

HUD Consolidated Plan and Strategies

Five-Year Plan

FY 2015 – FY 2019
(January 1, 2015 – December 31, 2019)

Annual Plan

FY 2015
(January 1, 2015 – December 31, 2015)

City of Parma, Ohio

DRAFT

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Prepared with the assistance of the Cuyahoga County Planning Commission



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City of Parma, Ohio FY 2015 - 2019 CONSOLIDATED PLAN

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Executive Summary

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

To be added before the submission of the final document.

- 1. Introduction**
- 2. Summary of the objectives and outcomes identified in the Plan**
- 3. Evaluation of past performance**
- 4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process**
- 5. Summary of public comments**
- 6. Summary of comments or views not accepted and the reasons for not accepting them**
- 7. Summary**

The Process

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

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

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

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
Lead Agency	PARMA	
CDBG Administrator	PARMA	Dept. of Economic Dev. & Community Services

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

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

The Cuyahoga Housing Consortium

In 1991, the City of Cleveland Heights, City of Euclid, and the Cuyahoga County Department of Development—at that time representing the 43 communities of the Cuyahoga County Urban County—received HUD approval to form the Cuyahoga Housing Consortium. Over several years, the Cities of Lakewood and Parma received HUD approval to join the Consortium. With later community additions to the Cuyahoga County Urban County, in 2014 the Consortium represents about 850,000 persons in 55 communities, or two-thirds of all Cuyahoga County residents.

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

In addition to receiving HOME funds, the Consortium leverages the fact that 55 communities in Cuyahoga County work together for the Consolidated Plan process, which is an opportunity to ensure broader planning and coordination on affordable housing issues within the county. The following CDBG entitlement communities are not members of the Consortium and file Consolidated Plan documents directly with HUD: Cleveland and East Cleveland.

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

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

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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

1. Introduction

The City of Parma fosters coordination among public and private housing and social service agencies. The Community Development Department works closely with the Parma Area Chamber of Commerce, Parma General Community Hospital, Cuyahoga County Department of Health, the Housing & Research and Advocacy Group and the City of Parma Senior Center.

The City is a member of the Cuyahoga County Consortium. Parma residents avail themselves of a broad range of services provided in Cuyahoga County when the need arises.

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

Examples of coordination:

A system currently exists to assist persons returning to the community from mental and physical health institutions. For persons being released from physical health institutions, the number of persons at-risk of homelessness is not believed to be a major problem. Physical health institutions, such as Parma Community General Hospital, have access to the Center for Community Solutions and their publication "Health & Human Services Directory," which is a complete listing of facilities, organizations and programs in the metropolitan area that could be utilized to prevent a homeless situation from occurring. The Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services is also available to assist in this effort.

For mental health institutions, persons being treated for mental disabilities may require in-patient treatment. The facility may be either public or private. Upon release, it is the portion of this group from the public facilities that is more likely to be at-risk for homelessness. The Cuyahoga County Mental Health Board assists persons with housing who are part of the mental health system caseload. One of the groups specifically targeted for assistance through this program is persons being released from public mental hospitals who are returning to Cuyahoga County and are at-risk of homelessness.

The City of Parma Community Development Department provides heightened awareness to resources such as **United Way of Greater Cleveland's 211/First Call For Help**, an information clearinghouse staffed 24-hours-a-day to provide information on a variety of health, housing and human service needs. In addition to United Way and its more than 100 partner organizations, the Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services is also available to assist in an effort to prevent a homelessness situation from occurring.

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 efforts undertaken in addressing the needs of persons that are chronically homeless have been a succession of steps involving research, adaption, innovation and implementation in conjunction with Cuyahoga County.

The number of homeless population in the City of Parma is low, but when the need arises residents are directed to the Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Continuum of Care for assistance.

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

The City of Parma does not directly receive ESG funds.

Local communities within Cuyahoga County, including *Parma*, prepare joint funding applications and work cooperatively on projects. The strategy is undertaken in order to ensure that an issue is comprehensively addressed with Cuyahoga County, regardless of political boundaries and geographic location. For example, the City of Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services jointly applied for a Shelter Plus Care program grant in the past.

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

Table 2– Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	Alcohol Drug Addiction & Mental Health Services Board of Cuyahoga County
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Services - Victims Health Agency Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Cuyahoga Housing Consortium members and the Continuum of Care have policy and program discussions with this agency on an ongoing basis to address the needs of county residents.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	City of Parma Senior Center
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Parma Senior Center works closely with the Department of Economic Development and Community Services regarding special needs of the City's seniors with special needs. Meetings with the Director of Senior Services and a Registered Nurse case worker employed at the Center provide invaluable information when developing Consolidated Planning.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Services - Victims Other government - County

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Cuyahoga Housing Consortium members work with OHS staff, its Advisory Board, and committees on an ongoing basis to coordinate the needs of homeless and at-risk homeless county residents.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	Cuyahoga County Board of Developmental Disabilities
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Cuyahoga Housing Consortium and the Continuum of Care have policy and program discussions with this agency on an ongoing basis to address the needs of county residents.
5	Agency/Group/Organization	Cuyahoga County Board of Health
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Health Health Agency Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Lead-based Paint Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Cuyahoga Housing Consortium members have policy and program discussions with this agency on an ongoing basis to address the needs of county residents. Consortium members and this agency jointly plan, implement, and administer programs that are part of the countywide lead-based paint strategy.
6	Agency/Group/Organization	Cuyahoga County Department of Development
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Cuyahoga Housing Consortium members have policy and program discussions with this agency on an ongoing basis to address the needs of county residents. This agency is the lead entity for the Cuyahoga Housing Consortium for HOME funds. Consortium members partner with this agency on economic development projects.
7	Agency/Group/Organization	Cuyahoga County Department of Public Works
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-housing community development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Cuyahoga Housing Consortium members have program discussions with this agency on an ongoing basis to address the infrastructure needs of county communities. Consortium members and this agency jointly plan and implement infrastructure projects that positively impact low- and moderate-income areas.
8	Agency/Group/Organization	Cuyahoga County Fiscal Office
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Cuyahoga Housing Consortium members have program discussions with this agency on an ongoing basis related to real estate data for county communities. Condition of housing data was obtained from this agency and analyzed as part of this plan.
9	Agency/Group/Organization	Cuyahoga County Land Reutilization Corporation
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Cuyahoga Housing Consortium members have policy and program discussions with this agency on an ongoing basis to address foreclosure and property disposition issues in county communities. Consortium members and this agency jointly plan and implement projects that impact low- and moderate-income areas, including acquisition, sale, demolition, and rehabilitation of buildings.
10	Agency/Group/Organization	Cuyahoga County Planning Commission
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - County Planning organization

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Public Housing Needs Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Cuyahoga Housing Consortium members have policy and program discussions with this agency on an ongoing basis related to planning, community development, and neighborhood revitalization issues. As a U.S. Census Bureau affiliate, this agency also provides data, data analysis, and customized products to Consortium members. This agency served as the consultant to the Consortium in the preparation of this plan.
11	Agency/Group/Organization	CUYAHOGA METROPOLITAN HOUSING AUTHORITY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	PHA Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Public Housing Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Cuyahoga Housing Consortium members have policy and program discussions with this agency on an ongoing basis to address the needs of county residents. In addition, on a regular basis this agency shares countywide program usage information with the member communities.
12	Agency/Group/Organization	Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development Non-housing community development needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Cuyahoga Housing Consortium members have program discussions with this agency on an ongoing basis to address the current public transit system and needs of county communities, particularly the impact on low- and moderate-income areas.
13	Agency/Group/Organization	Housing Research & Advocacy Center
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Service-Fair Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis fair housing
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Housing Research and Advocacy Center conducted an updated "Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing," Rental Testing and Landlord Training and Seminars. The data gleaned from these services was invaluable in formulating strategies and programs for the Consolidated Plan and continuing efforts to provide fair housing.

14	Agency/Group/Organization	Northeast Ohio Areawide Coordinating Agency
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional organization Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-housing community development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Cuyahoga Housing Consortium members have policy and program discussions with this agency on an ongoing basis to address the infrastructure and transit needs of county communities. Consortium members and this agency jointly plan and implement infrastructure projects that positively impact low- and moderate-income areas. All five Consortium jurisdictions have seats on the NOACA Board of Directors.
15	Agency/Group/Organization	Northeast Ohio First Suburbs Consortium
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional organization Planning organization Non-profit organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The eighteen community members of this Council of Governments work to maintain and revitalize their mature, developed communities and raise public and political awareness of the problem and inequities associated with urban sprawl and urban disinvestment. Cuyahoga County has policy and program discussions with this organization on an ongoing basis to address housing and other community needs. The four suburban members of the Cuyahoga Housing Consortium (Cleveland Heights, Euclid, Lakewood, and Parma) are members of the organization.
16	Agency/Group/Organization	Northeast Ohio Regional Sewer District
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-housing community development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Cuyahoga Housing Consortium members have policy and program discussions with this agency on an ongoing basis to address sewer infrastructure needs of county communities. Consortium members and this agency jointly plan and implement infrastructure projects that positively impact low- and moderate-income areas. Note: Euclid and Lakewood manage their own sewer infrastructure.
17	Agency/Group/Organization	Parma Area Chamber Commerce
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Business Leaders Non-profit organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development Non-housing community development

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Director of Economic Development attends meetings throughout the year with Parma Area Chamber Members, especially prior to the development of programs using Community Development Block Grant funds for inclusion in Consolidated Plans. Members provide suggestions for programs that will encourage, grow, and protect the general business interests in the City of Parma.
18	Agency/Group/Organization	Parma Community General Hospital
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Health Health Agency Hospital
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City contacts Parma Community General Hospital to gather general information on discharged special needs Parma residents in need of continued care and housing after lengthy hospital stays. This invaluable information assists in creating and improving on programs for Parma residents, especially the elderly and frail elderly.
19	Agency/Group/Organization	Parma Public Housing Agency
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	PHA Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Public Housing Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Cuyahoga Housing Consortium members, especially Parma, have policy and program discussions with this agency on an ongoing basis to address the needs of county residents. In addition, this agency makes available countywide program usage information.

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

All Agency Types were consulted.

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

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care	Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services	The Consolidated Plan Strategic Plan goals support the goals of the Continuum of Care (CoC). The Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services (OHS) serves all 59 communities in Cuyahoga County and coordinates the CoC, an extensive network of public, private, and non-profit agencies that facilitate and/or provide, either directly or indirectly, assisted housing, health services, and/or social services to persons in Cuyahoga County who are chronically homeless, homeless, or are at-risk of homelessness. Blue Print for Change http://development.cuyahogacounty.us/pdf_development/en-US/Appendix-A%202009HPRPBLue%20Print.pdf
Economic Development Plan	Cuyahoga County	This plan, updated annually by Cuyahoga County government, focuses on the areas of innovation, investment, collaboration, and education as themes for County economic development decisions. Although primarily intended to be implemented with funds other than dollars provided by HUD, the Plan emphasizes that investments should create high-quality, well-connected places, ensure access to and preparation for jobs and careers, and accelerate business growth. The Consolidated Plan Strategic Plan goals, using HUD funds, reinforce these investment objectives of the Cuyahoga County Economic Development Plan. http://development.cuyahogacounty.us/en-US/EDCPlan-ExeSummary-053111.aspx
Rebuilding as One: A Common Sense Approach to Hous	Northeast Ohio First Suburbs Consortium	This 2013 report outlines issues and strategies to address housing issues, particularly in the Cuyahoga County suburbs that geographically form the first ring of development beyond Cleveland. Building on the Cuyahoga County Economic Development Plan goal of creating high-quality, well-connected places that provide our residents with great communities to live, work, and play, the report emphasizes strategies focusing on the four policy areas of preserving older housing stock, reducing vacancy and blight, tax base strengthening, and promoting stability. The Consolidated Plan Strategic Plan goals focus significant housing funds on investment in existing housing through rehabilitation and homebuyer programs plus code enforcement, which reinforce the strategies of the Rebuilding as One report. http://www.organizeohio.org/uploads/2/8/7/7/2877533/fsc_county_housing_policy_agenda.pdf
Vibrant NEO 2040	Northeast Ohio Sustainable Communities Consortium Initiative	Funded by a HUD/USDOT/USEPA Partnership for Sustainable Communities Initiative grant, this twelve county regional project guided by 33 organizations developed a vision for the future of Northeast Ohio. The eight objectives include promoting investment in established communities, developing the regional economy with accessible employment opportunities, and enhancing the regional transportation network. The Consolidated Plan Strategic Plan goals focus on investing funds in housing, businesses, and infrastructure in developed neighborhoods, commercial districts, and industrial areas, which reinforce the goals of Vibrant NEO 2040. http://vibrantneo.org

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

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

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

Parma

Recommendations, policies and proposed programs were presented to the Mayor and Directors of all City of Parma Departments. Feedback and assessment from the Mayor and Directors were incorporated into proposed programs. Meetings were conducted on several occasions with the Senior Center, Public Housing, Police and Fire Departments to implement actions and address any obstacles. This document will be submitted to City Council.

Cuyahoga Housing Consortium and Countywide

The strategy of joint projects is undertaken to ensure that an issue is comprehensively addressed within Cuyahoga County. Here are several examples:

- Cuyahoga County government, on behalf of the 51-member Cuyahoga County Urban County, entered into agreements with the Cities of Cleveland Heights, Euclid, Lakewood, and Parma to jointly participate in HOME Investment Partnerships Program funding. The joint funding process creating the Cuyahoga Housing Consortium began with FY 1993 federal funds and has improved coordination of housing program delivery by CDBG entitlement communities, such as rehabilitation work and homebuyer programs. The Consortium has also coordinated on other issues, such as successfully obtaining federal grants to address lead-based paint issues in older homes.
- All 7 entities in Cuyahoga County that receive CDBG entitlement funding (Cuyahoga County (51 Urban County member suburbs), Cleveland, Cleveland Heights, East Cleveland, Euclid, Lakewood, and Parma) have jointly participated in coordinated Analysis of Impediments (AI) to Fair Housing Choice studies and updates. From 2011-13, all 7 entitlements participated in a broader, 12-county, regional fair housing equity study carried out under a HUD Sustainable Communities grant. The regional study, completed in 2013 and extended to add specific local impediments in 2014, was recognized in 2012 by HUD's Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity as an appropriate method to update each jurisdiction's existing AI.
- The City of Cleveland and Cuyahoga County, through the Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services, coordinate homeless prevention and homeless recovery funding and programming countywide. This collaboration includes development of a single countywide homeless prevention strategy, implemented by a single Continuum of Care process that brings Shelter Plus Care and Supportive Housing program funding into the county. Likewise, Emergency Shelter Grant and stimulus-era Homeless Prevention and Rapid Rehousing funds were and are managed on a countywide basis. Homeless prevention and recovery activities are available countywide and benefit Consortium jurisdiction residents when the need arises.

- Cuyahoga County, City of Cleveland, Cleveland Metropolitan Housing Authority and the Cuyahoga County Land Reutilization Corporation (Land Bank) have substantially completed work under a Neighborhood Stabilization Program 2 funding award from HUD. This funding had a significant positive impact in reducing vacant housing units, converting vacant and foreclosed homes and apartment buildings into decent, safe, affordable housing, and maintaining support for a strong vacant property prevention and mitigation system countywide.
- The Cuyahoga County Department of Development, website, training sessions, and community meetings are all used as vehicles to communicate and interact with Urban County communities as well as interested members of the public. The other Consortium jurisdictions utilize similar outreach strategies.

PR-15 Citizen Participation - 91.401, 91.105, 91.200(c)

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

Parma

Analysis of performance with previous years' programs was made by the Community Development staff identifying positives and negatives. Recommendations were then discussed regarding retention and deletion of programs for the following year. Policies and projects were formatted to better serve the target population, maximizing CDBG funding to reach the greatest number of the underserved.

Recommendations, policies and proposed programs were presented to the Mayor and Directors of all city departments. Feedback and assessment from the Mayor and Directors were incorporated into proposed programs. Meetings were conducted on several occasions with the Senior Center, Public Housing, Police and Fire Departments and Parma General Community Hospital to implement actions and address any obstacles. The plan is also reviewed by City Council.

Two public hearings were conducted to provide local citizens an opportunity to participate in the planning, implementation and assessment of the City of Parma's Community Development Block Grant Program. The proposed Consolidated Plan was advertised in newspapers of general circulation, requesting public comment. The meetings were held in City Hall, which is accessible to persons with disabilities. At each public meeting, the Five-Year Consolidated Plan was listed and discussed as a separate agenda item and included presentations of background information, data, and priorities, and time for audience questions. Copies of the Five-Year and Annual Plan Consolidated Plan documents were available in public places, such as government offices and libraries. The documents were also available online.

Cuyahoga Housing Consortium

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

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

- Translation services can be provided for non-English speaking residents.

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

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

Table 4 shows the public comment process undertaken by Parma, including newspaper advertisements, public hearings, internet outreach, and City Council review.

Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/ attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
1	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/ broad community	The City published a public notice in the Parma Sun Post on September 11, 2014 describing the Consolidated Plan and proposed Annual Action Plan, listing the public hearing dates, and inviting citizen review and comment.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	
2	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/ broad community	September 18, 2014Parma City Hall 6:00 PM	No comments were received at the public meeting.	Not applicable	
3	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/ broad community	October 2, 2014Parma City Hall 6:00 PM	No comments were received at the public meeting.	Not applicable.	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/ attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (if applicable)
4	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/ broad community	The City published a public notice in The Plain Dealer on Sunday, November 9, 2014, describing the Consolidated Plan and proposed Annual Action Plan, announcing the start of the 30-day comment period and inviting citizen review and comment.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

Parma, Ohio, a community of 33,247 households and 81,583 persons (2007-11 American Community Survey), is located in south central Cuyahoga County. According to data from HUD mandated tables, since 2000 the City has lost about 5% of both its population and its households (**Table 1**). While the median income, at \$49,939, has increased since 2000, (2007-11 CHAS) almost 37% of all households have incomes that are 80% or less of the HAMFI (**Table 2**). The 2007-11 ACS showed that while poverty citywide was 8%, it varied by Census Tract (**Map-Poverty Rate**).

The percentages of all households whose incomes were 80% or less of the HAMFI varied depending on household type (**Table 2**). Of the 14,350 small family households, 24% (3,455 households) had incomes that were 80% or less. Of the 11,645 households containing at least one elderly person 62 years or older, almost 51% (5,900 households) had incomes that were 80% or less. Of the 2,195 large family households, about 27% (590 households) had incomes that were 80% or less. Of the 2,735 households with one or more children six years or younger, almost 55% (1,490 households) had incomes that were 80% or less.

Housing affordability is one of the most prevalent housing problems in Parma. Median rent, at \$620 and median housing value, at \$130,600, while similar to the county medians, still pose a financial burden for households with lower incomes. Cost burden (spending more than 30% of income for housing) and severe cost burden (spending more than 50% of income for housing) is illustrated in **Table 3 and Map-Cost Burden**. As shown, 4,440 households (1,825 renters and 2,615 owners) had a cost burden of >30% and 3,380 households (1,680 renters and 1,700 owners) had a cost burden of >50%. Of the households with a cost burden of >30%, 3,545 households (1,750 renters and 1,795 owners) had incomes that were 80% or less of the HAMFI. Of the households with a cost burden of >50%, 3,270 households (1,680 renters and 1,590 owners) had incomes that were 80% or less. Small family households and the elderly with incomes that were 80% or less of the HAMFI experienced the greatest burden (**Table-5**).

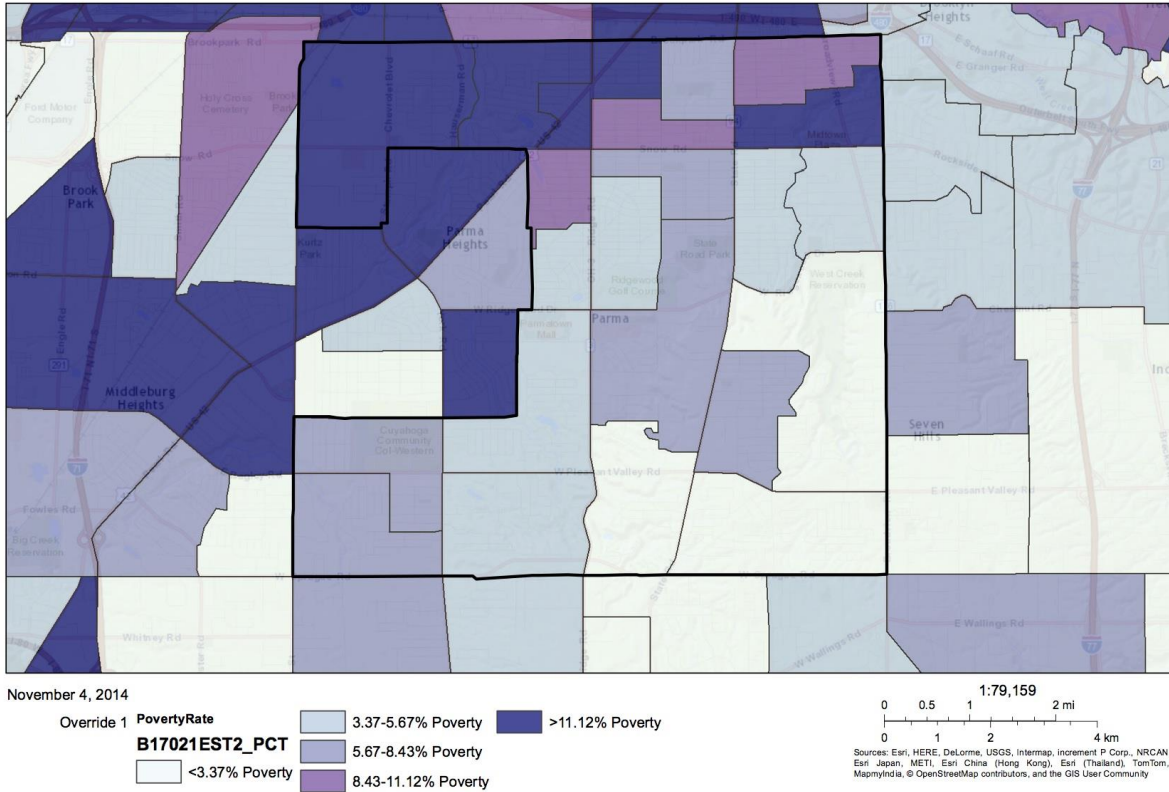
Table 7 shows that very few households experienced overcrowding, but of the 218 households who did, 123 were renters and 95 were owners. Most of the renters (113 households) and owners (85 households) experiencing overcrowding were single-family households, and most had incomes that were 80% or less of the HAMFI.

