with any housing problems | N/A | N/A | N/A | 90.9 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 0 | 62.5 | |
| 4. Household Income >50 to <=80% MFI | N/A | N/A | N/A | 20 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 14 | 34 | |
| % with any housing problems | N/A | N/A | N/A | 0 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 28.6 | 11.8 | |
| 5. Household Income >80% MFI | N/A | N/A | N/A | 214 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 320 | 534 | |
| % with any housing problems | N/A | N/A | N/A | 23.4 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 6.3 | 13.1 | |
| 6. Total Households | N/A | N/A | N/A | 318 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 354 | 672 | |
| % with any housing problems | N/A | N/A | N/A | 34.6 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 6.8 | 19.9 | |

SOCDS CHAS Data: Housing Problems Output for Native American Non-Hispanic Households

| Household by Type, Income, & Housing Problem | Name of Jurisdiction: Lake County, Ohio | | | | Source of Data: CHAS Data Book | | | | Data Current as of: 2000 | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|--|
| | Renters | | | | Owners | | | | | | | |
| | Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households (A) | Family Households (B) | All Other Households (C) | Total Renters (D) | Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households (E) | Family Households (F) | All Other Households (G) | Total Owners (H) | Total Households (I) | | | |
| 1. Household Income <=50% MFI | N/A | N/A | N/A | 8 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 8 | 16 | | | |
| 2. Household Income <=30% MFI | N/A | N/A | N/A | 0 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 4 | 4 | | | |
| % with any housing problems | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 100 | 100 | | | |
| 3. Household Income >30 to <=50% MFI | N/A | N/A | N/A | 8 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 4 | 12 | | | |
| % with any housing problems | N/A | N/A | N/A | 50 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 100 | 66.7 | | | |
| 4. Household Income >50 to <=80% MFI | N/A | N/A | N/A | 4 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 10 | 14 | | | |
| % with any housing problems | N/A | N/A | N/A | 0 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 5. Household Income >80% MFI | N/A | N/A | N/A | 4 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 15 | 19 | | | |
| % with any housing problems | N/A | N/A | N/A | 0 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 6. Total Households | N/A | N/A | N/A | 16 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 33 | 49 | | | |
| % with any housing problems | N/A | N/A | N/A | 25 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 24.2 | 24.5 | | | |

SOCDS CHAS Data: Housing Problems Output for Hispanic Households

| Household by Type, Income, & Housing Problem | Name of Jurisdiction: Lake County, Ohio | | Source of Data: CHAS Data Book | | Data Current as of: 2000 | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------------------|--|
| | Renters | | | Owners | | | Total Owners | Total Households | | |
| | Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households (A) | Family Households (B) | All Other Households (C) | Total Renters (D) | Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households (E) | Family Households (F) | | | All Other Households (G) | |
| 1. Household Income <=50% MFI | 4 | 145 | 45 | 194 | 4 | 18 | 0 | 22 | 216 | |
| 2. Household Income <=30% MFI | 4 | 60 | 35 | 99 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 107 | |
| % with any housing problems | 100 | 100 | 57.1 | 84.8 | N/A | 50 | N/A | 50 | 82.2 | |
| 3. Household Income >30 to <=50% MFI | 0 | 85 | 10 | 95 | 4 | 10 | 0 | 14 | 109 | |
| % with any housing problems | N/A | 88.2 | 100 | 89.5 | 100 | 100 | N/A | 100 | 90.8 | |
| 4. Household Income >50 to <=80% MFI | 0 | 130 | 24 | 154 | 4 | 40 | 4 | 48 | 202 | |
| % with any housing problems | N/A | 69.2 | 83.3 | 71.4 | 100 | 50 | 100 | 58.3 | 68.3 | |
| 5. Household Income >80% MFI | 15 | 70 | 60 | 145 | 20 | 165 | 0 | 185 | 330 | |
| % with any housing problems | 0 | 42.9 | 16.7 | 27.6 | 0 | 24.2 | N/A | 21.6 | 24.2 | |
| 6. Total Households | 19 | 345 | 129 | 493 | 28 | 223 | 4 | 255 | 748 | |
| % with any housing problems | 21.1 | 73.9 | 46.5 | 64.7 | 28.6 | 33.2 | 100 | 33.7 | 54.1 | |

SOCDS CHAS Data: Housing Problems Output for Mobility & Self Care Limitation

| Household by Type, Income, & Housing Problem | Name of Jurisdiction: Lake County, Ohio | | Source of Data: CHAS Data Book | | Data Current as of: 2000 | | | | | |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--------------|------------------|--------|--|
| | Renters | | | Owners | | | Total Owners | Total Households | | |
| | Extra Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households (A) | Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households (B) | All Other Households (C) | Total Renters (D) | Extra Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households (E) | Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households (F) | | | | |
| 1. Household Income <=50% MFI | 485 | 310 | 620 | 1,415 | 1,003 | 554 | 710 | 2,267 | 3,682 | |
| 2. Household Income <=30% MFI | 245 | 170 | 430 | 845 | 384 | 220 | 295 | 899 | 1,744 | |
| % with any housing problems | 67.3 | 82.4 | 79.1 | 76.3 | 75.5 | 72.7 | 71.2 | 73.4 | 74.8 | |
| 3. Household Income >30 to <=50% MFI | 240 | 140 | 190 | 570 | 619 | 334 | 415 | 1,368 | 1,938 | |
| % with any housing problems | 85.4 | 67.9 | 78.9 | 78.9 | 33.9 | 41.9 | 60.2 | 43.9 | 54.2 | |
| 4. Household Income >50 to <=80% MFI | 275 | 120 | 445 | 840 | 735 | 624 | 790 | 2,149 | 2,989 | |
| % with any housing problems | 67.3 | 58.3 | 33.7 | 48.2 | 16.3 | 24.7 | 41.8 | 28.1 | 33.8 | |
| 5. Household Income >80% MFI | 275 | 90 | 600 | 965 | 784 | 1,135 | 4,035 | 5,954 | 6,919 | |
| % with any housing problems | 25.5 | 0 | 6.7 | 11.4 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 12.1 | 10.9 | 11 | |
| 6. Total Households | 1,035 | 520 | 1,665 | 3,220 | 2,522 | 2,313 | 5,535 | 10,370 | 13,590 | |
| % with any housing problems | 60.4 | 58.7 | 40.8 | 50 | 27.1 | 23.7 | 23.1 | 24.2 | 30.3 | |

SOCDS CHAS Data: Affordability Mismatch Output for All Households

| Name of Jurisdiction: Lake County, Ohio | | Source of Data: CHAS Data Book 2000 | | | | Data Current as of: 2000 | | | | | | |
|--|-------|---|-------|--------|---------------------|--|-----|-------|------|-------|--------|--------|
| | | Renters Units by # of bedrooms | | | | Owned or for sale units by # of bedrooms | | | | | | |
| Housing Units by Affordability | 0-1 | 2 | 3+ | Total | 0-1 | 2 | 3+ | Total | 0-1 | 2 | 3+ | Total |
| | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) | (F) | (G) | (H) | (E) | (F) | (G) | (H) |
| 1. Rent <=30% | | | | | Value <=30% | | | | | | | |
| # occupied units | 685 | 710 | 885 | 2,280 | | | | | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| % occupants <=30% | 54.7 | 40.1 | 18.6 | 36.2 | | | | | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| % built before 1970 | 48.9 | 51.4 | 72.9 | 59 | | | | | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| % some problem | 27.7 | 23.9 | 11.3 | 20.2 | | | | | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| # vacant for rent | 40 | 60 | 25 | 125 | # vacant for sale | | | | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 2. Rent >30% to <=50% | | | | | Value <=50% | | | | | | | |
| # occupied units | 1,940 | 2,685 | 1,225 | 5,850 | | | | | 375 | 2,495 | 4,120 | 6,990 |
| % occupants <=50% | 41 | 37.8 | 32.2 | 37.7 | | | | | 41.3 | 32.5 | 24.8 | 28.4 |
| % built before 1970 | 69.6 | 67.2 | 67.8 | 68.1 | | | | | 54.7 | 52.3 | 70 | 62.9 |
| % some problem | 35.3 | 35.9 | 32.7 | 35 | | | | | 14.7 | 11.8 | 5.5 | 8.2 |
| # vacant for rent | 130 | 285 | 80 | 495 | # vacant for sale | | | | 20 | 45 | 110 | 175 |
| 3. Rent >50% to <=80% | | | | | Value >50% to <=80% | | | | | | | |
| # occupied units | 3,115 | 5,605 | 2,630 | 11,350 | | | | | 240 | 3,705 | 24,360 | 28,305 |
| % occupants <=80% | 56.2 | 44.9 | 37.8 | 46.3 | | | | | 58.3 | 40.8 | 29.1 | 30.9 |
| % built before 1970 | 45.3 | 43.2 | 61.8 | 48.1 | | | | | 70.8 | 72.2 | 75.5 | 75 |
| % some problem | 39.6 | 34.4 | 29.7 | 34.8 | | | | | 4.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.2 |
| # vacant for rent | 370 | 315 | 4 | 689 | # vacant for sale | | | | 4 | 70 | 295 | 369 |
| 4. Rent >80% | | | | | Value >80% | | | | | | | |
| # occupied units | 235 | 260 | 229 | 724 | | | | | 297 | 3,895 | 30,005 | 34,197 |
| # vacant for rent | 30 | 15 | 0 | 45 | # vacant for sale | | | | 14 | 95 | 315 | 424 |

SOCDS CHAS Data: Affordability Mismatch Output for All Households

| Name of Jurisdiction: Ohio | | Source of Data: CHAS Data Book | | Data Current as of: 2000 | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|--|-------------------|---------|---------|-----------|
| | | Renters Units by # of bedrooms | | | Owned or for sale units by # of bedrooms | | | | |
| Housing Units by Affordability | | 0-1 | 2 | 3+ | Total | 0-1 | 2 | 3+ | Total |
| | | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) | (F) | (G) | (H) |
| 1. Rent <=30% | | | | | | | | | |
| # occupied units | | 100,880 | 91,245 | 93,135 | 285,260 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| % occupants <=30% | | 64.9 | 45.4 | 32.4 | 48 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| % built before 1970 | | 53.7 | 65.4 | 73.6 | 63.9 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| % some problem | | 28.4 | 24.2 | 18.8 | 23.9 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| # vacant for rent | | 10,255 | 16,990 | 10,685 | 37,930 | # vacant for sale | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 2. Rent >30% to <=50% | | | | | | | | | |
| # occupied units | | 192,390 | 269,450 | 138,340 | 600,180 | 25,125 | 252,460 | 580,120 | 857,705 |
| % occupants <=50% | | 50 | 40 | 38.4 | 42.8 | 41 | 32.7 | 22.7 | 26.2 |
| % built before 1970 | | 64.9 | 63.2 | 76.3 | 66.8 | 70.5 | 68 | 79.9 | 76.1 |
| % some problem | | 40.3 | 35.5 | 36 | 37.1 | 32.5 | 24.6 | 21.4 | 22.7 |
| # vacant for rent | | 21,915 | 32,305 | 10,315 | 64,535 | # vacant for sale | 2,045 | 10,590 | 26,375 |
| 3. Rent >50% to <=80% | | | | | | | | | |
| # occupied units | | 112,610 | 210,455 | 106,770 | 429,835 | 16,200 | 194,990 | 888,255 | 1,095,445 |
| % occupants <=80% | | 58.9 | 46.6 | 47.6 | 50.1 | 51.4 | 41.7 | 26.6 | 29.6 |
| % built before 1970 | | 46 | 45.5 | 67.5 | 51.1 | 76.5 | 74 | 70 | 70.8 |
| % some problem | | 42.4 | 34.3 | 37.7 | 37.3 | 36 | 21.4 | 16.5 | 17.7 |
| # vacant for rent | | 7,040 | 11,140 | 2,390 | 20,570 | # vacant for sale | 830 | 4,740 | 10,385 |
| 4. Rent >80% | | | | | | | | | |
| # occupied units | | 23,190 | 20,715 | 14,075 | 57,980 | 14,165 | 122,950 | 978,270 | 1,115,385 |
| # vacant for rent | | 2,325 | 1,165 | 465 | 3,955 | # vacant for sale | 810 | 3,505 | 11,835 |
| | | | | | | | | | 16,150 |

APPENDIX C

Resident Survey

The residents' survey was distributed at the Lake County Fair held in the City of Painesville, beginning on August 18. Ten hard copy versions of the survey were filled out during the fair. The **Residents Survey** was geared toward identifying areas of need in housing, public service, infrastructure, economic development, community facilities, community revitalization, homeless services and special needs. Ranking on the survey was from the greatest to the lowest need and was set up as a "forced ranking" system which forced participants to rank each need with a unique number. Number 1 was the highest priority with subsequent numbers indicating lessening priority.

After pre-testing the survey, a link to the survey was posted on the Lake County Planning Commission and the County Commissioner's websites. This link was available initially from September 1 through September 30, 2011 and then was extended to October 31, 2011. Notification promoting the survey and the link was made available through a Press Release sent September 6, 2011 to the local paper, The News-Herald, and published in the paper. A Spanish language version was also made available on-line, though no responses were made to this version.

Fliers which promoted the survey were distributed to the eight (8) public libraries throughout Lake County along with the libraries at Lake Erie College and Lakeland Community College. The same flier was posted at the Lake County Department of Job and Family Services Computer Lab. Hard copies of the survey were provided to shelter guests at Project Hope and to Extended Housing, Inc.

A total of 494 surveys were completed. Surveys completed by residents of the City of Mentor and the Village of Waite Hill were eliminated from the analysis as Mentor is an entitlement community and Waite Hill does not participate. This left a total of 379 survey responses of which 29 were taken in a hard copy format. No Spanish language versions were completed. The primary demographic was a woman of the white race who is 46 to 55 years old, employed and owns their own home with no children under the age of 18 living in the household.

