City of Cleveland
Frank G. Jackson, Mayor

Department of Community Development
Division of Administrative Services
601 Lakeside Avenue, Room 320
Cleveland, Ohio 44114-1070
216/664-2869
www.cleveland-oh.gov

April 10, 2015

Ms. Jorgelle Lawson
Director of Community Planning and Development
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
200 North High Street
Columbus, Ohio 43215-2499

Re: City of Cleveland Annual Action Plan 2015-2016

Dear Ms. Lawson:

Please find enclosed an original and five copies of the City of Cleveland's Annual Action Plan for 2015-2016. This includes documentation and certifications for the CDBG, HOME, ESG and HOPWA programs. The Action Plan is also being filed electronically with HUD.

Should you have questions or require further information, please contact Carlean Alford, Compliance Manager, at 216-664-2054.

Sincerely,

Michael Cosgrove, Acting Director
Department of Community Development

Enclosure

City of Cleveland

Department of Community Development
Daryl P. Rush, Director

2015 – 2016

Consolidated Plan

Strategic Plan for years 2011 through 2016

Fifth Program Year Action Plan

Presented to
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Field Office of Community Planning and Development

April 10, 2015

Consolidated Plan Management Process (CPMP-Ver2)

Table of Contents

GRANTEE INFORMATION 2

SF 424 Form 4

Non-State Certification 7

Narrative Responses 19

Workbook Projects 91

- **Departmental**
- **NDA**
  Neighborhood Development Activities

Needs Worksheets 147

Addendum: 159

Reclaiming Cleveland Target Area Plan (TAP Plan)
Neighborhood Typology 4.0
Cleveland Housing Price Index
Citizen Participation Survey 2015

Grantee Information

City of Cleveland			UOG: OH391104 CLEVELAND
601 Lakeside Ave			*073506276 2
Cleveland City Hall Rm 320			
Cleveland			Community Development
Ohio	44114	Country U.S.A.	Administrative Services
Cuyahoga			04/10/15

Employer Identification Number (EIN):	34-6000646
Applicant Type: Local Government: City	Specify Other Type

Person to be contacted regarding this application:		
Michael		Cosgrove
Acting Director	(216) 664-7634	(216) 664-4000
mcosgrove@city.cleveland.oh.us	Grantee Website	Other Contact

"To the best of my knowledge and belief, all data in this application are true and correct, the document has been duly authorized by the governing body of the applicant, and the applicant will comply with the attached assurances if the assistance is awarded." Please update the date with each new Action Plan and CAPER submission.

Name:	M E Cosgrove	Date: (MM/DD/YY)	04/10/15
Title:	Acting Director, Dept. of Comm. Development		

SF 424 Form

SF 424
The SF 424 is part of the CPMP

Annual Action Plan. SF 424 form fields are included in this document. Grantee information is linked from the 1CPMP.xls document of the CPMP tool.

SF 424

Complete the fillable fields (blue cells) in the table below. The other items are pre-filled with values from the Grantee Information Worksheet.

04/10/2015	B-15-MC-39-0004	**Type of Submission**	
Date Received by state	State Identifier	**Application**	**Pre-application**
Date Received by HUD	34-6000646	☐ Construction	☐ Construction
		☒ Non Construction	☐ Non Construction
Applicant Information			
City of Cleveland		OH391104 CLEVELAND	
601 Lakeside Ave		073506276	
Cleveland City Hall Room 320		Administrative Services	
Cleveland	Ohio	Community Development	
44114	Country U.S.A.		
Employer Identification Number (EIN):		Cuyahoga	
34-6000646		04/15/2015	
Applicant Type:		**Specify Other Type if necessary:**	
Local Government: City		Specify Other Type	
Program Funding		**U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development**	
Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers; Descriptive Title of Applicant Project(s); Areas Affected by Project(s) (cities, Counties, localities etc.); Estimated Funding			
Community Development Block Grant		14.218 Entitlement Grant	
FY 2015 CDBG Program		City of Cleveland	
$19,786,712	Additional HUD Grant(s) Leveraged	Describe	
Additional Federal Funds Leveraged		Additional State Funds Leveraged	
Locally Leveraged Funds		Grantee Funds Leveraged	
		Other (Describe) $1,600,000 (Program Income)	
Total Funds Leveraged for CDBG-based Project(s)			
Home Investment Partnerships Program		14.239 HOME	
FY 2015 HOME Program		City of Cleveland	
$3,343,204	Additional HUD Grant(s) Leveraged	Describe	
Additional Federal Funds Leveraged		Additional State Funds Leveraged	
Locally Leveraged Funds		Grantee Funds Leveraged	
		Other (Describe) $400,000 (Program Income)	
Total Funds Leveraged for HOME-based Project(s)			

Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS		14.241 HOPWA
FY 2015 HOPWA Program		City of Cleveland
$950,680	Additional HUD Grant(s) Leveraged	Describe
Additional Federal Funds Leveraged		Additional State Funds Leveraged
Locally Leveraged Funds		Grantee Funds Leveraged
Anticipated Program Income -0-		Other (Describe)
Total Funds Leveraged for HOPWA-based Project(s)		

Emergency Shelter Grants Program		14.231 ESG
FY 2015 ESG Program		City of Cleveland
$1,669,417	Additional HUD Grant(s) Leveraged	Describe
Additional Federal Funds Leveraged		Additional State Funds Leveraged
Locally Leveraged Funds		Grantee Funds Leveraged
Anticipated Program Income -0-		Other (Describe)
Total Funds Leveraged for ESG-based Project(s)		

Congressional Districts of:		Is application subject to review by state Executive Order 12372 Process?	
10, 11	10, 11		
Is the applicant delinquent on any federal debt? If "Yes" please include an additional document explaining the situation.		☐ Yes	This application was made available to the state EO 12372 process for review on 04/15/15
		☒ No	Program is not covered by EO 12372
☐ Yes	☒ No	☐ N/A	Program has not been selected by the state for review

Person to be contacted regarding this application		
Michael		Cosgrove
Acting Director	(216) 664-7634	(216)664-4000
mcosgrove@city.cleveland.oh.us	Grantee Website	Other Contact
Signature of Authorized Representative		Date Signed
Michael F Cosgrove		04/10/2015

Non-State Certification

CPMP Non-State Grantee Certifications

Many elements of this document may be completed electronically, however a signature must be manually applied and the document must be submitted in paper form to the Field Office.

☐ **This certification does not apply.**
☒ **This certification is applicable.**

NON-STATE GOVERNMENT CERTIFICATIONS

In accordance with the applicable statutes and the regulations governing the consolidated plan regulations, the jurisdiction certifies that:

Affirmatively Further Fair Housing -- The jurisdiction will affirmatively further fair housing, which means it will conduct an analysis of impediments to fair housing choice within the jurisdiction, take appropriate actions to overcome the effects of any impediments identified through that analysis, and maintain records reflecting that analysis and actions in this regard.

Anti-displacement and Relocation Plan -- It will comply with the acquisition and relocation requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended, and implementing regulations at 49 CFR 24; and it has in effect and is following a residential antidisplacement and relocation assistance plan required under section 104(d) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, in connection with any activity assisted with funding under the CDBG or HOME programs.

Drug Free Workplace -- It will or will continue to provide a drug-free workplace by:

1. Publishing a statement notifying employees that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance is prohibited in the grantee's workplace and specifying the actions that will be taken against employees for violation of such prohibition;
2. Establishing an ongoing drug-free awareness program to inform employees about –
   a. The dangers of drug abuse in the workplace;
   b. The grantee's policy of maintaining a drug-free workplace;
   c. Any available drug counseling, rehabilitation, and employee assistance programs; and
   d. The penalties that may be imposed upon employees for drug abuse violations occurring in the workplace;
3. Making it a requirement that each employee to be engaged in the performance of the grant be given a copy of the statement required by paragraph 1;
4. Notifying the employee in the statement required by paragraph 1 that, as a condition of employment under the grant, the employee will –
   a. Abide by the terms of the statement; and
   b. Notify the employer in writing of his or her conviction for a violation of a criminal drug statute occurring in the workplace no later than five calendar days after such conviction;
5. Notifying the agency in writing, within ten calendar days after receiving notice under subparagraph 4(b) from an employee or otherwise receiving actual notice of such conviction. Employers of convicted employees must provide notice, including position title, to every grant officer or other designee on whose grant activity the convicted employee was working, unless the Federal agency has designated a central point for the receipt of such notices. Notice shall include the identification number(s) of each affected grant;
6. Taking one of the following actions, within 30 calendar days of receiving notice under subparagraph 4(b), with respect to any employee who is so convicted –
   a. Taking appropriate personnel action against such an employee, up to and including termination, consistent with the requirements of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended; or
   b. Requiring such employee to participate satisfactorily in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program approved for such purposes by a Federal, State, or local health, law enforcement, or other appropriate agency;
7. Making a good faith effort to continue to maintain a drug-free workplace through implementation of paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Anti-Lobbying -- To the best of the jurisdiction's knowledge and belief:

8. No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of it, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement;
9. If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, it will complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying," in accordance with its instructions; and
10. It will require that the language of paragraph 1 and 2 of this anti-lobbying certification be included in the award documents for all subawards at all tiers (including subcontracts, subgrants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all subrecipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

Authority of Jurisdiction -- The consolidated plan is authorized under State and local law (as applicable) and the jurisdiction possesses the legal authority to carry out the programs for which it is seeking funding, in accordance with applicable HUD regulations.

Consistency with plan -- The housing activities to be undertaken with CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA funds are consistent with the strategic plan.

Section 3 -- It will comply with section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, and implementing regulations at 24 CFR Part 135.

Signature/Authorized Official

04/10/2015

Date

Michael Cosgrove

Name

Acting Director

Title

601 Lakeside Ave

Address

Cleveland, Ohio 44114

City/State/Zip

(216) 664-4000

Telephone Number

☐ **This certification does not apply.**
☒ **This certification is applicable.**

Specific CDBG Certifications

The Entitlement Community certifies that:

Citizen Participation -- It is in full compliance and following a detailed citizen participation plan that satisfies the requirements of 24 CFR 91.105.

Community Development Plan -- Its consolidated housing and community development plan identifies community development and housing needs and specifies both short-term and long-term community development objectives that provide decent housing, expand economic opportunities primarily for persons of low and moderate income. (See CFR 24 570.2 and CFR 24 part 570)

Following a Plan -- It is following a current consolidated plan (or Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy) that has been approved by HUD.

Use of Funds -- It has complied with the following criteria:

11. Maximum Feasible Priority - With respect to activities expected to be assisted with CDBG funds, it certifies that it has developed its Action Plan so as to give maximum feasible priority to activities which benefit low and moderate income families or aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight. The Action Plan may also include activities which the grantee certifies are designed to meet other community development needs having a particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community, and other financial resources are not available);

12. Overall Benefit - The aggregate use of CDBG funds including section 108 guaranteed loans during program year(s) 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 (a period specified by the grantee consisting of one, two, or three specific consecutive program years), shall principally benefit persons of low and moderate income in a manner that ensures that at least 70 percent of the amount is expended for activities that benefit such persons during the designated period;

13. Special Assessments - It will not attempt to recover any capital costs of public improvements assisted with CDBG funds including Section 108 loan guaranteed funds by assessing any amount against properties owned and occupied by persons of low and moderate income, including any fee charged or assessment made as a condition of obtaining access to such public improvements.

    However, if CDBG funds are used to pay the proportion of a fee or assessment that relates to the capital costs of public improvements (assisted in part with CDBG funds) financed from other revenue sources, an assessment or charge may be made against the property with respect to the public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds.

    The jurisdiction will not attempt to recover any capital costs of public improvements assisted with CDBG funds, including Section 108, unless CDBG funds are used to pay the proportion of fee or assessment attributable to the capital costs of public improvements financed from other revenue sources. In this case, an assessment or charge may be made against the property with respect to the public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds. Also, in the case of properties owned and occupied by moderate-income (not low-income) families, an assessment or charge may be made against the property for public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds if the jurisdiction certifies that it lacks CDBG funds to cover the assessment.

Excessive Force -- It has adopted and is enforcing:

14. A policy prohibiting the use of excessive force by law enforcement agencies within its jurisdiction against any individuals engaged in non-violent civil rights demonstrations; and

15. A policy of enforcing applicable State and local laws against physically barring entrance to or exit from a facility or location which is the subject of such non-violent civil rights demonstrations within its jurisdiction;

Compliance With Anti-discrimination laws -- The grant will be conducted and administered in conformity with title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 USC 2000d), the Fair Housing Act (42 USC 3601-3619), and implementing regulations.