Substandard housing, where the unit lacked complete plumbing or kitchen facilities, was also uncommon. When it did occur, it affected renters (79 households) and, to a lesser extent, owners (30 households) (**Table 3**). Investment in the housing stock however, is still needed. The main period of housing construction in Parma was 1950-1979, and about 70% of the housing units were built during this time period. These units are now 35-64 years old, and may require systems replacement and a significant rehabilitation investment. Disproportionate need by minority racial or ethnic group in terms of substandard units, overcrowding, or cost burden at any income level were not issues in Parma.

For very low-income families, the elderly, and the disabled living in Parma, public housing, whether it is subsidized units or Housing Choice Vouchers (HCVs), provide an affordable housing choice. No rental

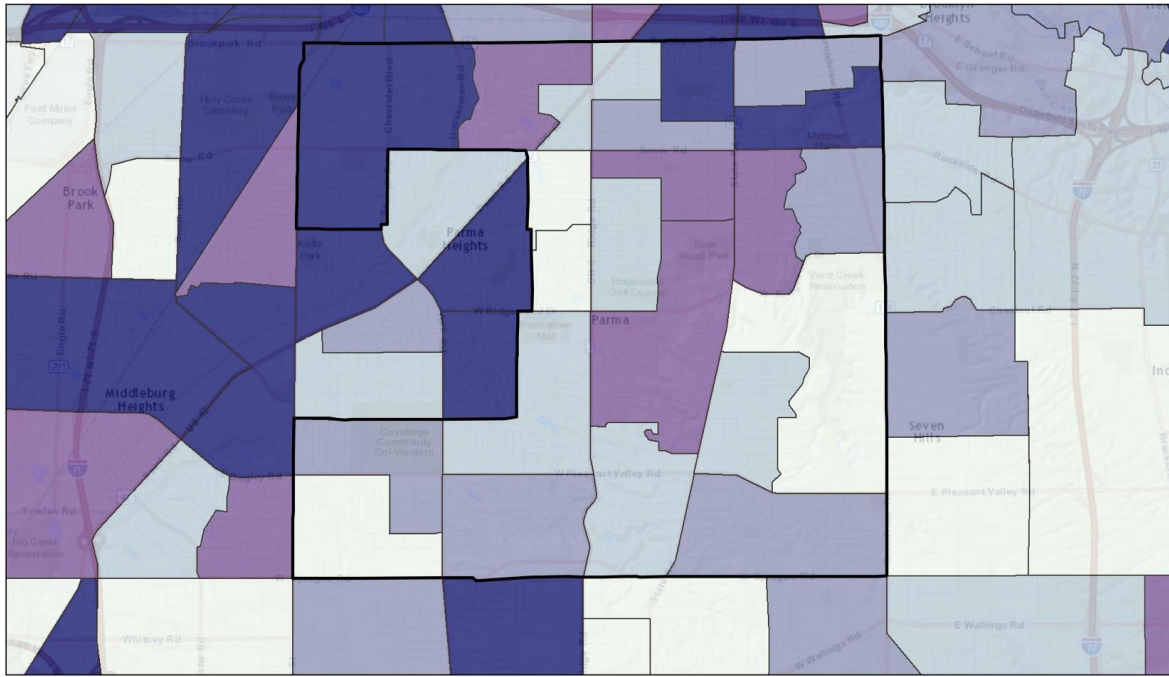
units that are in the public housing inventory or used by holders of HCVs within Parma are expected to be lost due to events such as demolition or conversion to homeownership. Parma has several programs to assist residents at-risk of homelessness and will continue to work in concert with, and support the priorities of the Cleveland/Cuyahoga Continuum of Care (CoC).

Poverty Rate - Parma, Ohio



Poverty Rate

Housing Cost Burden - Parma, Ohio



November 4, 2014

Override 1 **HousingCostBurden**
B25106_CB_PCT

<22.70% Paying>30%



1:79,159



Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, increment P Corp., NRCAN, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri (Thailand), TomTom, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Housing Cost Burden

Summary of Housing Needs

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Population	85,655	81,583	-5%
Households	35,178	33,247	-5%
Median Income	\$43,920.00	\$49,939.00	14%

Table NA-1 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2007-2011 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households *	2,650	3,855	5,725	4,210	16,810
Small Family Households *	720	970	1,765	1,580	9,315
Large Family Households *	125	185	280	150	1,455
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	560	720	1,055	970	2,900
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	540	1,360	1,665	660	1,215
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger *	340	430	720	460	785
* the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI					

Table NA-2 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

NA-05 Tables NA-1 through NA-2

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	10	65	4	0	79	10	10	10	0	30
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	0	45	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	0
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	10	50	4	10	74	15	30	40	10	95
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	1,160	465	55	0	1,680	640	550	400	110	1,700
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	110	790	850	75	1,825	245	700	850	820	2,615
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	125	0	0	0	125	110	0	0	0	110

Table NA-3 – Housing Problems Table

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

NA-05 Tables NA-3

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	1,175	625	70	10	1,880	660	585	455	120	1,820
Having none of four housing problems	225	1,030	1,985	1,040	4,280	345	1,610	3,220	3,040	8,215
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	125	0	0	0	125	110	0	0	0	110

Table NA-4 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	480	470	305	1,255	180	220	535	935
Large Related	100	55	45	200	30	119	120	269
Elderly	315	340	230	885	550	805	380	1,735
Other	390	490	335	1,215	150	140	230	520
Total need by income	1,285	1,355	915	3,555	910	1,284	1,265	3,459

Table NA-5 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

NA-05 Tables NA-4 through NA-5

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	480	110	15	605	150	140	145	435
Large Related	100	30	20	150	30	115	15	160
Elderly	285	180	15	480	345	220	160	725
Other	310	185	10	505	140	100	75	315
Total need by income	1,175	505	60	1,740	665	575	395	1,635

Table NA-6 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data: 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	10	85	4	0	99	15	30	40	10	95
Multiple, unrelated family households	0	4	0	10	14	0	0	0	0	0
Other, non-family households	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	10	99	4	10	123	15	30	40	10	95

Table NA-7 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data: 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

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

Table NA-8 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source:
Comments:

NA-05 Tables NA-6 through NA-8

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

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

The jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities is very low and not a high priority at this time. Due to the size of the jurisdiction and the size of the multi-city school district, facility needs relating to children and seniors are met with no need of grant support from CDBG. Parma also has a sizeable hospital and medical campus along with two recently constructed library facilities.

How were these needs determined?

Public input. There has been no public request or comment with regards to the jurisdiction constructing or renovating existing public facilities.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

The jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements is extremely high and is a top priority. Being over 20 square miles in size, the demands of maintaining and improving roads, curbs, sewers, and sidewalks are daunting. Much of the city's infrastructure was built between 1950-1970, meaning much of it is now starting to fail and require serious attention. In the past five years, numerous rain events have caused significant flooding and damage to neighborhoods and housing. Basement flooding has had a serious impact on housing value and the ability of low-income owners and renters to cope with the costs of repairs after these events. Many of the original Parma neighborhoods have not had their sidewalks upgraded to include handicap ramp access across streets. This has severely limited handicap access to public transportation and access to retail areas.

How were these needs determined?

The jurisdiction partnered with the Cuyahoga County Department of Public Works to view with cameras and inspect all sanitary and storm sewers in the city and to prioritize their repair or replacement. The City also maintains a database of complaints relating to failing storm sewers, basement flooding, and road condition issues. City Council minutes also reflect public comment and complaint regarding these issues. The City of Parma Service Department also inspects and prioritizes road and surface sewer conditions on a yearly basis.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

The jurisdiction's need for Public Services is high and a high priority. Parma is an aging community with a high population of senior LMI clientele. Local poverty rates are over 10%, causing further need among LMI senior and non-senior demographics. Local unemployment rates are also slightly higher (7.0%) than the State and National averages. The priority of the jurisdiction is to create and administer Public Service programs that prevent homelessness through eviction or foreclosure, and to help sustain suitable living environments through the prevention of utility terminations. It is also a priority to assist LMI senior populations with remaining in their homes through programs offering snow plowing, grass cutting, furnace inspections, senior welfare services, and medical alert systems.

How were these needs determined?

These needs are determined through public comment, public demand and the number of referrals received from local social service agencies. The City works closely and consults with the Senior Center, the school's Family Collaborative, local churches, and the hospital to determine the level and type of public services needed to serve the clientele.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

Parma, a built-out first ring suburb of Cleveland, saw most of its housing construction occur 1950-1979. The 2007-11 ACS data showed 35,852 housing units in Parma, a 1.5% decrease since 2000. Of these units, almost 93% (33,247 units) were occupied and 7% (2,605 units) were vacant (**Map-Vacancy Rate**). Of the occupied housing units, about 75% (25,045 units) were owner occupied, while 25% (8,202 units) were renter-occupied. Owner and renter occupancy varied by Census Tract (**Maps-Percent Owner and Renter-Occupied Housing Units**).

Table 1 showed that about 79% of all units (28,299 units) in Parma were single-family (detached or attached) housing units, 4% (1,600 units) were 2-4 units, 9% (3,058 units) were 5-19 units, and 8% (2,815 units) were structures with 20 or more units. As shown on **Maps-Percent Structures with 5-19 and 20 or More Housing Units**, percentages of structures with a large number of units varied by Census Tract.

Unit size (number of bedrooms) showed considerable variation by tenure. Larger units were more common among owners, with 88% of all units (22,156 units) having 3 or more bedrooms (**Table 2**). Only 11% of all owner units had 2 bedrooms (2,760 units). Only 111 units had 1 bedroom and 18 units had zero bedrooms. Conversely, only 25% of all renter-occupied units had 3 or more bedrooms (2,053 units), 45% had 2 bedrooms (3,726 units), 28% had 1 bedroom (2,272 units), and 2% had zero bedrooms (151 units). The number of units with 3 or more bedrooms, regardless of tenure, varied by Census Tract (**Maps-Percent Owner and Renter Units with 3 or More Bedrooms**).

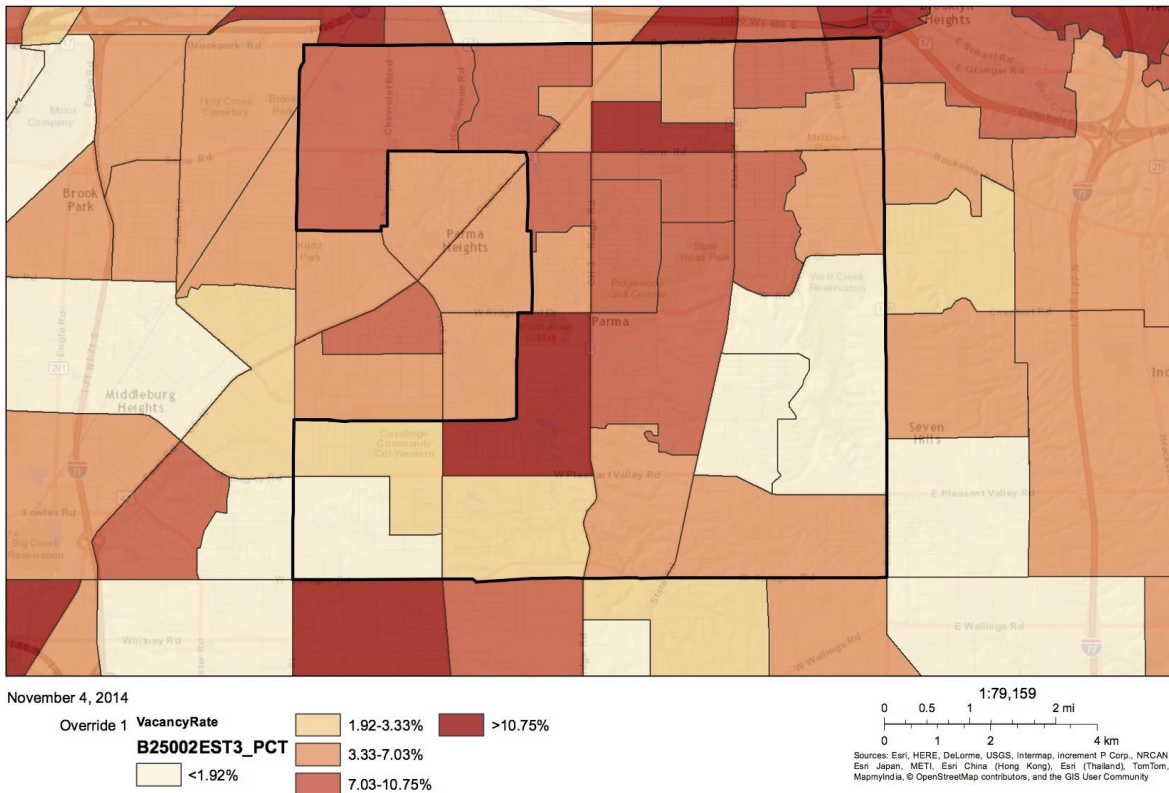
While very few housing units were considered substandard, the main period of housing construction in Parma was 1950-1979, when about 70% of all housing units were built (**Table 8**). These units are now 35-64 years old, and may require systems replacement and a significant rehabilitation investment. Furthermore, of the 29,700 housing units built before 1980, 435 units were occupied by families with children (**Table 9**). Because lead wasn't banned from paint until 1978, these children could be at risk for lead paint poisoning.

Table 3 showed that the median home value in Parma, \$127,200, increased about 12% since 2000. The median contract rent, \$631, increased 18%. Changes varied by Census Tract (**Maps Median Home Value, Change in Median Home Value, Median Contract Rent, and Change in Median Contract Rent**). When rent paid is examined by category, almost 75% of all rents paid were \$500-\$999 (**Table 4**). Another 22% were less than \$500. The remaining 3% were \$1,000 or more.

Housing affordability is an issue for many owner and renter households in Parma (**Table 5**). Only 3% (235 rental units) are affordable to renter households at 30% HAMFI (**Map-Percent Renter Units Affordable at 30% HAMFI**). About 24% (1,865 rental units) are affordable to renter households at 50% HAMFI (**Map-Percent Renter Units Affordable at 50% HAMFI**). About 73% (5,630 rental units) are affordable to renter households at 80% HAMFI (**Map-Percent Renter Units Affordable at 80% HAMFI**). No data is available for renter households at 100% HAMFI.

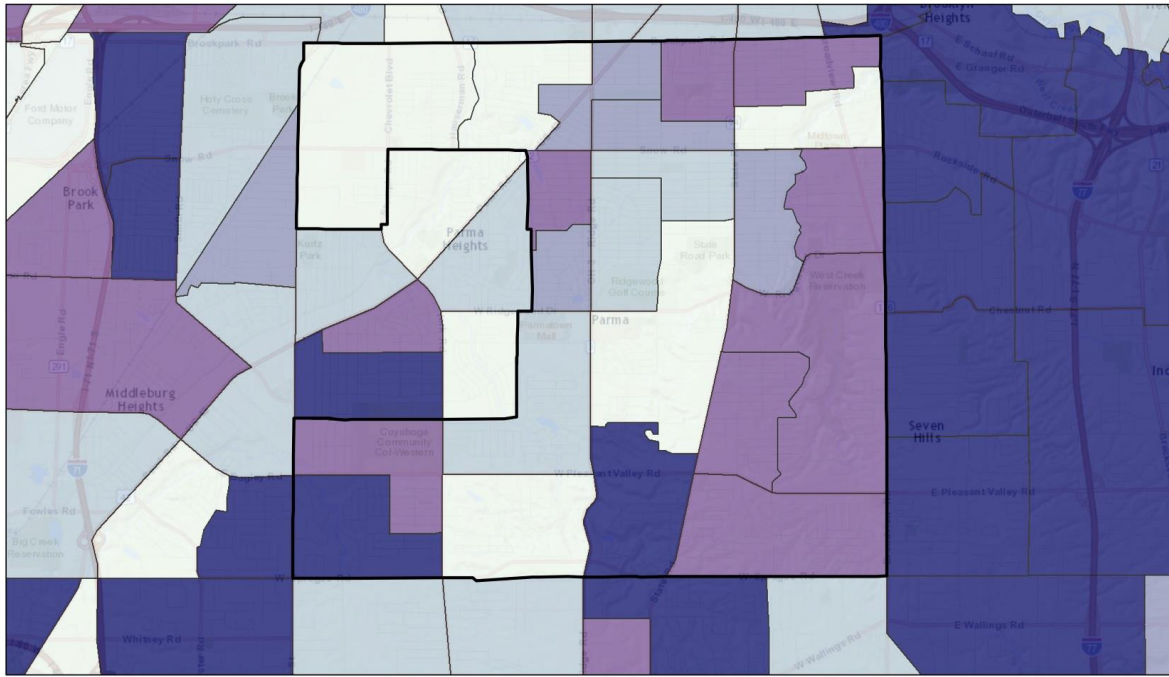
Owner units are even less affordable to low income households. While no data is available for owner households at 30% HAMFI, about 6% (1,060 owner units) are affordable to owner households at 50% HAMFI (**Map-Percent Owner Units Affordable at 50% HAMFI**). Approximately 38% (6,750 owner units) are affordable to owner households at 80% HAMFI (**Map-Percent Owner Units Affordable at 80% HAMFI**). Only 56% (10,085 owner units) are affordable to owner households at 100% HAMFI (**Map-Percent Owner Units Affordable at 100% HAMFI**).