It should be noted that the race demographic had an impact on the results of several of the surveyed items. The white population made up 89.5% of the survey respondents and therefore had the most significant influence on final outcomes. This percentage is however indicative of the overall population of Lake County which had a 92.5% white population in the 2010 Census. There were no participants in the Asian, Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander and the Native American Indian and Native Alaskan categories and only 29 in the Black/African American, Other and Mixed Race categories combined. The low number of respondents in the Black/African Americans/Other/Mixed Race populations makes it difficult to feel confident that the numbers are a true depiction of the views of this population segment and not of the few participants. This filter item was noted only when there were hugely disparate trends related to race.

Twelve of the twenty-eight needs that were listed in the survey were identified in the citizen feedback as having the highest frequency of need. These priorities are listed in Table GS3 and discussed in the text that follows.

Table GS3: Community Based Needs, Highest Priority, Based on Resident Survey

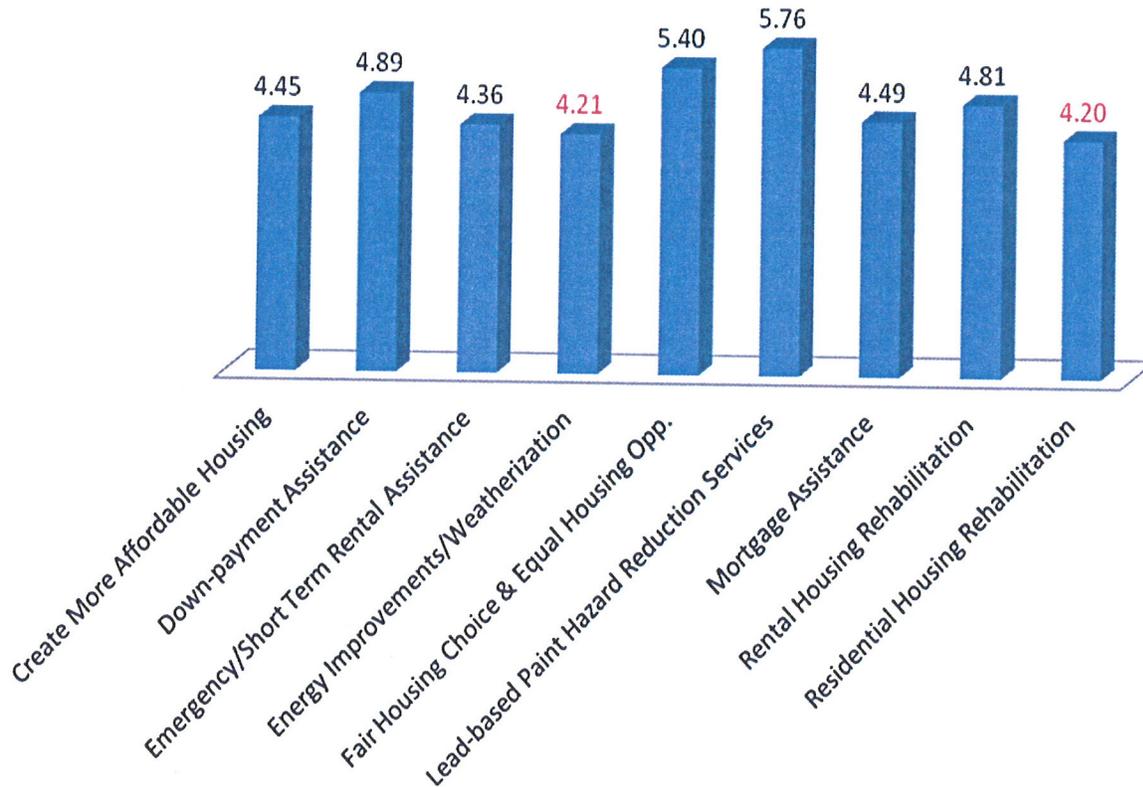
| <u>Need Category</u> | <u>High Frequency Needs</u> |
|--------------------------|--|
| Housing | Create more affordable housing Residential housing rehabilitation Energy improvements/weatherization |
| Public Service | Community crime prevention Health services & facilities (medical/dental) |
| Infrastructure | Street improvements Flood control and drainage systems |
| Economic Development | Job creation |
| Community Facilities | Public parks |
| Community Revitalization | Demolition/revitalization of vacant properties |
| Homeless Services | Emergency shelter dedicated to homeless families Affordable/subsidized housing |

Of the nine *housing needs* noted on the survey, the two needs listed as being of the greatest priority to Lake County residents was “create more affordable housing” (31.7%) and “residential housing rehabilitation” (24.4%) with “energy improvements /weatherization” (22.0%) coming in as the third greatest priority. But, “create more affordable housing” as a priority appeared be strongly split and garnered the 4th place in the lowest priority ranking with 20.2% indicating that it was a low priority. Overall, the first highest average rating was for “residential housing rehabilitation” and the second highest average rating was for “energy improvements/weatherization”. Interestingly, “energy improvements/weatherization” jumped to the highest priority when the survey question focus was changed to ask “what do you see as your housing needs over the next 3 years?” When the energy improvements/weatherization responses were filtered between home owners and renters, 18.7% of the homeowners still rated this need as the highest priority. The number of renters rating this as the highest priority was 29.5% which might indicate either an issue with lack of updates of the rental units available or a greater concern with renters to reduce heating and cooling costs because of the cost burden or both.

Graph GS4: Resident Survey Input on Housing

Resident Survey for Housing Priorities

Lower Average Rating Number Indicates a High Priority

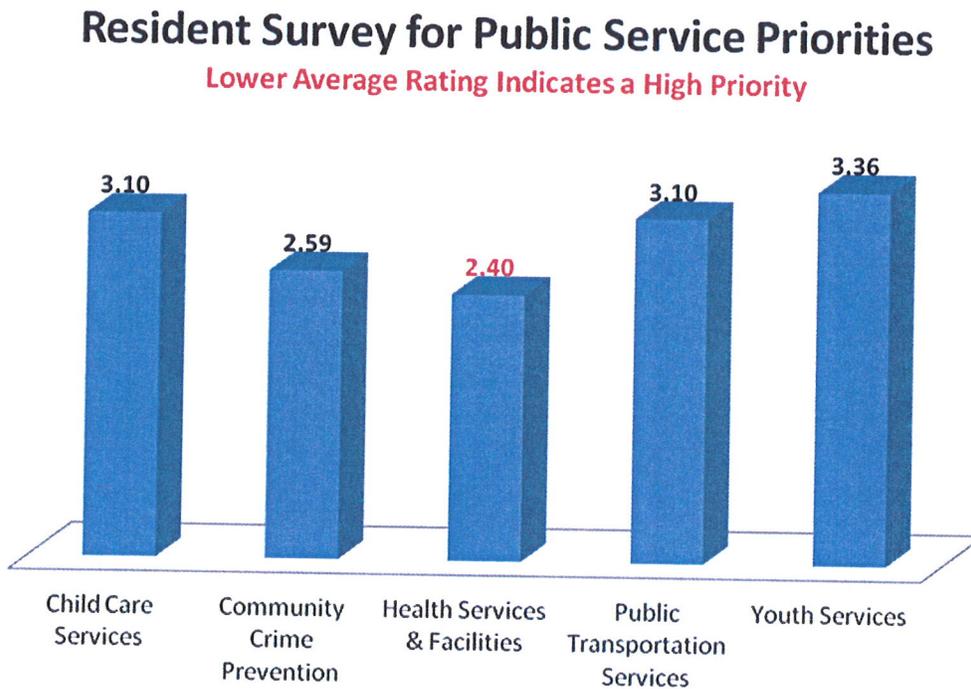


The item that was listed the lowest in priority for housing was “lead-based paint hazard reduction services”. When data was filtered by race, African Americans and Mixed Race participants appeared to recognize the significance of this issue and therefore rated this as a greater priority than White or Other. Even when filtered by whether there were children under the age of 18 in the house, there were only nine individuals within the White or Other category who listed this as a top priority. It is possible that the overall low priority is a result of lack of understanding of the health risk attached to lead poisoning or possibly a feeling that lead poisoning is not an issue in the community because of no personal experience with the problem. The local statistics on lead poisoning indicate that in 2010 Lake County had 10 confirmed cases of elevated blood lead levels (EBLLs) in children less than 72 months of age. The high risk zip codes identified by the Ohio Department of Health as part of the Ohio Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program are 44077 and 44094. These represent areas in the cities of Painesville and Willoughby respectively.

Coincidentally, in addressing issues of lead poisoning, where window replacement might be a way to address the need, there is potential for the following activities to be performed in a coordinated manner: “energy improvements/weatherization”, “residential housing rehabilitation” and “lead-based paint hazard reduction services” activities. This potential collaborative effort and the statistics for lead poisoning should be considered in future funding.

In the survey section dealing with the five *public service* needs, “community crime prevention” and “health services & facilities (medical/dental)” were listed with the highest priority. This was also the case when the survey question focus was changed to ask “what do you see as your public service needs over the next 3 years?” Filtering by race indicated that the Black/African Americans/mixed race populations did not rate “community crime prevention” as a high priority. The “health services & facilities (medical/dental)” need had the greatest average rating regardless of race. This high rating was also borne out by several comments by the survey participants attached to the Resident’s Survey. When the results for “health services & facilities (medical/dental)” were filtered for households with or without children, it was interesting to note that there was a higher priority placed on this need by those that have no children in the household. This may indicate that this need is felt more by older residents or young residents past the age of 18 who do not have children. Or it may be a result of the demographics of the survey participants who included almost 50% in the 46 years or older age group. Comments in the Agency Survey indicated that the increased need for medical/dental health services is in part a result of job loss and the corresponding health benefit loss.

Graph GS5: Resident Survey Input on Public Services



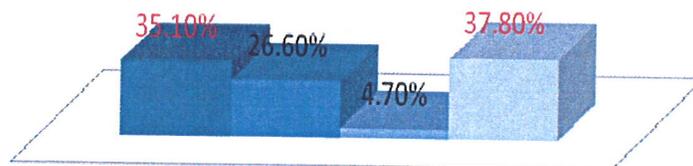
When participants were asked to rate the priorities for *infrastructure*, “street improvements” and “flood control and drainage systems” came out on top with (37.8%) and (35.1%) number 1 priority ratings respectively. Street improvements received a particularly high rating (43.4% ranked it the number one priority) among renters who are typically lower income participants who also reside in older less affluent neighborhoods which may have greater infrastructure needs. Communities where “street improvements” scored particularly high were the City of Painesville, Painesville Township, Wickliffe, Willoughby and Willoughby Hills. The areas where “flood control and drainage systems” ranked as a high priority were Kirtland, Leroy Township, Madison Township, Madison Village and Mentor-on-the-Lake. A very revealing result of the survey was how low every segment of the population surveyed ranked “sidewalk and curb improvements”. It can be assumed that this speaks to the automobile orientation of the suburban lifestyle typical of Lake County. This is demonstrated again in the low “public transportation” rating of the community facilities portions of the survey.

Graph GS6: Resident Survey Input on Infrastructure

Resident Survey Infrastructure Priorities

Percentages Reflect the Number who Rated this the Highest Priority

- Flood Control and Drainage Systems
 - Sidewalk and Curb Improvements
- Sanitary Sewer/Septic System Improvements
 - Street Improvements



The results of the *economic development* portion of the Resident’s Survey indicated that “job creation” is the clear priority for the community with 65.8% rating this as their top priority. “Job training and placement” came in second and “small business expansion/loans” mostly a distant third.

The *community facilities* portion of the resident’s survey showed an overall priority for “public parks”. “Community sports programs” were not rated high by any user group. The “playgrounds & other recreational facilities” and “neighborhood & community centers” overall rated in the middle. An attempt was made to filter the results by community, but it was difficult to establish a trend because of the low number of responses for some of the communities, except in the case of residents of Painesville and Madison Township who listed the “neighborhood & community centers” need at the highest priority.

There were only three needs in the *community revitalization* category of the needs assessment. These were “demolition/revitalization of vacant properties”, “façade improvement to commercial/retail buildings” and “historic preservation”. Based on the rating average, the “demolition/revitalization of vacant properties” rated as the highest priority with 63.3% of the respondents making this the number one priority need. As a first priority need, the remaining two needs ranked 24.1% for “historic preservation” and 14.1 % for “façade improvements to commercial/retail buildings”. This trend carried through regardless of race, gender, renter versus owner status or location within the county.

The area of *homeless services* can be very difficult to assess by the general population who typically do not have personal experience of homelessness. Therefore, the first question in this portion of the survey focused on ascertaining whether the surveyed individual had personal knowledge of someone at risk for homelessness. Because not everyone had that experience, there were about 41% of participants who skipped this question. Of those that did answer the question, the majority had knowledge of someone “at risk of losing housing due to foreclosure” with a total of 242 incidents in this category.

Eight needs were ranked in the *homeless services* category. There was a high priority given to “emergency shelter dedicated to homeless families”. The need that ranked second was “affordable/subsidized housing”. This harkens back to the *housing* priority previously discussed of “create more affordable housing” which also ranked as a top priority. As a gender, men gave a higher priority to “education assistance” and “job training” than did women. This may be reflective of the relatively older age of the respondents which may foster a generational expectation that men are the primary breadwinners.

Also, evaluated were needs for facilities and/or services for persons who may have Special Needs. In this evaluation, the categories that scored the highest priority ratings were “abused and neglected children” with a high 79.2% followed by “injured soldiers and veterans” with a 61.1% priority rating. In the middle there were grouped four Special Needs areas, “victims of domestic violence”, “persons with physical disabilities”, persons with developmental disabilities”, and “persons with mental disabilities”, all of which ranged from 39.5% to 34.2% in priority.

It should be noted that the resident survey although vital to the development of the Consolidated Plan Process will be considered in the development of the plan but is only one component of the evaluation process.

Detailed text responses to each question are available by request from the Lake County Planning Commission.

Lake County 2012-2014 Consolidated Plan Resident Survey

Welcome to the Lake County Residents' Survey!