Lead-Based Paint -- Its activities concerning lead-based paint will comply with the requirements of part 35, subparts A, B, J, K and R, of title 24;

Compliance with Laws -- It will comply with applicable laws.

Signature/Authorized Official

04/10/2015

Date

Michael Cosgrove

Name

Acting Director

Title

601 Lakeside Ave

Address

Cleveland, Ohio 44114

City/State/Zip

(216) 664-4000

Telephone Number

☒ **This certification does not apply.**
☐ **This certification is applicable.**

OPTIONAL CERTIFICATION
CDBG

Submit the following certification only when one or more of the activities in the action plan are designed to meet other community development needs having a particular urgency as specified in 24 CFR 570.208(c):

The grantee hereby certifies that the Annual Plan includes one or more specifically identified CDBG-assisted activities, which are designed to meet other community development needs having a particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community and other financial resources are not available to meet such needs.

Signature/Authorized Official

04/10/2015

Date

Michael Cosgrove

Name

Acting Director

Title

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Address

Cleveland, Ohio 44114

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(216) 664-4000

Telephone Number

☐ **This certification does not apply.**
☒ **This certification is applicable.**

Specific HOME Certifications

The HOME participating jurisdiction certifies that:

Tenant Based Rental Assistance -- If the participating jurisdiction intends to provide tenant-based rental assistance:

> The use of HOME funds for tenant-based rental assistance is an essential element of the participating jurisdiction's consolidated plan for expanding the supply, affordability, and availability of decent, safe, sanitary, and affordable housing.

Eligible Activities and Costs -- it is using and will use HOME funds for eligible activities and costs, as described in 24 CFR § 92.205 through 92.209 and that it is not using and will not use HOME funds for prohibited activities, as described in § 92.214.

Appropriate Financial Assistance -- before committing any funds to a project, it will evaluate the project in accordance with the guidelines that it adopts for this purpose and will not invest any more HOME funds in combination with other Federal assistance than is necessary to provide affordable housing;

Signature/Authorized Official	04/10/2015 Date

Michael Cosgrove
Name

Acting Director
Title

601 Lakeside Ave
Address

Cleveland, Ohio 44114
City/State/Zip

(216) 664-4000
Telephone Number

☒ **This certification does not apply.**
☐ **This certification is applicable.**

HOPWA Certifications

The HOPWA grantee certifies that:

Activities -- Activities funded under the program will meet urgent needs that are not being met by available public and private sources.

Building -- Any building or structure assisted under that program shall be operated for the purpose specified in the plan:

1. For at least 10 years in the case of assistance involving new construction, substantial rehabilitation, or acquisition of a facility,

2. For at least 3 years in the case of assistance involving non-substantial rehabilitation or repair of a building or structure.

Signature/Authorized Official

04/10/2015

Date

Michael Cosgrove

Name

Acting Director

Title

601 Lakeside Ave

Address

Cleveland, Ohio 44114

City/State/Zip

(216) 664-4000

Telephone Number

☐ **This certification does not apply.**
☒ **This certification is applicable.**

ESG Certifications

I, Daryl P Rush, Chief Executive Officer of **City of Cleveland Community Development Department.**, certify that the local government will ensure the provision of the matching supplemental funds required by the regulation at 24 *CFR* 576.51. I have attached to this certification a description of the sources and amounts of such supplemental funds.

I further certify that the local government will comply with:

1. The requirements of 24 *CFR* 576.53 concerning the continued use of buildings for which Emergency Shelter Grants are used for rehabilitation or conversion of buildings for use as emergency shelters for the homeless; or when funds are used solely for operating costs or essential services.

2. The building standards requirement of 24 *CFR* 576.55.

3. The requirements of 24 *CFR* 576.56, concerning assurances on services and other assistance to the homeless.

4. The requirements of 24 *CFR* 576.57, other appropriate provisions of 24 *CFR* Part 576, and other applicable federal laws concerning nondiscrimination and equal opportunity.

5. The requirements of 24 *CFR* 576.59(b) concerning the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970.

6. The requirement of 24 *CFR* 576.59 concerning minimizing the displacement of persons as a result of a project assisted with these funds.

7. The requirements of 24 *CFR* Part 24 concerning the Drug Free Workplace Act of 1988.

8. The requirements of 24 *CFR* 576.56(a) and 576.65(b) that grantees develop and implement procedures to ensure the confidentiality of records pertaining to any individual provided family violence prevention or treatment services under any project assisted with ESG funds and that the address or location of any family violence shelter project will not be made public, except with written authorization of the person or persons responsible for the operation of such shelter.

9. The requirement that recipients involve themselves, to the maximum extent practicable and where appropriate, homeless individuals and families in policymaking, renovating, maintaining, and operating facilities assisted under the ESG program, and in providing services for occupants of these facilities as provided by 24 *CFR* 76.56.

10. The requirements of 24 *CFR* 576.57(e) dealing with the provisions of, and regulations and procedures applicable with respect to the environmental review responsibilities under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and related

authorities as specified in 24 *CFR* Part 58.

11. The requirements of 24 *CFR* 576.21(a)(4) providing that the funding of homeless prevention activities for families that have received eviction notices or notices of termination of utility services will meet the requirements that: (A) the inability of the family to make the required payments must be the result of a sudden reduction in income; (B) the assistance must be necessary to avoid eviction of the family or termination of the services to the family; (C) there must be a reasonable prospect that the family will be able to resume payments within a reasonable period of time; and (D) the assistance must not supplant funding for preexisting homeless prevention activities from any other source.

12. The new requirement of the McKinney-Vento Act (42 *USC* 11362) to develop and implement, to the maximum extent practicable and where appropriate, policies and protocols for the discharge of persons from publicly funded institutions or systems of care (such as health care facilities, foster care or other youth facilities, or correction programs and institutions) in order to prevent such discharge from immediately resulting in homelessness for such persons. I further understand that state and local governments are primarily responsible for the care of these individuals, and that ESG funds are not to be used to assist such persons in place of state and local resources.

13. HUD's standards for participation in a local Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and the collection and reporting of client-level information.

I further certify that the submission of a completed and approved Consolidated Plan with its certifications, which act as the application for an Emergency Shelter Grant, is authorized under state and/or local law, and that the local government possesses legal authority to carry out grant activities in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations of the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Michael F Cosgrove

Signature/Authorized Official

04/10/2015

Date

Michael Cosgrove

Name

Acting Director

Title

601 Lakeside Ave

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Cleveland, Ohio 44114

City/State/Zip

(216) 664-4000

Telephone Number

☐ **This certification does not apply.**
☒ **This certification is applicable.**

APPENDIX TO CERTIFICATIONS

Instructions Concerning Lobbying and Drug-Free Workplace Requirements

Lobbying Certification
This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by section 1352, title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than $10,000 and not more than $100,000 for each such failure.

Drug-Free Workplace Certification

1. By signing and/or submitting this application or grant agreement, the grantee is providing the certification.
2. The certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance is placed when the agency awards the grant. If it is later determined that the grantee knowingly rendered a false certification, or otherwise violates the requirements of the Drug-Free Workplace Act, HUD, in addition to any other remedies available to the Federal Government, may take action authorized under the Drug-Free Workplace Act.
3. Workplaces under grants, for grantees other than individuals, need not be identified on the certification. If known, they may be identified in the grant application. If the grantee does not identify the workplaces at the time of application, or upon award, if there is no application, the grantee must keep the identity of the workplace(s) on file in its office and make the information available for Federal inspection. Failure to identify all known workplaces constitutes a violation of the grantee's drug-free workplace requirements.
4. Workplace identifications must include the actual address of buildings (or parts of buildings) or other sites where work under the grant takes place. Categorical descriptions may be used (e.g., all vehicles of a mass transit authority or State highway department while in operation, State employees in each local unemployment office, performers in concert halls or radio stations).
5. If the workplace identified to the agency changes during the performance of the grant, the grantee shall inform the agency of the change(s), if it previously identified the workplaces in question (see paragraph three).
6. The grantee may insert in the space provided below the site(s) for the performance of work done in connection with the specific grant: Place of Performance (Street address, city, county, state, zip code) Check if there are workplaces on file that are not identified here. The certification with regard to the drug-free workplace is required by 24 CFR part 21.

Place Name	Street	City	County	State	Zip
Cleveland City Hall Room 320	601 Lakeside Ave	Cleveland	Cuyahoga	OH	44114

7. Definitions of terms in the Nonprocurement Suspension and Debarment common rule and Drug-Free Workplace common rule apply to this certification. Grantees' attention is called, in particular, to the following definitions from these rules: "Controlled substance" means a controlled substance in Schedules I through V of the Controlled
Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 812) and as further defined by regulation (21 CFR 1308.11 through 1308.15); "Conviction" means a finding of guilt (including a plea of *nolo contendere*) or imposition of sentence, or both, by any judicial body charged with the responsibility to determine violations of the Federal or State criminal drug statutes; "Criminal drug statute" means a Federal or non-Federal criminal statute involving the manufacture, distribution, dispensing, use, or possession of any controlled substance; "Employee" means the employee of a grantee directly engaged in the performance of work under a grant, including:

1. All "direct charge" employees;
2. all "indirect charge" employees unless their impact or involvement is insignificant to the performance of the grant; and

a. temporary personnel and consultants who are directly engaged in the performance of work under the grant and who are on the grantee's payroll. This definition does not include workers not on the payroll of the grantee (e.g., volunteers, even if used to meet a matching requirement; consultants or independent contractors not on the grantee's payroll; or employees of subrecipients or subcontractors in covered workplaces).

Note that by signing these certifications, certain documents must completed, in use, and on file for verification. These documents include:

1. Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing
2. Citizen Participation Plan
3. Anti-displacement and Relocation Plan

04/10/2015

Signature/Authorized Official

Date

Michael Cosgrove

Name

Acting Director

Title

601 Lakeside Ave

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Cleveland, Ohio 44114

City/State/Zip

(216) 664-4000

Telephone Number

Fifth Year Action Plan

2015-2016

Narrative Responses

Fifth Program Year Action Plan 2015-2016

Narrative Responses

GENERAL

Executive Summary

2015-2016 Action Plan Executive Summary:

The Housing and Community Development Action Plan for 2015-2016 is a part of the City of Cleveland's Consolidated Submission to HUD for Community Planning and Development Programs, also known as The Consolidated Plan.

The Consolidated Plan consists of an analysis of housing and community development needs and a strategic plan for addressing those identified needs. Each year the City of Cleveland must develop an Action Plan detailing resources expected to be available during the coming program year and the specific activities to be carried out in implementing its strategic plan.

This Action Plan describes resources, programs and activities for the 2015-2016 Program Year (June 1, 2015 to May 31, 2016). It also incorporates all application and submission requirements for the four HUD Programs under which the City of Cleveland expects to receive formula allocations for the 2015-2016 Program Year:

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)
HOME Investment Partnership (HOME)
Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)
Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)

Citizen participation in decisions on housing and development needs and on planning for the best use of available resources is an ongoing effort in the City of Cleveland. Department of Community Development staff members have worked closely with residents, neighborhood-based groups, lenders, developers and other interested parties throughout the year to determine how best to improve City programs, attract additional resources or undertake innovative approaches to meeting identified priority needs. The Director of Community Development and other senior staff meet on a monthly basis with representatives of Cleveland's extensive network of

neighborhood-based Community Development Corporations to exchange ideas about current and future programs and policies related to the use of available resources. The following is a brief description of the planned uses of the funds expected to be received this year through the CDBG, HOME, ESG and HOPWA programs.

1. Neighborhood Development Activities
$7,430,000 in CDBG funds will be used to address the goal of providing suitable neighborhood living environments by filling identified low/moderate income needs and ameliorating conditions of slum and blight.

2. Code Enforcement
$419,000 in CDBG funds will be used to assist in code enforcement activities in slum and blighted neighborhoods of the City.

3. Demolition/Board-up
$1,000,000 in CDBG funds and an estimated $500,000 in CDBG Program Income will be used to help eliminate blighted and hazardous conditions by demolishing or boarding-up condemned vacant properties.