Vacancy Rate - Parma, Ohio

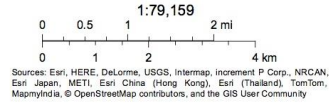
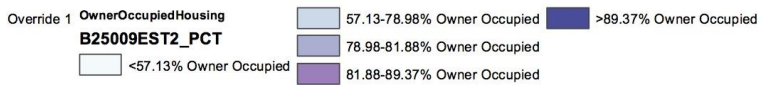


Vacancy Rate

Percent Owner-Occupied Housing Units - Parma, Ohio

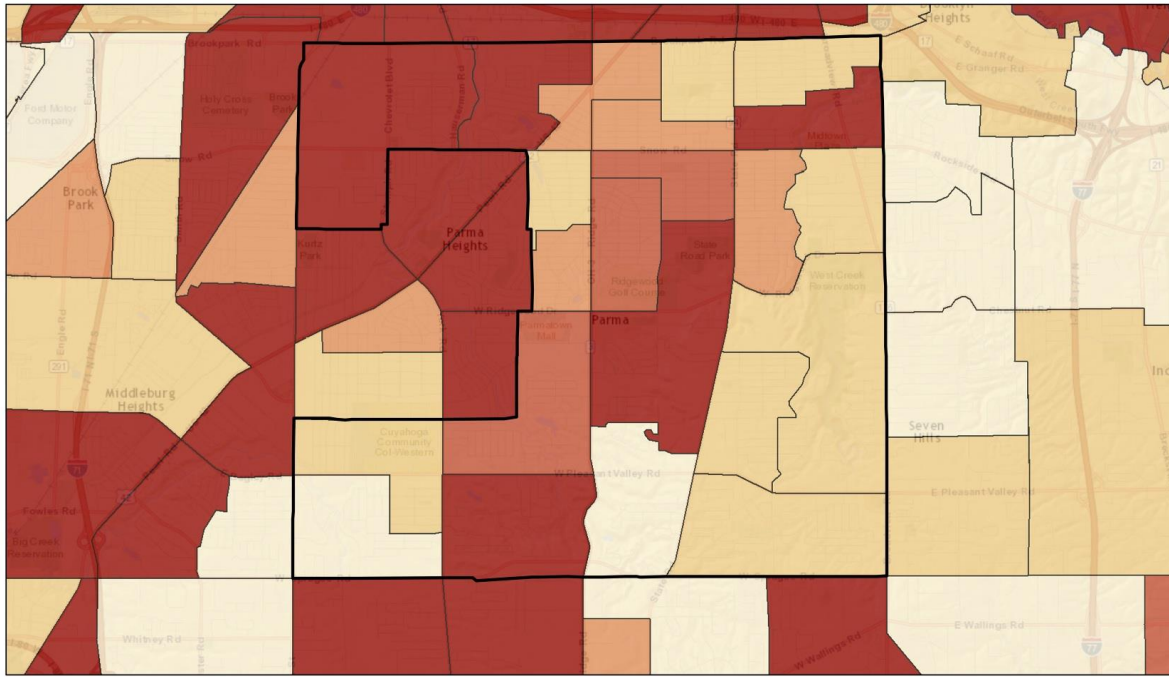


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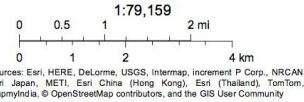


Percent Owner Occupied Housing Units

Percent Renter-Occupied Housing Units - Parma, Ohio

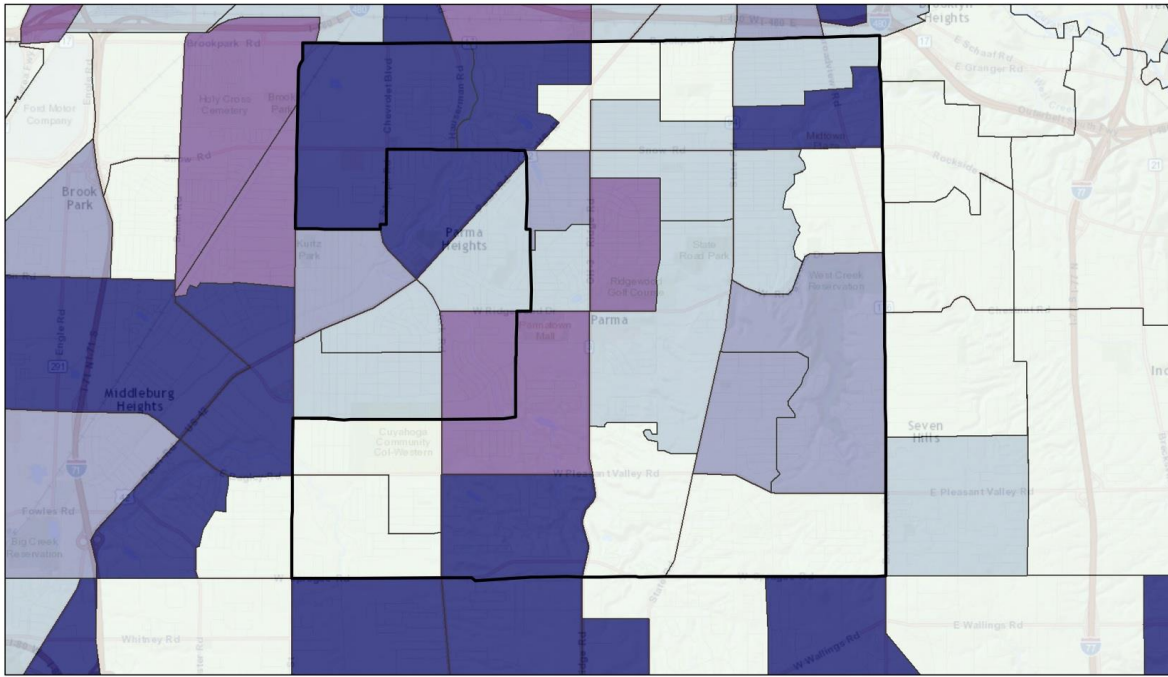


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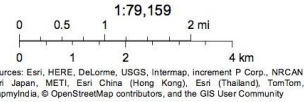
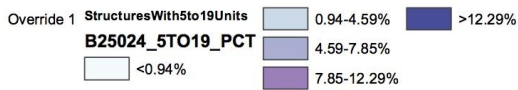


Percent Renter Occupied Housing Units

Percent Structures with 5-19 Housing Units - Parma, Ohio

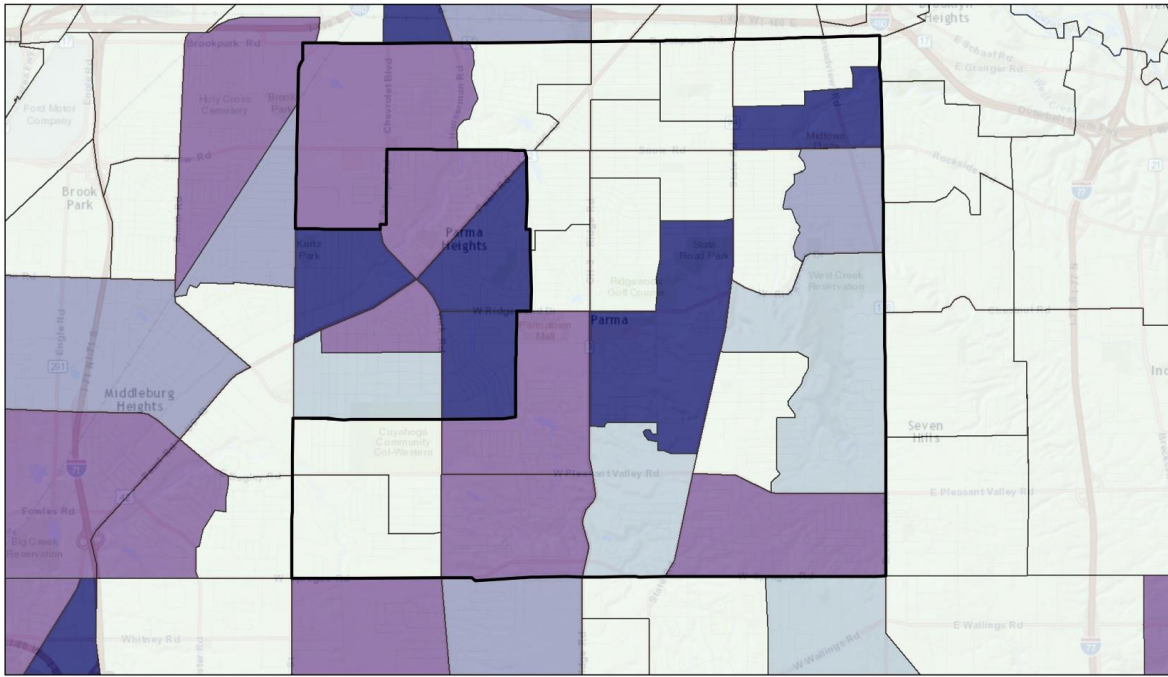


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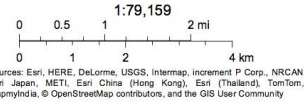


Percent Structures with 5 to 19 Units

Percent Structures with 20 or More Housing Units - Parma, Ohio

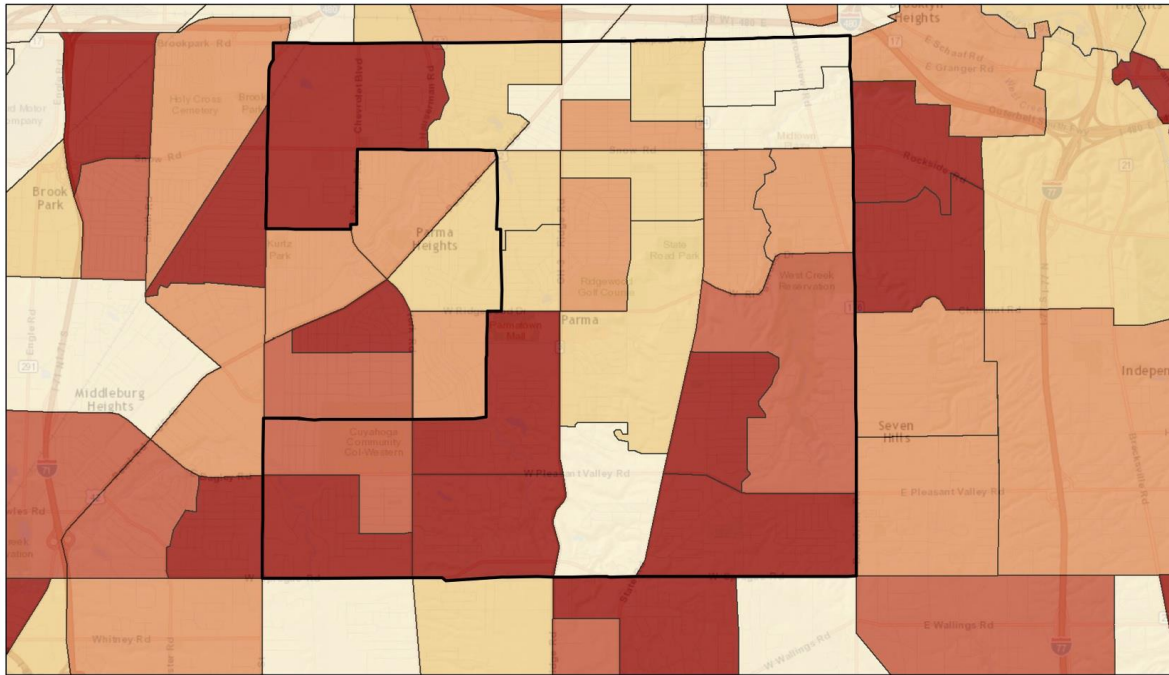


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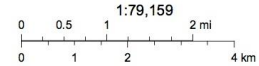


Percent Structures with 20 or More Units

Percent Owner Units with 3 or More Bedrooms - Parma, Ohio



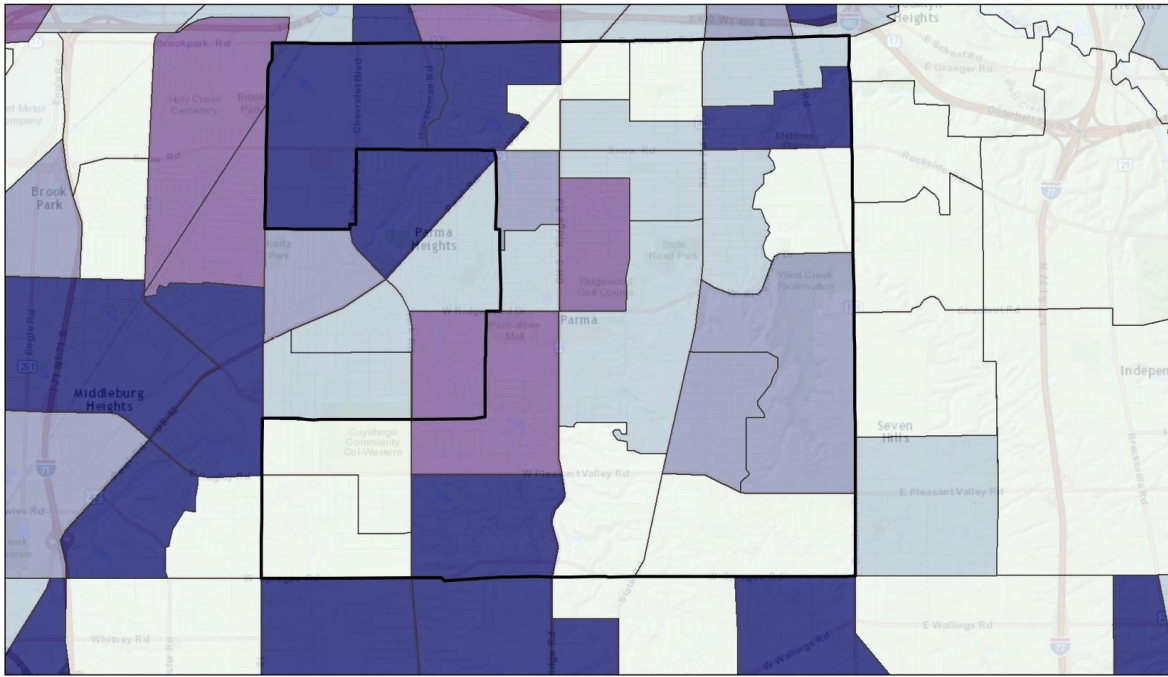
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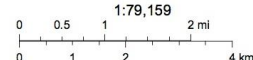
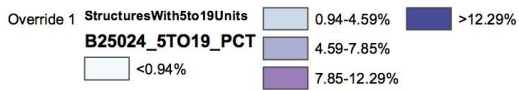
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Percent Owner Units with 3 or More Bedrooms

Percent Renter Units with 3 or More Bedrooms - Parma, Ohio



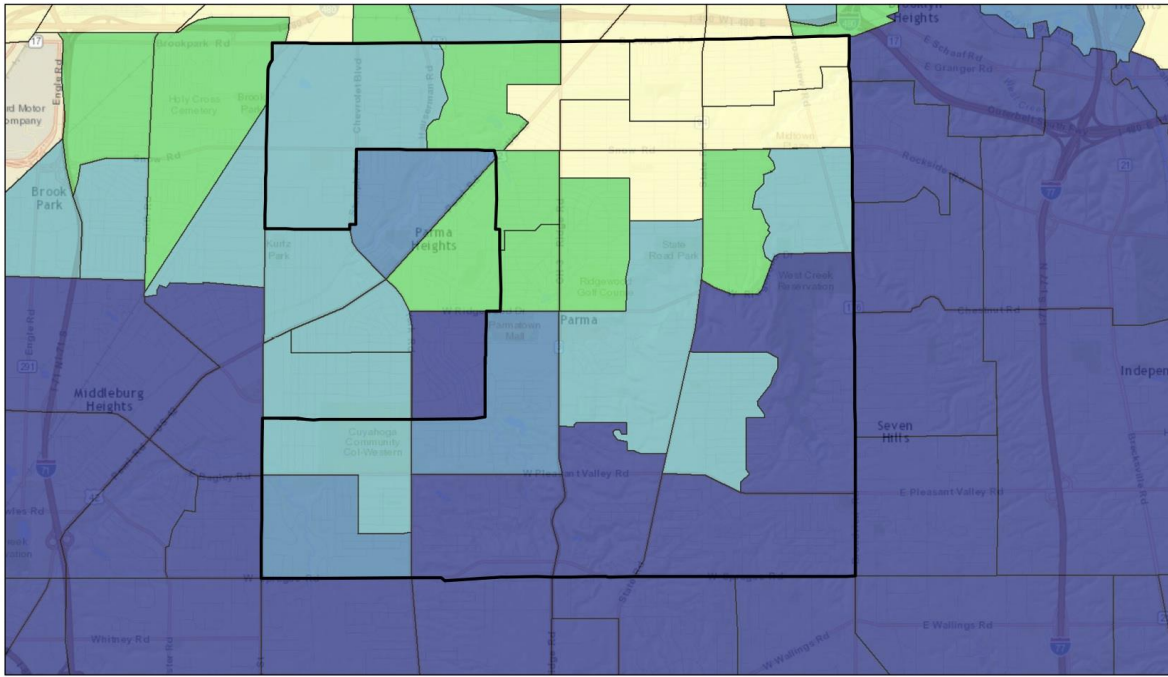
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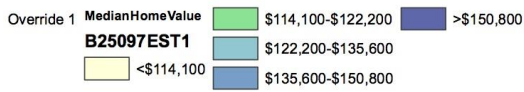
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Percent Renter Units with 3 or More Bedrooms

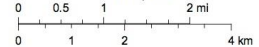
Median Home Value - Parma, Ohio



November 4, 2014



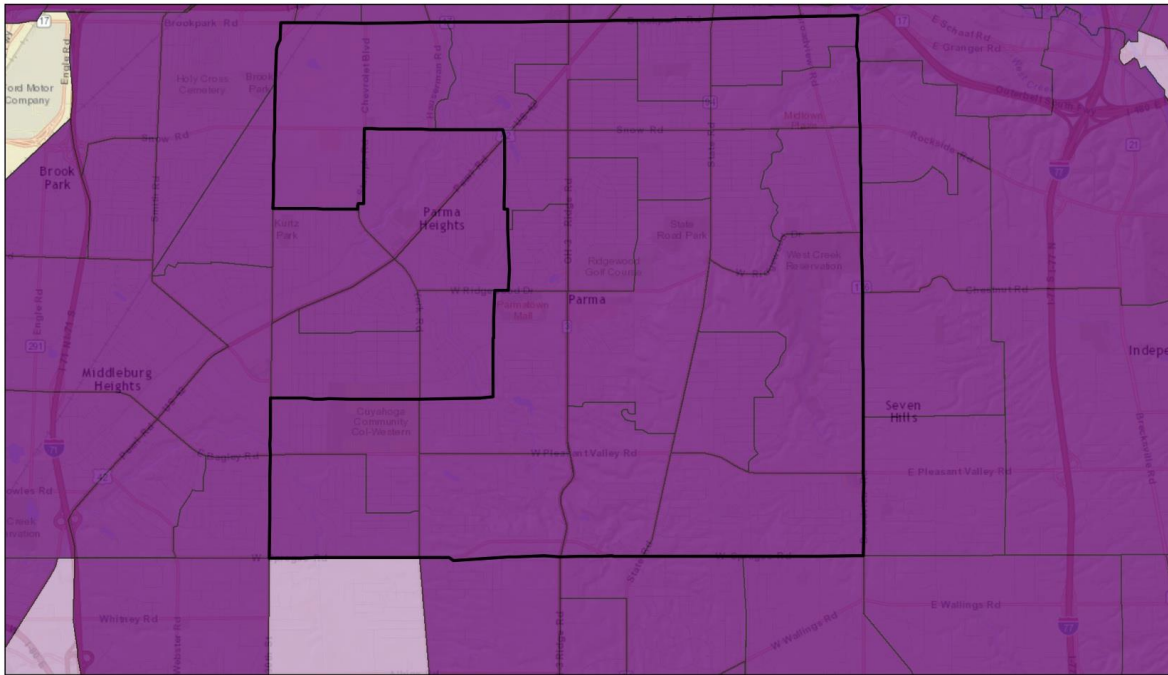
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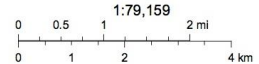
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Median Home Value

Change in Median Home Value, 2000 to 2007-2011 - Parma, Ohio



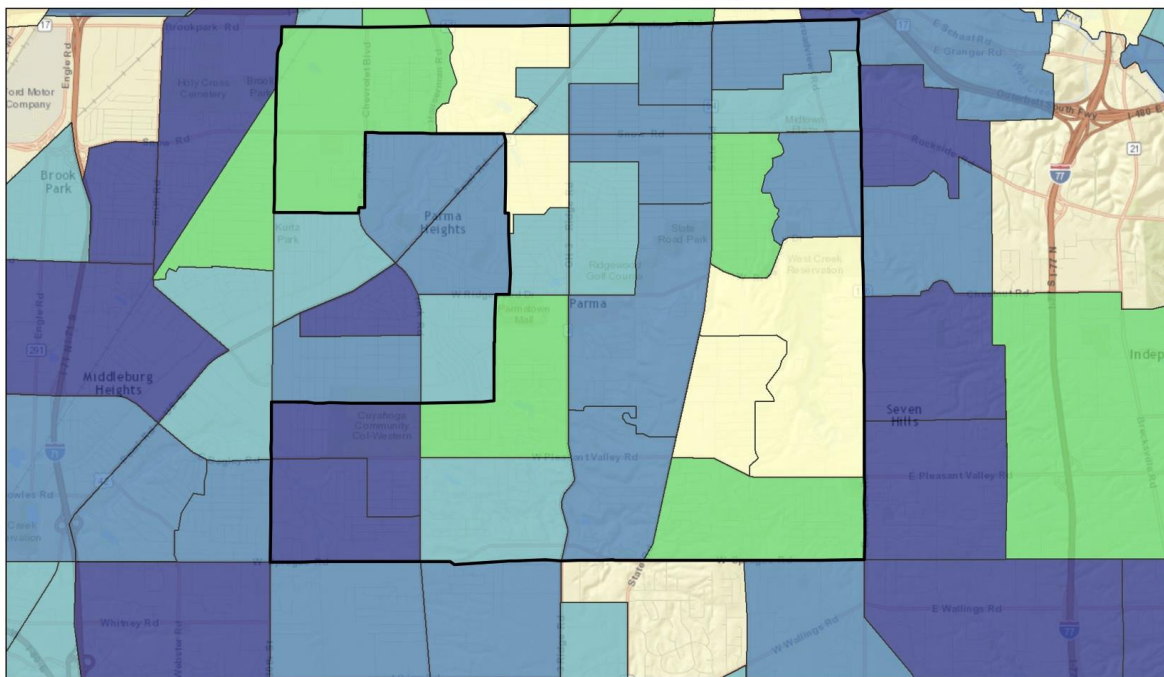
November 4, 2014



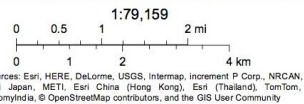
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Change in Median Home Value

Median Contract Rent - Parma, Ohio

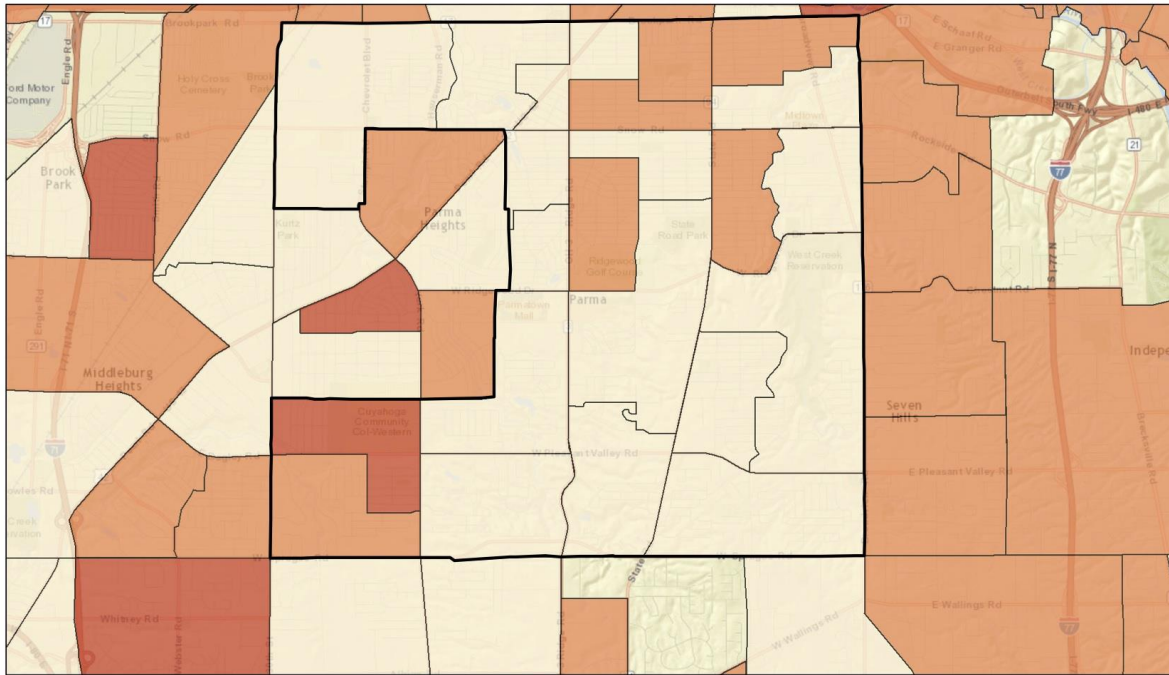


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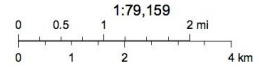