The purpose of this survey is to give the residents of Lake County, Ohio the opportunity to provide their County Commissioners with input on best way handle approximately \$2 million in funding received from the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The information you provide will be summarized to give our residents' perspective and will help in the development of the Lake County Consolidated Plan. This is your chance to help determine how funding would best be used across 8 broad categories: HOUSING, PUBLIC SERVICE, INFRASTRUCTURE, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, COMMUNITY FACILITIES, SPECIAL NEEDS and HOMELESSNESS.

***1. I am a resident of:**

- Lake County
- Ashtabula, Cuyahoga, or Geauga County
- Another county within Ohio
- None of the above

Lake County 2012-2014 Consolidated Plan Resident Survey

***2. Please indicate the specific city, village or township in Lake County in which you live.**

- Concord Township
- Eastlake
- Fairport Harbor
- Grand River
- Kirtland
- Kirtland Hills
- Lakeline
- Leroy
- Madison Township
- Madison Village
- Mentor
- Mentor-on-the-Lake
- North Perry Village
- Painesville
- Painesville Township
- Perry Township
- Perry Village
- Timberlake
- Waite Hill
- Wickliffe
- Willoughby
- Willoughby Hills
- Willowick

HOUSING Priorities

Lake County 2012-2014 Consolidated Plan Resident Survey

3. To help address the problems associated with the recent national housing crisis, please rank what you view as the HOUSING PRIORITIES OF LAKE COUNTY over the next 3 years.

Give each item below a unique ranking between 1 and 9 with 1 being the highest priority and 9 being the lowest priority.

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Create More Affordable Housing | <input type="radio"/> |
| Down-payment Assistance | <input type="radio"/> |
| Emergency/Short Term Rental Assistance | <input type="radio"/> |
| Energy Improvements/Weatherization | <input type="radio"/> |
| Fair Housing Choice and Equal Housing Opportunities | <input type="radio"/> |
| Lead-based Paint Hazard Reduction Services | <input type="radio"/> |
| Mortgage Assistance | <input type="radio"/> |
| Rental Housing Rehabilitation | <input type="radio"/> |
| Residential Housing Rehabilitation | <input type="radio"/> |

4. What do you see as YOUR HOUSING needs over the next 3 years?

Greatest Need = 1 Lowest Need = 5

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | Not Needed |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Create More Affordable Housing | <input type="radio"/> |
| Down-payment Assistance | <input type="radio"/> |
| Emergency/Short Term Rental Assistance | <input type="radio"/> |
| Energy Improvements/Weatherization | <input type="radio"/> |
| Fair Housing Choice and Equal Housing Opportunities | <input type="radio"/> |
| Lead-based Paint Hazard Reduction Services | <input type="radio"/> |
| Mortgage Assistance | <input type="radio"/> |
| Rental Housing Rehabilitation | <input type="radio"/> |
| Residential Housing Rehabilitation | <input type="radio"/> |

PUBLIC SERVICE Priorities

Lake County 2012-2014 Consolidated Plan Resident Survey

5. To help Lake County deal with the recent economic downturn, please rank what you view as the PUBLIC SERVICE priorities of the County over the next 3 years.

Give each item below a unique ranking between 1 and 5, with 1 being the highest priority and 5 being the lowest priority.

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Child Care Services | <input type="radio"/> |
| Community Crime Prevention (i.e. Neighborhood Watch) | <input type="radio"/> |
| Health Services & Facilities (Medical/Dental) | <input type="radio"/> |
| Public Transportation Services | <input type="radio"/> |
| Youth Services (After School/Summer Programs) | <input type="radio"/> |

6. What do you see as YOUR PUBLIC SERVICE needs over the next 3 years?

Greatest Need = 1 Lowest Need = 5

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | Not Needed |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Child Care Services | <input type="radio"/> |
| Community Crime Prevention (i.e. Neighborhood Watch) | <input type="radio"/> |
| Health Services & Facilities (Medical/Dental) | <input type="radio"/> |
| Public Transportation Services | <input type="radio"/> |
| Youth Services (After School/Summer Programs) | <input type="radio"/> |

INFRASTRUCTURE Priorities

Lake County 2012-2014 Consolidated Plan Resident Survey

7. Please rank what you see as the INFRASTRUCTURE priorities of Lake County over the next 3 years.

Give each item below a unique ranking between 1 and 4, with 1 being the highest priority and 4 being the lowest priority.

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Flood Control and Drainage Systems | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Sanitary Sewer/Septic System Improvements | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Sidewalk and Curb Improvements | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Street Improvements | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT Priorities

8. Please rank what you see as the ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT priorities of Lake County over the next 3 years.

Give each item below a unique ranking between 1 and 3 with 1 being the highest priority and 3 being the lowest priority.

| | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Job Creation | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Job Training and Placement | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Small Business Expansion/Loans | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

COMMUNITY FACILITIES Priorities

Lake County 2012-2014 Consolidated Plan Resident Survey

9. Please rank what you see as the COMMUNITY FACILITIES priorities of Lake County over the next 3 years.

Give each item below a unique ranking between 1 and 4 with 1 being the highest priority and 4 being the lowest priority.

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Community Sports Programs | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Neighborhood & Community Centers | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Playgrounds & Other Recreational Facilities | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Public Parks | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

COMMUNITY REVITALIZATION Priorities

10. Please rank what you see as the COMMUNITY REVITALIZATION priorities of Lake County over the next 3 years.

Give each item below a unique ranking between 1 and 3, with 1 being the highest priority and 3 being the lowest priority.

| | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Demolition/Revitalization of Vacant Properties | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Facade Improvements to Commercial/Retail Buildings | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Historic Preservation | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

HOMELESS SERVICES

Lake County 2012-2014 Consolidated Plan Resident Survey

11. HUD uses a very specific definition of homeless, but we know that often local residents are unstably housed or at risk of homelessness. To help us determine how frequently residents see other households at risk of homelessness, please think about people you know and place a check in each box below that describes a situation you have seen happen to them over the past two years.

| | Friend | Co-worker | Family Member | Neighbor | Other |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Sleeping on couch | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| "Doubled up" | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| In shelter paid for by church or other group | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| At risk of losing housing due to foreclosure | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| At risk of losing housing due to eviction | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Is or has been homeless | <input type="checkbox"/> |

12. Please rank what you see as the HOMELESS SERVICES priorities of Lake County over the next 3 years.

Give each item below a unique ranking between 1 and 8, with 1 being the highest priority and 8 being the lowest priority.

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Affordable/subsidized housing | <input type="radio"/> |
| Education Assistance | <input type="radio"/> |
| Expanded Day Time Shelter Hours | <input type="radio"/> |
| Expanded Public Transportation to School/Jobs | <input type="radio"/> |
| Emergency Shelter Dedicated to Homeless Families | <input type="radio"/> |
| Job Training | <input type="radio"/> |
| Mental Health Treatment | <input type="radio"/> |
| Substance Abuse Treatment | <input type="radio"/> |

SPECIAL NEEDS Priorities

Lake County 2012-2014 Consolidated Plan Resident Survey

13. HUD requires that an evaluation be performed of the needs for facilities and/or services of the following groups of persons who may have SPECIAL NEEDS. Please indicate which groups should have the greatest priority in Lake County over the next 3 years.

1 = Greatest Priority 5 = Lowest Priority

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Abused and Neglected Children | <input type="radio"/> |
| Agricultural Workers | <input type="radio"/> |
| Ethnic Populations | <input type="radio"/> |
| Ex-Offenders | <input type="radio"/> |
| Injured Soldiers and Veterans | <input type="radio"/> |
| Persons with Alcohol/Drug Abuse | <input type="radio"/> |
| Persons with Developmental Disabilities | <input type="radio"/> |
| Persons with HIV/AIDS & their families | <input type="radio"/> |
| Persons with Mental Disabilities | <input type="radio"/> |
| Persons with Physical Disabilities | <input type="radio"/> |
| Racial Minorities | <input type="radio"/> |
| Victims of Domestic Violence | <input type="radio"/> |

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

14. Additional comments are welcome:

15. Gender

- Male
- Female

Lake County 2012-2014 Consolidated Plan Resident Survey

16. Your Age

- 18 - 25 years old
- 26 - 35 years old
- 36 - 45 years old
- 46 - 55 years old
- 56 - 65 years old
- Over 65

17. Are you employed?

- Yes
- No

18. Are you a home owner?

- Yes
- No

19. Are there children under the age of 18 living in your household?

- Yes
- No

20. What is your race?

- White
- Black/African American
- Asian
- Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander
- Native American Indian/Native Alaskan
- Other
- Mixed Races

APPENDIX D

APPENDIX D

Social Services Survey:

The survey responses provided the following information:

| ORGANIZ- ATION | SERVICES PROVIDED | Educational Outreach | Waiting List |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|--|
| Church Network | Emergency Assistance for Financial Need, housing and utilities, medical and educational | Mentoring Program | |
| Forbes House | Temporary (Domestic Violence) 24/7 Shelter, Counseling | Educational outreach to schools and adult groups | |
| Free Clinic | Medical and Dental care for adults and children | | 90 adults |
| Project Hope | 35 bed homeless shelter – provide support services, aftercare, security deposits, rental subsidies for LMI | Yes | Does not track |
| Western Reserve Community Development | Builds and rehabilitates homes for LMI families and individuals, fair housing | Homebuyer Education, Budgeting, Money Management | |
| Crossroads | Early Head Start, partial hospitalization program from children and adolescents, outpatient therapy for children and adolescents | | |
| Coaches Corner | Housing, group home, independent living skills, educational support, food, transportation, case management, counseling | Fair Housing, budgeting, money management, tutoring for school | |
| YMCA | Youth programs | Minority Achieves program. | |
| Lifeline | Prescription Assistance, Diabetic Assistance, Eye Exam/glasses, case management, employment training, transportation assistance, volunteer income tax assistance, life skills workshops, Rental Assistance (security deposit, utility deposit, first month rent), home energy assistance, 211. | Credit Counseling, Homebuyer Education, Budgeting, Money Management, Job Training, Computer Training, Energy Efficiency, parenting skills | 10 to 15 for employment training – 12 month waiting list |
| Family Planning | Reproductive healthcare, family planning, pre-natal care, community education related to sex education and healthy sexual decision making. | | |
| Fair Housing Network | Fair Housing, foreclosure prevention, landlord tenant services. | Homebuyer Education, Foreclosure Prevention Counseling, Fair Housing Training | |

A Public Service Agency Survey was developed and sent out to each public service agency which has received CDBG or HOME Funding as well as each agency that has membership in the Continuum of Care and Coalition for Housing.

All paper responses were entered into Survey Monkey and various reports were prepared to provide the County with information based on Residential Surveys; residence location, owner vs. renter, race, and other factors.

Consolidated Plan Agency Survey Final Results

Narrative responses are available by request to the Lake County Planning Commission.

Response Summary

Total Started Survey: 53
Total Completed Survey: 53 (10)

PAGE: 1

1. Which of the following best describes your role at the agency/organization where you work?

[Create Chart](#) [Download](#)

| | Response Percent | Response Count |
|--------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Executive Director | 30.8% | 16 |
| Program Manager | 32.7% | 17 |
| Client-facing staff | 25.0% | 13 |
| Administrative staff | 11.5% | 6 |
| answered question | | 52 |
| skipped question | | 1 |

2. Which of the following are major factors associated with the clients served by your agency/organization? Please check all that apply.

[Create Chart](#) [Download](#)

| | Response Percent | Response Count |
|------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Low income | 94.2% | 49 |
| Low education levels | 75.0% | 39 |
| Poor money management skills | 59.6% | 31 |
| Mental illness/disability | 65.4% | 34 |
| Physical disability | 53.8% | 28 |
| Unemployment | 71.2% | 37 |
| Inadequate work skills | 42.3% | 22 |
| Homelessness | 61.5% | 32 |
| answered question | | 52 |
| skipped question | | 1 |

3. What types of services are provided by your agency/organization?

[Download](#)

16 Executive Directors, 17 Program Managers, 13 Client-facing Staff Members, and 6 Administrative Staff Members responded to this question.

4. What do you see as the biggest gaps in housing/quality of life faced by the Low/Moderate Income population in your community, or those served by your agency/organization?

[Download](#)

16 Executive Directors, 13 Program Managers, 13 Client-facing Staff Members, and 5 Administrative Staff Members responded this question.

5. Do you currently have a waiting list for your services?

[Create Chart](#) [Download](#)

| | | Response Percent | Response Count |
|-----|--|--------------------------|----------------|
| Yes | | 42.3% | 22 |
| No | | 57.7% | 30 |
| | | answered question | 52 |
| | | skipped question | 1 |

6. If yes, please identify the following:

[Download](#)

| | | Response Percent | Response Count |
|---|--|------------------|----------------|
| Type of service Hide Responses | | 100.0% | 22 |
| Number of people on wait list Show Responses | | 95.5% | 21 |
| Expected amount of time households will wait for service Show Responses | | 95.5% | 21 |
| Concentrated areas of households on your wait list Show Responses | | 72.7% | 16 |
| Concentrated areas of households where services are provided on a regular basis Show Responses | | 72.7% | 16 |

7. Does your agency currently provide any type of educational outreach program to help educate the low/moderate income population?

[Create Chart](#) [Download](#)

| | Response Percent | Response Count |
|-----|--------------------------|----------------|
| Yes | 60.4% | 32 |
| No | 39.6% | 21 |
| | answered question | 53 |
| | skipped question | 0 |

8. If yes, what type of program(s) are provided? Please check all that apply.

[Create Chart](#) [Download](#)

| | Response Percent | Response Count |
|-----------------------------------|--|----------------|
| Adult Literacy | 0.0% | 0 |
| Credit Counseling | 22.2% | 4 |
| Homebuyer Education | 38.9% | 7 |
| Foreclosure Prevention Counseling | 16.7% | 3 |
| Fair Housing Training | 16.7% | 3 |
| Budgeting/Money Management | 50.0% | 9 |
| Job training | 38.9% | 7 |
| Computer training | 27.8% | 5 |
| | Other (please specify) Show Responses | 21 |
| | answered question | 18 |
| | skipped question | 35 |

9. With which agencies do you currently coordinate services?

[Download](#)

16 Executive Directors, 12 Program Managers, 12 Client-facing Staff Members, and 6 Administrative Staff Members responded to this question.