4. Housing
The City's varying priority needs for decent, safe and affordable rental and for-sale housing opportunities for its residents will be addressed through a range of funded program activities:

- Home Repair Assistance: $1,865,554 in CDBG and HOME funds, together with an estimated $900,000 in Program Income, will be utilized by the Department of Community Development to provide rehabilitation loans and grants to lower income homeowners and to assist in the rehabilitation of deteriorated vacant houses for new homebuyers.
- Housing Trust Fund: $2,123,384 in HOME funds, together with an estimated $600,000 in Program Income, will be made available as low cost financing through a competitive process to select developments that increase the availability of affordable housing or address neighborhood revitalization objectives. Housing for persons with special needs and permanent supportive housing for homeless persons with disabilities will be eligible to access this funding source.
- CHDO Rental Housing Development: $600,000 in HOME funds will be made available on a competitive basis to qualified Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs) to provide affordable rental or lease-purchase housing.
- Anti-Predatory Lending: $97,416 in CDBG funds will be used to provide assistance to low income residents in addressing problems created by predatory home lending activity. Services include legal counseling,

referrals to consumer advocacy organizations, monitoring of local lending practices and educational outreach through neighborhood organizations.

- Housing for Persons with HIV/AIDS: $950,680 in HOPWA funds will be made available to non-profit agencies providing housing assistance and related services to persons with HIV/AIDS.

5. Public Services

$1,406,919 in CDBG funds will be used by non-profit agencies to provide essential neighborhood social services, primarily those directly assisting low-income elderly, youth and families.
$309,393 in CDBG funds will be used specifically for AIDS Prevention services.
$170,000 in CDBG funds will be used to address the transportation needs of low income elderly residents through the Senior Transportation Connection.
$623,454 in CDBG funds and a portion of the $1,669,417 in ESG funds will be allocated to non-profit agencies providing shelter services for homeless persons. The balance of the ESG funds, approximately $600,000, will be utilized for homeless prevention and rapid rehousing assistance coordinated through the Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services and the Cleveland Department of Aging.

6. Land Reutilization

$1,662,965 in CDBG funds will be used to assure that vacant neighborhood land being held by the City of Cleveland Land Bank for eventual redevelopment does not become a blighting influence in the interim. Included in this total is $126,057 to allow portions of this vacant land to be used as community gardens and $320,000 to pay for Land Bank operational costs.

7. Commercial Development

$452,241 in CDBG funds will be used to address neighborhood blight and expand economic opportunities by providing financial assistance for the rehabilitation of commercial building exteriors.

8. Community Development Corporations (CDCs)

$1,381,960 in CDBG funds will be provided on a competitive basis to non-profit organizations that will be carrying out programs and activities that address low income housing or neighborhood development needs. Specific types of assistance include:

- CDC Operating Support Grant Program: $1,135,739 will be used as operating support for community-based development corporations that are engaged in neighborhood stabilization and revitalization activities.
- Citywide Development Assistance Program: $246,221 will be used by citywide nonprofit agencies that will provide CDBG-eligible housing services.

9. Fair Housing Services

$85,950 in CDBG funds will be used to administer the City's fair housing and affirmative housing marketing programs, including implementation of Cleveland's fair housing ordinance.

10. Administration

$3,501,681 in CDBG funds and $334,320 in HOME funds will be used by the Department of Community Development for staff costs, other operating expenses and indirect costs related to the administration of the HUD-funded programs.

General Questions

1. Describe the geographic areas of the jurisdiction (including areas of low income families and/or racial/minority concentration) in which assistance will be directed during the next year. Where appropriate, the jurisdiction should estimate the percentage of funds the jurisdiction plans to dedicate to target areas.

2. Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the jurisdiction (or within the EMSA for HOPWA) (91.215(a) (1)) during the next year and the rationale for assigning the priorities.

3. Describe actions that will take place during the next year to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs.

4. Identify the federal, state, and local resources expected to be made available to address the needs identified in the plan. Federal resources should include Section 8 funds made available to the jurisdiction, Low-Income Housing Tax Credits, and competitive McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act funds expected to be available to address priority needs and specific objectives identified in the strategic plan.

2015-2016 Action Plan General Questions response:

1. Geographic Area of the Jurisdiction

The jurisdiction consists of the boundaries of the City of Cleveland, an area of 77.6 square miles. Based on the 2010 Census, the city has a population of 396,890, with 207,536 housing units. In the 2010 Census, only 27 of

Cleveland's 175 residential Census tracts did not have a majority of residents qualifying as low/ moderate income.

2. Geographic Basis for Allocation of Resources
   Funds provided through the HUD entitlement programs will primarily be focused on the neighborhoods where the majority of residents qualify as low/moderate income or the area has been designated as blighted, based on the condition of the structures. Many neighborhoods qualify under both criteria. Limited activities may be carried out in higher income, non-blighted areas if they are addressing needs of specific low/moderate individuals or conditions of spot blight.

   Three planning documents play a key role in targeting decisions for available neighborhood development resources: the Connecting Cleveland 2020 Citywide Plan, the Neighborhood Typology, and Reclaiming Cleveland – Target Area Plans.

   The Connecting Cleveland 2020 Citywide Plan outlines policies and strategies of citywide and neighborhood significance such as housing, retail, economic development, education, recreation, arts and culture, and safety. The 2020 Citywide Plan provides a general overview of each topic area, and explains the assets, trends, challenges and opportunities in Cleveland related to each.

   The creation of the Neighborhood Typology and its relation to strategic approaches to varying neighborhood market conditions was discussed in detail in the introductory overview to The Consolidated Plan (2011-2016), submitted to HUD in 2011. A new version of the document, the 4th iteration, was released in early 2012. It was updated using initial 2010 Census data and the most current local data for demolitions, property values and land use. In addition to the Typology; a new tool, the Housing Index will be used in 2015 to show impact over time.

   Reclaiming Cleveland – Target Area Plans was published by the Department of Community Development in September 2011 to serve as a guide for utilizing Neighborhood Stabilization Program funds and other community development resources in a contextually-specific manner to result in immediate and sustainable improvements within targeted areas that have been substantially affected by economic decline and the foreclosure crisis. The planning process to create the document was a collaborative effort involving not only City staff, but also representatives from non-profit development groups, local universities and Neighborhood Progress Inc. (now known as Cleveland Neighborhood Progress, CNP), a city-wide non-profit established in 1988 to support

innovative and successful community organizations and initiatives in Cleveland. CNP coordinated a far-reaching field survey and more than 100 meetings to assist the City in producing the detailed target area plans.

3. Obstacles to Meeting Underserved Needs
The major obstacle to meeting underserved needs in the community is the lack of resources. Between 2002 and 2014, Cleveland's CDBG allocation declined by 35.8% and the HOME allocation by 58.4%. The decline in CDBG and HOME funds was offset by the receipt of federal assistance through the Housing and Recovery Act of 2008 and the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009; these funds were also needed because of the collapse of the housing market and the economy as a whole. Most of these funds have now been expended. With the continued impact of the foreclosure crisis on housing vacancy and abandonment in Cleveland neighborhoods, along with slow growth in local employment opportunities, obstacles to meeting underserved needs remain high.

4. Housing and Community Development Resources Expected to be Available
The following is a description of public and private resources that are expected to be available to address Cleveland's housing and community development needs during the 2015-2016 Program Year.

A. Federal Funds to the City of Cleveland

i. Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)

In 2015, the City of Cleveland will receive an estimated CDBG allocation of $19,786,712. This is a decrease of 1.0% from last year and a decrease of 24% since 2010. An additional $1,600,000 from program income is anticipated to be available for new expenditures.

CDBG funds may be used for a wide range of community development and housing related activities that either benefit low and moderate-income households or help eliminate blighted conditions. Eligible activities include housing rehabilitation, public facilities and infrastructure improvements, code enforcement, economic development, and assistance to neighborhood-based development groups and social services.

ii. HOME Program

In 2015, the City of Cleveland will receive an estimated HOME Program allocation of $3,343,320, a decrease of 10% from last year, and a reduction of 50% since 2010. An additional $600,000 is anticipated from program income.

HOME Program funds may be used for housing activities that specifically benefit low-income persons. Eligible activities include rehabilitation assistance to homeowners, assistance to homebuyers and financing for the development or rehabilitation of rental housing.

The City of Cleveland's matching contribution requirement for the HOME Program is reduced by 100% because its poverty rate is greater than 125% of the average national poverty rate and its average per capita income is less than 75% of the average national per capita income.

iii. Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Program

In 2015, the City of Cleveland will receive an Emergency Solutions Grant program allocation of $1,669,417, an increase of 1.4% from last year.

The Emergency Solutions Grant program has replaced the former Emergency Shelter Grant program, under which Cleveland received an annual entitlement grant to support basic shelter services for homeless persons. The uses of ESG funds were expanded to include the types of activities that have been funded through the Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-housing Program (HPRP), which was part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. A portion of the ESG funds may continue to be used to assist non-profit agencies with the cost of operating and providing services at emergency shelters for the homeless. However, a minimum of 40% of the 2015-2016 ESG funding must be targeted specifically to strategies that will reduce shelter populations by either preventing homelessness or helping person in shelter find housing as quickly as possible.

The requirement that 100% of the ESG allocation amount be matched with funds from other sources will be met with a combination of CDBG and local public funding sources. In addition to $623,454 in Cleveland's CDBG funds budget for shelter services, over $4 million

from Cuyahoga County's Health and Human Services levy budget has been allocated for homeless shelter and services.

iv. Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA)

In 2015, the City of Cleveland expects to receive an estimated allocation of HOPWA funds in the amount of $950,680, a similar amount from last year. The money to be received by Cleveland is intended to address housing needs of persons with HIV/AIDS within the five county metropolitan area: Cuyahoga, Geauga, Lake, Medina and Lorain counties.

v. Home Weatherization Assistance Program (HWAP)

HWAP, administered through the Ohio Development Services Agency, provides grants from the U.S. Departments of Energy (DOE) and Health and Human Services (HHS) to undertake weatherization measures for low-income households in order to reduce energy costs. Services include attic, wall, and basement insulation; blower-door-guided air leakage reduction; heating system repairs or replacements; and health and safety testing and inspections.

The Ohio Department Services Agency awarded $3,133,590 to the City of Cleveland to provide HWAP services throughout Cuyahoga County until June 30, 2015.

The Department of Community Development is using a total of $300,000 from HUD and matching funds for energy conservation measures through December 2015.

vi. Lead-Based and Hazard Abatement Grants

In September 2011, HUD awarded a $929,990 Healthy Homes Production Grant to a local non-profit group, Environmental Health Watch, which is partnering with the Cleveland Department of Community Development, the Healthy Homes Advisory Council, Case Western Reserve University Medical School and the Ohio Weatherization Training Center to implement the Warm and Healthy Homes for Cleveland Program. Additional matching funding of $276,000 was received from the Coalition to End Childhood Lead Poisoning. This new program will lead paint hazard prevention and

other home health issues in conjunction with work being undertaken through the Home Weatherization Assistance Program (HWAP) other City rehabilitation initiatives. The Department of Community Development is using a total of $567,140 in HUD and matching funds to address health hazards by October 2014.

In March 2012, HUD awarded a Lead Based Paint Hazard Control Grant to the Cuyahoga County Board of Health, with the City of Cleveland as a partner, to address identified lead hazards in 45 units where young children reside or frequent. The program successfully completed and controlled lead hazards in 47 units by June 27, 2014. Additionally, the City allocated $850,000 of CDBG funds to continue providing lead hazard control services.

When HUD issues its NOFA, Community Development intends to submit an application to the Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control for additional funding to address lead hazards and other environmental hazards.

The Lead Hazard Control Program will continue to provide lead hazard control services to families with children that have an elevated blood lead level of 40 micrograms per deciliter or greater. For income eligible families, CDBG funds will be used to complete projects meeting this threshold.

vii. Neighborhood Stabilization Program

On March 2, 2009, The City of Cleveland received approval from HUD for a grant award of $16,143,120 under the Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP), authorized by the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008. Cleveland received an additional $9,424,689 in NSP funds from the State of Ohio's allocation for demolition, innovative reutilization of vacant land and redevelopment of foreclosed houses in targeted neighborhoods.

In January 2010, HUD announced the award of $40,841,390 in NSP 2 funds to a consortium consisting of the City of Cleveland, Cuyahoga County, CMHA and the Cuyahoga Land Reutilization Corporation ("The County Land Bank"), which administers the funds, with suballocations to the consortium members.

In March 2011, the City of Cleveland received an allocation of $6,793,290 in NSP 3 funds to continue the stabilization of distressed neighborhoods. Approximately $2.1 million remains to be expended.