Median Contract Rent

Change in Median Rent, 2000 to 2007-2011 - Parma, Ohio



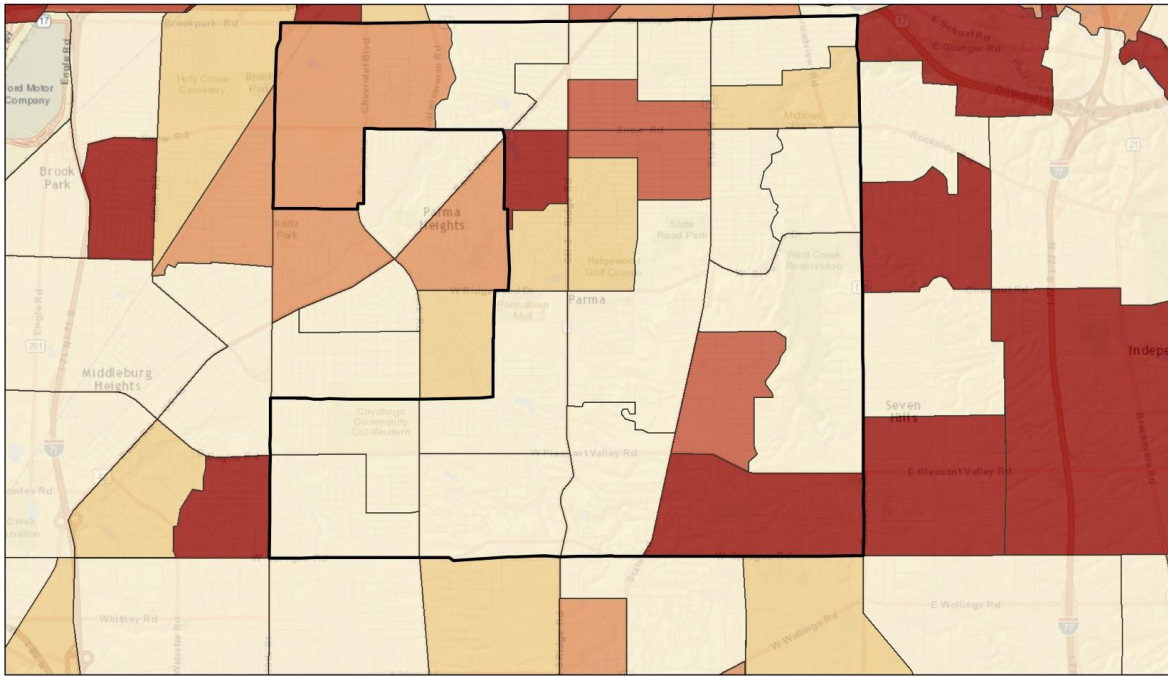
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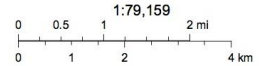
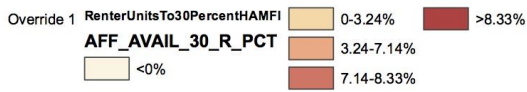
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Change in Median Rent

Percent Renter Units Affordable to 30% HAMFI - Parma, Ohio



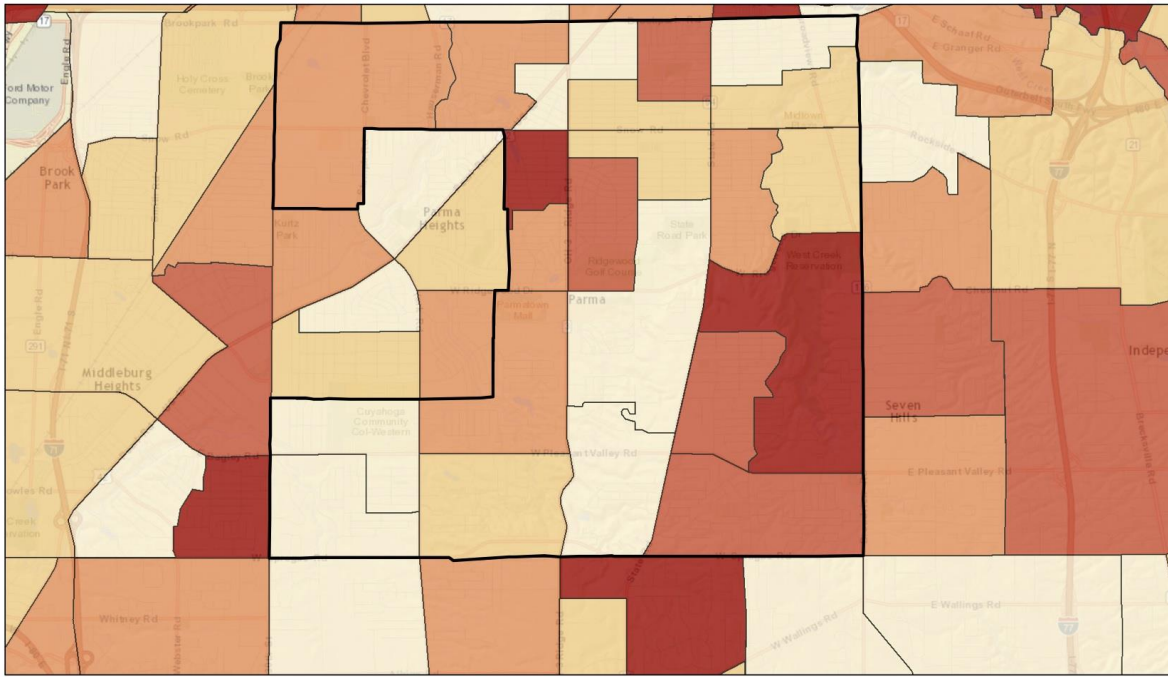
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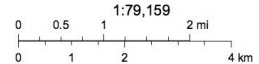
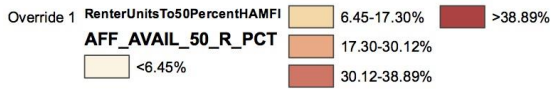
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Percent of Renter Units Affordable to 30% HAMFI

Percent Renter Units Affordable to 50% HAMFI - Parma, Ohio



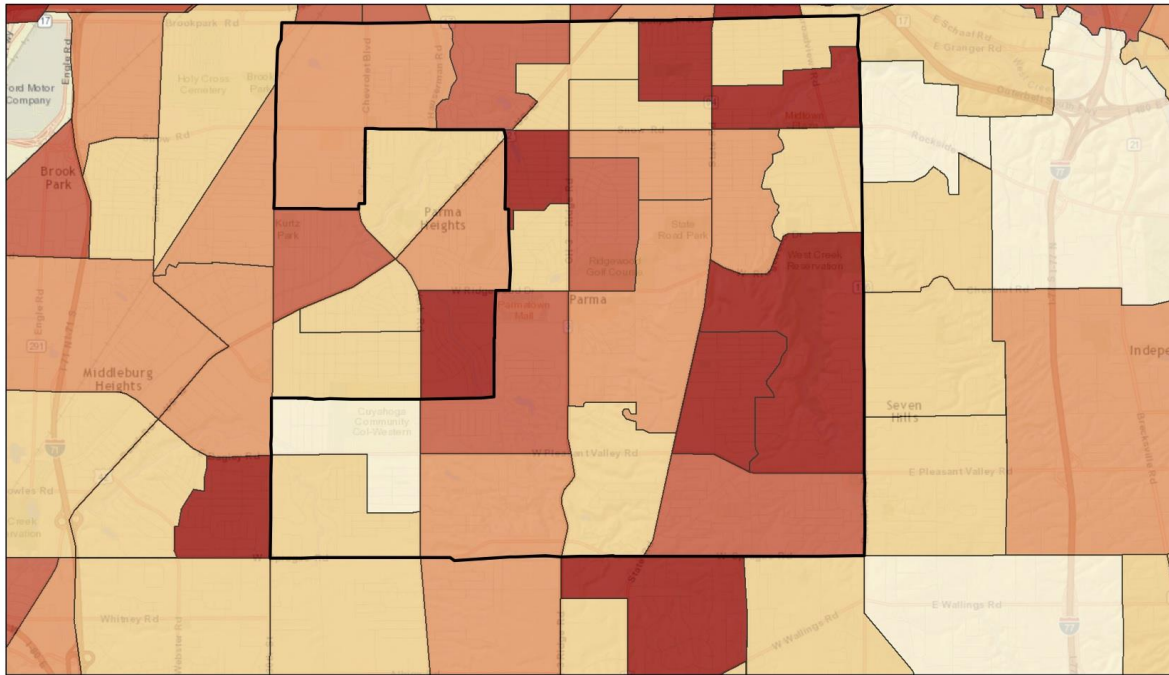
November 4, 2014



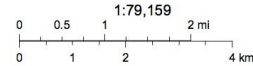
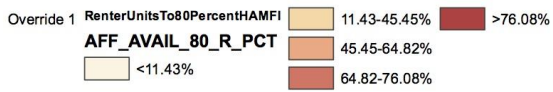
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Percent of Renter Units Affordable to 50% HAMFI

Percent Renter Units Affordable to 80% HAMFI - Parma, Ohio



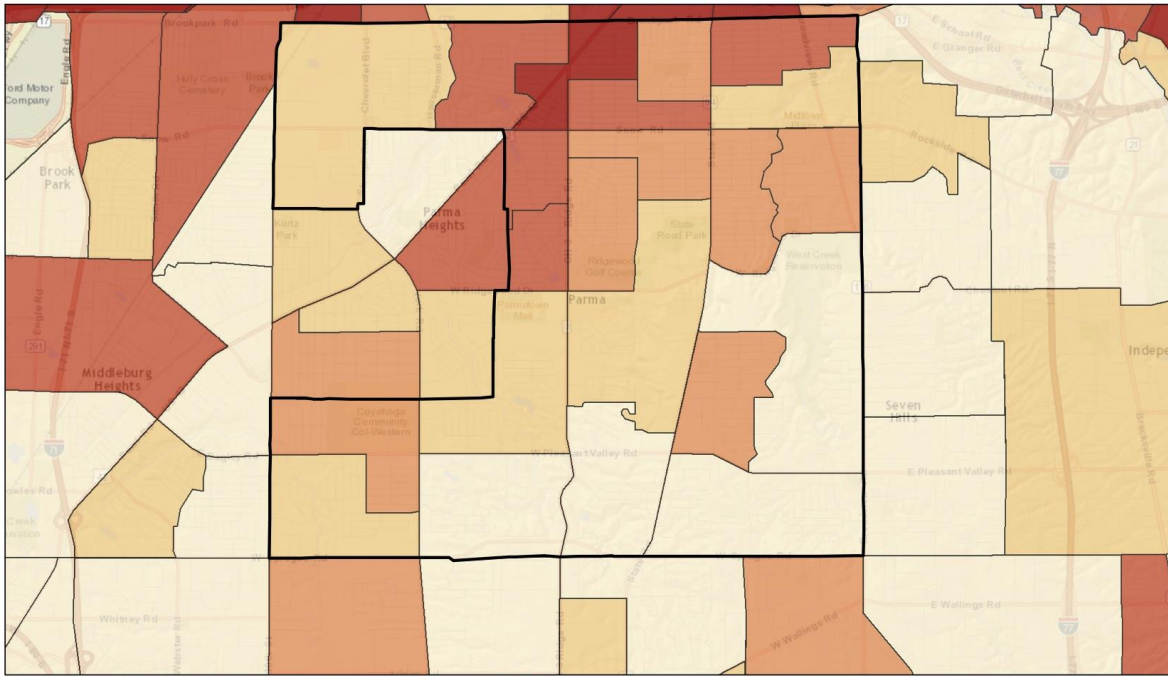
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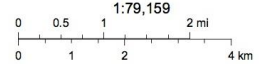
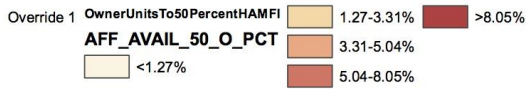
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Percent of Renter Units Affordable to 80% HAMFI

Percent Owner Units Affordable to 50% HAMFI - Parma, Ohio



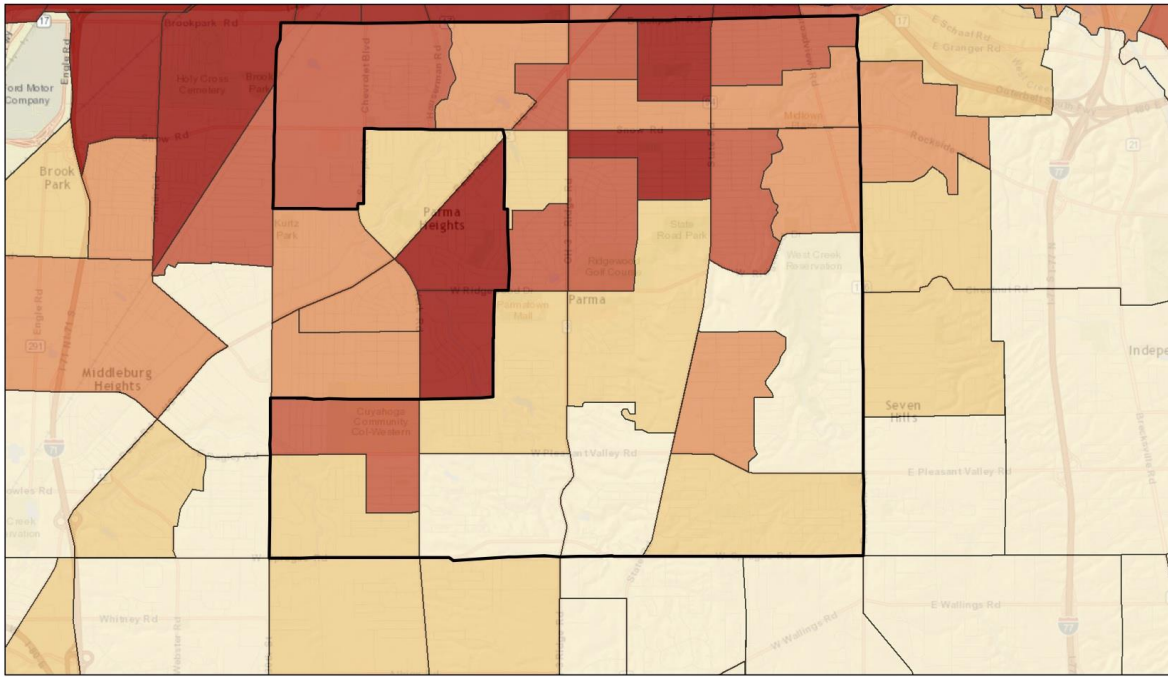
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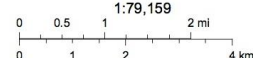
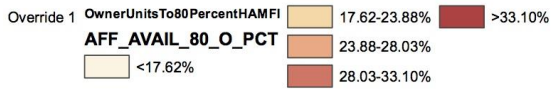
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Percent of Owner Units Affordable to 50% HAMFI

Percent Owner Units Affordable to 80% HAMFI - Parma, Ohio



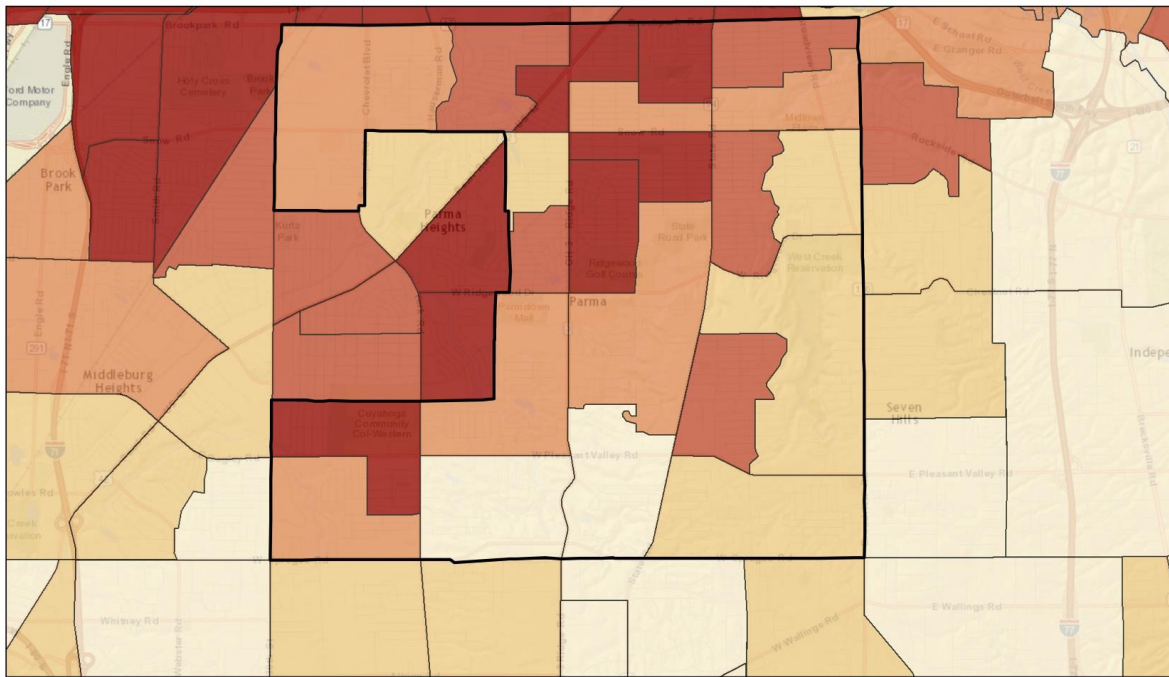
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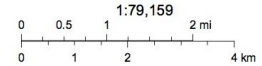
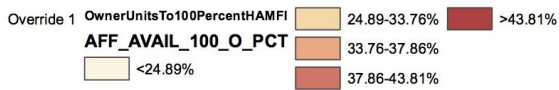
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Percent of Owner Units Affordable to 80% HAMFI

Percent Owner Units Affordable to 100% HAMFI - Parma, Ohio



November 4, 2014



Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, increment P Corp., NRCAN, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri (Thailand), TomTom, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Percent of Owner Units Affordable to 100% HAMFI

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	27,104	76%
1-unit, attached structure	1,195	3%
2-4 units	1,600	4%
5-19 units	3,058	9%
20 or more units	2,815	8%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	80	0%
Total	35,852	100%

Table MA-1 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	18	0%	151	2%
1 bedroom	111	0%	2,272	28%
2 bedrooms	2,760	11%	3,726	45%
3 or more bedrooms	22,156	88%	2,053	25%
Total	25,045	99%	8,202	100%

Table MA-2 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Median Home Value	113,500	127,200	12%
Median Contract Rent	534	631	18%

Table MA-3 - Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2007-2011 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	1,783	21.7%
\$500-999	6,118	74.6%
\$1,000-1,499	301	3.7%
\$1,500-1,999	0	0.0%
\$2,000 or more	0	0.0%
Total	8,202	100.0%

Table MA-4 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

MA-05 Tables MA-1 through MA-4

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	235	No Data
50% HAMFI	1,865	1,060
80% HAMFI	5,630	6,750
100% HAMFI	No Data	10,085
Total	7,730	17,895

Table MA-5 - Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Monthly Rent

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

Table MA-6 - Monthly Rent

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	5,570	22%	3,617	44%
With two selected Conditions	76	0%	85	1%
With three selected Conditions	9	0%	31	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	19,390	77%	4,469	54%
Total	25,045	99%	8,202	99%

Table MA-7 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	498	2%	309	4%
1980-1999	1,884	8%	856	10%
1950-1979	17,274	69%	5,994	73%
Before 1950	5,389	22%	1,043	13%
Total	25,045	101%	8,202	100%

Table MA-8 - Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

MA-05 Tables MA-5 through MA-8

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	22,663	90%	7,037	86%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	265	1%	170	2%

Table MA-9 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS (Total Units) 2007-2011 CHAS (Units with Children present)

Vacant Units

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

Table MA-10 - Vacant Units

MA-05 Tables MA-9 through MA-10

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

Introduction

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

Major Employment Sectors

The City of Parma has about 34,500 workers who live in the community and about 21,700 jobs in the city. The largest employment sectors based on share of jobs are Education and Health Care Services (29%), Retail Trade (20%), and Arts, Entertainment, and Accommodations (13%), and Manufacturing (12%). These four sectors represent about 16,000 jobs (74%).