10. Based on the answers you have provided, are there any geographic areas that you feel should be targeted with CDBG or HOME funds? [Create Chart](#) [Download](#)

| | | Which of the following best describes your role at the agency/organization where you work? | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|-----------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| | | Executive Director | Program Manager | Client-facing staff | Administrative staff | Response Totals |
| Yes | | 68.8% (11) | 50.0% (8) | 25.0% (3) | 75.0% (3) | 52.1% (25) |
| No | | 31.3% (5) | 50.0% (8) | 75.0% (9) | 25.0% (1) | 47.9% (23) |
| answered question | | 16 | 16 | 12 | 4 | 48 |
| skipped question | | | | | | 4 |

11. If yes, please identify the area and give your reasons why it should be targeted. [Download](#)

| | Response Count |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Show Responses | 26 |
| answered question | 26 |
| skipped question | 27 |

11 Executive Directors, 9 Program Directors, 3 Client-facing Staff Members and 3 Administrative Staff Members responded this question.

12. What is the name of your agency/organization? [Download](#)

| | | Which of the following best describes your role at the agency/organization where you work? | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| | | Executive Director | Program Manager | Client-facing staff | Administrative staff | Response Count |
| | | 12 replies | 13 replies | 8 replies | 5 replies | 38 |
| answered question | | 12 | 13 | 8 | 5 | 38 |

Executive Directors from the following agencies replied:

- Ecumenical Shelter Network of Lake County, Inc.
- Fair Housing Resource Center, Inc.
- Family Planning Association of Northeast Ohio, Inc.
- NEIGHBORING
- Lifeline, Inc.
- Lake County YMCA
- Coaches Corner
- Crossroads

Western Reserve Community Development Corporation
Lake County Church Network
The Fine Arts Association
Forbes House

Program Directors from the following agencies responded:

Lake County ADAMHS Board
Lake County Department of Job and Family Services
Lake County Dept. of Job and Family Services
Lake County Job & Family Services
Lake County Department of Job and Family Services
Job and family Services
Lake County General Health District
Lake Metropolitan Housing Authority
The Fine Arts Association
The Fine Arts Association
Forbes House
Painesville City Local School District
LCGHD

Client-facing Staff Members from the following agencies responded:

Extended Housing
Extended Housing
Extended Housing
Extended Housing Inc.
LCDJFS
Job and Family Services
Coaches' Corner
LMHA

Administrative Staff Members from the following agencies responded:

Extending Housing Inc.
Lake Metropolitan Housing Authority
Fine Arts Association
FORBES HOUSE AKA LAKE COUNTY COMMITTEE ON FAMILY VIOLENCE
Lake County General Health District

Appendix D

Lake County Consolidated Plan Public Service Agency Survey

1. Which of the following best describes your role at the agency/organization where you work?

- Which of the following best describes your role at the agency/organization where you work?
- Executive Director
 - Program Manager
 - Client-facing staff
 - Administrative staff

2. Which of the following are major factors associated with the clients served by your agency/organization? Please check all that apply.

- Which of the following are major factors associated with the clients served by your agency/organization? Please check all that apply.
- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Low income | <input type="checkbox"/> Physical disability |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Low education levels | <input type="checkbox"/> Unemployment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Poor money management skills | <input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate work skills |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mental illness/disability | <input type="checkbox"/> Homelessness |

3. What types of services are provided by your agency/organization?

4. What do you see as the biggest gaps in housing/quality of life faced by the Low/Moderate Income population in your community, or those served by your agency/organization?

5. Do you currently have a waiting list for your services?

- Do you currently have a waiting list for your services? Yes
- No

6. If yes, please identify the following:

If yes, please identify the following: Type of service _____

Number of people on wait list _____

Expected amount of time households will wait for service _____

Concentrated areas of households on your wait list _____

Concentrated areas of households where services are provided on a regular basis _____

7. Does your agency currently provide any type of educational outreach program to help educate the low/moderate income population?

- Does your agency currently provide any type of educational outreach program to help educate the low/moderate income population? Yes
- No

8. If yes, what type of program(s) are provided? Please check all that apply.

- If yes, what type of program(s) are provided? Please check all that apply. Adult Literacy
- Credit Counseling
- Homebuyer Education
- Foreclosure Prevention Counseling
- Fair Housing Training
- Budgeting/Money Management
- Job training
- Computer training
- Other (please specify) _____

9. With which agencies do you currently coordinate services?

10. Based on the answers you have provided, are there any geographic areas that you feel should be targeted with CDBG or HOME funds?

Based on the answers you have provided, are there any geographic areas that you feel should be targeted with CDBG or HOME funds? Yes

No

11. If yes, please identify the area and give your reasons why it should be targeted.

*

12. What is the name of your agency/organization?

What is the name of your agency/organization?

APPENDIX E

APPENDIX E

Government/Economic Development Survey:

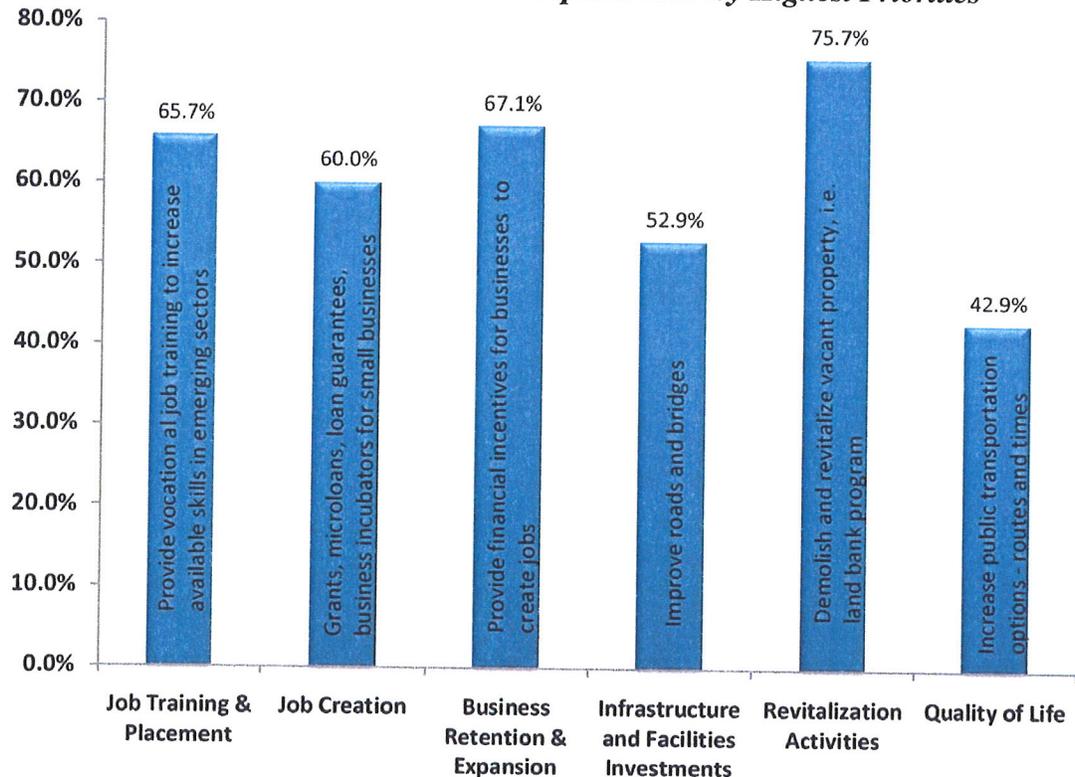
The **Government/Economic Development Survey** was developed for distribution to government and business leaders to determine the perception of need in the following six areas:

- Job Training and Placement
- Job Creation
- Business Retention and Expansion
- Infrastructure and Facilities Investments
- Revitalization Activities
- Quality of Life

The survey was set up in a forced ranking system. The specific item which was viewed as the highest priority in that category received the highest ranking. The survey participants were also asked to comment on what they saw as the greatest barriers to economic development and to project what were the anticipated sales and employment outlook for the next year.

This survey was distributed to the government and business groups listed above. There were a total of 90 respondents. Of these, the largest group of participants was area Chamber of Commerce members with 28.9% and small business owners with employees of five or under (24.4%). The intent of the survey was to try and identify what areas of need the government and business leaders in the County felt were the most important in the community. A copy of the survey is provided as Attachments 1. The results of the survey are summarized in Graph GS2.

Graph GS2 Government/Economic Development Survey Highest Priorities



Of note, is that some of the same priorities identified in the Consolidated Plan Resident Survey were also identified in the business community. Specifically, “improve roads and bridges” rated the highest in the infrastructure category of this survey as did “street improvements” in the infrastructure section of the Resident Survey. In the revitalization portion of both surveys, “demolition /revitalization of vacant properties” was a priority.

A personalized letter was sent to each community eligible for funding under the County’s Consolidated Plan process informing them of the Consolidated Plan Process and that an e-mail blast containing a Government/Economic Development Survey would be sent to all government officials as well as Chambers of Commerce requesting their input. The e-mail blast was sent out with follow-up e-mail requests from September through November 2011. Additionally, the County contacted each governmental entity by telephone in April 2012 to request input on needs of their respective communities.

Individual responses to the surveys are available by request to the Lake County Planning Commission.

Lake County 2011 Economic Development Survey Results

PAGE: LAKE COUNTY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SURVEY

1. Your role as a Survey Participant is best represented as (choose one):

[Create Chart](#) [Download](#)

| | Response Percent | Response Count |
|---|--------------------------|----------------|
| Elected Government Official | 5.6% | 5 |
| Community/Economic Development Representative | 17.8% | 16 |
| Area Chamber Member | 28.9% | 26 |
| Business Owner with 5 and under Employees | 24.4% | 22 |
| Business Owner with 6 to 20 Employees | 14.4% | 13 |
| Business Owner with 20 or more Employees | 8.9% | 8 |
| | answered question | 90 |
| | skipped question | 0 |

2. The geographic area in which you conduct your business is best represented by which of the following zip codes:

[Create Chart](#) [Download](#)

| | | Response Percent | Response Count |
|--------------------------|--|------------------|----------------|
| 44045 | | 0.0% | 0 |
| 44057 | | 15.6% | 14 |
| 44060 | | 14.4% | 13 |
| 44061 | | 0.0% | 0 |
| 44077 | | 57.8% | 52 |
| 44081 | | 4.4% | 4 |
| 44092 | | 1.1% | 1 |
| 44094 | | 3.3% | 3 |
| 44095 | | 3.3% | 3 |
| 44096 | | 0.0% | 0 |
| 44097 | | 0.0% | 0 |
| answered question | | | 90 |

PAGE: LAKE COUNTY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SURVEY

3. Which of the following actions do you think are most important to Job Training and Placement in Lake County over the next 3 years (Choose up to 3 answers)?

[Create Chart](#) [Download](#)

| | | Response Percent | Response Count |
|--|--|------------------|----------------|
| Provide vocational job training to increase available skills in emerging sectors | | 65.7% | 46 |
| Provide continuing education/GED classed for working adults | | 25.7% | 18 |
| Provide training programs in new/innovative industries such as alternative energy, bio-medical and computerized manufacturing (AutoCAD, CNC) | | 38.6% | 27 |
| Develop a strategic market/employment based relationship with the local educational institutions to encourage educational opportunities in disciplines/fields with identified employment opportunities | | 51.4% | 36 |
| Provide funding to reimburse manufacturing employers in On-The-Job Training programs | | 40.0% | 28 |

Promote the use of a Lake County Job and Family Services for job placement for employers and employees

| | | |
|---|-------|----------------------|
|  | 20.0% | 14 |
| | | answered question 70 |
| | | skipped question 20 |

4. Please indicate below if there are any other actions that are important to Job Training and Placement. [Download](#)

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| | Response Count |
| Show Responses | 15 |
| answered question | 15 |
| skipped question | 75 |

5. Which of the following actions do you think are most important to Job Creation in Lake County over the next 3 years (Choose up to 3 answers)? [Create Chart](#) [Download](#)

| | Response Percent | Response Count |
|---|---|----------------------|
| Provide state and local government financial incentives to develop new businesses/industries (i.e. tax breaks, rebates, abatements) |  58.6% | 41 |
| Procure Grants, Micro loans, loan guarantees, business incubators for small businesses |  60.0% | 42 |
| Create Special Improvement District (SID) or Business Improvement District (BID) to enhance downtown/Main street/commercial districts throughout the County |  24.3% | 17 |
| Promote county-based tourism through trade shows and advertising |  12.9% | 9 |
| Promote Lake County industry, agriculture and other assets with the formation of a centralized agency |  22.9% | 16 |
| Streamline the permitting process and reduce local regulations for entities wishing to expand |  58.6% | 41 |
| | | answered question 70 |
| | | skipped question 20 |

6. Please indicate below if there are any other actions that are important to Job Creation. [Download](#)

| | Response Count |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Show Responses | 12 |
| answered question | 12 |
| skipped question | 78 |

7. Which of the following actions do you think are most important to Business Retention and Expansion in Lake County over the next 3 years (Choose up to 5 answers)? [Create Chart](#) [Download](#)

| | Response Percent | Response Count |
|---|------------------|----------------|
| Provide transportation alternatives for potential employees (mass transit, bicycles, and pedestrian systems) | 28.6% | 20 |
| Improve access to rail networks | 7.1% | 5 |
| Improve access to major highway networks | 12.9% | 9 |
| Improve access to aviation facilities | 1.4% | 1 |
| Improve access to port facilities | 5.7% | 4 |
| Provide funding to businesses for purchase of energy efficient technologies that will reduce their overall operating costs. | 45.7% | 32 |
| Streamline permitting process and reduce the time required to secure necessary | 58.6% | 41 |
| Provide financial incentives for businesses to create jobs | 67.1% | 47 |
| Relocation Assistance | 7.1% | 5 |
| Create a county-based land bank to provide "developable" properties to potential businesses in search of property | 31.4% | 22 |
| Pursue Brownfield remediation programs | 17.1% | 12 |
| Increase safety and security | 10.0% | 7 |
| answered question | | 70 |
| skipped question | | 20 |