All NSP funds from the first, second and third program awards have been expended. However, funded activities are expected to generate approximately $350,000 in program income for new activities during the coming program year.

viii. Healthy Homes Production Grant Program

The Department of Community Development is receiving approximately $503,000 from HUD's Healthy Homes Production Grant Program, as a subgrantee for funds awarded to a local non-profit agency, Environmental Health Watch. An additional $64,000 in matching funds is being received from the national non-profit Coalition to End Childhood Lead Poisoning. As part of the new Warm and Healthy Homes Initiative, the City will supplement its delivery of Home Weatherization Assistance Program (HWAP) services and other rehabilitation assistance to address a wide range of home environmental health hazards. The Department met its production goals by the end of 2014, and will close out this program in 2015.

ix. Bank Relations and Community Reinvestment

The Department of Community Development uses the federal Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) to secure commitments from local institutions to increase their investment in Cleveland neighborhoods; and improve access to financial services for city residents and businesses. The City's CRA Program and banking services ordinance was established in 1991 to increase access to credit and related services, especially for minority and low-income persons and businesses.

x. Consumer Affairs

The Department of Community Development Office of Consumer Affairs provides information for the public on scams and fraudulent business practices, and interacts with various levels of government to impact banking practices and other consumer issues. This Office will also investigate complaints to determine if a vendor has engaged in unfair practices with a Cleveland consumer, then works to resolve the issues and to negotiate a fair settlement of the complaint. In 2015, the Consumer Affairs office will increase its programming on financial literacy education.

xi. Community Financial Centers (CFC)

CFC is a service administered by Cleveland Neighborhood Progress (CNP), in partnership with the City of Cleveland, Neighborhood Housing Services of Greater Cleveland, Enterprise Community Partners and Cuyahoga Community College. Built around the premise that all residents deserve the right to high quality financial coaching and counseling services, CFC services focus on financial planning, budget management, savings, credit building and planning for the future. The CFC is modeled after the Bloomberg Philanthropies and Living Cities for Financial Empowerment Center initiative.

xii. Section 108 Loan Pool

The City of Cleveland Department of Economic Development received a HUD 108 Loan pool of $18,125,000. These funds are being used to increase job creating investments by closing financing gaps and leveraging New Market Tax Credits. The projects must be in one of the HUD approved Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas (NRSAs).

B. Federal Funds to the Cleveland-Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services

The Office of Homeless Services was created jointly by the City of Cleveland and Cuyahoga County to plan and coordinate solutions to the problem of homelessness. One of its functions has been to compete for discretionary McKinney Act funding from HUD in conjunction with local non-profit service providers. An extensive Continuum of Care planning and proposal review process occurs each spring, leading up to the submission to HUD for the Competitive Homeless Assistance Grant. The two primary components of the HUD grant program are:

i. Shelter Plus Care

The Shelter Plus Care Program offers permanent housing rental assistance that is linked to supportive services specifically for homeless persons with mental illness, substance abuse problems or AIDS. The Office of Homeless Services, in conjunction with the non-profit EDEN, Inc., currently administers over 1800 units of Shelter Plus Care assistance.

ii. Supportive Housing Program

The Supportive Housing Program promotes the development of housing and services that help homeless persons transition from homelessness to living as independently as possible. Eligible projects can fall into one of several categories:

- Transitional Housing provides a structured housing environment for up to two years to facilitate the movement of homeless individuals and families to permanent housing.
- Permanent Housing for Persons with Disabilities is designed to enable homeless persons with disabilities to live as independently as possible in a permanent setting.
- Safe Havens are supportive housing designed to serve severely mentally ill homeless persons that have been unwilling or unable to participate in more structured residential or treatment programs. Safe Havens do not require residents to accept specific services or referrals as a condition of residency. However, it is hoped that after a period of stabilization, residents will be willing to participate in services that will enable them to move to other types of housing.
- Supportive Services, not linked to a specific housing facility, are also eligible for funding.

In 2013, the Office of Homeless Services was notified by HUD that the Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Continuum of Care was allocated FY2012 funding of $12,004,140 for Shelter Plus Care, $11,386,585 for renewal of Supportive Housing Program activities, $870,483 for new Supportive Housing Program activities and $25,000 for planning. These funds are currently being expended.

The application for FY 2015 funding was submitted in February 2015, with allocations to be announced later in the year.

C. Federal Funds to Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority (CMHA)

i. Public Housing Modernization Funding

CMHA receives an annual allocation of modernization and replacement housing funding from HUD under the Capital Fund Program (CFP) and

Replacement Housing Factor (RHF). CMHA has estimated that for FY2014, it will receive approximately $21 million of CFP funds and $4 million of RHF funds.

ii. Housing Choice Voucher Program

CMHA administers allocations from HUD to provide tenant-based rental assistance payments through the Housing Choice Voucher Program, formerly the Section 8 Housing Voucher Program. At this time, CMHA has over 14,000 Housing Choice Vouchers under contract to tenants.

D. Other Federal Funds

i. Emergency Food and Shelter National Board Program (FEMA Board)

Since 1983, The Emergency Food and Shelter National Board has been a source of operating funding for emergency shelters and supportive services for the homeless. It also helps support local hunger programs. Funds are administered by United Way and allocated through a local Emergency Hunger and Shelter Board. For 2010, $815,110 was allocated for Cuyahoga County, with half of that going for shelter and homelessness prevention programs and the balance for food programs. For 2011, this amount was reduced to $572,482, a 30% reduction. For 2012, the allocation was $499,279. The funding level for 2013 was $475,946, with $224,779 of that amount being made available for homeless shelter support. Funding for 2014 was $640,765. The 2015 allocation has not yet been determined.

ii. Low Income Housing Tax Credits

Unlike the other programs listed, Low Income Housing Tax Credits do not involve direct Federal budget expenditures. Instead, through the states, Federal tax credits are awarded that allow investors in low income housing projects to reduce taxes from other income over a period of 10 years. The value of these credits is such that more than 50% of the development cost of a low-income rental project can be generated in the form of equity investment. Generally, units must remain affordable to low-income renters for at least 30 years. The State of Ohio will again be committing tax credits through a statewide competitive process in 2015.

E. State of Ohio Funds

i. Housing Development Assistance Program

The State of Ohio combines a variety of state and federal sources into a program that offers development financing to producers of housing for low income persons. Funding will be available to fill financing gaps in projects using Low Income Housing Tax Credits or to assist rental and homeownership projects developed by neighborhood-based, non-profit organizations.

ii. Ohio Low and Moderate Income Housing Trust Fund

The State of Ohio has a Housing Trust Fund that is focused on addressing the housing needs of very low-income persons. Preference is given to projects serving persons below 35% of median income and 75% of the fund must be used for persons below 50% of median income.

A portion of the Housing Trust Fund is allocated through the Housing Development Assistance Program described above. It also provides housing resources through a competitive proposal process that funds innovative programs for activities such as homelessness prevention, housing counseling, supportive services, rental assistance and handicapped accessibility. In addition, a Downpayment Assistance Program is funded to help low income homebuyers.

iii. Ohio Department of Mental Health (ODMH)

ODMH's Community Capital Funding Program provides grants to assist in the acquisition or development of housing for its client population. It also offers funds for rental subsidies through its Housing Assistance Program. Both programs operate through the Cuyahoga County Community Mental Health Board.

iv. Ohio Department of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities (ODMRDD)

ODMRDD's Community Capital Assistance Grants provide funds for acquisition and renovation of housing for its client population. The

Supported Living Program provides rental assistance and other support subsides to clients. Both programs operate through the Cuyahoga County Board of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities.

F. Private Resources

i. Cleveland Neighborhood Progress (CNP)

CNP (formerly Neighborhood Progress Inc.) is a local organization whose mission is to be a catalyst for revitalizing Cleveland's neighborhoods by investing strategically in non-profit community organizations and their development agendas. One of its roles is to assemble corporate and philanthropic resources to use in support of key neighborhood development projects. CNP provides operating support to community groups; and technical assistance and capacity building to nonprofits. CNP's subsidiary, Village Capital Corporation, supports neighborhood real estate development by participating in project financing.

ii. National Intermediary

Enterprise Community Partners is a national non-profit organization established to facilitate local non-profit development. It offers significant grant and loan funds for pre-development and project related expenditures. It also is a major provider of private investment in Low-Income Housing Tax Credit projects through its affiliated equity fund: Enterprise Community Investment.

iii. Private Lenders

It is critical that private lenders participate in neighborhood revitalization by providing access to financial services for residents and businesses. The City of Cleveland has a number of ways lenders can accomplish this objective. Two important tools are the CRA Program and the Depository Ordinance.

The City of Cleveland's Community Reinvestment (CRA) Program began in 1991, at a time when financial institutions were withdrawing or reducing investment in urban areas. The intent of the program is to utilize the federal Community Reinvestment Act to secure commitments from local institutions to increase their investment in the city's neighborhoods in order to leverage additional private investment.

In addition, an analysis of each institution's lending data is utilized on an annual basis determining where City funds will be deposited.

Since the inception of the program, and the City's focus on neighborhood redevelopment, the investment pattern by banks has been reversed, and banks are stronger participants in meeting the city's credit needs. The series of CRA agreements between the city and local banks, coupled with the local community revitalization structure, has increased investment in neighborhoods throughout the city. Since 1991, Cleveland has reached CRA agreements with more than $11 billion in lender commitments.

Managing the Process

1. Identify the lead agency, entity, and agencies responsible for administering programs covered by the consolidated plan.

2. Identify the significant aspects of the process by which the plan was developed, and the agencies, groups, organizations, and others who participated in the process.

3. Describe actions that will take place during the next year to enhance coordination between public and private housing, health, and social service agencies.

2015-2016 Action Plan Managing the Process response:

The City of Cleveland's Department of Community Development is the lead agency for planning and administering programs funded through the four HUD entitlement programs included in the Consolidated Plan. In carrying out this responsibility, it works in close cooperation with other public entities including:

- The Cleveland Department of Building of Housing, which is responsible as a subgrantee for code enforcement, building demolition and other key aspects of the City's neighborhood revitalization strategies.
- The Cleveland Department of Public Health, which is responsible as a sub grantee for developing plans for HOPWA funds and other resources for addressing the needs of persons with HIV/AIDS.
- The Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services, which is a joint effort of the city and county governments. It has primary responsibility for the development of the Continuum of Care for the Homeless and the annual application to HUD for competitive supportive housing program funding. It also assists the City with the allocation of Emergency Shelter Grant funds.
- The Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority (CMHA), which is the local public housing agency, managing over 10,000 public housing units and administering over 14,000 rental housing vouchers.

- The Cleveland Housing Advisory Board, which was created under State of Ohio law to provide guidance to the City on the use of local resources for housing purposes and housing aspects of the consolidated Planning process. It includes representatives of for profit and non-profit developers, rental housing developers, real estate brokers, the public housing authority, the tenant advocacy organization, non-profit intermediaries and interested neighborhood residents.

Once the proposed Annual Action Plan has been developed by the Department of Community Development it is presented for consideration by City Council. City Council is made up of 17 ward-based representatives. Each is elected from a neighborhood of 20,000+ residents. The Community and Economic Development Committee of City Council holds three days of hearings during which each line item in the proposed Action Plan budget is closely analyzed. These hearings are open to the public. Modifications in the proposed budget may be requested by City Council prior to final approval of submission of the document to HUD.

Citizen Participation

1. Provide a summary of the citizen participation process.

2015-2016 Action Plan Citizen Participation response:

To a significant extent, the work required to shape Cleveland's neighborhood priorities and strategies occurs outside of the specific procedural steps required for the development of the Consolidated Plan and Action Plan. Assessment of Cleveland's housing and development needs and planning for the best use of available resources is an ongoing process. Department of Community Development staff members attend community meetings and work closely with residents, neighborhood-based groups, lenders, developers and other interested parties throughout the year to provide information and discuss ways to improve City programs, attract additional resources or undertake innovative approaches to meeting identified priority needs. Other ongoing citizen participation efforts include:

- The Director of Community Development and other senior staff meet on a monthly basis with representatives of Cleveland's extensive network of neighborhood-based Community Development Corporations to exchange ideas about current and future programs and policies related to the use of available resources.
- The Mayor holds Community Dialogue meetings throughout the City to give citizens the opportunity to directly express their ideas, concerns and priorities about their specific neighborhoods. The Director of Community Development attends these meetings.

- A Housing Advisory Board meets with the Director of Community Development and staff at various times throughout the year to provide input into city decisions on new housing policy initiatives and development projects. Membership on the Housing Advisory Board consists of representatives of non-profit and for profit developers, lenders, real estate brokers, the public housing authority and interested residents.
- The Consumer Council is a seven-member advisory board that was established to aid and assist the Office of Consumer Affairs in its effort to educate consumers; and advocate for their collective interests through leadership and partnerships on issues such as utility rates, health care access and personal finance. It works to restore the balance between consumer and business interests.
- The Fair Housing Board administers and enforces the City's fair housing ordinances. It is committed to affirmatively furthering fair housing through education, collaboration, and enforcement. The Fair Housing Board continuously review's housing discrimination complaints, and meets monthly to discuss trending fair housing issues and concerns. Participation on the Fair Housing Board consists of individuals that are active in the community, knowledgeable about fair housing laws, and exhibits a strong desire to advocate for equitable access to housing choices.
- The Housing Council reviews tax abatement policy and projects receiving tax abatement. It is comprised of members appointed by the Mayor, City Council and Cleveland Planning Commission. The Council makes an annual inspection of the properties within the City's community reinvestment areas for which an exemption has been granted under section 3735.67 of the Ohio Revised Code. The council also hears appeals under section 3735.70 of the Ohio Revised Code.