Reviewing the types of jobs that Parma residents hold, there is significant employment in diverse sectors: Education and Health Care sector (7,100 jobs), Retail Trade (5,100 jobs), Manufacturing (4,600 jobs), Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations (3,900 jobs), and Professional, Scientific, Management (3,550 jobs).

Workforce and Infrastructure Needs of the Business Community

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

Parma is flanked by highways, and there is also railroad access for industry. A network of arterial roads functions as important commuting routes and provides access to the various commercial and industrial districts within the community. Roadway investment is an ongoing need for the industrial and business districts. In a fully built-out city such as Parma, there is also a need for buildings or sites ready to meet the expansion and relocation plans of businesses.

Planned Investments

Several economic projects will have a major impact, both positive and negative, over the planning period. The former Parmatown Mall is undergoing a \$75 million renovation and redevelopment, which should create well over 1,000 new jobs when it is completed in 2016, but the project will also place heavy demands on the existing infrastructure. In addition, a new 125-apartment, \$20 million senior assisted and independent living campus is also planned on part of the former Parmatown site. Other major investments include terminal and maintenance facilities for two trucking firms. All of these new developments will also place demands on the aging, existing infrastructure.

Overall, job training and employment opportunities in Parma will involve those with training and backgrounds in trucking with commercial driver’s licenses (CDL), computer numerical control (CNC) machining, health care (nursing, elder care), sales, customer service, engineering, and special education.

Workforce Skills and Education

The 2007-2011 ACS data emphasized the correlation of education and employment, along with the generational change occurring in Parma. About 70% of Parma residents age 65 years and over have educational attainment of a high school degree or less, compared to 35% of residents age 25-44. In addition, for the most recent twelve month period, Parma residents with a Bachelor’s degree earned 40% more than a person with only a high school degree.

Workforce Training Initiatives

There are a variety of workforce training initiatives and opportunities available for Parma residents and workers that focus on various employment sectors, including programs at Cuyahoga Community College and OhioMeansJobs. Also, the Northeast Ohio Council on Higher Education works with the business community to align higher education curricula with employer needs. Finally, Team NEO is a regional organization that focuses on Northeast Ohio business attraction and expansion.

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	69	4	0	0	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	3,896	2,786	11	13	2
Construction	1,341	388	4	2	-2
Education and Health Care Services	7,132	6,323	21	29	8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	2,649	1,109	8	5	-3
Information	822	164	2	1	-1
Manufacturing	4,600	2,514	13	12	-1
Other Services	1,364	1,224	4	6	2
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	3,564	1,772	10	8	-2
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	5,119	4,353	15	20	5
Transportation and Warehousing	1,495	333	4	2	-2
Wholesale Trade	2,446	693	7	3	-4
Total	34,497	21,663	--	--	--

Table 5 - Business Activity

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS (Workers), 2011 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	44,457
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	40,915
Unemployment Rate	7.97
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	24.13
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	5.69

Table 6 - Labor Force

Data 2007-2011 ACS
Source:

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	7,606
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	1,929
Service	4,480
Sales and office	11,411
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	3,374
Production, transportation and material moving	2,702

Table 7 – Occupations by Sector

Data 2007-2011 ACS
Source:

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	26,261	67%
30-59 Minutes	11,891	30%
60 or More Minutes	1,122	3%
Total	39,274	100%

Table 8 - Travel Time

Data 2007-2011 ACS
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	1,800	269	1,093
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	11,302	927	2,890
Some college or Associate's degree	12,294	883	2,185
Bachelor's degree or higher	8,444	389	874

Table 9 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data 2007-2011 ACS

Source:

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18-24 yrs	25-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	56	118	80	423	1,358
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1,224	661	483	1,397	2,195
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	2,186	2,379	3,618	9,122	6,721
Some college, no degree	2,441	3,122	2,832	4,997	2,334
Associate's degree	402	1,093	1,211	2,115	401
Bachelor's degree	631	2,230	1,813	3,052	963
Graduate or professional degree	52	743	661	1,208	669

Table 10 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data 2007-2011 ACS

Source:

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	21,552
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	30,294
Some college or Associate's degree	35,149
Bachelor's degree	42,476
Graduate or professional degree	50,737

Table 11 - Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data 2007-2011 ACS

Source:

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

The City of Parma has about 34,500 workers who live in the community and about 21,700 jobs in the city. The largest employment sectors based on share of jobs are Education and Health Care Services (29%), Retail Trade (20%), and Arts, Entertainment, and Accommodations (13%), and Manufacturing (12%). These four sectors represent about 16,000 jobs (74%).

When reviewed by the types of jobs that Parma residents hold, there is somewhat more diversity. The Education and Health Care sector employs about 7,100 residents (21% of workers). The next five sectors each represent between 10% and 15% of jobs held by residents, or more than 3,500 positions each: Retail Trade (5,100 jobs, 15%), Manufacturing (4,600 jobs, 13%), Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations (3,900 jobs, 11%), and Professional, Scientific, Management (3,550 jobs, 10%).

This diversity is achievable due to the roster of employers within Parma, including educational institutions, health care facilities, manufacturers, and retailers, along with Parma’s central location in the county and good transportation access, which eases commuting to other communities.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

Workforce Needs

Cuyahoga County’s Economic Development Plan has quoted Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland research outlining the importance of education and innovation in the income growth of a region. Innovation creates jobs and improves productivity, but it requires an educated and appropriately trained workforce. Improving the overall educational attainment of the Cuyahoga County workforce, as well as ongoing training for new and veteran workers is also a priority. In Parma, these needs apply to a number of the important employment sectors discussed in the preceding question, where technical knowledge, continually updated training, and a higher level of management and administrative skills are important.

Infrastructure Needs

The City of Parma is flanked by highways on three sides: Interstate 71 on the west, Interstate 480 on the north, and Interstate 77 on the east. The highways provide a number of interchanges, which serve both businesses and residents of Parma. The industrial district in the northwest section of the city also has railroad access. These two modes of transportation are important to the ongoing health of the business community. There is also a network of arterial roads in the community, which function as important commuting routes and provide access to the various commercial and industrial districts within the community, which are employment and shopping hubs.

Roadway investment is an ongoing need for the industrial and business districts. Well maintained roads result in less cumulative wear to vehicles of employees, customers, and delivery firms. In commercial districts, roadway work must be supplemented with improvements to sidewalks and parking areas, as well as items such as street furniture and plantings, in order to create an inviting shopping/employment area.

The City of Parma has an ongoing capital plan for infrastructure investments. Funding sources include municipal funds, along with the Ohio Public Works Commission annual grant program.

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

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

Several economic projects will have a major impact, both positive and negative, over the planning period. First, the former Parmatown Mall, home to over 1,000,000 square feet of retail space, is undergoing a major \$75 million renovation and redevelopment. Space will be reduced to 800,000 square feet, but the investment will spur new restaurant and retail opportunities and should create well over 1,000 new jobs. This redevelopment into the Shoppes at Parma was done through a partnership among the City, Parma City School District, and the owner, Phillips-Edison, via Tax Increment Financing. The newly created jobs here will be mostly entry-level customer service and sales positions. However, when redevelopment at the Shoppes is concluded in 2016, we expect the demand on infrastructure to and from the complex will be heavy. A new 125-apartment, \$20 million senior assisted and independent living campus is also planned on part of the former Parmatown site.

At the former GM Powertrain site, Pitt-Ohio is relocating its main trucking hub along with \$8 million in payroll and 140 jobs on 25 acres. Nearby, Rush Trucking is building a new \$5 million maintenance and sales facility. The increased trucking traffic will create another demand on area infrastructure to both local roads and Interstate 480. Job creation is expected, with high demand for trained diesel mechanics and CDL drivers (both long and short haul). An existing trucking firm reports difficulty in locating quality drivers.

With the re-birth of General Motors, GM and area companies who deal with tool-making and machining still report difficulty finding workers with a background or training in CNC (Computer Numerical Control) machining. Both the local school district and Cuyahoga Community College have worked closely with the city to provide that training, but more high school age youth need to be given or see the opportunities in a CNC career.

On the negative, the local headquarters of GrafTech International will be closing its 375,000 square foot executive, research, and development campus. The city will be actively engaged in locating a buyer and a comparable job creator.

Overall, job training and employment opportunities in Parma will involve those with training and backgrounds in CDL (trucking), CNC machining, health care (nursing, elder care), sales, customer service, engineering, and special education.

Infrastructure needs will revolve around the replacement of aging local and State routes, opening up better access to Interstate 480 from Brookpark Road, rebuilding aged water and sewer systems, along with storm water control.

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

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

Tables 5 and 6, which show data from the 2007-11 American Community Survey, emphasize the correlation of education and employment, along with the generational change that is occurring in Parma. Looking at the ratio of employed to unemployed persons in the labor force, roughly one out of seven persons with less than a high school degree were unemployed. The number of unemployed persons dropped to one-in-fourteen for persons with some college or Associate's degree, and one-in-twenty-two for persons with a bachelor's degree or higher.

The attainment of additional education beyond high school is beneficial, and in many situations essential, for the diverse fields represented among Parma residents. Generationally, 70% of Parma residents age 65 years and over have educational attainment of a high school degree or less, compared to 35% of residents age 25-44. Conversely, 37% of Parma residents age 25-44 have an Associate's, Bachelor's, or graduate/professional degree, compared to 14% of residents age 65 and over. In addition, ACS data also showed that for the most recent twelve month period, Parma residents with a Bachelor's degree earned 40% more than a person with only a high school degree (\$42,476 vs. \$30,294).

Describe any current workforce training initiatives, including those supported by Workforce Investment Boards, community colleges and other organizations. Describe how these efforts will support the jurisdiction's Consolidated Plan.

There are a variety of workforce training initiatives and opportunities available for Parma residents and workers that focus on various employment sectors. For example, the Western Campus of Cuyahoga Community College is located in Parma. Programs at nearby Cleveland State University and Baldwin Wallace University offer professional continuing education courses and degree programs designed to be pursued on a part-time basis. Training sources include:

Cuyahoga Community College

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

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

OhioMeansJobs | Cleveland-Cuyahoga County (OMJ|CC)

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

Northeast Ohio Council on Higher Education (NOCHE)

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

Team NEO

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

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

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

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

No

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

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

Economic Development Plan - Cuyahoga County

This plan, updated annually by Cuyahoga County government, focuses on the areas of innovation, investment, collaboration, and education as themes for County economic development decisions. Although primarily intended to be implemented with funds other than dollars provided by HUD, the Plan emphasizes that investments should create high-quality, well-connected places, ensure access to and preparation for jobs and careers, and accelerate business growth. The Consolidated Plan Strategic Plan goals, using HUD funds, reinforce these investment objectives of the Cuyahoga County Economic Development Plan. <http://development.cuyahogacounty.us/en-US/EDCPlan-ExeSummary-053111.aspx>

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

This 2013 report outlines issues and strategies to address housing issues, particularly in the Cuyahoga County suburbs that geographically form the first ring of development beyond Cleveland. Building on the Cuyahoga County Economic Development Plan goal of creating high-quality, well-connected places that provide our residents with great communities to live, work, and play, the report emphasizes strategies focusing on the four policy areas of preserving older housing stock, reducing vacancy and blight, tax base strengthening, and promoting stability. The Consolidated Plan Strategic Plan goals focus significant housing funds on investment in existing housing through rehabilitation and homebuyer programs plus code enforcement, which reinforce the strategies of the Rebuilding as One report. http://www.organizeohio.org/uploads/2/8/7/7/2877533/fsc_county_housing_policy_agenda.pdf

Vibrant NEO 2040 - Northeast Ohio Sustainable Communities Consortium Initiative

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

Western Reserve Plan - Cuyahoga County

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

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

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

Substandard Housing (Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities)

Overcrowded (Housing more than 1.01 persons per room excluding bathrooms, porches, foyers, halls or half rooms)

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

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

A "concentration" of multiple housing problems can be defined as households who experience multiple housing problems at a greater rate (10 percentage points or greater) than the households for the City of Parma as a whole. The CPD Maps Reports for Parma, prepared by HUD, showed that of the 33,570 households in Parma, 30.13% (10,115 households) had one or more of the "housing problems" listed above. Cost burden was the major problem cited by most of the households having one or more "housing problems."

Only very small percentages of households lived in housing that was substandard or in over-crowded conditions. Investment in the housing stock however, is still needed. The main period of housing construction in Parma was 1950-1979, and about 70% of the housing units were built during this time period. These units are now 35-64 years old, and may require systems replacement and a significant rehabilitation investment.

Maps-Percent and Concentration of ELI with Any Housing Problems showed that there was a 40.13% or greater (30.13% plus 10 percentage points) concentration of Extreme Low Income (ELI) households with one or more housing problems. This concentration occurred in all census tracts in Parma except CT 1774.06. **Maps-Percent and Concentration of LI With Any Housing Problems** showed that there was a 40.13% or greater concentration of Low Income (LI) households with one or more housing problems. This concentration occurred in all census tracts except CT 1771.03, CT 1771.04, CT 1774.06, CT 1775.03, CT 1775.05, CT 1776.05, and 1776.09. **Maps-Percent and Concentration of MI With Any Housing Problems** showed that there were no concentrations of Moderate Income (MI) households with one or more housing problems. Based on detailed knowledge of the City, the majority of housing problems experienced by residents in various income categories involve elderly households, with the most common problems involving housing condition and/or cost burden.

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

The northern tier of Parma is the area of the community that generally has lower household incomes compared to the city as a whole. A concentration of racial/ethnic persons or low-income households can be defined as person/household racial or income types that occur in an area at a greater rate (10 percentage points or greater) than the person/household types for the City of Parma as a whole.

The CPD Maps Reports for Parma, prepared by HUD, showed that of the 81,894 persons in Parma, 2.11% (1,725 persons) were Black or African American. Using the above-cited definition of “concentration,” there was a 12.11% or greater (2.11% plus 10 percentage points) “concentration” of Black or African Americans living in CT 1771.01 in the northwestern portion of Parma (***Maps-Percent and Concentration of Black or African Americans***).

While the number of persons who are of Hispanic or Latino Origin has increased in Parma, there was not a 13.11% (3.11% plus 10 percentage points) or greater concentration of persons living in any Census Tracts in Parma.

The CPD Maps Reports for Parma, prepared by HUD, showed that of the 33,250 households in Parma, 19.6% of households with incomes 0-50% of HAMFI (2,650 Extreme Low Income [ELI] Households with incomes that were 0-30% of HAMFI and 3,855 Low Income [LI] Households with incomes that were 31-50% of HAMFI). Using the above-cited definition of “concentration,” there was a 29.6% or greater “concentration” of Low Income Households (households with incomes 0-50% of HAMFI) living in the following Census Tracts (***Maps-Percent and Concentration of Low Income Households***):

Low Income Households:

CT 1771.03, located in the north central part of the city (30%/545 Households)

CT 1773.04, located in the northeast part of the city (32%/515 Households)

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

The northern tier of Parma was the earliest section of the community to change from an agricultural area to an urbanized area. Starting after World War I, housing subdivisions were laid out with small lots and commercial areas developed along main roads. Approximately 11% of the housing units were built before 1939, and 90% of the units were built before 1979. Due to the age of the housing stock, maintenance and repair is an important consideration.

The northern tier of Parma is also the area of the community that generally has lower household incomes compared to the city as a whole, and as listed above contains “concentrations” of racial/ethnic minorities and/or low-income families. The households in these areas generally have median household incomes that are significantly below the City’s median household income of \$49,939 (2007-11 ACS). There are also higher poverty and unemployment rates than the citywide rates of 8% poverty and 8% unemployment.

In terms of housing, most of the areas of “concentration” listed above exhibited higher vacancy rates than the citywide rate, which was about 7%. Most of the areas listed had high percentages of older rental housing stock that exceeded the citywide percentage. All of the areas listed exhibited median rents that were below the City’s median rent of \$631, and most of the home values were below the City’s median value of \$127,200.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

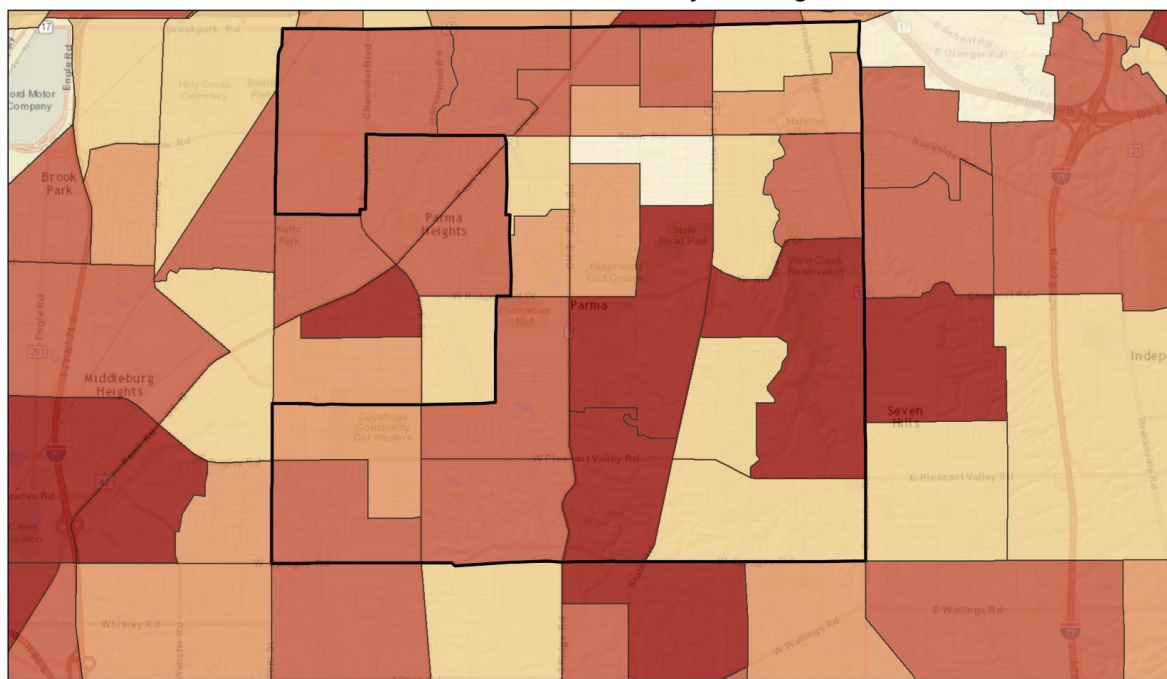
Housing located in these neighborhoods offers a broad range of options in terms of types and prices, while easy access to commercial shopping, employment centers, schools, library, parks (including the Cleveland Metropark's 781 acre Big Creek Reservation) and recreational activities, and services add to the quality of life. Another major asset is excellent access – both in terms of proximity to major highways and arterial roads - as well as to public transportation, making access to employment in Cleveland and other surrounding communities quick and convenient.

Residents experiencing housing problems, including affordability issues, may avail themselves of various resources. There are support services focusing on reducing housing costs, including federal, state and local programs to reduce the cost of utility bills, weatherization of housing units, and local programs to reduce the cost of property taxes (Homestead Exemption).

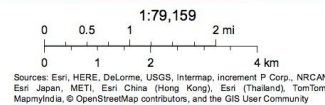
Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

The City of Parma has made a commitment to assist homeowners to remain in their own homes whenever possible through programs such as mortgage and rental payment assistance, assistance with utility payments, and home repair.