8. Please indicate below if there are any other actions that are important to Business Retention and Expansion. [Download](#)

| | Response Count |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Show Responses | 9 |
| answered question | 9 |
| skipped question | 81 |

9. What types of investments in Infrastructure and Facilities would have the greatest impact in your community? (Choose up to 3 answers) [Create Chart](#) [Download](#)

| | Response Percent | Response Count |
|--|-------------------|----------------|
| Clean up and beautify neighborhoods by improving sidewalks and curbs | 24.3% | 17 |
| Make sanitary sewer and septic system improvements or provide grants or loans for these improvements in eligible areas of the County | 38.6% | 27 |
| Improve roads and bridges | 52.9% | 37 |
| Create Wi-Fi communities | 15.7% | 11 |
| Improve flood control and drainage systems | 32.9% | 23 |
| Add and improve playgrounds & other recreational facilities | 11.4% | 8 |
| Develop public parks near established residential neighborhoods | 18.6% | 13 |
| Improve and add neighborhood & community centers | 12.9% | 9 |
| Implement lakefront improvements such as erosion protection, and beach creation that will provide opportunities for private sector lakefront development | 40.0% | 28 |
| | answered question | 70 |
| | skipped question | 20 |

10. Please indicate below if there are any other actions that are important to Infrastructure and Facilities. [Download](#)

| | Response Count |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Show Responses | 10 |
| answered question | 10 |
| skipped question | 80 |

11. What types of Revitalization activities would have the greatest impact in your community? (Choose up to 3 answers)

[Create Chart](#) [Download](#)

| | | Response Percent | Response Count |
|--|---|-------------------|----------------|
| Clean up of Brownfield industrial sites and contaminated areas |  | 31.4% | 22 |
| Increase safety and security |  | 28.6% | 20 |
| Develop an historic preservation program that provides funding through grants and tax incentives |  | 17.1% | 12 |
| Fund improvements to façade of commercial and retail buildings |  | 37.1% | 26 |
| Demolish and revitalize vacant property, i.e. land bank program |  | 75.7% | 53 |
| Implement mixed use zoning into local codes to encourage housing, commercial and office uses |  | 52.9% | 37 |
| | | answered question | 70 |
| | | skipped question | 20 |

12. Please indicate below if there are any other actions that are important to Revitalization.

[Download](#)

| | Response Count |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Show Responses | 4 |
| answered question | 4 |
| skipped question | 86 |

13. What activities that increase Quality of Life for the community need additional funding in order to help improve the economic competitiveness of Lake County? (Choose up to 3 answers) [Create Chart](#) [Download](#)

| | | Response Percent | Response Count |
|---|---|--------------------------|----------------|
| Create more affordable housing |  | 27.1% | 19 |
| Provide programs for residential rehabilitation |  | 38.6% | 27 |
| Create rental housing inspection programs |  | 24.3% | 17 |
| Ensure affordable daycare facilities for children |  | 30.0% | 21 |
| Promote community based crime prevention programs |  | 31.4% | 22 |
| Increase public transportation options – routes and times |  | 42.9% | 30 |
| Provide recreational opportunities and programming |  | 40.0% | 28 |
| | | answered question | 70 |
| | | skipped question | 20 |

14. Please indicate below if there are any other actions that are important to Quality of Life. [Download](#)

| | Response Count |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Show Responses | 7 |
| answered question | 7 |
| skipped question | 83 |

15. What do you see as the greatest Barriers to economic development in Lake County? (Choose up to 3 answers)

[Create Chart](#) [Download](#)

| | Response Percent | Response Count |
|--|------------------|----------------|
| Citizen opposition to "development" in their neighborhood (NIMBY) | 30.0% | 21 |
| Outdated and exclusionary zoning codes | 31.4% | 22 |
| Unavailability of sites and buildings that meet current day demands, i.e. Class A office | 11.4% | 8 |
| Insufficient regional collaboration | 24.3% | 17 |
| Lack of skilled workforce | 21.4% | 15 |
| Lack of /or inadequate infrastructure | 14.3% | 10 |
| Lack of capital/funding | 42.9% | 30 |
| Lack of job ready applicants | 27.1% | 19 |
| Lack of recreation and cultural amenities | 4.3% | 3 |
| Inability to retain young people | 25.7% | 18 |
| Instability of financial markets, i.e. limited financing options, insecure supply line vendors, dependence on uncertain demand | 38.6% | 27 |
| Other (please specify) Show Responses | | 5 |
| answered question | | 70 |
| skipped question | | 20 |

PAGE: LAKE COUNTY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SURVEY

16. In the past 12 months have your sales:

[Create Chart](#) [Download](#)

| | Response Percent | Response Count |
|--------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Grown | 31.6% | 18 |
| Remained the same | 38.6% | 22 |
| Declined | 29.8% | 17 |
| answered question | | 57 |
| skipped question | | 33 |

17. In the upcoming year, do you anticipate your sales to:

[Create Chart](#) [Download](#)

| | | Response Percent | Response Count |
|-------------------|---|------------------|----------------|
| Grow |  | 36.8% | 21 |
| Remain the same |  | 52.6% | 30 |
| Decline |  | 10.5% | 6 |
| answered question | | | 57 |
| skipped question | | | 33 |

18. In the upcoming year is it likely your employment:

[Create Chart](#) [Download](#)

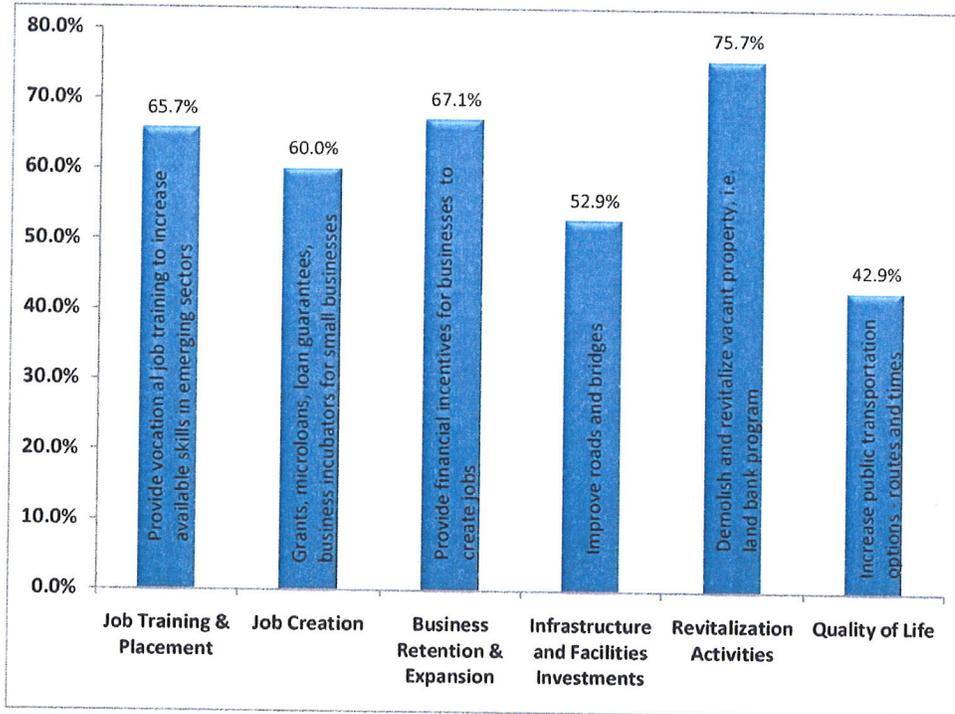
| | | Response Percent | Response Count |
|-------------------|---|------------------|----------------|
| Will grow |  | 23.7% | 14 |
| Remain the same |  | 61.0% | 36 |
| Decline |  | 15.3% | 9 |
| answered question | | | 59 |
| skipped question | | | 31 |

19. In the past 12 months has your employment:

[Create Chart](#) [Download](#)

| | | Response Percent | Response Count |
|-------------------|---|------------------|----------------|
| Grown |  | 11.9% | 7 |
| Stayed the same |  | 66.1% | 39 |
| Declined |  | 22.0% | 13 |
| answered question | | | 59 |
| skipped question | | | 31 |

| | |
|---|-------|
| Job Training & Placement | 65.7% |
| Job Creation | 60.0% |
| Business Retention & Expansion | 67.1% |
| Infrastructure and Facilities Investments | 52.9% |
| Revitalization Activities | 75.7% |
| Quality of Life | 42.9% |



APPENDIX E

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SURVEY

Your role as a Survey Participant is best represented as (choose one):

- Elected Government Official
- Community/Economic Development Representative
- Area Chamber Member
- Business Owner with 5 and under Employees
- Business Owner with 6 to 20 Employees
- Business Owner with 20 or more Employees

The geographic area in which you conduct your business is best represented by which of the following zip codes (please circle): 44077 44094 44057 44060 44081 44092 44095
44097 44096 44061 44045

To help determine where funding would best be used within Lake County to enhance economic competitiveness, please rate the items within the following 7 topic areas by placing an "X" next to the appropriate choices.

1. Which of the following actions do you think are most important to **Job Training and Placement** in Lake County over the next 3 years (Choose up to 3 answers)?
 - Provide vocational job training to increase available skills in emerging sectors
 - Provide continuing education/GED classed for working adults
 - Provide training programs in new/innovative industries such as alternative energy, bio-medical and computerized manufacturing (AutoCAD, CNC)
 - Develop a strategic market/employment based relationship with the local educational institutions to encourage educational opportunities in disciplines/fields with identified employment opportunities
 - Provide funding to reimburse manufacturing employers in On-The-Job Training programs
 - Promote the use of a Lake County Job and Family Services for job placement for employers and employees

Please indicate below if there are any other actions that are important to Job Training and Placement. _____

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SURVEY

2. Which of the following actions do you think are most important to **Job Creation** in Lake County over the next 3 years (Choose up to **3** answers)?
- Provide state and local government financial incentives to develop new businesses/industries (i.e. tax breaks, rebates, abatements)
 - Procure Grants, Micro loans, loan guarantees, business incubators for small businesses
 - Create Special Improvement District (SID) or Business Improvement District (BID) to enhance downtown/Main street/commercial districts throughout the County
 - Promote county-based tourism through trade shows and advertising
 - Promote Lake County industry, agriculture and other assets with the formation of a centralized agency
 - Streamline the permitting process and reduce local regulations for entities wishing to expand

Please indicate below if there are any other actions that are important to Job Creation.

3. Which of the following actions do you think are most important to **Business Retention and Expansion** in Lake County over the next 3 years (Choose up to **5** answers)?

- Provide transportation alternatives for potential employees (mass transit, bicycles, and pedestrian systems)
- Improve access to rail networks
- Improve access to major highway networks
- Improve access to aviation facilities
- Improve access to port facilities
- Provide funding to businesses for purchase of energy efficient technologies that will reduce their overall operating costs.
- Streamline permitting process and reduce the time required to secure necessary
- Provide financial incentives for businesses to create jobs
- Relocation Assistance
- Create a county-based land bank to provide “developable” properties to potential businesses in search of property
- Pursue Brownfield remediation programs
- Increase safety and security

Please indicate below if there are any other actions that are important to Business Retention and Expansion. _____

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SURVEY

4. What types of investments in **Infrastructure and Facilities** would have the greatest impact in your community? (Choose up to 3 answers)

- Clean up and beautify neighborhoods by improving sidewalks and curbs
- Make sanitary sewer and septic system improvements or provide grants or loans for these improvements in eligible areas of the County
- Improve roads and bridges
- Create Wi-Fi communities
- Improve flood control and drainage systems
- Add and improve playgrounds & other recreational facilities
- Develop public parks near established residential neighborhoods
- Improve and add neighborhood & community centers
- Implement lakefront improvements such as erosion protection, and beach creation that will provide opportunities for private sector lakefront development

Please indicate below if there are any other actions that are important to Infrastructure and Facilities. _____

5. What types of **Revitalization** activities would have the greatest impact in your community? (Choose up to 3 answers)

- Clean up of Brownfield industrial sites and contaminated areas
- Increase safety and security
- Develop an historic preservation program that provides funding through grants and tax incentives
- Fund improvements to façade of commercial and retail buildings
- Demolish and revitalize vacant property, i.e. land bank program
- Implement mixed use zoning into local codes to encourage housing, commercial and office uses

Please indicate below if there are any other actions that are important to Revitalization.

6. What activities that increase **Quality of Life** for the community need additional funding in order to help improve the economic competitiveness of Lake County? (Choose up to 3 answers)

- Create more affordable housing
- Provide programs for residential rehabilitation
- Create rental housing inspection programs
- Ensure affordable daycare facilities for children

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SURVEY

- Promote community based crime prevention programs
- Increase public transportation options – routes and times
- Provide recreational opportunities and programming

Please indicate below if there are any other actions that are important to Quality of Life.

7. What do you see as the greatest **Barriers** to economic development in Lake County?
(Choose up to **3** answers)

- Citizen opposition to “development” in their neighborhood (NIMBY)
- Outdated and exclusionary zoning codes
- Unavailability of sites and buildings that meet current day demands, i.e. Class A office
- Insufficient regional collaboration
- Lack of skilled workforce
- Lack of /or inadequate infrastructure
- Lack of capital/funding
- Lack of job ready applicants
- Lack of recreation and cultural amenities
- Inability to retain young people
- Instability of financial markets, i.e. limited financing options, insecure supply line vendors, dependence on uncertain demand
- Other (please indicate) _____

Thank you for your participation in this survey.

For Business owners and/or management:

8. In the past 12 months have your sales
- a. Grown
 - b. Remained the same
 - c. Declines
9. In the upcoming year, do you anticipate your sales to
- a. Grow
 - b. Remain the same
 - c. Decline
10. In the past 12 months has your employment
- a. Grown

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SURVEY

- b. Stayed the same
- c. Declined

11. In the upcoming year is it likely your employment

- a. Will grow
- b. Remain the same
- c. Decline

Thank you for your participation in this survey.