The City of Cleveland engages the community throughout the year to inform and seek input. City representatives attend community events and programs, and make presentations on various topics; and they attend block club/street club meetings and similar gatherings, upon invitation. The City sponsors activities and programs to raise awareness about local resources, and encourages grantees to improve their community engagement efforts. The Department of Community Development also distributes a citizen participation survey form seeking input and ideas on community needs and the potential use of Community Development Block Grants funds.

In February 2015, citizens were invited to participate in three community meetings to provide input to the Director of Community Development and other staff members concerning the use of HUD resources during the 2015-2016 Program Year. The meetings were publically advertised in The Plain Dealer and the Call and Post newspapers; and were also promoted through press releases and media public service announcements.

On February 24th and February 26th, evening meetings were held in neighborhood locations, one on the east side and one on the west side. On February 19th, a daytime community meeting was held in conjunction with the monthly meeting of the Community Development Department and the neighborhood-based, non-profit Community Development Corporations. On February 10th and 11th, 2015, Cleveland City Council held hearings on the details of the proposed CDBG, HOME, ESG and HOPWA activities to be included in the Action Plan submission to HUD. These hearings were open to the public and broadcast on local cable television.

On March 6th, 2015, Cleveland's proposed use of 2015-2016 Program Year funds to be received from the Department of HUD and a notice of the availability of the discussion draft of the 2015-2016 Action Plan were published in The Plain Dealer. The draft Action Plan was posted on the Department of Community Development website. The public was invited to comment on the proposed Action Plan and budget at a final public hearing on March 20, 2015. Citizens were also offered the opportunity to submit written or verbal comments through April 6, 2015.

No written comments on the proposed Action Plan and use of 2015-2016 Program Year funds were received. At the public meetings there were a number of informational questions about City programs and comments on City services unrelated to the proposed use of HUD funds. However, there were no comments specific to the Action Plan and 2015-2016 Program Year budget.

Institutional Structure

1. Describe actions that will take place during the next year to develop institutional structure.

2015-2016 Action Plan Institutional Structure response:

The Department of Community Development recognizes that in this era of devolution of funds, effective solutions to the challenges Cleveland neighborhoods face must cross disciplinary lines. Coordination is embraced in operationalizing our programs. The Department's institutional structure for the delivery of housing and community development activities consists of the broad array of public, private and non-profit organizations described below. We are always seeking to strengthen this institutional structure. No significant changes are anticipated within the coming year.

A) Public

Cleveland Department of Community Development

The Department of Community Development serves as the primary administrative entity for discretionary Federal housing funds coming into the City of Cleveland. These include the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and the Federal HOME Program. The Department is also responsible for preparation and implementation of the Consolidated Plan. All expenditures of funds are subject to authorization by City Council.

Various rehabilitation, home ownership and weatherization programs are operated directly by the Department, with other neighborhood level programs being carried out under contract by sub-grantees. Beginning in 2012, the Department of Community Development has also assumed responsibility from the Department of Public Health for carrying out lead paint abatement activities under the City's Lead Hazard Control Grant.

Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority (CMHA)

CMHA is the designated Public Housing Authority (PHA) within Cuyahoga County. It owns and manages the local inventory of public housing units. It also administers the Section 8 Certificate and the Housing Voucher programs and oversees the units still under contract from the old Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation Program.

CMHA is an independent agency governed by a five person Board of Commissioners. The Mayor of Cleveland makes two appointments, one of whom must be a CMHA tenant. Cleveland City Council makes two appointments, and the municipality with the second most CMHA units, which is East Cleveland, makes one appointment.

Cuyahoga County

The County government has primary responsibility for health and human services delivery systems at the local government level. These activities are carried out through the Department of Human Services. The County also addresses housing and/or supportive services needs of special populations through two independent boards under its jurisdiction:

- Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Mental Health Services (ADAMHS) Board
- Board of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities

Cleveland-Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services

Both the City of Cleveland and Cuyahoga County have important roles and responsibilities in developing solutions to the problem of homelessness. As a result, a decision was made to create the Cleveland-Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services. While physically located within County government, the Office is jointly funded. It has primary responsibility for planning new initiatives to address homelessness and identifying potential funding sources, including HUD competitive grant programs. The Office of Homeless Services conducts the community planning process and prepares the application for the annual Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs application to HUD.

In addition to its accountability to the City and County governments, the Office of Homeless Services receives input from an Advisory Board consisting of representation from government, business, mainstream systems, service providers, foundations, faith-based groups, advocates and homeless and/or formerly homeless individuals.

The Cuyahoga County Land Bank

The Cuyahoga County Land Bank is a quasi-governmental agency that was established in 2009 to acquire vacant and abandoned properties, return them to productive use, reduce blight, increase property values, support community goals and improve the quality of life for county residents. The agency works

in collaboration with every city in Cuyahoga County to spread risk and make joint code enforcement and nuisance abatement operations possible. It is funded through a variety of sources, including the accumulation of penalties and interest on collected delinquent real estate taxes and assessments.

State of Ohio

The State of Ohio, through the Department of Development and the Ohio Housing Finance Agency (OHFA), plays an important role in the financing of local affordable housing projects, especially those of non-profit developers. In 2003, the State legislature doubled the real estate recordation fee to create a permanent and dedicated funding source capped at $50 million a year. The Ohio Housing Trust Fund is required to focus on the affordable housing needs of households with incomes below 50% of median income. OHFA also serves as the allocation agency for Low Income Housing Tax Credits.

B) Non-Profit

Housing Organizations

Cleveland has a well-developed group of neighborhood-based organizations providing a variety of housing services. These include community development corporations, such as the Cleveland Housing Network and its affiliates, which are engaged in production of affordable housing, and those groups such as Community Housing Solutions and Neighborhood Housing Services, that provide rehabilitation assistance and other services to housing owners.

Homeless Services Providers

Non-profit organizations are the primary providers of emergency shelter, transitional housing and related supportive services for the homeless in Cleveland.

Special Needs Housing Providers

EDEN, Inc. (Mental Health) and North Coast Community Homes (Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities) are non-profit organizations, under contract to their respective County Boards that have responsibility for expanding special needs housing opportunities.

The AIDS Task Force of Greater Cleveland provides a range of housing services to persons with HIV/AIDS. The agency operates emergency and permanent housing facilities. It also administers monthly housing subsidies from a variety of sources and provides counseling and support services. It is the primary service provider for the use of HOPWA funds in Cuyahoga County.

Maximum Accessible Housing of Ohio seeks to address a range of housing issues for persons with physical disabilities. In addition to operating fully accessible subsidized apartment buildings, it is working to advocate for and coordinate the use of handicapped accessible units within the broader housing market.

Intermediaries

Cleveland has one national and one local intermediary organization committed to assisting non-profit development corporations in building capacity and increasing production. The Enterprise Community Partners and Cleveland Neighborhood Progress (CNP, formerly Neighborhood Progress, Inc.) play major roles in providing the technical expertise and the creative sources of financing that allow for successful neighborhood development, including affordable housing.

A major focus of CNP is on the coordination and expansion of local resources for neighborhood non-profit development. This effort involves bringing foundation and corporate philanthropic funds together with bank lending commitments and public funding to substantially increase the amount of affordable capital available for neighborhood projects. In addition, CNP has helped to raise increased operating support for neighborhood groups and is targeting those funds to organizations that have shown both development capacity and a strategic vision for the future of their neighborhoods.

C) Private

Lenders

Private lender capital is essential to success in achieving Cleveland's affordable housing goals. Housing development projects assisted with public funds must also have access to construction and permanent financing on flexible terms. The availability of mortgage and rehabilitation financing

products tailored to the needs of lower-income homebuyers and owners is of critical importance in maintaining stable residential housing markets.

As a result of its Community Reinvestment (CRA) Program, the City has a strong working relationship with the community's primary lending institutions. The objectives of the CRA program are to increase lending and access to lending for Cleveland residents and businesses by: (1) reviewing data on loans, investing and services in the city of Cleveland, (2) negotiating commitments with area lenders, (3) monitoring the progress of financial institutions toward meeting the goals and objectives stated in their agreements, (4) creating partnerships that provide for the exchange of information, (5) coordinating with the Finance Department the process to evaluate applicants for receipt of city deposits based on their service and investment to residents and for businesses in Cleveland neighborhoods and (6) undertaking initiatives or special projects related to credit, credit related services and the provision of financing for housing.

Each depository institution submits to a Reinvestment Review Committee an annual report includes the total volume and dollar value of residential, small business loans and investments in each statistical planning area in the City of Cleveland.

Each depository bank has a senior level CRA staff person that is responsible for tracking and reporting CRA lending and investing in the City of Cleveland and for participating in the development in the Department of Community Development's publication of the annual consumer Mortgage Loan and Repair Loan Bulletins of products and services. Each depository bank also has a staff person responsible for tracking inquiries and or disposition of vacant properties in the City of Cleveland.

The City of Cleveland's CRA program has been recognized by the National Community Reinvestment Coalition as a national best practice for a local banking services ordinance as it provides transparency in the award of municipal banking services and deposits to banks that support CRA responsible lending, investment and service practices to low moderate income residents. Since 2011, the cities of Philadelphia, Boston, Los Angeles, New York, Pittsburgh, Toledo and San Diego have introduced and or passed legislation to replicate the City of Cleveland's program. In 2015, the City will establish new goals with depository institutions in such areas as HMDA lending categories and community investment.

Monitoring

1. Describe actions that will take place during the next year to monitor its housing and community development projects and ensure long-term compliance with program requirements and comprehensive planning requirements.

2015-2016 Action Plan Monitoring response:

The Department of Community Development will be responsible for monitoring all Consolidated Plan activities undertaken with Federal funds awarded to the City of Cleveland. An extensive monitoring structure is in place to assure that all statutory and regulatory requirements are being met.

1. The Division of Administrative Services will carry out the following monitoring responsibilities:

    a. Subrecipient Performance
    Staff will monitor the performance of subreceipients to assure that time schedules are being met according to the terms of the contract. Site visits will be undertaken both to monitor performance and program quality and to assure the maintenance of required supporting documentation.

    b. Financial Management
    Financial reviews of subrecipient records will be undertaken to assure that funds are being accounted for in accordance with all applicable regulations. In addition, all agencies receiving more than $25,000 annually will be required to have an audit performed by an independent public accounting firm.

    c. Davis-Bacon Compliance
    The Fair Labor Standards Compliance Officer will determine which projects are subject to Davis-Bacon requirements and will monitor for full compliance.

    d. Fair Housing, Equal Opportunity and Section 3
    Staff will monitor all HUD assisted activity to assure full compliance with Fair Housing laws, the City's EEO hiring goals and HUD Section 3 requirements concerning employment opportunities for low-income residents.

e. Relocation
Staff will review all development activities to assure that any persons potentially being displaced are notified of all rights and benefits required under Federal regulations

f. Environmental and Historic Compliance
Staff will monitor development projects for compliance with all applicable Federal and local regulations regarding environmental impact and historic preservation.

g. HOME Program Rental Housing Compliance
Staff will monitor HOME-assisted rental housing units for the applicable period of affordability (5 to 20 years). Monitoring will include verifying rent levels and tenant incomes, and carrying out physical inspections to assure that units are maintained to program standards.

2. The Division of Neighborhood Services will carry out Housing Quality Standards monitoring responsibilities for homeowner rehabilitation, homebuyer activities and weatherization, and Lead-Based Paint monitoring for all departmental activities:

a. Housing Quality Standards
Rehabilitation specialists will review all plans and specifications prior to construction activity and will inspect completed work prior to disbursement of funds. This will assure compliance with both City codes and applicable HUD standards.

b. Lead-Based Paint
Trained and certified staff will oversee all aspects of implementation of the HUD lead-based paint regulations which went fully into effect in Cleveland on April 10, 2001.

3. Performance Report

On an annual basis, progress toward meeting the goals of the Consolidated Plan will be monitored and fully evaluated, with the results presented to the public in the Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report (CAPER).