Percent of Extreme Low Income Households with Any Housing Problems - Parma, Ohio

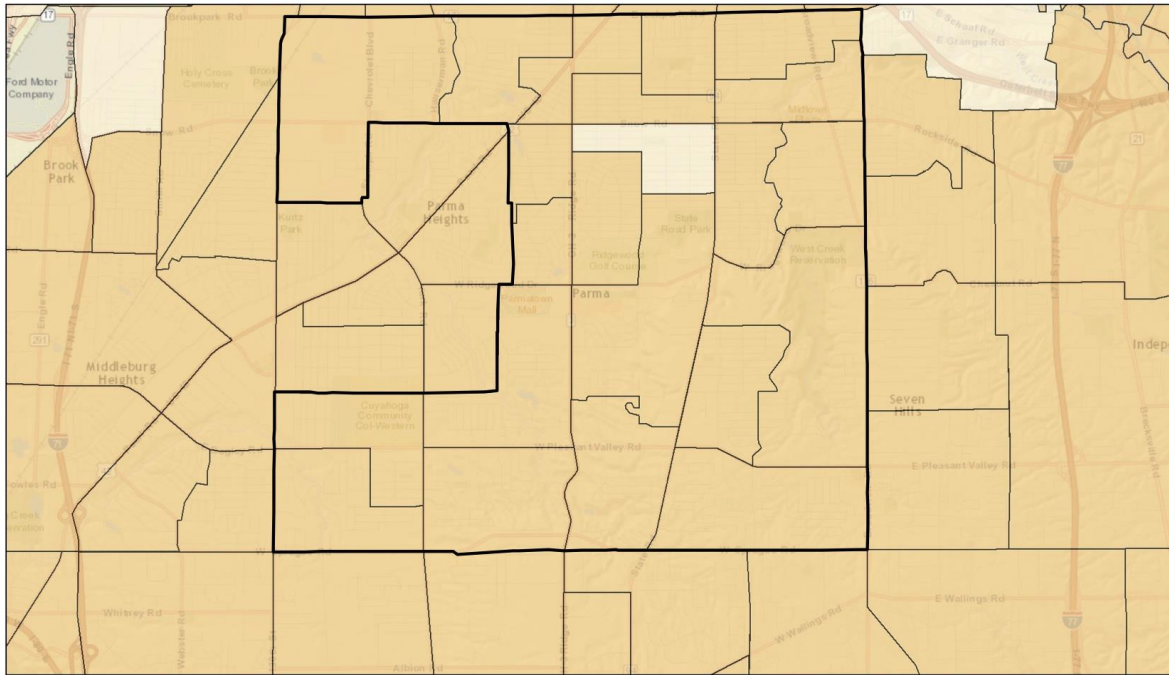


November 5, 2014



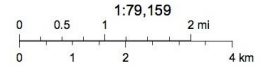
Percent of ELI Households With Any Housing Problems

Concentration of ELI Households With Any Housing Problems - Parma, Ohio



November 5, 2014

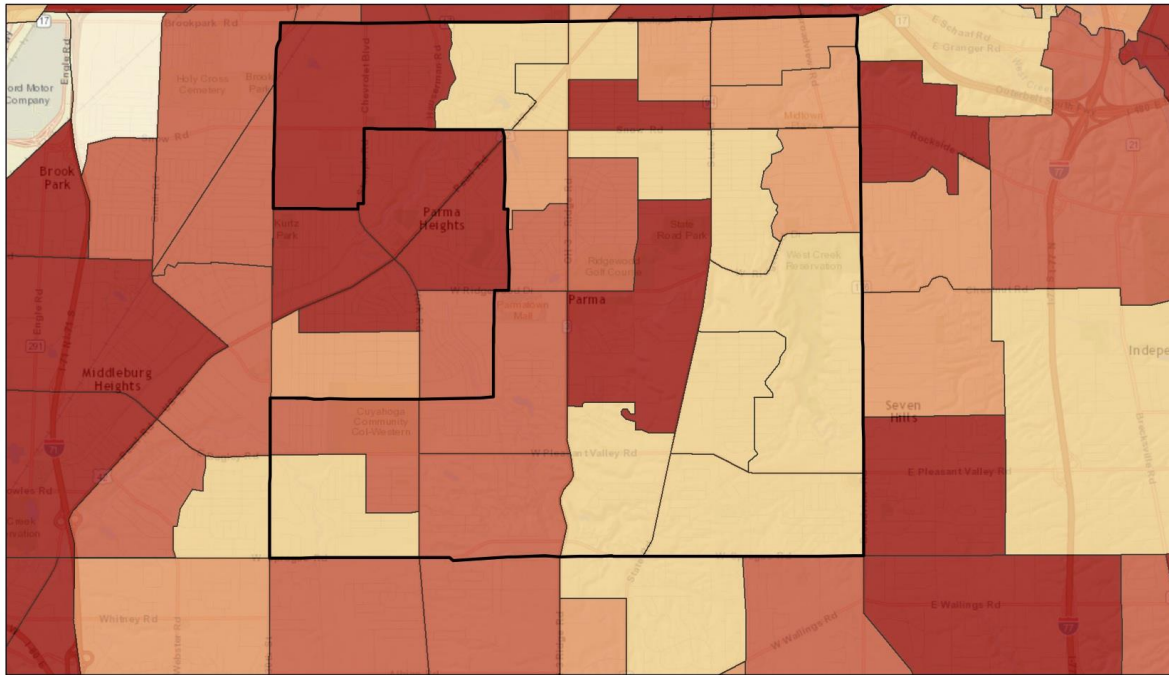
Override 1 ELIHHWithHousingProblems >40.13%
T2_LE30_HP2_PCT
 <40.13%



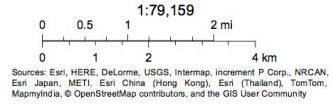
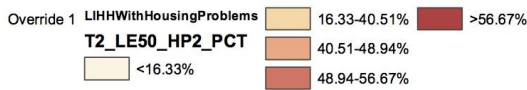
Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, increment P Corp., NRCAN, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri (Thailand), TomTom, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Concentration of ELI Households With Any Housing Problems

Percent of Low Income Households with Any Housing Problems - Parma, Ohio

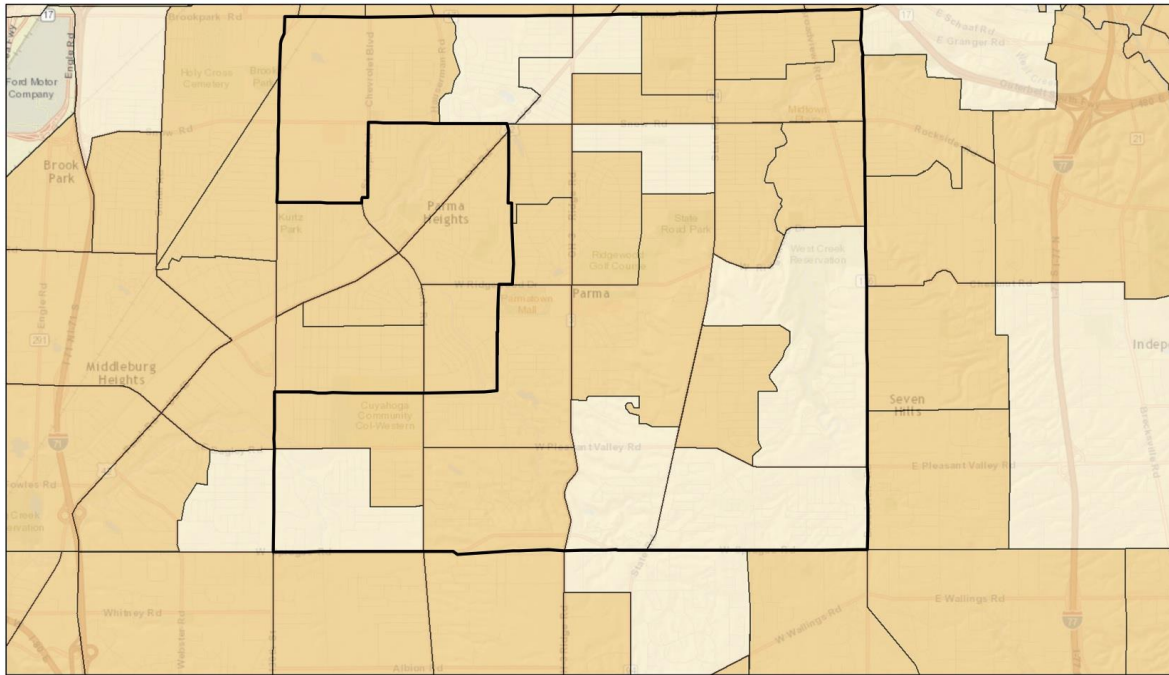


November 5, 2014



Percent of LI Households With Any Housing Problems

Concentration of LI Households With Any Housing Problems - Parma, Ohio



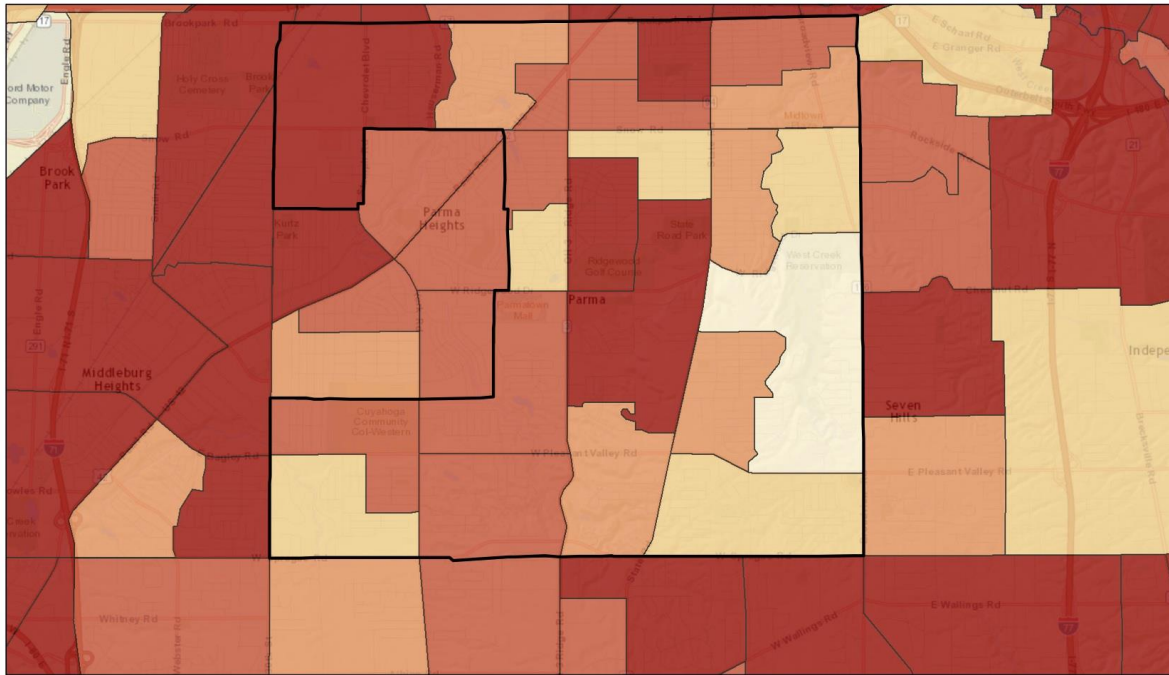
November 5, 2014

Override 1 LIHHWithHousingProblems >40.13%
T2_LE50_HP2_PCT
 <40.13%

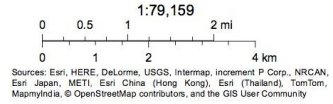
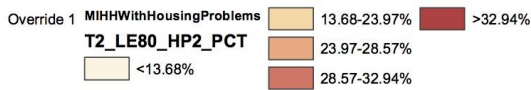
1:79,159
 0 0.5 1 2 mi
 0 1 2 4 km
Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, increment P Corp., NRCAN, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri (Thailand), TomTom, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Concentration of LI Households With Any Housing Problems

Percent of Moderate Income Households with Any Housing Problems - Parma, Ohio

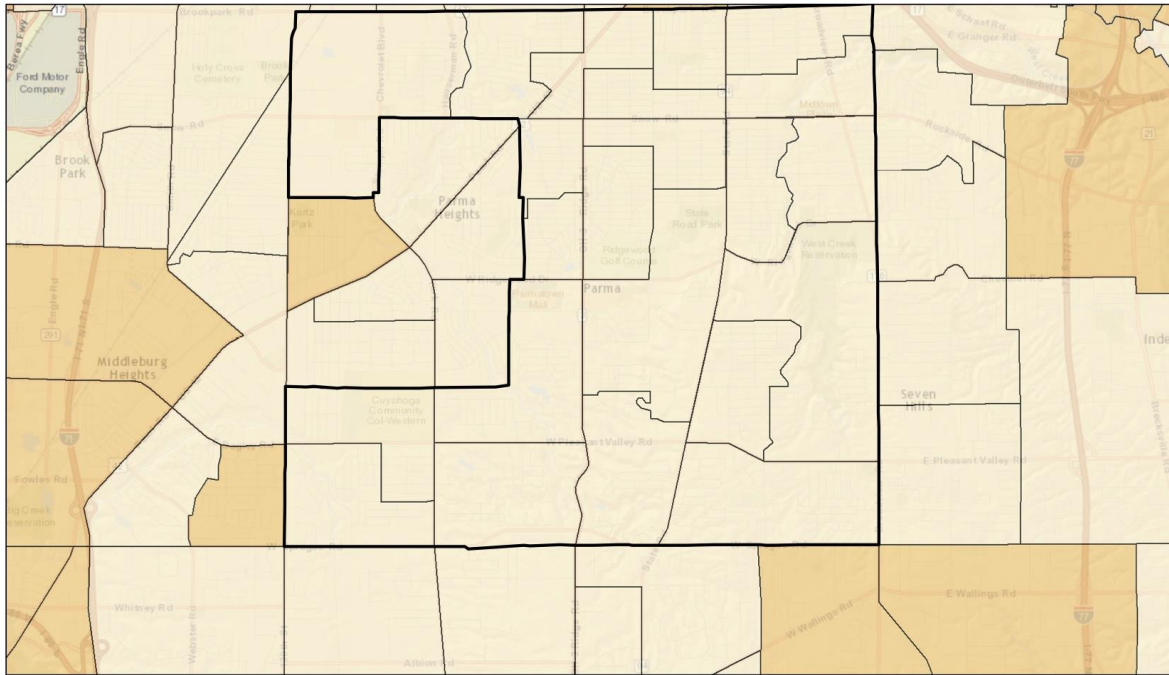


November 5, 2014



Percent of MI Households with Any Housing Problems

Concentration of MI Households With Any Housing Problems - Parma, Ohio



November 5, 2014

Override 1 MIHHWithHousingProblems >40.13%
T2_LE80_HP2_PCT
 <40.13%

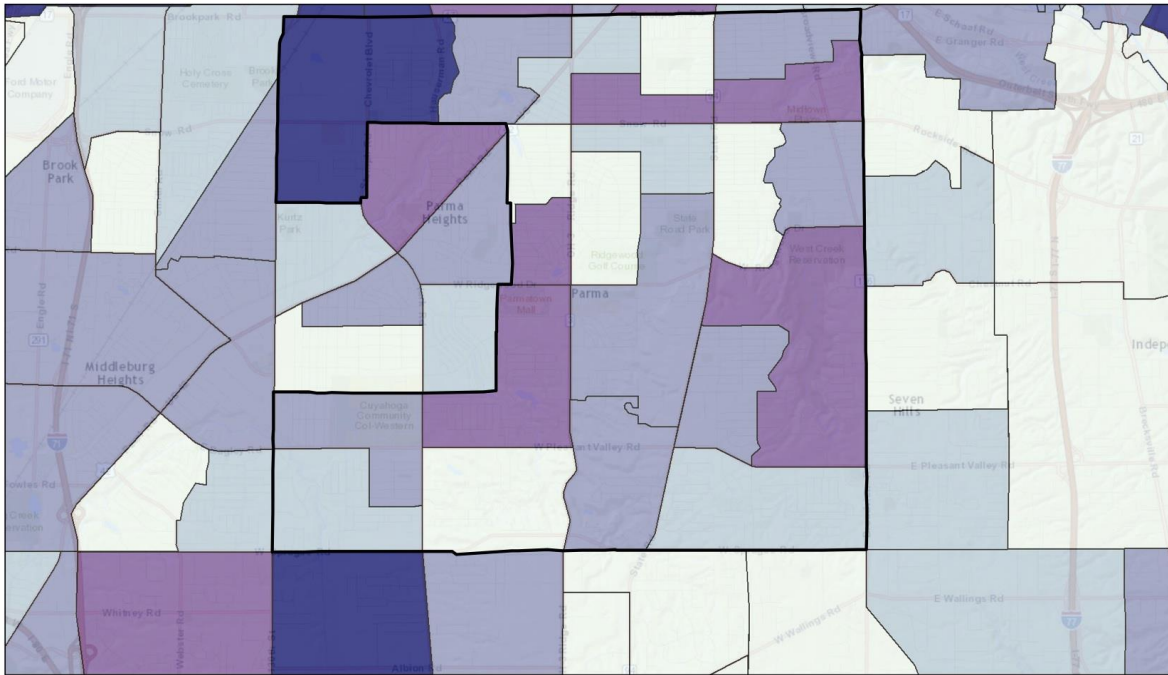
1:79,159

0 0.5 1 2 4
 0 0.5 1 2 4 km

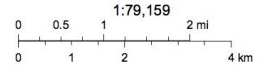
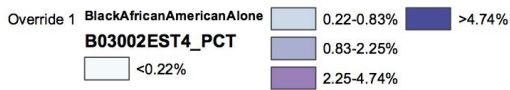
Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, increment P Corp., NRCAN, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri (Thailand), TomTom, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Concentration of MI Households With Any Housing Problems

Percent Black or African Americans - Parma, Ohio



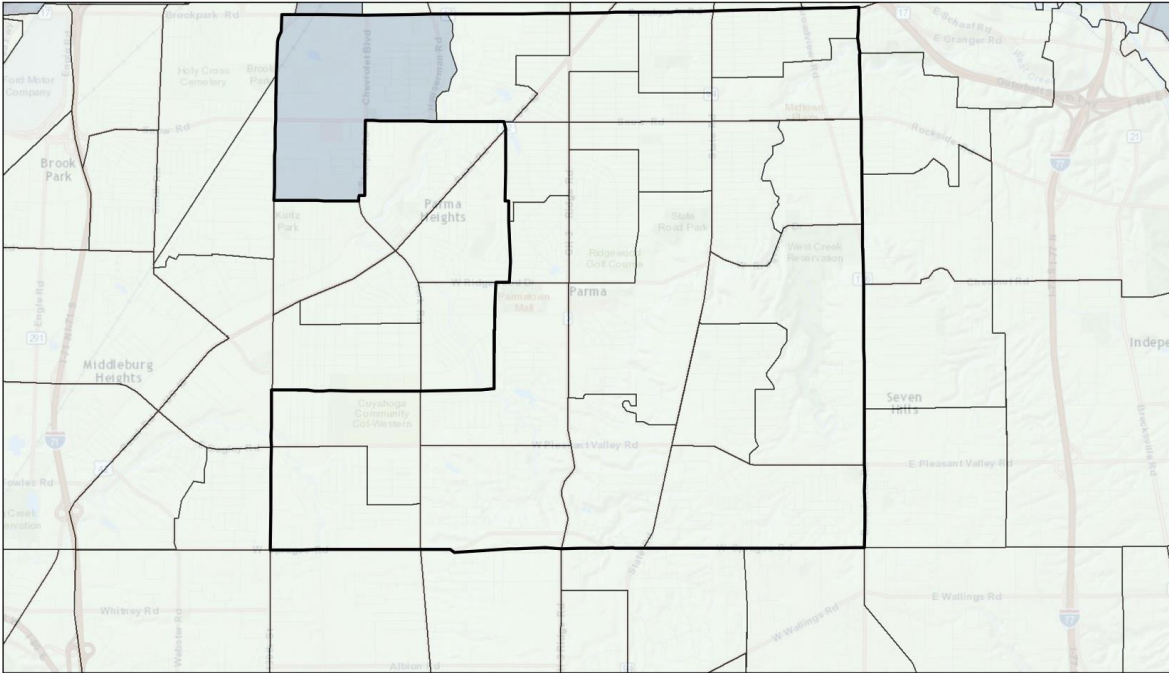
November 5, 2014



Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, increment P Corp., NRCAN, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri (Thailand), TomTom, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

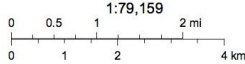
Percent of Black or African Americans

Concentration of Black or African Americans - Parma, Ohio



November 5, 2014

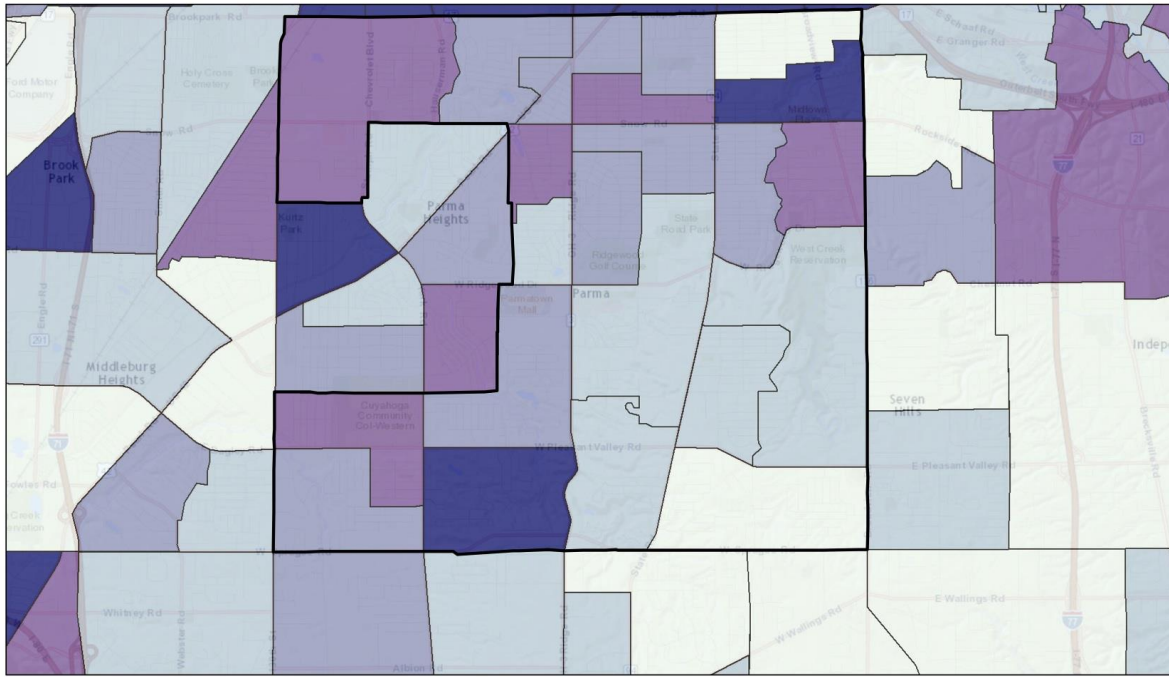
Override 1 **BlackAfricanAmericanAlone** >12.11%
B03002EST4_PCT
 <12.11%