APPENDIX F

FY 2012-2016 Consolidated Plan
 FY 2012 Action Plan
 Public Hearing
 July 19, 2012, 11:00 a.m.

| PLEASE PRINT NAME | ORGANIZATION |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| Lauren Jeavons | Self |
| Carrie Dotson | Lifeline |
| Phyllis Dunlap | CT Consultants |
| Sabrina Waytes | Western Reserve Comm. Dev. Corp. |
| Mary HADA | The NRP Group |
| Steve McRae | RUCCH |
| Patricia Kidd | Patricia Kidd |
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**LAKE COUNTY OHIO'S CDBG - HOME FEDERAL GRANTS PROGRAMS
PROPOSED PROJECTS - FISCAL YEAR 2012**

The Lake County Board of Commissioners announces the proposed projects to be funded with the Fiscal Year 2012 allocation of Community Development Block Grant Program, 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 activity:

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. Public Improvements | Amount: \$159,734 |
| Mentor-on-the-Lake, Storm Sewer Improvements (\$40,000); City of Painesville, Main Street Transportation and Streetscape Enhancement (\$75,000); Madison Township ADA Ramp (Lake Erie Access, \$19,734); Fairport Harbor Village, ADA Curb Cuts (\$25,000) | |
| 2. Public Facilities - Construction Funds | Amount: \$61,350 |
| Lake County Agricultural Society, New Bleachers (ADA Compliant, \$30,000); New Directions, Basement Repair (\$17,650); Lake Geauga Recovery Center, Bathroom Renovations (\$13,700) | |
| 3. Economic Development Programs | Amount: \$400,000 |
| Lake County Port Authority, Microloan Program (\$50,000); Lake County Port Authority, Economic Development Loans (\$350,000) | |
| 4. Housing Programs | Amount: \$400,000 |
| Western Reserve Community Development Corporation, Lake County Housing Rehabilitation Programs (\$350,000); City of Willowick, Hearts and Hammers (\$25,000); Rebuilding Together Lake County, Housing Repair (\$25,000) | |
| 5. Public Services | Amount: \$179,000 |
| Ecumenical Shelter Network (\$67,000), Lake County Free Medical/Dental (\$17,000); Lake County Free Medical-Pediatric (\$10,000); ABLE (\$10,000); Lifeline, 211 System (\$15,000); Forbes House (\$10,000); Neighboring, Employment Services (\$20,000); Lake County General Health District, Newborn Home Visits (\$10,000); Families Moving First, Family Homeless Daytime Shelter (\$10,000); Lake County Church Network (\$10,000) | |
| 6. Program Administration | Amount: \$238,811.20 |
| Program Administration (\$238,811.20) | |

FY 2012 CDBG funds: \$1,188,895.20
Total Prior Years CDBG funds: \$250,000.00
Total CDBG Funds: \$1,438,895.20

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

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. Tenant Based Rental Assistance - Subsidy, Placement, Retention | Amount: \$203,216.50 |
| Extended Housing, Inc. (\$36,000) (Subsidy); Lifeline, Inc. (\$36,000) (Subsidy); Fair Housing Resource Center, Inc. (\$50,000) (Retention); Lifeline Inc. (\$81,216.50) (Placement) | |
| 2. Acquisition & Rehabilitation | Amount: \$50,000.00 |
| North Coast Community Homes (acquisition and rehab) | |
| 3. New Construction - Rental - Seniors NRP Group | Amount: \$75,000.00 |
| 4. County HOME Programs Administration | Amount: \$36,468.50 |
| County (\$19,628.50) Forbes Houses (\$16,840.00) | |
| 1. Tenant Based Rental Assistance - Subsidy, Placement, Retention | Amount: \$56,000.00 |
| Forbes House 56,000 (S) | |
| 2. Acquisition & Rehabilitation | Amount: \$50,000.00 |
| North Coast Community Homes (acquisition and rehab) | |
| 3. New Construction - Rental - Seniors NRP Group | Amount: \$94,000.00 |
| 4. New Construction - Rental - Permanent Supportive Housing | Amount: \$50,000.00 |
| Extended Housing | |

Total previous years HOME funds: \$250,000.00
FY 2012 HOME funds: \$364,685.00
Total Prior Years HOME funds: \$250,000.00
Total HOME Funds: \$614,685.00

C. Public Hearing: Thursday, July 19, 2012, 11:00 am.

The Board of Lake County Commissioners will hold a public hearing on **Thursday, July 19, 2012, 11:00 am**. The purpose of this public hearing will be to present the proposed FY12 CDBG and HOME activities and to receive citizen comments prior to the submission of the FY12-16 Consolidated Plan and FY12 Action Plan to HUD. The public is invited to attend this public hearing to provide input regarding the use of FY12 CDBG and HOME funds. Further CDBG information may be obtained from Mr. Jason Boyd, Planning Director, between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. at 440-350-2740, Monday through Friday. Further HOME information may be obtained from Ms. Marian Norman, Program Manager between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. at 440-350-2740, Monday through Friday. The Lake County Board of Commissioners will receive comment regarding the FY12-16 Consolidated Plan FY12 proposed CDBG and HOME Programs until Thursday, July 29th, 2012. Written comments should be addressed to Mr. Jason Boyd, Planning Director, Lake County Planning Commission, 125 E. Erie St., Painesville, Ohio 44077.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF LAKE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
Raymond E. Sines, President
Robert E. Aufuldish, Commissioner
Daniel P. Troy, Commissioner

NEWS HERALD 7/2/12

**LAKE COUNTY OHIO'S CDBG - HOME FEDERAL GRANTS PROGRAMS
PROPOSED PROJECTS - FISCAL YEAR 2012**

The Lake County Board of Commissioners announces the proposed projects to be funded with the Fiscal Year 2012 allocation of Community Development Block Grant Program, HOME Investment Partnership Program funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

7/5/12

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

- 1. Public Improvements**
Mentor-on-the-Lake, Storm Sewer Improvements (\$40,000); City of Painesville, Main Street Transportation and Streetscape Enhancement (\$75,000); Madison Township ADA Ramp (Lake Erie Access, \$19,734); Fairport Harbor Village, ADA Curb Cuts (\$25,000) **Amount: \$159,734**
- 2. Public Facilities - Construction Funds**
Lake County Agricultural Society, New Bleachers (ADA Compliant, \$30,000); New Directions, Basement Repair (\$17,650); Lake Geauga Recovery Center, Bathroom Renovations (\$13,700) **Amount: \$61,350**
- 3. Economic Development Programs**
Lake County Port Authority, Microloan Program (\$50,000); Lake County Port Authority, Economic Development Loans (\$350,000) **Amount: \$400,000**
- 4. Housing Programs**
Western Reserve Community Development Corporation, Lake County Housing Rehabilitation Programs (\$350,000); City of Willowick, Hearts and Hammers (\$25,000); Rebuilding Together Lake County, Housing Repair (\$25,000) **Amount: \$400,000**
- 5. Public Services**
Ecumenical Shelter Network (\$67,000); Lake County Free Medical/Dental (\$17,000); Lake County Free Medical-Pediatric (\$10,000); ABLE (\$10,000); Lifeline, 211 System (\$15,000); Forbes House (\$10,000); Neighboring, Employment Services (\$20,000); Lake County General Health District, Newborn Home Visits (\$10,000); Families Moving First, Family Homeless Daytime Shelter (\$10,000); Lake County Church Network (\$10,000) **Amount: \$179,000**
- 6. Program Administration**
Program Administration (\$238,811.20) **Amount: \$238,811.20**

FY 2012 CDBG funds: \$1,188,895.20
Total Prior Years CDBG funds: \$250,000.00
Total CDBG Funds: \$1,438,895.20

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

- 1. Tenant Based Rental Assistance - Subsidy, Placement, Retention**
Extended Housing, Inc. (\$36,000) (Subsidy); Lifeline, Inc. (\$36,000) (Subsidy); Fair Housing Resource Center, Inc. (\$50,000) (Retention); Lifeline Inc. (\$81,216.50) (Placement) **Amount: \$203,216.50**
- 2. Acquisition & Rehabilitation**
North Coast Community Homes (acquisition and rehab) **Amount: \$50,000.00**
- 3. New Construction - Rental - Seniors NRP Group** **Amount: \$75,000.00**
- 4. County HOME Programs Administration**
County (\$19,628.50); Forbes Houses (\$16,840.00) **Amount: \$36,468.50**

Total FY 2012 HOME funds: \$364,685.00

1. Tenant Based Rental Assistance - Subsidy, Placement, Retention

- Forbes House 56,000 (\$) **Amount \$56,000.00**
- 2. Acquisition & Rehabilitation**
North Coast Community Homes (acquisition and rehab) **Amount: \$50,000.00**
- 3. New Construction - Rental - Seniors NRP Group** **Amount: \$94,000.00**
- 4. New Construction - Rental - Permanent Supportive Housing**
Extended Housing **Amount: \$50,000.00**

Total previous years HOME funds: \$250,000.00

FY 2012 HOME funds: \$364,685.00
Total Prior Years HOME funds: \$250,000.00
Total HOME Funds: \$614,685.00

C. Public Hearing: Thursday, July 19, 2012, 11:00 am.

The Board of Lake County Commissioners will hold a public hearing on Thursday, July 19, 2012, 11:00 am. The purpose of this public hearing will be to present the proposed FY12 CDBG and HOME activities and to receive citizen comments prior to the submission of the FY12-16 Consolidated Plan and FY12 Action Plan to HUD. The public is invited to attend this public hearing to provide input regarding the use of FY12 CDBG and HOME funds. Further CDBG information may be obtained from Mr. Jason Boyd, Planning Director, between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. at 440-350-2740, Monday through Friday. Further HOME information may be obtained from Ms. Marian Norman, Program Manager between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. at 440-350-2740, Monday through Friday. The Lake County Board of Commissioners will receive comment regarding the FY12-16 Consolidated Plan FY12 proposed CDBG and HOME Programs until Thursday, July 29th, 2012. Written comments should be addressed to Mr. Jason Boyd, Planning Director, Lake County Planning Commission, 125 E. Erie St., Painesville, Ohio 44077.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF LAKE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Raymond E. Sines, President
Robert E. Aufkutsch, Commissioner
Daniel P. Troy, Commissioner

PRESS RELEASE

6/26/2012 11:22:56 AM

**LAKE COUNTY OHIO'S
CDBG – HOME FEDERAL GRANTS PROGRAMS
PROPOSED PROJECTS - FISCAL YEAR 2012**

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- 2. Public Facilities – Construction Funds** **Amount: \$61,350**
Lake County Agricultural Society, New Bleachers (ADA Compliant)(30,000); New Directions, Basement Repair (\$17,650); Lake Geauga Recovery Center, Bathroom Renovations (\$13,700)
- 3. Economic Development Programs** **Amount: \$400,000**
Lake County Port Authority, Economic Development Loans (\$50,000); Lake County Port Authority, Revolving Loan Fund (\$350,000)
- 4. Housing Programs** **Amount: \$400,000**
Western Reserve Community Development Corporation, Lake County Housing Rehabilitation Programs (\$350,000); City of Willowick, Hearts and Hammers (\$25,000); Rebuilding Together Lake County, Housing Repair (\$25,000)
- 5. Public Services** **Amount: \$179,000**
Ecumenical Shelter Network (\$67,000), Lake County Free Medical/Dental (\$17,000); Lake County Free Medical-Pediatric (\$10,000); ABLE (\$10,000); Lifeline, 211 System (\$15,000); Forbes House (\$10,000); Neighboring, Employment Services (\$20,000); Lake County General Health District, Newborn Home Visits (\$10,000); Families Moving First, Family Homeless Daytime Shelter (\$10,000); Lake County Church Network (\$10,000)
- 6. Program Administration** **Amount: \$238,811.20**
Program Administration (\$238,811.20)

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| FY 2012 CDBG funds: | \$1,188,895.20 |
| Total Prior Years CDBG funds: | <u>\$250,000.00</u> |
| Total CDBG Funds: | \$1,438,895.20 |

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

| | | |
|---|----------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Tenant Based Rental Assistance – Subsidy, Placement, Retention | Amount: | \$203,216.50 |
| Extended Housing, Inc. (\$36,000) (Subsidy); Lifeline, Inc. (\$36,000) (Subsidy) | | |
| Fair Housing Resource Center, Inc. (\$50,000) (Retention); Lifeline Inc. (\$81,216.50)(Placement) | | |
| 2. Acquisition & Rehabilitation | Amount: | \$50,000.00 |
| North Coast Community Homes (acquisition and rehab) | | |
| 3. New Construction – Rental - Seniors | Amount: | \$75 000.00 |
| NRP Group | | |
| 4. County HOME Programs Administration | | |
| County (\$19,628.50) Forbes Houses (\$16,840.00) | Amount: | <u>\$36,468.50</u> |
| Total FY 2012 HOME funds: | | \$364,685.00 |

| | | |
|--|----------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Tenant Based Rental Assistance – Subsidy, Placement, Retention | Amount: | \$56,000.00 |
| Forbes House 56,000 (S) | | |
| 2. Acquisition & Rehabilitation | Amount: | \$50,000.00 |
| North Coast Community Homes (acquisition and rehab) | | |
| 3. New Construction - Rental - Seniors | Amount: | \$94,000.00 |
| NRP Group | | |
| 4. New Construction - Rental – Permanent Supportive Housing | Amount: | <u>\$50,000.00</u> |
| Extended Housing | | |

Total previous years HOME funds: \$250,000.00

FY 2012 HOME funds: \$364,685.00
Total Prior Years HOME funds: \$250,000.00
Total HOME Funds: \$614,685.00

C. Public Hearing: Thursday, July 26, 2012, 11:00 am.

The Board of Lake County Commissioners will hold a public hearing on **Thursday, July 26, 2012, 11:00 am.** The purpose of this public hearing will be to present the proposed FY12 CDBG and HOME activities and to receive citizen comments prior to the submission of the **FY12-16 Consolidated Plan and FY12 Action Plan** to HUD.