Lead-based Paint

1. Describe the actions that will take place during the next year to evaluate and reduce the number of housing units containing lead-based paint hazards in order to increase the inventory of lead-safe housing available to extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families, and how the plan for the reduction of lead-based hazards is related to the extent of lead poisoning and hazards.

2015-2016 Action Plan Lead-based Paint response:

New HUD regulations for lead-based paint hazard reduction were implemented by the City of Cleveland as of April 10, 2001. This was preceded by 18 months of planning and training activities to build the capacity needed for compliance with the regulatory requirements. Cleveland continues to review and update its housing rehabilitation procedures to assure full compliance with all lead-based paint hazard requirements.

In 2005, the Greater Cleveland Lead Advisory Council (GCLAC), with broad participation from governmental and non-profit agencies was formed to implement the Lead Safe Living Campaign, a comprehensive effort to address the significant lead paint hazard issue in Cleveland's aging housing stock. The Campaign has coordinated community based lead education classes, medical provider education sessions and an extensive public information effort to alert parents of the risks of lead paint poisoning, the need of testing of children and methods for reducing lead hazards in their homes.

In 2011, the Greater Cleveland Lead Advisory Council joined in a strategic alliance with the Greater Cleveland Asthma Coalition to form the Healthy Homes Advisory Council of Greater Cleveland, reflecting the broader approach of HUD's Healthy Homes Initiative.

In September 2011, HUD awarded a $929,990 Healthy Homes Production Grant to a local non-profit group, Environmental Health Watch, which is partnering with the Cleveland Department of Community Development, the Healthy Homes Advisory Council, Case Western Reserve University Medical School and the Ohio Weatherization Training Center to implement the Warm and Healthy Homes for Cleveland Program. Additional matching funding of $276,000 was received from the Coalition to End Childhood Lead Poisoning. This new program will lead paint hazard prevention and other home health issues in conjunction with work being undertaken through the Home Weatherization Assistance Program (HWAP) other City rehabilitation initiatives. The Department of Community Development is using a total of $567,140 in HUD and matching funds to address health hazards in at least 146 houses by October 2014.

In March 2012, HUD awarded a Lead Based Paint Hazard Control Grant to the Cuyahoga County Board of Health, with the City of Cleveland as a partner. Cleveland utilized $500,000 from this grant to address lead hazards in 47 housing units by June 27, 2014.

The City of Cleveland residents account for 30% of all elevated blood level cases in Ohio and 84% of all cases in Cuyahoga County. To help address this need, the Department of Community Development committed $75,000 in CDBG funds to increase the Cleveland Department of Public Health's staffing for lead hazard related inspections, testing and case management services. We are preparing to submit a proposal for funds after the NOFA is issued.

HOUSING

Specific Housing Objectives

1. Describe the priorities and specific objectives the jurisdiction hopes to achieve during the next year.

2. Describe how Federal, State, and local public and private sector resources that are reasonably expected to be available will be used to address identified needs for the period covered by this Action Plan.

2015-2016 Action Plan Specific Objectives response:

A. Goal: Preserve and expand the availability of rental housing affordable to low income households

Objective 1: Preserve the existing inventory of housing units that provide subsidized rents to low income tenants

a) Work with the Cleveland Office of HUD and the Cuyahoga Affordable Housing Alliance (CAHA) to identify and address issues that threaten the viability of troubled or potentially troubled rental buildings that have Section 8 project-based assistance.

b) Assist CMHA in its efforts to maintain the availability of Public Housing units by retaining the existing inventory to the fullest possible extent or providing replacement units for housing deemed obsolete. Specific activities to assist in coordination with CMHA include submitting the Promise Zone application in November 2014, and the Choice Neighborhoods Implementation grant proposal in February 2015.

Objective 2: Increase the availability of high quality, below market-rate rental housing

a) Support the efforts of neighborhood-based developers to utilize the Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program to produce affordable rental units as part of a balanced approach to neighborhood redevelopment.

b) Utilize the HOME Program, through the competitive Housing Trust Fund process to increase the affordability of Low Income Tax Credit units.

c) Assist in the production of single family, lease-purchase homes on scattered-sites through the use of HOME Program funds.

B. Goal: Increase Opportunities for Homeownership and Assist Owner-Occupants to Retain and Maintain Their Homes

Objective 1: Make homeownership financially feasible for additional households

a) Operate the Afford A Home Program to provide interest-free, deferred payment second mortgage financing to buyers of vacant houses that have been or will be fully rehabilitated

b) Maximize the availability of low cost first mortgage financing through Neighborhood Reinvestment Agreements with financial institutions

c) Assist Tax Credit partnerships that consist of lease purchase single family houses in restructuring remaining debt to assure that qualified tenants have the opportunity to take ownership of their units at the end of the 15 year Tax Credit rental compliance period

d) Fund or otherwise assist and work with experienced non-profit agencies to provide potential new homeowners with counseling and educational opportunities to assist them in qualifying for financing, making wise borrowing decisions, and developing the financial and home management skills needed to successfully sustain homeownership over the long term

Objective 2: Assist existing homeowners in maintaining their houses to code standards

a) Provide rehabilitation assistance to low income homeowners, primarily for essential repairs to address housing code violations and critical health and safety issues

b) Encourage the use of home repair loan programs that offer private financing at discounted rates

c) Provide training and resources that will allow homeowners to carry more of their own maintenance and repair work

d) Provide weatherization assistance for existing houses and encourage the use of energy efficient and green building techniques that will reduce future operating expenses in new houses

C. Goal: Strengthen Cleveland's Neighborhoods and Promote the City's Future Economic Stability through Increased Housing Production and Preservation for an Economically Diverse Range of Homebuyers and Renters

Objective 1: Designate areas of concentrated housing investment to stabilize or revive housing markets and improve the physical conditions in communities identified in the Department of Community Development's publication "Reclaiming Cleveland – Target Area Plans".

a) Reduce blight in designated areas by condemning and demolishing residential and mixed-use structures that are beyond repair or which are not financially feasible to restore.

b) Identify anchor redevelopment projects with the capacity to redefine or rebrand a neighborhood or target area and provide development support to close the gap between private resources and total development cost.

c) Provide a combination of construction financing, development subsidy and affordability subsidy for the restoration of vacant and abandoned homes for resale to qualified families and individuals.

d) Concentrate and restructure code enforcement to encourage property owners to maintain properties in a quality condition.

e) Market home repair, weatherization and similar assistance to support homeowner investment and encourage market recovery and improvement of the physical environment.

f) Identify new and innovative uses for vacant land to create small and large scale neighborhood assets.

Objective 2: Provide financial assistance and /or public infrastructure improvements for catalytic housing developments in neighborhoods where market forces do not allow for full private financing.

a) Identify new opportunities to create catalytic housing developments that will serve as anchors or core assets for distressed, fragile and transitional neighborhoods

b) Work with Community Development Corporations, housing non-profits and other community-based organizations to create plans for areas near identified projects to expand the positive impact of these investments .

Objective 3: To increase the availability of land that is suitable for new housing and can be obtained in a reasonable timeframe as the housing market recovers.

a) Maximize access to tax delinquent land through the City's Land Bank

b) Coordinate with the County Land Bank on creating buildable sites through the acquisition and demolition of foreclosed vacant structures that are not suitable for

rehabilitation.
c) Identify and remediate Brownfield Sites Suitable for housing
d) Work with Community Development Corporations to determine locations for newly constructed homes and identify new housing products that support their neighborhood plans and goals.

Needs of Public Housing

1. Describe the manner in which the plan of the jurisdiction will help address the needs of public housing and activities it will undertake during the next year to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership.
   If the public housing agency is designated as "troubled" by HUD or otherwise is performing poorly, the jurisdiction shall describe the manner in which it will provide financial or other assistance in improving its operations to remove such designation during the next year.

2015-2016 Action Plan Public Housing Strategy response:

The Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority (CMHA) owns and manages the public housing units in Cleveland and the rest of Cuyahoga County. CMHA's Annual Plan for Fiscal Year 2014 provides detailed information on its long term strategic goals, capital fund priorities, and its immediate programmatic objectives for the current year. CMHA's Public Housing Agency Plan can be accessed on the internet at: **http://www.cmha.net/aboutus/docs/PHAplan14.pdf .**

The City of Cleveland works closely with CMHA in carrying out its mission of providing housing that is high quality, safe and affordable for low income families and individuals. Areas closely interrelated to the City of Cleveland's community development objectives include:

Public Housing Revitalization

For many years, the City of Cleveland assisted CMHA with the participation in HUD's HOPE VI Program, which resulted in $120 million in grants for the reconstruction of severely distressed public housing estates. Since it was an objective of the HOPE VI Program to not only physically upgrade the quality of Public Housing units, but also to improve the overall quality of the communities in which public housing is located and lessen concentrations of poverty, partnership between the City and CMHA has been essential.

In January 2012, HUD awarded CMHA a $300,000 Choice Neighborhoods Planning Grant to work in partnership with the City of Cleveland and other stakeholders on a plan for transformation of the Cedar Extension Estate and its surrounding

neighborhood in the vicinity of East 30th Street and Central Avenue. The overarching goal for the planning process is to transform the severely distressed and underutilized Cedar Central area into a viable and sustainable mixed-income neighborhood by linking housing improvements with appropriate services, schools, public assets, transportation, and access to jobs. Housing is being designed to more fully integrate residents into the community, with the ultimate goal being to transform the estate into a vibrant mixed-income community. Green building practices that support energy savings and sustainable living practices are also a strong component of the final design.

Demolition of the old Cedar Extension buildings is complete, and CMHA is now ready to move forward with implementation of its redevelopment plan. The project will be completed in phases, with the first phase consisting of a 60 unit mixed-use, mixed-income, mid-rise building at the corner of East 30th Street and Community College Avenue. The City has committed $600,000 of HOME funds to the Phase I construction project.

The City is continuing to assist CMHA with financing and capital improvements for the multiphase redevelopment of the old Garden Valley Estates into Heritage View Homes. The three completed phases are already housing 207 families, and another 143 will be able to move in after the last two phases. The City has committed $600,000 in HOME funds to the upcoming construction of Phase IV.

In addition, CMHA and the City have collaborated on the use of Neighborhood Stabilization Program funds for the recently completed Fairfax Intergenerational Housing, a joint development effort of CMHA and a neighborhood-based development group to build 40 units of housing to specifically address the needs of grandparents raising children.

Resident Initiatives

A strategic goal of CMHA is to promote the self-sufficiency and asset development of its assisted households. CMHA partners with various community agencies and non-profit organizations to provide programs and activities to help residents, both youth and adult, achieve self-sufficiency goals. Residents can participate in programs that range from job training, health & financial literacy, youth & adult education, and home ownership. These programs are designed to help residents develop skills and secure tools that will reduce or eliminate the need for government assistance.

Primary resident initiatives objectives include:

- Increasing the level of employment opportunities for assisted families
- Making available supportive services to improve the employment skills of residents
- Making available supportive services to increase independence for the elderly and families with disabilities
- Increasing homeownership opportunities

A major tenant homeownership initiative is the Housing Choice Voucher Homeownership Program. This allows eligible assisted families that have completed prepurchase counseling and homeownership training to apply to a mortgage lender and search for a home. The Housing Choice Voucher pays a portion of the homebuyer's mortgage for 15 years.

Barriers to Affordable Housing

1. Describe the actions that will take place during the next year to remove barriers to affordable housing.

2015-2016 Action Plan Barriers to Affordable Housing response:

The City of Cleveland does not impose any of the following barriers to affordable housing:

- growth controls
- impact fees
- exclusionary zoning
- large lot zoning
- excessive subdivision control
- rent control

The primary barrier to affordable housing is the lack of income on the part of many residents, rather than local public policies and administrative procedures.

HOME

1. Describe other forms of investment not described in § 92.205(b).

2. If the participating jurisdiction (PJ) will use HOME funds for homebuyers, it must state the guidelines for resale or recapture, as required in § 92.254 of the HOME rule.

3. If the PJ will use HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing that is that is being rehabilitated with HOME funds, it must state its refinancing guidelines required under § 92.206(b). The guidelines shall describe the conditions under which the PJ will refinance existing debt.

4. Describe the policy and procedures it will follow to affirmatively market housing containing five or more HOME-assisted units.

5. Describe actions taken to establish and oversee a minority outreach program within its jurisdiction to ensure inclusion, to the maximum extent possible, of minority and women, and entities owned by minorities and women in all contracts, entered into by the participating jurisdiction with such persons or entities, public and private, in order to facilitate the activities of the participating jurisdiction to provide affordable housing under the HOME program or any other Federal housing law applicable to such jurisdiction.