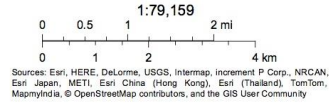
Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, increment P Corp., NRCAN, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri (Thailand), TomTom, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Concentration of Black or African Americans

Percent Persons of Hispanic or Latino Origin - Parma, Ohio

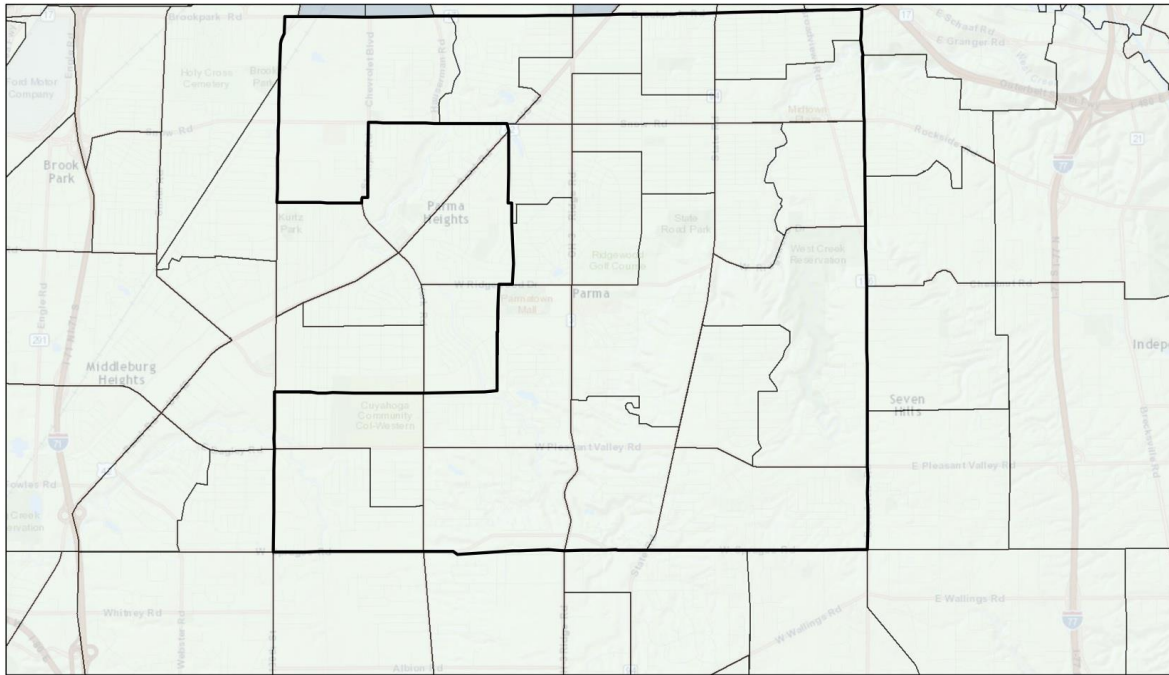


November 5, 2014



Percent Persons of Hispanic or Latino Origin

Concentration of Persons of Hispanic or Latino Origin - Parma, Ohio



November 5, 2014

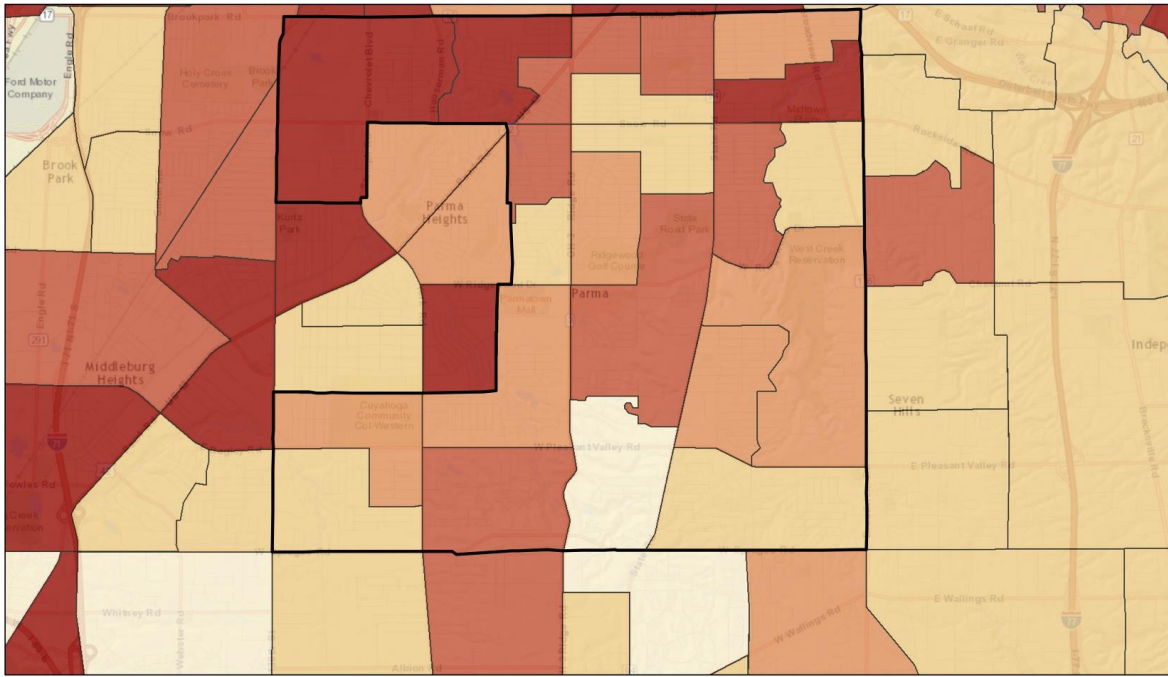
Override 1 **HispanicOrigin** >13.11%
B03002EST12_PCT
 <13.11%

1:79,159
 0 0.5 1 2 mi
 0 1 2 4 km

Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, increment P Corp., NRCAN, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri (Thailand), TomTom, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Concentration of Persons of Hispanic or Latino Origin

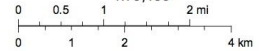
Percent of Low Income Households - Parma, Ohio



November 5, 2014



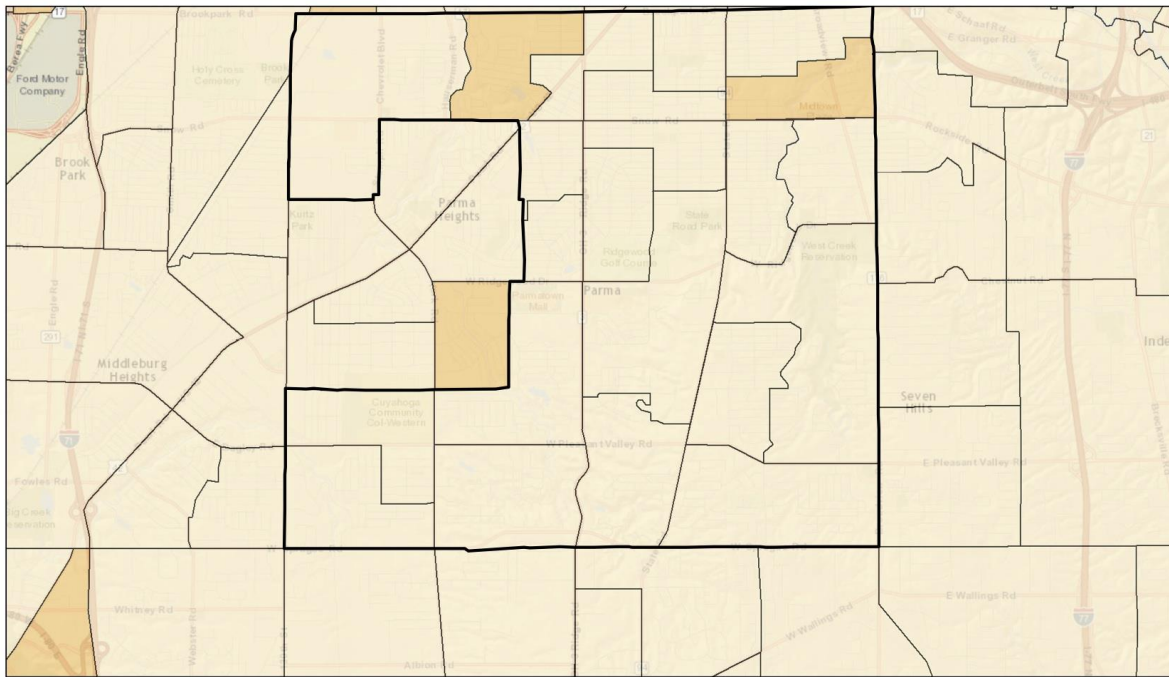
1:79,159



Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, increment P Corp., NRCAN, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri (Thailand), TomTom, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Percent of Low Income Households

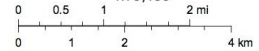
Concentration of Low Income Households - Parma, Ohio



November 5, 2014

Override 1 **LowIncomeHouseholds** >29.60%
T8_LE50_PCT
 <29.60%

1:79,159



Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, increment P Corp., NRCAN, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri (Thailand), TomTom, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Concentration of Low Income Households

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The FY 2015-19 Plan outlines Parma's five-year priorities, anticipated financial resources, partners, and programs to address the needs outlined in Needs Assessment and Market Analysis. The five-year framework is linked to the FY 2015 Annual Plan, which describes activities to be implemented. The annual activities and long-term goals/priorities must meet one of HUD's statutory objectives: providing decent affordable housing, creating a suitable living environment, or expanding economic opportunities (**attachment**). In addition to meeting a statutory objective, HUD expects activities to reflect at least one outcome: availability/accessibility, affordability, or sustainability (**attachment**).

PRIORITY NEEDS

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

Affordable Housing: maintain and create homeownership, which is important for neighborhood stability. Work will concentrate on rehabilitation activities and down-payment assistance. Also, assist owners/renters at-risk of foreclosure, eviction, or utility termination to remain in their homes.

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

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

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

ANTICIPATED FINANCIAL RESOURCES

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

PARTNERS

The City's "institutional delivery structure" will use City departments, along with a non-profit organization for fair housing programs.

GOALS AND PROGRAMS

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

Improve, Maintain, and Expand Affordable Housing: provide programs for renters and owners, including down-payment assistance, home improvement, weatherization/energy efficiency, and correction of minor building code violations. The City will also assist owners/renters who are at-risk of foreclosure, eviction, and/or utility termination to remain in their housing.

Revitalize Residential Neighborhoods: improve the physical condition, health, and safety of neighborhoods with projects such as improvements to rights-of-way, water and/or sewer lines, and/or public facilities. The City will also fund activities to demolish blighted structures. Eligible areas will receive building code enforcement services.

Provide Needed Public Services: focus on the elderly, frail elderly, and persons with physical disabilities to improve the condition and energy efficiency of housing, as well as services to assist persons to remain in their homes. The City will also provide fair housing services for both the rental and home purchase markets, along with tenant/landlord services.

Increase Economic Opportunities: provide public infrastructure improvements to aid economic development; assist for-profit commercial or industrial firms with rehabilitation, removal of blighted structures or conditions in commercial districts, and/or new construction activities designed to create or retain jobs; eliminate substandard or blighted building conditions.

Strategic Plan SP-05 Overview

HUD Statutory Objectives

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

HUD Outcomes

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

HUD Definitions - Objectives and Outcomes

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

General Allocation Priorities

Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the state

HUD describes a “locally designated area” as an area where geographically targeted revitalization efforts are carried out through multiple activities in a concentrated and coordinated manner. Furthermore, target areas allow grantees to communicate a higher priority for one or more areas over the jurisdiction as a whole and to call out priority needs and goals for specific geographic areas (*eCon Planning Suite Desk Guide*, February 14, 2014 version, page 155).

Based on the above definition, the City of Parma does not direct any assistance solely on the basis of geographic areas. Some programs do require that a resident or business be located within a designated low/moderate income census tract. Many programs have eligibility requirements based upon characteristics of the individual or family, such as age, age and income, or disability. Program eligibility regarding specific buildings often involves the extent of the repair needs of the structure, which is commonly referred to as the “slum/blight” status.

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

Priority Needs

Table 12 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Affordable Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Improve, Maintain, and Expand Affordable Housing
	Description	<p>The City of Parma will prioritize housing-related funding on maintaining and creating homeownership, which is important to neighborhood stability. Rehabilitation activities will ensure that housing is safe and meets the needs of existing homeowners. Downpayment assistance, focused toward qualified renters, will create new homeowners.</p> <p>Owners and renters at-risk of foreclosure, eviction, and/or utility termination due to a no-fault income loss will also receive financial assistance to help them remain in their housing.</p>
	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>A High Level priority was chosen for homeownership activities in order to maintain and improve neighborhood stability, such as rehabilitation and homeownership. The foreclosure crisis and recession have also increased the number of homeowners in need of assistance to maintain and repair their properties. Neighborhood stability is also improved by assisting renters to become homeowners, along with assisting owners or renters who are at risk of homelessness due to foreclosure, eviction, and/or utility termination through no fault of their own. Weatherization work is available for income-eligible owners and renters through the State of Ohio's Home Weatherization Assistance Program, which will lower overall housing costs.</p>

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

4	Priority Need Name	Homelessness
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	
	Description	Programs to assist homeless persons are administered on a countywide level through the Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services.
	Basis for Relative Priority	A Low Priority level was chosen because this housing need is addressed by other agencies on a countywide basis.
5	Priority Need Name	Public Housing
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Public Housing Residents
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	
	Description	The only public housing units in Parma are Chevybrook Gardens. Programs to assist public housing residents are administered on a countywide level through the Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority and the Parma Public Housing Agency.
	Basis for Relative Priority	A Low Priority level was chosen because this housing need is addressed by other agencies on a countywide basis. The Parma Public Housing Agency receives its own funding allocation from HUD. None of the CDBG or HOME funds received by the City of Parma will be used to support the public housing in Parma.

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

Introduction

The 5-year Consolidated Plan for 2015-2019 must identify the federal, state, local, and private resources expected to be available to the City of Parma to address priority needs and specific objectives identified in the Strategic Plan. The City of Parma is a direct Entitlement Community for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	831,000	5,000	125,000	961,000	3,340,000	CDBG funds will leverage private funding, as well as other public funding from local, state, and federal sources.

Table 13 - 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

Federal funds will leverage local and state funds on road, sewer and right-of-way improvements by supplementing those projects' budgets through project partnership of the entities involved. Private funds will be leveraged through joint projects whereby private funding will match or enhance the federally funded project. Matching requirements of private funding are written into the jurisdiction's application and program requirements and require verification.

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

Publicly owned land (roads, right-of-ways, sidewalks) will be improved above and below the surface to remedy infrastructure priorities and to improve public access, safety and handicapped accessibility.

Discussion

Contingency Plan

In the event that there is an increase/decrease in the FY 2015 Entitlement Grant allocation or in the amount of carryover funds from FY 2014 to FY 2015, all programs will have their funding adjusted at a rate equal to the percentage increase/decrease of the allocation.

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

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

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
City of Parma - Building Department	Government	Planning	Other
City of Parma - Department of Economic Development & Community Services	Government	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Rental neighborhood improvements public facilities	Jurisdiction
City of Parma - Senior Services	Government	public services	Jurisdiction
City of Parma - Service Department	Government	neighborhood improvements	Other
Housing Research & Advocacy Center	Other		Jurisdiction

Table 14 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

As stated in the HUD Desk Guide instructions, the entries in **Table 15** represent the lead agency and other entities that will have a major role in administering funding activities currently and potentially during the next five years, rather than a list of all potential subrecipients that might occur over time.

The institutional structure through which the City of Parma carries out its affordable and supportive housing strategy consists of public sector agencies, non-profit organizations and the private sector.

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

The City has qualified partners capable of carrying out their activities. There are no major gaps in the institutional delivery system.

Availability of services targeted to homeless persons and persons with HIV and mainstream services

Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted to Homeless	Targeted to People with HIV
Homelessness Prevention Services			
Counseling/Advocacy	X	X	
Legal Assistance	X	X	
Mortgage Assistance	X	X	
Rental Assistance	X	X	
Utilities Assistance	X	X	
Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement	X	X	
Mobile Clinics	X	X	
Other Street Outreach Services	X	X	
Supportive Services			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X	X	
Child Care	X	X	
Education	X	X	
Employment and Employment Training	X	X	
Healthcare	X	X	
HIV/AIDS	X	X	
Life Skills	X	X	
Mental Health Counseling	X	X	
Transportation	X	X	
Other			

Table 15 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

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

Institutional Delivery Structure Serving Homeless Persons

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

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

Institutional Delivery Structure Serving Persons with HIV/AIDS

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

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

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

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

SPECIAL NEEDS POPULATIONS – SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEM

Strengths

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

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

Gaps

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

HOMELESS – SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEM

Strengths

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

Gaps

The 2014 HUD NOFA response by the Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Continuum of Care (CoC) noted strengths and gaps in the institutional structure and service delivery system:

Transition by Individuals Out of Permanent Supportive Housing Units

Transition by individuals out of the HousingFirst Initiative permanent supportive housing units to more independent, stable housing has been slower than anticipated.

Maintaining the Level of Housing Stability in Permanent Housing

In 2013, 98% of participants remained in, or exited to, permanent housing, however the total number of participants is expected to rise.

Increase the Income of Project Participants

In 2013, 56% of participants accessed non-employment income sources, but that percentage could be larger.

Increase the Employment Income of Project Participants

The overall employment rate in 2013 for exiting CoC program participants was 16%. In addition to the challenges to finding employment in the current economy, the HUD emphasis on rapid re-housing shifts staff focus from helping clients get jobs while in shelter as a threshold for accessing permanent housing, to leaving shelter to PH as quickly as possible.

Increase the Percentage of Persons Accessing Mainstream Benefits

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

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

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

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

SPECIAL NEEDS POPULATIONS – SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEM

With the primary gap being the overall level of available funding, the Cuyahoga Housing Consortium jurisdictions and its partners listed previously in this section will continue to seek additional sources of funds to supplement dollars available through HUD and assist more persons.

Locally, significant funding is created by two countywide human services levies, which voters have recently renewed and increased. These property tax levies provide funding to meet the needs of residents countywide, including persons with special needs. Agencies and organizations that receive these funds also work to leverage other public funds, plus financial support from foundations, companies, and individuals.

HOMELESS – SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEM

The 2014 HUD NOFA response by the Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Continuum of Care (CoC) noted strategies for overcoming gaps in the institutional structure and service delivery system:

Transition by Individuals Out of Permanent Supportive Housing Units

The CoC is working to implement a focused “move on” policy in the HousingFirst Initiative projects to encourage 20% of current residents to move to more independent, stable housing each year, including a partnership with the Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority regarding Housing Choice Vouchers.

Maintaining the Level of Housing Stability in Permanent Housing

The CoC has created Housing Retention Specialist positions, who are involved in all cases where clients are at risk of termination or eviction. The intervention is intended to prevent the loss of housing or assistance, assure compliance with re-inspection requirements to maintain eligibility, and/or reconnect the clients with case management and other community stabilization assistance.

Increase the Income of Project Participants

Improving the percentage of participants receiving income from entry to exit will be accomplished through focused efforts to assess and link clients more quickly. Through Coordinated Assessment and Intake, the CoC will be better able to assess clients at shelter entrance to identify current income sources and potential benefit sources.

Increase the Employment Income of Project Participants

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

Increase the Percentage of Persons Accessing Mainstream Benefits

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

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

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

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

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Improve, Maintain, and Expand Affordable Housing	2015	2019	Affordable Housing		Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$1,485,000	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 500 Households Assisted Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 100 Household Housing Unit Buildings Demolished: 12 Buildings
2	Revitalize Residential Neighborhoods	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development		Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$750,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 5000 Persons Assisted Buildings Demolished: 25 Buildings Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care: 1000 Household Housing Unit
3	Provide Needed Public Services	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs		Non-homeless Persons with Special Needs	CDBG: \$455,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1500 Persons Assisted Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 750 Households Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
4	Increase Economic Opportunities	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development		Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$725,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2500 Persons Assisted Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 15000 Persons Assisted Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation: 10 Business Jobs created/retained: 3 Jobs Businesses assisted: 5 Businesses Assisted

Table 16 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Improve, Maintain, and Expand Affordable Housing
	Goal Description	<p>The City will administer several programs to improve, maintain, and expand owner-occupied housing, including home improvement grants; grants for handicap accessible entrances; energy efficiency improvements; demolition of dangerous and blighting accessory structures; and correction of minor code violations such as sidewalk replacement.</p> <p>The City will also improve neighborhood stability by administering a program that assists owners and renters who are at-risk of foreclosure, eviction, and/or utility termination to remain in their housing.</p>
2	Goal Name	Revitalize Residential Neighborhoods
	Goal Description	The City will administer activities to improve the physical condition, health, and safety of residential neighborhoods with projects such as improvements to roads, rights-of-way, water and/or sewer lines, and/or public facilities. The City will actively pursue demolition of abandoned and/or vacant structures to eliminate blighting influences and depressive effects on neighboring property values and quality of life. Code enforcement activities will be supplemented to enhance service, residential values, safety, health and inspection in LMI areas both rental and owner occupied.
3	Goal Name	Provide Needed Public Services
	Goal Description	<p>The City will assist special needs households such as the elderly, frail elderly, and persons with physical disabilities to remain in their homes, by providing public services.</p> <p>The City will also provide fair housing services for both the rental and home purchase markets, along with tenant/landlord services.</p>
4	Goal Name	Increase Economic Opportunities
	Goal Description	The City will administer the following types of programs which will increase economic opportunities in Parma: provide public infrastructure improvements to assist economic development; assist for-profit commercial businesses with rehabilitation, low interest loans, removal of substandard and/or blighted structures or conditions in commercial districts, and/or new construction activities designed to create or retain jobs.