The public is invited to attend this public hearing to provide input regarding the use of FY12 CDBG and HOME funds. Further CDBG information may be obtained from Mr. Jason Boyd, Planning Director, between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. at 440-350-2740, Monday through Friday. Further HOME information may be obtained from Ms. Marian Norman, Program Manager between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. at 440-350-2740, Monday through Friday. The Lake County Board of Commissioners will receive comment regarding the FY12-16 Consolidated Plan FY12 proposed CDBG and HOME Programs until Thursday, August 4, 2012. Written comments should be addressed to Mr. Jason Boyd, Planning Director, Lake County Planning Commission, 125 E. Erie St., Painesville, Ohio 44077.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF LAKE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Raymond E. Sines, President
 Robert E. Aufuldish, Commissioner
 Daniel P. Troy, Commissioner

LAKE COUNTY



125 East Erie Street
Painesville, Ohio 44077
P: 440.350.2740 F: 440.350.2606
lakecountyohio.gov/planning

Jason W. Boyd

PRESS RELEASE

3/28/2012 10:53 AM

The Lake County Planning Commission and Federal Grants Office staff will be hosting a mandatory Pre-Application briefing on Friday, April 20th at 10:00 am at the Planning Commission Conference room. Attendance at this meeting is a requirement to receive funds for FY 2012 (October 1, 2012 – September 30, 2013). Due to limited seating, we would appreciate one representative per organization.

We will use this forum as an opportunity for a meet and greet as well as a discussion of the rules for the program(s) moving forward. As part of the overall federal budget reduction, we anticipate the total funding for the CDBG/HOME programs to be reduced. At this point the extent of the reductions to each program is not known.

The applications will be available at this meeting (if not sooner) and will be due May 21, 2012. The applications will require more detailed measurements of activities and outcomes in response to HUD guidance received by the county (i.e. Prevailing Wage/Davis-Bacon Act, Section 3, and Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing).

Please contact Jason W. Boyd with questions at 440.350.3740 or jboyd@lakecountyohio.org.

Please RSVP to: rsvpplanning@lakecountyohio.gov

* SCREEN CAPTURE FROM LCPC WEBSITE.

The News Herald (news-herald.com), Serving Northern Ohio

News

CDBG funding meeting planned for Friday in Painesville

Monday, April 16, 2012

By John Arthur Hutchison
JHutchison@News-Herald.com
[@newsheraldjah](#)

The Lake County Planning Commission and Federal Grants Office staff will host a meeting Friday in Painesville for entities interested in receiving federal Community Development Block Grant or HOME Investment Partnership Program funding.

Attendance at the pre-application briefing to be held at 10 a.m. at the Planning Commission office is a requirement to receive funds for federal Fiscal Year 2012, which runs from Oct. 1 through Sept. 30, 2013.

Officials will use the forum as an opportunity to meet interested parties and also as a discussion of the program rules.

For Fiscal Year 2011, the county received \$1,748,134 for CDBG or HOME IPP funding. In general, such funds are used to help low- or moderate-income residents and senior citizens. Last year, county commissioners also used a portion of the funding to help spur economic development through a new business loan program.

As part of the overall federal budget reduction, the Planning Commission anticipates the total funding for the CDBG/HOME programs will be reduced, but at this point the extent of the reductions to each program is not known.

The applications, available at the meeting and due by May 21, will require more detailed measurements of activities and outcomes in response to U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development guidance received by the county, officials said.

For more information contact Planning Commission Director Jason W. Boyd at 440-350-3740 or jboyd@lakecountyohio.org. To RSVP, call or send an email to rsvppanning@lakecountyohio.gov.

URL: <http://www.news-herald.com/articles/2012/04/16/news/doc4f8c45b544f9c751929590.prt>

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Agenda *NEWS HERALD* 4/19/19

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

Bainbridge Township Zoning Appeals Board: 7 p.m., town hall.

Burton Public Library Record Retention Committee: 7 p.m., library.

Chardon Tomorrow Selection Committee: 4:30 p.m., second floor conference room, municipal center.

Chester Township trustees: 9:30 a.m. Friday, township hall.

Eastlake Economic and Community Development Council: 6 p.m., city hall.

Geauga County Park Board: 1 p.m., Human Resources Department work session, Meyer Center, Big Creek Park, 9160 Robinson Road, Chardon.

Highland Heights Civil Service Commission: 7 p.m., city hall.

Highland Heights Park & Recreation Commission: 7 p.m., city hall.

Kirtland Planning and Zoning Commission: 7 p.m., city hall.

Lake County Planning Commission: 6:30 p.m., Land Use and Zoning Committee, conference room/library, 125 E. Erie St., lower level, Painesville.

Lake County Planning Commission: 10 a.m. Friday, pre-application meeting, 125 E. Erie St., lower level, Painesville.

Ledgemont Commission: 9:30 a.m. Friday, Ledgemont Middle School library.

Lyndhurst Architectural Board of Review: 7:30 p.m., municipal center.

Madison Senior Center Board: 4 p.m., senior center.

Mayfield Heights Architectural Board of Review: 5:30 p.m., city hall.

Mentor Planning Commission: 7 p.m., council chambers, municipal center.

Middlefield Village Council: 7:30 p.m., municipal center.

Middlefield Village Parks and Recreation Committee: 6:30 p.m., municipal center.

Montville Township Zoning Commission Board: 7:30 p.m., community center.

Newbury Township Park Board: 7:30 p.m., town hall.

Painesville Board of Zoning Appeals: 7:30 p.m., city hall.

South Russell Village Planning Commission: 7:30 p.m., town hall.

Thompson Township Zoning Appeals Board: 7:30 p.m., town hall.



Grant funding meeting set for Friday

John Arthur Hutchison

JHutchison@News-Herald.com

Twitter: @newshealdjah

4/17/12

The Lake County Planning Commission and Federal Grants Office staff will host a meeting Friday in Painesville for entities interested in receiving federal Community Development Block Grant or HOME Investment Partnership Program funding.

Attendance at the pre-application briefing to be held at 10 a.m. at the Planning Commission office is a requirement to receive funds for federal Fiscal Year 2012, which runs from Oct. 1 through Sept. 30, 2013.

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The applications, available at the meeting and due by May 21, will require more detailed measurements of activities and outcomes in response to U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development guidance received by the county, officials said.

For information, contact Planning Commission Director Jason W. Boyd at 440-350-3740 or jboyd@lakecountyohio.org. To RSVP, call or send an email to rsvpplanning@lakecountyohio.gov.



Lake County Planning Commission
Competitive Community Development Block Grant/HOME Program
FY 2012 (October 1, 2012 - September 30, 2013)

| | NAME | ORGANIZATION | PHONE | EMAIL |
|----|-------------------|--|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | Melina Bennett | Lake County Church Network | 440 946 9029 | churchnetworkk@sboglobal.net |
| 2 | Paul Holm | Rebuilding Together ^{Lake County} | (330) 773-4100 | paul@rebuildingtogether-sc.org |
| 3 | Kristy Goya | Coaches Corner | 440 867 6599 | kgiza.cch@gmail.com |
| 4 | Judy Burr | PROJECT HOPE | 440 251 9792 | projecthope@projecthopeinc.org |
| 5 | MARK JAFELICE | LAKE COUNTY | 440 585-5051 | MIAFELICE@LakeCountyOhio.org |
| 6 | MR. DAVID LAMOREY | PAINESVILLE TWP. | 440 352 4443 | DLAMOREY@PAINESVILLETWP.CO |
| 7 | Cathy Walsh | L.O. Port Authority | 440-357-2790 | CWalsh62@yahoo.com |
| 8 | Vanessa Clark | St. James - Karpos | 440-354-3526 | rector@stjamesch.org |
| 9 | Blanna Hatz | laughy freetonia | 440-352-8886 | jhunter@laughyfreetonia.org |
| 10 | Sabrina Waytes | Western Reserve CDC | 440-357-4400 | swaytes@gmail.com |
| 11 | Michelle Hauser | City of Kirtland | 440-256-3332 | mhauser@kirtlandohio.com |
| 12 | Tom Tamm | Lake County | 440-205-2662 | ttamm ttamm@lcp.org |
| 13 | Dobby Speck | Lake County YMCA | 440-352-3303 | dspeck@lakecountymca.org |
| 14 | Chykie A. Dunlap | CT Consultants | 440-530-2230 | pdunlap@ctconsultants.com |
| 15 | LEE R. BOCHAN | Concord Township | " 354-7500 | ON FILE - lbochan@concordtwp.co |
| 16 | Gloria Majeski | Willoughby Hills | 440.918.8730 | gloria.majeski@willoughbyhills-oh.gov |
| 17 | Lynn Carey | N. Perryville | 440 259 4994 | clerc@northperry.org |
| 18 | Red Bond | EAST AHE | 440 551 1416 | RedA@BDS2.com |
| 19 | RICH BONDE | CITY OF WILLOWICK | 440-585-3700 | RBONDE@CITYOFWILLOWICK.COM |
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Lake County Planning Commission
Competitive Community Development Block Grant/HOME Program
FY 2012 (October 1, 2012 -- September 30, 2013)

| | NAME | ORGANIZATION | PHONE | EMAIL |
|----|-----------------|------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | JOE DAMINICK | CITY OF WILLOUGHBY | 585-3700 | JD9393@SBCGLOBAL.NET |
| 2 | Tracy Radbach | Lake County Council on Aging | 205-8111 | tracyr@lccoa.org |
| 3 | Nicholas Gilpin | The Salvation Army | 440-354-3774 | |
| 4 | LORI CARSOY | LCCGAD | 440-350-2554 | Kawcrlik@lckd.org |
| 5 | Janice Martin | Family Life Education | 440-354-6812 | tmartin9@oh.rr.com |
| 6 | Lillie Wilson | Family Life Education Center | 440-352-7524 | lil-teach@att.net |
| 7 | Lori Sebulski | Willoughby-Eastlake Library | 440-357-7329 | lori.sebulski@willoughbyinfo |
| 8 | Jeanne Myers | Forbes House | 392-0147 | jmyers@forbeshouse.org |
| 9 | Paul Tate | Fair Housing Resource Center | 205-2674 | phire-fairhousing@yahoo.com |
| 10 | Melanie Blaske | Lake-Grainger Recovery | 205-2674 | mblaske@lgrc.us |
| 11 | Scott Wood | FAIRPORT HARBOR | 440-530-2274 | SWOOD@CTCONSULTANTS.COM |
| 12 | Jerry Kline | Madison Twp | 440-422-5122 | jkline@madison township, ind. net |
| 13 | Spence Kline | NEIGHBORING | 440-639-3519 | skline@neighboring.org |
| 14 | Chris Kline | DUCA | 216-662-1820 | skline@duca.org |
| 15 | Chris Kline | WCU | 440-250-2750 | Chris.Kline@wcu.edu |
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Lake County Planning Commission
Competitive Community Development Block Grant/HOME Program
FY 2012 (October 1, 2012 - September 30, 2013)

| | NAME | ORGANIZATION | PHONE | EMAIL |
|----|---------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|--|
| 1 | Cynthia Sasse | New Directions for Living | 440-357-6143 | Faith.Lewis@newdirectionsforliving.org |
| 2 | MARTIN GERM | CITY OF NICKLIFE | 440-943-7117 | MGERM@CITYOFNICKLIFE.COM |
| 3 | Carnera Kunka | Ash. Co. Community Action Agency | 440-997-1721 | ckunka@accsa.org |
| 4 | Mary Wynne Teaspoon | Family Planning Assoc | 440.352.0608 | mwp@fpaneo.org |
| 5 | Chloe Telen | Crossroads | 440-255-1700 | ctelen@newdirect.org |
| 6 | DAVID CATTANI | TIMBERLAKE VILAGE | 440 269 0705 | dcattani@villageoftimberlake.com |
| 7 | KIP MOLENBARK | CITY MOL | 217-7216 | ADMIN@SIR@CITYMOL.ORG |
| 8 | KAY SHANIUK | COC | 440-227-4480 | KSHANIUK@AOL.COM |
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Lake County Planning Commission
Competitive Community Development Block Grant/HOME Program
FY 2012 (October 1, 2012 - September 30, 2013)

| | NAME | ORGANIZATION | PHONE | EMAIL |
|----|------------------------------|------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | Barry Merhar | Lake Co Ag Soc | 440-946-2040 | merharb@nationwide.com |
| 2 | Dick Purmal | Lake Co Historical Soc | 440-639-2945 | Purmal@ch-hr.com |
| 3 | Richard Parker | L.S. Ag Soc | 440-479-4638 | " |
| 4 | Don Crellin | LeRoy Township | 440-254-4566 | MRC7780@ATT.NET |
| 5 | KAY DELGHAN (for CAROL DARR) | ABLE PVL | 440-354-5551 | edarr156@hotmail.com |
| 6 | DAVID BALES | Lake Co. Community | 440-208-0111 | DAVIDB@LCCOR.ORG |
| 7 | Ron BURKHOLDER | Lake Co Historical Soc | 440-639-2945 | BURKHOLDER-R.N@LARIO.COM |
| 8 | Michael Cody | Lake Metro Housing | 440-354-3347 | mcody@lakemetrohousing.org |
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Lake County Planning Commission
Competitive Community Development Block Grant/HOME Program
FY 2012 (October 1, 2012 - September 30, 2013)

| | NAME | ORGANIZATION | PHONE | EMAIL |
|----|------------------|--------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | ANGELO TOMASELLI | CITY OF WILLOUGHBY | 440 953 4110 | ATOMASELLI@WILLOUGHBYOHIO.GOV |
| 2 | Carne Dotson | Lifeline, Inc. | 440 354 2148 | carried@lifeline.org |
| 3 | BARBARA | Village of Grand River | 440-862-7583 | barbarag@grandriverohio.com |
| 4 | DIANA ROGERS | Will-East Public Lib | 440-943-2203 | diana.rogers@welibrary.org |
| 5 | CHRIS HANAHAN | Painesville City Schools | 440-392-5069 | chris.hanahan@p.s. net |
| 6 | Doug Lewis | City of Painesville | 440-392-5802 | dlewis@painesville.com |
| 7 | Wally Siegel | Perry Tap | 440-209-5140 | wally.siegel@ncweb.com |
| 8 | Brian Fowler | Lake Metroparks | 440 256 2111 | b.fowler@lake-metroparks.com |
| 9 | Karen M. Jurd | Ext. Horvath | 440 352 8424 | Kmc@ext-horvath.com |
| 10 | MARY HANA | The NRP Group | 216-475-8900 | MHANA@NRPgroup.com |
| 11 | Bonnie Boyd | Z & A R | (940) 339-8800 | BOYDHOME@AOL.com |
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Lake County Consolidated Plan
First Public Hearing Notice
December 15, 2011

The Board of Lake County Commissioners will be hosting a Public Hearing on the FY12-15 Consolidated Plan (CP) on December 15, 2011 at 11:00 am. In accordance with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the CP is a collaborative planning process to establish a unified vision for community development actions utilizing HUD fiscal resources from October 1, 2012 through September 30, 2015.