2015-2016 Action Plan HOME response:

1. Not Applicable

2. <u>Recapture Provisions for Homebuyer Assistance</u>

If HOME Program funds are utilized to assist low-income homebuyers, the following loan terms and recapture provisions will be implemented to assure compliance with program regulations:

- HOME Program funds will be used as 0% deferred loans. Each loan will be secured by a subordinate mortgage and promissory note.

- The term of the loan will be equal to the required HOME affordability period.

- The loan will be reduced monthly on a pro-rata basis throughout the loan term for each month that borrower occupies the property as the borrower's primary residence. If the borrower has not disposed of, sold, refinanced, transferred, ceased to occupy the property as borrower's primary residence, or otherwise defaulted on any provision of the loan until the maturity date, then the principal amount of the loan will be forgiven.

- A property foreclosure or a transfer in lieu of foreclosure to the first mortgage holder may prematurely end the affordability period, as long as either action is not for the purpose of avoiding low income affordability restrictions.

- The following are the recapture provisions in the event of foreclosure or if the borrower decides to sell the property during the affordability period (the sale of the property must be at fair market value): the amount due to City is the outstanding loan balance payable from net proceeds. Net proceeds of a sale are the sales price minus the amount due under the first mortgage, taxes due, and any closing costs. If there are insufficient net proceeds remaining after the sale to pay the full outstanding loan balance, net proceeds will be shared under the following formula. The amount due to City will be the outstanding Loan balance at the time of the sale divided by the sum of the outstanding loan balance due to City at the time of the sale and the borrower's Investment multiplied by the net proceeds. Borrower's Investment is defined as the portion of the initial downpayment paid by the borrower combined with the value of any capital improvements made with the borrower's funds (borrower will have to document the capital investments made up to the time of sale of the property).

3. Not applicable. Cleveland does not intend to use HOME funds to refinance existing multifamily debt.

4. Affirmative Marketing Procedures

The City of Cleveland requires an Affirmative Marketing Plan for all HOME assisted projects with 5 or more units. Owners are required to develop an outreach program that attracts groups identified as least likely to apply for housing. Acceptable affirmative marketing procedures include but are not limited to:
• Advertising in widely read publications
• Outreach to community contacts provided by the Department of Community Development
• Written notice sent to fair housing organizations

5. Minority Outreach Program

The Codified Ordinances of the City of Cleveland require any construction contract in excess of $50,000 to have goals for participation of minority and female owned businesses, (as well as Cleveland small businesses, or CSBs). This includes contracts funded through CDBG, HOME and other HUD programs.

A Minority Business Enterprise (MBE) must be operated and controlled by one or more minority persons who have at least 51% ownership. A Female Business Enterprise (FBE) must be operated and controlled by one or more females who have at least 51% ownership. The City's Office of Equal Opportunity has established subcontractor participation goals of 15% for MBE participation and 7% FBE participation.

HOMELESS

Specific Homeless Needs Elements

1. Sources of Funds—Identify the private and public resources that the jurisdiction expects to receive during the next year to address homeless needs and to prevent homelessness. These include the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act programs, other special federal, state and local and private funds targeted to homeless individuals and families with children, especially the chronically homeless, the HUD formula programs, and any publicly-owned land or property. Please describe, briefly, the jurisdiction's plan for the investment and use of funds directed toward homelessness.

2. Homelessness—In a narrative, describe how the action plan will address the specific objectives of the Strategic Plan and, ultimately, the priority needs identified. Please also identify potential obstacles to completing these action steps.

3. Chronic homelessness—The jurisdiction must describe the specific planned action steps it will take over the next year aimed at eliminating chronic homelessness. Again, please identify barriers to achieving this.

4. Homelessness Prevention—The jurisdiction must describe its planned action steps over the next year to address the individual and families with children at imminent risk of becoming homeless.

5. Discharge Coordination Policy—Explain planned activities to implement a cohesive, community-wide Discharge Coordination Policy, and how, in the coming year, the community will move toward such a policy.

2015-2016 Action Plan Homelessness response:

1. Sources of Funds

a. Shelter Plus Care & Supportive Housing Program

The Shelter Plus Care Program offers permanent housing rental assistance that is linked to supportive services specifically for homeless persons with mental illness, substance abuse problems or AIDS. The Office of Homeless Services, in conjunction with the non-profit EDEN, Inc., currently administers over 1,800 units of Shelter Plus Care assistance

The Supportive Housing Program promotes the development of housing and services that help homeless persons transition from homelessness to living as independently as possible. Eligible projects can fall into one of several categories:

- Transitional Housing provides a structured housing environment for up to two years to facilitate the movement of homeless individuals and families to permanent housing.
- Permanent Housing for Persons with Disabilities is designed to enable homeless persons with disabilities to live as independently as possible in a permanent setting.
- Safe Havens are supportive housing designed to serve severely mentally ill homeless persons that have been unwilling or unable to participate in more structured residential or treatment programs. Safe Havens do not require residents to accept specific services or referrals as a condition of residency. However, it is hoped that after a period of stabilization, residents will be willing to participate in services that will enable them to move to other types of housing.
- Supportive Services, not linked to a specific housing facility, are also eligible for funding.

In 2013, the Office of Homeless Services was notified by HUD that the Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Continuum of Care was allocated FY2012 funding of $12,004,140 for Shelter Plus Care, $11,386,585 for renewal of Supportive Housing Program activities, $870,483 for new Supportive Housing Program activities and $25,000 for planning.

In April 2014, HUD announced the award of $23,731,869 from FY2013 funds to the Cleveland/Cuyahoga Continuum of Care for renewal of the highest priority Supportive Housing and Shelter Plus Care activities.

b. Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Program

In May 2009, Congress passed the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act of 2009. This legislation expanded the existing Emergency Shelter Grant program by including rapid re-housing and a broader range of homelessness prevention assistance as eligible activities. The program was also renamed the Emergency Solutions Grant, keeping the same ESG designation.

Beginning with the FY2011 budget, Congress increased funding for the Emergency Solutions Grant over what had been previously allocated. However, under the accompanying revised ESG regulations, the amount that can be spent on emergency shelter activities cannot exceed 60% of the current ESG allocation or the amount of FY2010 ESG funds committed to homeless assistance activities, whichever is greater. The balance of the any new ESG funding must be allocated for homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing assistance, including short term rental assistance, housing relocation and stabilization services, and related data management and administrative costs.

For the 2014-2015 Program Year, Cleveland will receive $1,646,368 in Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funding. The maximum that can be allocated for emergency shelter services will be $1,048,858, which was the amount of the FY2010 allocation for homeless assistance.

In carrying out all of its homeless assistance programs, the City of Cleveland works in close collaboration with the Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services, which is part of the County government. The Office of Homeless Services (OHS) manages the local Continuum of Care programs, which are funded by HUD. It also administers ESG funds received directly by Cuyahoga County.

From 2009 through July 2012, the OHS was responsible for the planning and operation of the Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-housing Program (HPRP), a special HUD program that was funded under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. HPRP funds allocated to Cleveland, Cuyahoga County, a suburban jurisdiction and some from the State were pooled to create

a unified program of services. The increased ESG allocations, beginning with FY 2011, have allowed some HPRP program components to be continued, although at a substantially reduced funding level.

As with the HPRP funds, it is the intention of the City of Cleveland to combine ESG funds allocated for rapid rehousing and homeless prevention with those received by Cuyahoga County to support programs administered through the Office of Homeless Services.

A detailed description of the City of Cleveland's proposed use of Emergency Solutions Grant funds, including the policies and procedures for administering the program is included in the Emergency Solutions Grant section of this Narrative Statements document.

c. Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)
The City of Cleveland will utilize $623,454 from its CDBG Public Services line item to supplement the ESG Program in supporting the operating costs of emergency shelters.

d. Emergency Food and Shelter National Board Program (FEMA Board)
Since 1983, The Emergency Food and Shelter National Board has been a source of operating funding for emergency shelters and supportive services for the homeless. It also helps support local hunger programs. Funds are administered by United Way and allocated through a local Emergency Hunger and Shelter Board. In 2013, $224,779 of these funds was allocated for shelter operations.

e. State of Ohio Homeless Assistance Programs
Within the past year, the State of Ohio, through the Homeless Crisis Response Program and the Supportive Housing Program, awarded a total of $3,578,200 to Cuyahoga County and 7 non-profit organizations in Cleveland to prevent homelessness and provide housing assistance and services to homeless persons.

2. Homelessness – Strategic Plan Objectives

The lead entity for coordinating local planning and implementation efforts to address the issue of homelessness is the Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services (OHS). The OHS was established in 1992 as a result of a community-wide planning process, jointly chaired by the elected leadership of the City of Cleveland and Cuyahoga County, which included over 150 community stakeholders. The OHS is housed within County government, but also gets operating support from the City of Cleveland.

The OHS receives policy direction from a 25 member Advisory Board. The Advisory Board includes representatives of local government, private business, faith based agencies, mainstream systems, advocacy organizations, foundations and homeless/formerly homeless individuals. The OHS Advisory Board provides the structure for planning and policy development related to implementation of a Continuum of Care with the following primary objectives.

- Assure that Everyone Seeking Shelter Has Access to Shelter
- Prevent Families and Individuals From Becoming Homeless
- Move people from shelters or the street into the most appropriate form of permanent housing.

a. Emergency Shelter System

Although the focus of local efforts to address homelessness is no longer primarily on providing shelter, it remains a basic premise of the homeless services system in Cleveland that no one should be without a warm and safe place to sleep. While meeting this standard has been challenging in times when growth of demand was exceeding growth of capacity, there now exists sufficient shelter and overflow space to assure that no one will be turned away at the door because the shelter is full.

Significant progress has also been made in improving the quality of the shelter facilities, including the total reconstruction of the primary women's shelter in 2010, utilizing $1,000,000 in CDBG-R funds.

The primary sources of City of Cleveland support for the shelter system this year will be an estimated $1,000,000 from the Emergency Solutions Grant Program, supplemented by a $623,454 allocation of CDBG funds.

b. Transitional Housing

The transitional housing system currently has units for 116 families and 602 single persons. In January 2008, North Point Transitional Housing was opened to assist 160 homeless single men that had been residing at the 2100 Lakeside Shelter or at an overflow site that had been required to close. The focus of this program has been on linking its residents with job training and placement in order to move them toward permanent housing and self-sufficiency as rapidly as possible.

c. Permanent Housing Assistance

The ultimate goal of the homeless assistance system is to enable persons to obtain and remain in permanent housing. For many, efforts to increase the supply of affordable housing units can best address the problem. For those

with needs for longer term support in conjunction with housing, the Shelter Plus Care program will continue to be an important source of assistance. Shelter Plus Care, begun in 1995, is now providing over 1600 formerly homeless persons with permanent housing that is directly linked to the provision of support services. Efforts will continue to further expand the program.

3. Chronic Homelessness

Within the homeless population, there are persons that HUD refers to as chronically homeless, who are usually referred to in Cleveland as long-term homeless. These are persons that have experienced lengthy and/or repeated episodes of homelessness, often because of disabilities such as severe mental illness or substance abuse.

In many cities, permanent supportive housing facilities have been developed and are successfully providing homeless persons with significant disabilities the opportunity to break the cycle of homelessness. This model essentially is an apartment building with comprehensive services available on site. There is 24 hour a day staffing and security. Operating subsidies assure that tenants will pay no more than 30% of income for rent. Because it is permanent housing, there is no limit on how long a person can live there.

The Housing First Initiative, a consortium of housing and service providers, public agencies and homeless advocates, has been actively working on the development of permanent supportive housing in Cleveland. In December 2006, the first new permanent supportive housing project was occupied, the 52 unit Emerald Commons. In 2007, projects of 44 and 72 units were completed and occupied. Projects of 82 and 30 units were completed and occupied in 2008. A 63 unit project was completed in 2009, and construction on a 70 unit project was completed in 2011. Two new projects, conversion of a vacant building into 40 units and development of a new 65 unit building were completed in 2013. Construction of a new 66 unit-building began in 2014. The project is expected to be complete in 2015. An additional 65-unit, one bedroom project was submitted for tax credits in February 2015. If approved, the project will break ground in 2016.

A critical component in the financing of these projects has been HUD resources, both through local allocations from the HOME program and through Supportive Housing Program grants from the national Continuum of Care competitive process. A total of $1.88 million in City of Cleveland HOME funds was utilized for the development of the two permanent supportive projects that opened in 2013. HOME funds were committed to the 66-unit building that began construction in 2014. HOME dollars for

new Housing First projects are prioritized through the City's commitment to ending chronic homelessness.