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

Through HOME funding received through the Cuyahoga Housing Consortium, the City of Parma estimates that 10 extremely low-income, low-income and moderate-income families will be assisted through programs that promote affordable housing. The funds will be used for homebuyer assistance.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“Poverty level” is defined as an annual income level, adjusted for family size and number of children. In 2013, a 1-person household (under age 65) was considered in poverty if annual income was below \$12,119; a 3-person family with 2 children under age 18 was considered in poverty if annual income was below \$18,769.

With such a low level of income, the method to reduce the number of families living below the poverty line is to create additional employment opportunities.

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

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

In 2011, Cuyahoga County developed a comprehensive Five-Year Economic Development Plan that has shaped a policy agenda and defined priorities and strategies for economic growth. The Plan has been coupled with the \$100 million Cuyahoga County Western Reserve Fund to make investments. The County Executive’s Office, County Council, and the Economic Development Commission identified specific areas of investment: Innovation; Commercial Property Redevelopment; and Business Growth and Attraction. Cuyahoga County also uses significant non-federal revenue streams for growth and development for the benefit of residents countywide.

Education and Training

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

Financial Literacy

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

Public Transportation

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

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

The City of Parma uses combinations of its HUD-related funding, State of Ohio funding, local public funds and programs, along with philanthropic and private section dollars, to provide affordable housing programs to reduce housing cost burden, which is frequent among households whose income is near the poverty line. For example, low interest or deferred rehabilitation loans, weatherization programs, and utility discounts based on household income reduce overall housing costs and makes available money for other necessities or to help pay toward educational programs or training.

When feasible, the City also takes advantage of blending rehabilitation, development, and transit opportunities. Parma is a built-out community, meaning that in the future, development will occur on previously developed sites instead of on undeveloped tracts of land. As noted by the Center for Neighborhood Technology's H+T Affordability Index, transportation costs associated with the location of housing have a demonstrable impact on a household's economic bottom line. Access to reliable public transportation for employment and necessities, with decreasing reliance on an automobile, will further reduce household expenditures.

Administratively, the City enforces applicable federal regulations that create economic opportunity and sustain a living wage, such as Davis-Bacon, minority and women business equal opportunity compliance, and Section 3 of the National Affordable Housing Act. Section 3 sets goals for the participation of qualified low- and moderate-income businesses and workers for HUD-funded construction projects.

More broadly, the City participates in regional efforts that strive to prevent or reduce poverty, such as the Northeast Ohio Sustainable Communities Consortium. Objectives in the NEOSCC report, Vibrant NEO 2040, include promoting investment in established communities, develop the regional economy with accessible employment opportunities, and enhance the regional transportation network.

SP-80 Monitoring - 91.230

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

The City of Parma has procedures in place for monitoring its expenditures to ensure compliance with program requirements. There are also monitoring procedures that require review of performance requirements. Fiscal aspects of each award are examined in a standardized format with each request for reimbursement. Site visits are made during the term of the contract and before the last payment is distributed to the provider/recipient. These requirements meet or exceed the applicable federal requirements.

The established monitoring procedures for all existing HUD-funded housing programs will continue, or be modified, as needed for new programs under the National Affordable Housing Act. This includes regulations made applicable by various requirements found in 24 CFR Part 85 *Administrative Requirements for Grant and Cooperative Agreements to State, Local . . . Governments*. Finally, all federally required close out, record-keeping, and annual performance reporting requirements will be followed.

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

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

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

The 5-year Consolidated Plan for 2015-2019 must identify the federal, state, local, and private resources expected to be available to the City of Parma to address priority needs and specific objectives identified in the Strategic Plan. The City of Parma is a direct Entitlement Community for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	831,000	5,000	125,000	961,000	3,340,000	CDBG funds will leverage private funding, as well as other public funding from local, state, and federal sources.

Table 17 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

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

Federal funds will leverage local and state funds on road, sewer and right-of-way improvements by supplementing those projects' budgets through project partnership of the entities involved. Private funds will be leveraged through joint projects whereby private funding will match or enhance the federally funded project. Matching requirements of private funding are written into the jurisdiction's application and program requirements and require verification.

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

Publically owned land (roads, right-of-ways, sidewalks) will be improved above and below the surface to remedy infrastructure priorities and to improve public access, safety and handicapped accessibility.

Discussion

Contingency Plan

In the event that there is an increase/decrease in the FY 2015 Entitlement Grant allocation or in the amount of carryover funds from FY 2014 to FY 2015, all programs will have their funding adjusted at a rate equal to the percentage increase/decrease of the allocation.

Annual Goals and Objectives

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

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Improve, Maintain, and Expand Affordable Housing	2015	2019	Affordable Housing		Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$300,000	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 100 Households Assisted Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 20 Household Housing Unit Buildings Demolished: 4 Buildings
2	Provide Needed Public Services	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs		Non-homeless Persons with Special Needs	CDBG: \$93,650	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 300 Persons Assisted Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 175 Households Assisted
3	Increase Economic Opportunities	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development		Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$296,350	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 500 Persons Assisted Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 3000 Persons Assisted Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation: 2 Business Jobs created/retained: 1 Jobs Businesses assisted: 1 Businesses Assisted
4	Revitalize Residential Neighborhoods	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development		Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$140,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1000 Persons Assisted Buildings Demolished: 5 Buildings Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care: 200 Household Housing Unit

Table 18 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Improve, Maintain, and Expand Affordable Housing
	Goal Description	The City will administer several programs to improve, maintain, and expand owner-occupied housing. These programs will include leveraged home improvement grants; leveraged grants for handicapped accessibility, demolition of cited dilapidated or substandard structures, and replacement of cited sidewalks and right-of-way aprons. The City will also improve neighborhood stability by administering programs that prevent foreclosure, eviction and utility termination for both owner and renter occupied housing.
2	Goal Name	Provide Needed Public Services
	Goal Description	The City will assist special needs households such as the elderly, frail elderly and persons with physical disabilities to remain in their homes safely and securely through the provision of public services. The City will also provide Fair Housing services and testing on "for sale" and rental homes to insure fairness and equality in the housing market along with landlord training, complaint intake and investigation and adjudication.
3	Goal Name	Increase Economic Opportunities
	Goal Description	The City will administer the following types of programming which will increase economic opportunities in Parma: public infrastructure improvements in commercial districts to assist with economic development and vitality; assist for-profit commercial business with leveraged grants for building improvement along with low interest loans for business development and employment opportunities; removal of blighted structures and/or conditions in commercial districts.
4	Goal Name	Revitalize Residential Neighborhoods
	Goal Description	The City will administer activities to improve the physical condition, health, and safety of residential neighborhoods with projects such as improvements to roads, right-of-ways, water and/or sewer lines and drains, and/or public facilities. The City will actively pursue demolition of abandoned and/or vacant structures to eliminate blighting influences and depressive effects on neighborhood property values and quality of life issues. Code enforcement activities will be supplemented to enhance service, residential values, safety and health via inspections in LMI areas with both rental and owner-occupied homes served.

AP-35 Projects - 91.420, 91.220(d)

Introduction

For FY 2015, the City of Parma will continue to administer projects to serve its most vital social and infrastructure needs. Projects focus heavily on elderly, frail elderly and handicapped services along with high priority neighborhood infrastructure and blight elimination projects.

#	Project Name
1	Rehabilitation Administration
2	Home Improvement Program
3	Public Service Program
4	Fair Housing Outreach
5	Furnace Safety Program
6	Parma's Project HELP
7	Administration
8	Commercial Storefront Program
9	Commercial Revolving Loan Program
10	Sidewalk, Curb & Catch Basin Replacement Program
11	Streetscape Improvement Program
12	Blight Elimination Project
13	Senior Safe at Home Program
14	Property Code Enforcement
15	Supplemental Streets Program

Table 19 – Project Information

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

The FY 2015 Annual Plan allocation priorities reflect the allocation priorities discussed in the FY 2015-19 Strategic Plan.

Obstacles to address underserved needs and proposed actions during FY 2015 to overcome those obstacles are discussed in section AP-85.

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	Rehabilitation Administration
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Improve, Maintain, and Expand Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$831,000
	Description	Administrative costs for the design, implementation and administration of activities for the provision of leveraged grants to income eligible, owner-occupied structures for eligible home repair/improvement.
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Estimated twenty households and 100 persons.
	Location Description	City-wide.
	Planned Activities	Costs in the administration of the Home Improvement Program.
2	Project Name	Home Improvement Program
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Improve, Maintain, and Expand Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$831,000
	Description	The provision of leveraged grants to income eligible, owner-occupied housing structures for eligible repairs and improvements. Approved repair/improvement examples include: electrical upgrades, furnace and/or A/C replacement, plumbing repairs and improvements, handicapped accessibility, roof replacement, foundation waterproofing, lead abatement and house painting, porch repair/replacement, tuckpointing and sanitary sewer installation.
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Estimate 20 income eligible households and 100 income eligible persons.
	Location Description	City-wide.
	Planned Activities	The provision of grants for home improvement and repair projects to include: roof replacement, lead abatement and house painting, tuckpointing, porch repair/replacement, electrical upgrades, plumbing repair and upgrades, handicapped accessibility, foundation waterproofing, furnace and/or A/C replacement.
3	Project Name	Public Service Program
	Target Area	

	Goals Supported	Provide Needed Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Non-homeless Persons with Special Needs
	Funding	CDBG: \$831,000
	Description	Provision of services to elderly, frail elderly and handicapped persons allowing them to remain in the homes safely and securely. Services include, snow plowing, grass cutting, medical alert systems, social services and emergency flood clean-up assistance.
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Estimate 200 persons assisted. Elderly, frail elderly and handicapped persons.
	Location Description	City-wide.
	Planned Activities	The provision of services to elderly, frail elderly and the handicapped to include snow plowing, grass cutting, medical alerts systems, senior social services and emergency flood clean-up services.
4	Project Name	Fair Housing Outreach
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Provide Needed Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Non-homeless Persons with Special Needs
	Funding	CDBG: \$831,000
	Description	The provision of Fair Housing services across Parma and for all residents and landlords. Services include annual testing of rental and " for sale" market transactions, landlord education seminars, complaint intake, investigation and adjudication and an annual review of all local Ordinances for Fair Housing compliance.
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Estimate 100 persons in protected classes along with 10 landlords.
	Location Description	City-wide.
Planned Activities	The provision of Fair Housing services to include rental and sales based testing, landlord education, complaint intake, investigation and adjudication.	
5	Project Name	Furnace Safety Program
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Provide Needed Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Non-homeless Persons with Special Needs
	Funding	CDBG: \$831,000
	Description	The provision of a grant to Senior citizen homeowners to have their furnace system inspected and cleaned prior to each heating season. Work is performed by licensed HVAC contractors.

	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Estimate 150 households and 200 persons that are elderly or frail elderly.
	Location Description	City-wide.
	Planned Activities	The provision of a grant to Senior citizen homeowners for an annual furnace inspection and cleaning prior to heating season.
6	Project Name	Parma's Project HELP
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Improve, Maintain, and Expand Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing Homelessness
	Funding	CDBG: \$831,000
	Description	The provision of grants to income eligible homeowners and renters who have suffered a no-fault sudden loss of income that has caused an eviction notice, foreclosure action or utility termination notice. These grants help prevent homelessness and unsanitary and dangerous living conditions.
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Estimate 20 households and 50 persons. Program benefits income eligible persons in danger of becoming homeless through eviction and foreclosure activities and also prevents unsanitary and dangerous living conditions by eliminating utility terminations.
	Location Description	City-wide.
	Planned Activities	The provision of grants to prevent utility termination, eviction or foreclosure of income eligible persons caused by a no-fault and sudden loss of household income.
7	Project Name	Administration
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Improve, Maintain, and Expand Affordable Housing Revitalize Residential Neighborhoods Provide Needed Public Services Increase Economic Opportunities
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing Non-homeless Persons with Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development
	Funding	CDBG: \$831,000
	Description	The provision of design, implementation and administration of eligible CDBG programming for FY 2015 including office costs, overhead and staff salaries.
	Target Date	12/31/2015

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Estimate 320 families of income eligible type.
	Location Description	City-wide.
	Planned Activities	The design, implementation and administration of CDBG based programming for FY 2015.
8	Project Name	Commercial Storefront Program
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Increase Economic Opportunities
	Needs Addressed	Non-Housing Community Development
	Funding	CDBG: \$831,000
	Description	The provision of leveraged grants to business and building owners for the improvement of the exterior facade and property to enhance their commercial activities and business.
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Proposed activities will benefit commercial structures.
	Location Description	City-wide.
	Planned Activities	Leveraged grants for the improvement of commercial district facades to enhance economic viability and opportunity.
9	Project Name	Commercial Revolving Loan Program
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Increase Economic Opportunities
	Needs Addressed	Non-Housing Community Development
	Funding	CDBG: \$831,000
	Description	The provision of low-interest loans to commercial business for job start-up costs, inventory, job creation and general costs associated with business operations. Loan approvals are based on credit-worthiness and reviewed and approved by a three member committee.
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Estimate one income eligible person.
	Location Description	City-wide.
	Planned Activities	The provision of low interest loans to business for start-up, expansion or job creation. Loans offer expanded economic opportunity for the business and employee(s).
10	Project Name	Sidewalk, Curb & Catch Basin Replacement Program

	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Improve, Maintain, and Expand Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$831,000
	Description	The repair and replacement of dangerous and costly sections of public sidewalk, apron, curb and storm water catch basins. This program enhances neighborhood walkability, enhances handicapped accessibility to public transit and the neighborhood and reduces homeowner costs for replacement. The program also limits legal liability and insurance costs for owners in the area by reducing trip hazards and street/house flooding.
	Target Date	12/31/2014
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Estimate 100 families who cannot afford cited sidewalk repairs. Work also improves the walkability and safety of the entire neighborhood.
	Location Description	City-wide
	Planned Activities	Replacement of right-of-way sidewalks and aprons that have been cited along with any dangerous or damaged storm sewers.
11	Project Name	Streetscape Improvement Program
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Increase Economic Opportunities
	Needs Addressed	Non-Housing Community Development
	Funding	CDBG: \$831,000
	Description	Physical improvements to the public right-of-way along with aesthetic improvements to improve a commercial district's economic vitality. Activities include curb, apron, and sidewalk enhancements along with beautification projects.
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Benefit is for commercial areas for economic opportunity to persons.
	Location Description	City-wide.
	Planned Activities	Right of way improvements in commercial districts to include curb, sewer, sidewalk, apron and aesthetic improvements to enhance economic vitality and opportunity.
12	Project Name	Blight Elimination Project
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Increase Economic Opportunities
	Needs Addressed	Non-Housing Community Development
	Funding	CDBG: \$831,000

	Description	The demolition of commercial and residential structures that are dilapidated and abandoned/vacant to remove blighting influences that are dangerous and depress neighborhood values. Projects all include proper asbestos testing and removal.
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Estimate 500 families near and around demolished structures will benefit.
	Location Description	City-wide.
	Planned Activities	The demolition of damaged and blighting commercial and residential structures to help stabilize neighborhood values and enhance livability.
13	Project Name	Senior Safe at Home Program
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Provide Needed Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Non-homeless Persons with Special Needs
	Funding	CDBG: \$831,000
	Description	The provision of medical alert systems and personal devices to protect income eligible Seniors who live at home alone. This service allows the Senior to remain in their homes safely and securely and also protects them outside of the home.
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Estimate 95 households and a total of 95 people.
	Location Description	City-wide.
	Planned Activities	The provision of medical alert systems to senior citizens who live alone.
14	Project Name	Property Code Enforcement
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Revitalize Residential Neighborhoods
	Needs Addressed	Non-Housing Community Development
	Funding	CDBG: \$831,000
	Description	This program supplements the costs of providing code enforcement services in LMA areas of the city. Code enforcement activities include rental and homeowner inspections, nuisance inspections and the elimination of fire, health and safety hazards while helping stabilize and improve neighborhood values.
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Estimate 1,000 families in LMA neighborhoods will benefit.
	Location Description	LMA census tracts.

	Planned Activities	Code enforcement inspections and investigations for owner and renter occupied structures.
15	Project Name	Supplemental Streets Program
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Revitalize Residential Neighborhoods
	Needs Addressed	Non-Housing Community Development
	Funding	CDBG: \$831,000
	Description	This program supplements the costs associated with the repair and improvement of LMA neighborhood streets, sewers and water lines. Project helps improve neighborhood quality, accessibility and safety.
	Target Date	12/31/2015
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Estimate 500 families will benefit from the infrastructure improvements.
	Location Description	LMA census tracts.
	Planned Activities	Improvements to city infrastructure including street resurfacing, improvements, sewer and water line repairs and replacement.

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

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

N/A

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
n/a	n/a

Table 20 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

N/A

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

Introduction

The City of Parma works with various public and private partners to leverage our limited CDBG resources. Particularly, Cuyahoga County, the Cuyahoga County Board of Health, the Housing Research & Advocacy Center, Parma Medical Center, Cuyahoga Community College and the Parma Senior Center all play major roles in helping us promote quality and targeted programming to the groups in most urgent need.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

Our Community Development Block Grant Entitlement Grant provides the majority of resources for programming. Although CDBG funds leverage private funds in two programs, the costs involved relating to them have risen. For example, the cost of wood construction materials has risen along with petroleum based products. Therefore, any roof replacement or porch repair has risen upwards of 30% over the past two years. Our grant amounts have remained stagnant while the homeowner's portion has increased to the point where home repairs are very unaffordable even with our assistance.

Therefore, especially with home improvement projects, the City of Parma will create a more flexible schedule of grant amounts relative to the cost and size of the repair needed. For example, allowing a \$2,000 grant towards a \$5,000 roof replacement is still affordable for the homeowner. However, the same \$2,000 grant does not have the same impact towards a \$10,000 foundation waterproofing job.

We will continue to partner with charitable organizations who provide free home repairs and thereby reduce the draw on our CDBG funds and allow more residents to be served. We will also apply for funding through Cuyahoga County to expand our demolition activities and enhance our outcomes there.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

For FY 2015, the City of Parma plans to offer grant assistance for home repair and maintenance costs, grant assistance towards the removal of housing violations that have been cited for replacement, grant support of the Board of Health's Lead Safe Homes Program and grant support that prevents utility termination and/or foreclosure/eviction.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

The City of Parma provides the public with a Lead Hazard section within its main lobby that provides all education materials to keep our residents and clients informed about the hazards of lead paint exposure.

The City is also a major partner with the Cuyahoga County Board of Health and their Lead Safe Program aimed at reducing the exposure of Parma's children to lead hazards. Yearly, we set aside \$20,000 for lead abatement projects in Parma via the Board of Health to leverage their funding. Any home improvement project involving lead paint will be required to undergo Board of Health testing procedures as part of our internal process.

The City also has its own HEPA vacuum available for use by any local resident wishing to use it. We provide all materials and information to insure its safe and proper use.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The city aggressively advertises the employment needs of its businesses trying to partner the unemployed with those hiring. The city also coordinates with its local High School and Cuyahoga Community College to provide job specific training needed by employers in the area. For instance, the city and the School District, based on the needs of local business, implemented job training for students to become certified CNC Machinists. The Community College also tailors job specific training at the behest of local business.

The City also assists local business with low interest loans that are designed to help grow the business and create new employment positions. Any local economic development incentive granted to a business in Parma also requires them to hire a Parma resident first and foremost when feasible.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The institutional structure through which the City of Parma carries out its strategies consist of public sector agencies, non-profit organizations and the private sector.

We will continue to coordinate home repair projects for income eligible families through various non-profits and church groups. Local Food Banks also help supplement our eviction and foreclosure prevention programs by providing grocery support to help leverage the family's financial recovery from income loss.

The city will also continue to coordinate the employment needs of local business with local families in need of employment along with coordinating educational programs designed at granting needed job training. Our Senior Center and city General Fund will continue to assist our programming and leverage our funding through the provision of Senior Services, meals and medical care.

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

The City of Parma has its own Public Housing Agency and its own Public Housing apartment complex. The PPA weekly consults with Community Development to discuss housing trends and needs amongst Housing Choice Voucher families and those in public housing. Our job training and employment opportunities are posted within the PPA lobby and at the public housing complex.

Our office works closely with our Senior Center and its employees to provide needed social services, mental health, exercise, meals, transportation, medical and housing repair programming. This intergovernmental cooperation helps place needy clientele with available projects.

The city will continue to partner with and subsidize lead testing and abatement through the Cuyahoga County Board of Health. We will also continue to require all local contractors to be lead certified, require lead testing and follow all State EPA requirements with regards to lead abatement within demolition projects.

The city will apply for FY 2015 funding through Cuyahoga County for demolition funding to enhance and leverage CDBG funding earmarked for the same project. This additional funding will hopefully lessen the need for CDBG support allowing that funding to go to other CDBG programs.

Our job training programs available through Parma High School and Cuyahoga Community College will remain available to residents and we will continue to promote their use in all public buildings and amongst local businesses.

Church and local volunteer groups coordinate through our office to locate persons and families in need of home repairs and services. This cooperation again leverages CDBG funding and allows our grant funding to be used on other projects and for other families.

Discussion

The City of Parma, due to its size, has a wealth of for profit and non-profit groups to coordinate services and share information vital to reducing poverty and enhancing neighborhoods, housing and quality of life issues.

Program Specific Requirements

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

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

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.	82.00%