The overall goal of the CP, and the programs funded by HUD, is to develop viable communities by providing decent housing, promoting a suitable living environment and expanding economic opportunities principally to low and moderate income persons.

Lake County Planning Commission staff will be presenting the overall objectives for the CP and answering questions.

Questions should be directed to Jason Boyd, Planning Director: 440-350-2740 or 125 E. Erie St., Painesville, Ohio 44077.

Lake County FY12-15 Consolidated Plan

Public Hearing #1

12.15.11, 11:00 am

Board of Lake County Commissioners Meeting Room

1. National Program Objectives of the Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) and Statutory Purpose of the Home Investment Partnership Program (HOME)

- a. Benefit low and moderate income persons
- b. Aid in the prevention or elimination of slum or blight
- c. Meet a need having a particular urgency (i.e. 2006 flood)
- d. Create and preserve affordable housing for low income households

2. Funding

- a. Annual CDBG allocation has ranged from \$1.429 million in 2007 to \$1.28 million in 2011. It is anticipated the funding will continue to decline during the term of this Consolidated Plan. Preliminary estimate released by HUD in December 2011 provides an allocation of \$1.199 million for FY 2012.
- b. Annual HOME allocation has ranged from \$498,877 in 2007 to \$467,182 in 2011. It is anticipated the funding will continue to decline during the term of this Consolidated Plan. Preliminary estimate released by HUD in December 2011 provides an allocation of \$361,341 for FY 2012.

3. Activities Include

- a. Housing
 - i. New Construction (HOME program)- single family
 - ii. Housing rehabilitation – single family and rental
 - iii. Acquisition – existing units and vacant land
 - iv. Tenant Based Rental Assistance – placement, short & long term subsidy
- b. Construction projects at public facilities
 - i. Any project at a public facility that addresses ADA compliance issues
 - ii. Parks (income eligible areas)
 - iii. Infrastructure (income eligible areas)
 - iv. Storefront renovation projects
- c. Economic Development
 - i. Small business loans
 - ii. Revolving Loan Fund

- d. Public Services
 - i. Various non-profits that address the needs (housing, medical, educational) of low income residents
- e. Program administration (up to 20% of annual allocation)
 - i. Professional and support staff services
 - ii. Financial services
 - iii. Consulting services (general & Continuum of Care)
 - iv. Fair housing

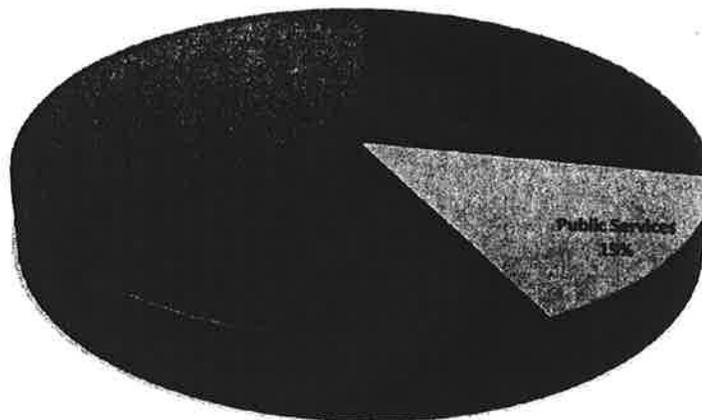
4. Past Performance

Lake County has satisfied the HUD requirements during the implementation of the current Consolidated Plan. The County received an extensive HUD monitoring visit during the summer of 2010 and received a favorable response.

A significant staff transition occurred in 2010 with the administrative functions being moved to the Lake County Planning Commission. Staff has participated in numerous training activities in the past 18 months and reconfigured the financial aspect of the program to ensure proper payment and accounting standards are met.

5. Past Funding

HUD CDBG Funding



HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) Program funding allocations have been received since 1992 for a total of \$9,934,474. Cumulative data as of September 30, 2011 indicate the addition of 479 affordable housing units through construction, rehabilitation and down payment assistance. An additional 2,791 households received a form of tenant based rental assistance. Source: Program Progress Dashboard www.hud.gov

6. Other Program Requirements

- a. Davis Bacon: all non-residential projects in excess of \$2,000.00 are subject to Federal prevailing wage rates. This does not apply to single family residential projects.
- b. Fair Housing: The Federal Fair Housing Act prohibits discrimination based on race, color, religion, national origin, sex, disability, and familial status. Ohio law also prohibits discrimination based on ancestry and military status. The Federal Fair Housing Act requires the Secretary of HUD to administer the programs and activities relating to housing and urban development in a manner *affirmatively to further the policies* of the statute. That is, HUD is required to take actions to affirmatively address segregation based on race and other protected classes, as well as to address acts of discrimination. This duty extends beyond HUD to those governmental entities that receive Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and Home Investment Partnership Program (HOME) funds. Applicants and recipients of this funding whether agency or community are required to certify that they will take steps to “affirmatively further fair housing” (“AFFH”). Actions to AFFH should further policies of federal and state fair housing laws by actively promoting wider housing opportunities for all persons while maintaining a nondiscriminatory environment in all aspect of public and private housing markets.
- c. Section 3: The Section 3 regulation recognizes that HUD funding typically results in projects/activities that generate new employment, training and contracting opportunities. These economic opportunities not only provide “bricks and mortar”, but can also positively impact the lives of local residents who live in the neighborhoods being redeveloped. Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 [12 U.S.C. 1701u and 24 CFR Part 135] is HUD’s legislative directive for providing preference to low-and very low-income residents of the local community (regardless of race or gender), and the businesses that substantially employ these persons, for new employment, training, and contracting opportunities resulting from HUD-funded projects.

All projects/activities involving housing construction, demolition, rehabilitation, or other public construction—i.e., roads, sewers, community centers, etc. that are completed with covered funding (CDBG, HOME and others) are subject to the requirements of Section 3. Contractors or subcontractors that receive contracts in excess of \$100,000 for Section 3 covered projects/activities noted above are required to comply with the Section 3 regulations in the same manner as the direct recipient that provided funding to them. Section 3 applies to the entire covered project or activity regardless of whether the activity was fully or partially funded with covered assistance.

- d. Lead Paint: Whenever Federal Funds are used to assist housing units built prior to 1978, steps must be taken to address potential hazards. Lead 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 encourage

contractors participating in the housing rehabilitation programs to become licensed. The County will utilize ODH and OEPA 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.

- e. Equal Employment and Contracting (EEOC): The County and subrecipients shall adhere to Federal EEOC law and not discriminate based on, among others, race, ethnicity, gender and age.

7. Second Public Hearing Date

- a. May 2012 (included in the FY12 application meeting)

8. Due Date

- a. Consolidated Plan, along with FY12 Action Plan, will be submitted to HUD on August 13, 2012.

9. Plan Presentation

- a. The Consolidated Plan will be available in the Spring of 2012. Public presentations will be made available to all communities and non-profit agencies. Copies will be available at the Lake County Planning Commission office and online (www.lakecountyohio.gov/planning).

APPENDIX F



Lake County Planning Commission
Competitive Community Development Block Grant/HOME Program
FY 2011 (October 1, 2011 – September 30, 2012)

APRIL 15, 2011 PUBLIC MEETING
SIGN IN SHEET

| name | organization | phone | email |
|---------------------|----------------------------|----------------|---|
| Betty Jurkowski | NEW DIRECTIONS FOR LIVING | 440/357-6142 | ETJURKOWSKI@AOL.COM |
| Michelle Hauser | City of Kirtland | 440-256-3332 | mhauser@kirtlandchic.com |
| Larry Advey | Madison Twp | 440-428-5128 | ladvey@MadisonTownsh.p.net |
| Larry Advey | Madison CIC | " | " |
| Dave Rittenhouse | Lake Co. Distrial | 440-639-2945 | dwrittenhouse@sbcglobal.net |
| Jim Claycomb | " | " | JIMCLAYCOMB@RHOOD.COM |
| Cheryl M Bened. Lt | Father's House | 440-521-3849 | Cheri.Fathers.House@yahoo.com |
| EMMAYEN | Crossroads | 440-256-1200 | emayen@crossroadschick.org |
| Dobby Spack | Lake County YMCA | 440-352-3303 | dspack@lakeromitymca.org |
| Paul Tate | FHRC | (440) 392-0147 | ptate@sbcglobal.net |
| Rich BONDE | CITY OF WILCANT | 440-585-3700 | RBONDE@cityofwilcanc.com |
| Sabrina Whytes | Western Reserve | (440) 357-4400 | swhytes@wrcc.org |
| Bill Martin | " | " | " |
| Christy Magals | LCGH | 440-390-2879 | Cmagals@lchd.org |
| Roy Kozowski | City of Willoughby | 953-4333 | RKozowski@willoughbychic.com |
| MICHAEL VUKROVICH | CITY OF EASTLAKES | 951-1416 | MVUKRO@EASTLAKE.OHIO.COM |
| JACK NETTIS | CORCORD TWP | 354-7500 | JNETTIS@CORCORDTWP.COM |
| Kathleen Durchik | Lake County Health | 350 2420 | Kdurchik@lchd.org |
| Melina Bennett | Lake Co. Church Network | 440-946-9029 | churchnetwork@sbcglobal.net |
| Jessica G. Gilbride | Rebuilding Together | 440-888-9299 | jessica.gilbride@rebuildingtogether.com |
| Carmen Kuula | Ashtabula Co Community Act | 440-997-1721 | ckuula@accac.org |
| JUDY BURR | PROJECT HOPE | 440-354-6417 | director@projecthopeonline.org |
| Johanna Hentz | LC Free Clinic | 440-352-8686 | jhentz@lcfreeclinic.org |
| Wally Seigel | Perry Twp | 359-5190 | " |
| ALLEN WEAVER | LC PORT AUTHORITY | 357-2290x229 | AWEAVER@LCPORT.org |
| Jeanne Myers | Forbes House | 357-7321 | jmyers@forbeshouse.org |
| CHRIS YAWO | FAIRPORT SENIOR CTR | 354-3674 | FAIRPORTSRCTR@sbcglobal.net |
| MARY HADA | The NRP Group | 216-475-8900 | MHADDA@NRP.GROUP.COM |
| Paul Holm | Rebuilding Together | 330 773 4100 | paul@rebuildingtogether-sc.org |
| HARRY FRIEDMAN | TRI-STAR MGT | 216) 832-1818 | HARRY@W.FRIEDMAN.COM |
| Ranen Melurd | Extended Housing | 440-352-8424 | Kmelurd@ext.AOL.COM |

Lake County plans meeting for CDBG applicants

4/5 | **John Arthur Hutchison**
jhutchison@News-Herald.com

The Lake County Planning Commission and Federal Grants Office staff will host a mandatory meeting for nonprofit organizations and community governments that seek federal fiscal year 2011 Community Block Grant Program and Home Investment Partnership Program funding from the county.

The meeting will be at 10 a.m. April 15 at the Lake County Planning Commission Office, 125 E. Erie St. in Painesville.

Lake County Planning Commission Director Jason Boyd, who last year was asked by county commissioners to oversee the programs for the county, said the meeting will have two initial purposes.

The first is because the CDBG/Home programs are transitioning to a new office,

and the forum will be used as an opportunity for a meet-and-greet. The meeting also offers a chance to discuss the rules for the programs moving forward.

"We're starting fresh with the transition," Boyd said. "The projects currently running are from the old administration. I want to have a fresh start with the new parameters."

Most communities that have CDBG programs already have this type of pre-application briefing, he said.

"We're going to start doing this and we're trying to get the word out the best we can," Boyd said.

The applications will have a new format this year and will be due May 20, he said. They will require more detailed measurements of activities and outcomes in response to HUD guidance received by the county.

With federal government leaders likely to

cut funding for these programs, Boyd said, future recipients need to know that the amount of funding might not be the same as in the past.

For fiscal year 2010, the county was allotted about \$1.5 million. However, Boyd guesses funding could be cut 20 percent or even more for fiscal year 2011, which starts Oct. 1 and runs through Sept. 30, 2012.

Both funding sources are provided by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, which also sets specific guidelines on how the funds can be allocated.

In general, such funds are used to help low- or moderate-income residents and senior citizens.

Communities, organizations or individuals that request the federal funds can apply to the county, which then determines

whether a project is eligible for funding. The completed plan then is submitted to HUD.

Only two communities are not eligible to be part of the county's CDBG/Home program, Boyd said.

They are Waite Hill, because the community is considered wealthy under HUD guidelines, and the city of Mentor, which is currently considered an entitlement community by HUD and has its own program.

Mentor Economic Development Director Ronald M. Traub said discussions with HUD officials have indicated Mentor will continue to be an entitlement community with a CDBG program, despite the city dropping below 50,000 population during the 2010 Census.

"At this point, we're comfortable with that determination," Traub said.