4. Homelessness Prevention

In August 2009, the City of Cleveland received a grant of $9,801,913 from the Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-housing Program (HPRP), created under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. These funds have been administered through the Cleveland/Cuyahoga Office of Homeless Services, in conjunction with HPRP funds received by Cuyahoga County. All HPRP funds were expended by July 2012. HPRP funds were utilized for cash assistance and support services to both help persons avoid becoming homeless and to help those already in shelters move into housing as quickly as possible. With the end of HPRP funding, some of these initiatives have been continued under the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Program.

> With substantially less funding available under ESG, not all of the services provided under HPRP were able to be maintained. HUD has recognized this and has made clear what it believes should be the priorities for the use of ESG funds in its January 27, 2012 Federal Register notice:
>
> "HUD strongly encourages each jurisdiction to focus as much of its new ESG funding as possible on rapidly re-housing individuals and families living on the streets or in emergency shelters. While both rapid re-housing and homelessness prevention are eligible activities, only rapid re-housing assistance targets those individuals and families living on the streets or in emergency shelters…In contrast, the success of homelessness prevention activities are much more difficult to strategically target. These difficulties increase the risk that the use of ESG funds for homelessness prevention assistance will be insufficient at demonstrably preventing people from going to the streets or shelters. As public and nonprofit resources become increasingly strained, rapid re-housing should be given the highest priority under ESG to help ensure that existing resources…are used as efficiently as possible to help those most in need."

Based on the local experience with HPRP and this very clear directive from HUD concerning ESG, the City of Cleveland, working through the Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Service, has made the continuation of rapid re-housing activities for families with children the highest priority for the use of the available ESG funding.

A limited amount of ESG funds for homelessness prevention is focused on two specific uses: shelter diversion and assisting frail elderly persons facing an immediate loss of housing.

As part of the Coordinated Intake process, all persons seeking entry into emergency shelter are assessed to determine if they may have a preferable alternative to shelter. This is not intended to discourage persons that have critical shelter needs. However, if there are specific issues leading to homelessness that can be immediately addressed, it may be possible to avoid a stay in shelter. In such cases, the use of ESG funds for prevention can directly reduce the number of persons utilizing emergency shelter.

The frail elderly represent a special population of persons losing housing. Because of their physical limitations, traditional emergency shelter services may not be a viable option for many seniors facing homelessness. The City of Cleveland's Department of Aging provides homelessness prevention and housing locator services to older individuals that are facing a housing crisis because of condemnation of their existing residence or imminent eviction. A small amount of HPRP funding has been used to provide assistance to this population in avoiding homelessness. This program will be continued with ESG funds.

5. Discharge Coordination Policy

The Cleveland/Cuyahoga Office of Homeless Services has been actively engaged in discussions of discharge policy protocols with publicly funded systems in the areas of foster care, health care, mental health and criminal justice.

a. Foster Care

The Cuyahoga Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) is required to develop an Independent Living Plan (ILP) for every youth in foster care. The ILP is intended to identify any barriers to the youth transitioning successfully to independent living. Housing is included in the ILP. When youth aging out of foster care seek entrance to a shelter, the Coordinated Intake & Assessment staff contacts DCFS to seek alternative forms of assistance.

In 2013, the Office of Homeless Services joined with agencies that service youth and the homeless to engage the Jim Casey Youth Opportunities Initiative, a national foundation whose mission is to ensure that young people make successful transitions from foster care to adulthood by addressing issues of employment, health, education and housing.

b. Health Care

Under Ohio Department of Health policies, persons requiring ongoing medical care are prohibited from being discharged to a shelter. A local Hospital Discharge Planning Group, which includes the Office of Homeless Services, shelter providers, hospital representatives and foundations, has developed written criteria that clearly state the minimum health status threshold to enter a shelter. This information has been distributed to all area nursing homes and hospitals. Further, the protocol states that prior to sending someone to a shelter by cab or by ambulance, the facility must call Coordinated Assessment/Intake in order to prevent someone who is medically inappropriate from being discharged to the shelter.

c. Mental Health

The discharge policies of the Ohio Department of Mental health state that behavioral health facilities are prohibited from discharging persons with mental illness to a homeless shelter or the street. This policy is enforced by the local Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Mental Health Services (ADAMHS) Board of Cuyahoga County. The ADAMHS Board has written policies that require:

- upon entering an institution, a client must be linked with a Community Support Program worker;
- discharge planning must be initiated at intake; and
- the client cannot be discharged without a housing plan.

In addition, the ADAMHS Board funds a 10 bed mental health crisis shelter which provides additional time for case workers to develop safe, permanent housing options for persons who may have been homeless prior to hospitalization.

d. Criminal Justice

Cuyahoga County has established an Office of Reentry to implement a comprehensive strategy that seeks to link returning offenders with housing, behavioral health access and employment supports. It funds the North Star Neighborhood Reentry Resource Center which provides a supportive setting offering information, a range of direct services and convenient access to other community resources for persons reentering the community from prison or jail.

A strategy to prevent homelessness being promoted by the Office of Reentry is to outreach to inmates and assess housing, employment, and behavioral health needs, and then begin the process of linking clients with resources prior to release. Two specific programs supporting this strategy to prevent homelessness in the reentry population are:

- The U. S. Veterans Administration goes into the prisons and identifies eligible veterans. It is then prepared to provide ID's, benefit determination, medical services and housing upon release.
- The Corporation for Supportive Housing, in partnership with the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, has implemented the Returning Home - Ohio Program. This program identifies inmates that are at high risk of homelessness upon release because of a mental illness disability. It then works with two local non-profit agencies to provide housing with the needed supportive services.

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Program

1 Identify the written standards for providing ESG assistance in accordance with 24 CFR 576.400(e)(1) and (e)(3).
2 If the Continuum of Care for the jurisdiction's area has established a centralized or coordinated assessment system that meets HUD requirements, describe the centralized or coordinated assessment system and the requirements for using the system, including the exception for victim service providers, as set forth under 24 CFR 576.400(d)
3 Identify the process for making awards and how the jurisdiction intends to make its allocation available to nonprofit organizations, and in the case of urban counties, funding to participating units of local government.
4 If the jurisdiction is unable to meet the homeless participation requirement in 24 CFR 576.405(a), specify the plan for reaching out to and consulting with homeless or formerly homeless individuals in considering and making policies and decisions regarding any facilities or services that receive funding under ESG.
5 Describe the performance standards for evaluating ESG activities.
6 Describe the consultation with each Continuum of Care that serves the jurisdiction in determining how to allocate ESG funds, develop performance standards, evaluate outcomes of activities assisted by ESG funds, and develop funding policies, and procedures for the administration and operation HMIS.

2015-2016 Action Plan ESG response:

1. Standards for ESG Assistance

Because the ESG Program remains an essential component of the funding needed to provide basic emergency shelter services in Cleveland, up to 60% of FY2014 allocation will go for this purpose. The primary focus for the use of the balance of the ESG funds will be on providing rapid re-housing services and assistance that will allow homeless families with children to move from shelter to housing as quickly as possible. Homeless prevention activities will be carried out under specified circumstances.

Policies and procedures for the use of ESG funds for rapid re-housing and homeless prevention are as follows:

a. Eligibility Requirements for Rapid Re-housing Assistance

Rapid re-housing assistance is available to homeless families with children that are in one of the following circumstances:

- sleeping in an emergency shelter;
- sleeping in a place not meant for human habitation, such as cars, parks, abandoned buildings, streets/sidewalks;
- graduating from or timing out of a transitional housing program, with a documented status of homeless before entering the program;
- fleeing domestic violence.

The purpose of rapid re-housing is to assist eligible program participants in quickly obtaining sustainable stable housing. Program staff will utilize an assessment tool for all potential rapid re-housing program participants to determine their level of service and financial need, other resources available to them and the appropriateness of their participation in rapid re-housing. A household's ability to sustain housing will not be a threshold requirement for receiving program assistance. Program participants for whom rapid re-housing is not an appropriate option will be referred to other programs and services to meet their needs.

b. Eligibility Requirements for Homeless Prevention Assistance

Homeless prevention assistance can be made available under one of two circumstances:

- Coordinated Intake staff has determined that an individual or family which is seeking shelter can be diverted from shelter only if ESG assistance is made available;
- The Cleveland Department of Aging has determined that an elderly person is facing immanent homelessness through the loss of their current housing unless ESG assistance can be provided.

Homeless prevention assistance can only be made available to households that have incomes below 30 percent of area median income.

c. Types of Assistance

i. Financial Assistance

In no case may financial assistance payments be made directly to program participants. Payments must be made to third parties, such as landlords and utility companies.

Financial assistance is limited to payments for rent, rental arrears, security deposits, utility payments and deposits when the assistance is necessary for a move from homelessness to stable housing.

Tenant-based rental assistance may be provided to help families with children obtain and remain in suitable rental units. Rental assistance may be provided for up to 3 months for rapid re-housing. As the third month of assistance begins, if the family is not yet financially stable, the rapid re-housing case manager can recertify the family for an additional 3 months of assistance. If a family has significant employment barriers, rather than have the family return to shelter, rapid re-housing funds may be used to bridge the household to a permanent housing subsidy.

Service providers must verify and retain necessary documentation showing a participant is in need of rental assistance, along with the documentation of calculation of level of ESG assistance.

Rental assistance paid may not exceed the actual rental cost, which must be in compliance with HUD's standard of "rent reasonableness". Rent reasonableness means that the total rent charged for a unit must be reasonable in relation to rents being charged during the same time period for comparable units in the private unassisted market and must not be in excess of rents being charged by the owner during the same time period for comparable non-luxury unassisted units.

ESG funds may be used to pay security and/or utility deposits, if these payments are required for the program participant to obtain housing.

ii. Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services

Program participants are eligible to receive services to assist with housing placement and stabilization. Housing relocation services may include housing location, inspection and negotiation of lease terms. Housing stabilization services may include case management designed to link program participants

to community resources and mainstream benefits and working with participants to develop a plan to prevent future housing instability.

Housing relocation and stabilization services are limited to the following activities:

(a). Case management: ESG funds may be used to provide case management to arrange, coordinate, monitor and deliver services related to meeting the housing needs of program participants. Case managers are required to include or arrange for the inclusion of any of the following services needed by program participants: counseling; developing, securing and coordinating services; monitoring and evaluating program participant progress; assuring the program participants' rights are protected; developing an individualized housing and service plan for each household, including a path to permanent housing stability when the participant is no longer receiving ESG financial assistance.

Program participants must meet at least monthly with a case manager while they are continuing to receive ESG assistance.

(b). Housing Search and Placement Services: These services are designed to assist program participants locate, obtain and maintain suitable rental housing and may include: tenant counseling, assisting individuals and families to understand leases, securing utilities, making moving arrangements, representative payee services for rent and utilities, and mediation and outreach to property owners related to locating or retaining housing.

(c). Inspections: Agencies providing financial assistance for rapid re-housing are required to conduct initial and any required follow-up Habitability Quality Standards (HQS) inspections for rental units into which program participants will move. In addition to the initial inspection, units must be inspected annually and upon a change of tenancy.

Agencies must certify that the unit passed the HQS inspection by completing the HQS assessment before any ESG funds may be released.

Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. 4801 et seq.) as amended by the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 4851 et seq.) and implementing regulations at 24 CFR part 35, subparts A, B, M and R shall apply to housing occupied by families receiving assistance through ESG.

Lead-based paint visual assessments must be completed for all units that meet the following 3 conditions:

- The household living in the unit is receiving ESG financial assistance for any of the following: rent, utilities, security or utility deposit:
- Unit was constructed prior to 1978;
- Child under age of six is or will be living in the unit.

The visual assessment must be completed prior to ESG assistance being provided and annually thereafter if assistance continues.

2. Coordinated Assessment & Intake (CA/I) System

The Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services is utilizing the available ESG funds to fullest possible extent to support services aimed at reducing the number of person entering homeless shelters and helping those in shelters move into housing as quickly as possible. This has included the development of a Coordinated Assessment & Intake (CA/I) system at the 2100 Lakeside Men's Shelter and the Norma Herr Women's Center.

CA/I enables the limited available resources to be utilized most effectively, by matching client need with the appropriate level of services. All persons seeking entry into emergency shelter are assessed to determine if they may have a preferable alternative to shelter. This is not intended to discourage persons that have critical shelter needs. However, if there are specific issues leading to homelessness that can be immediately addressed, it may be possible to avoid a stay in shelter. In such cases, the use of ESG funds for diversion can directly reduce the number of persons utilizing emergency shelter.

For those with an immediate need for shelter, CA/I is able to identify all available beds in the shelter system and assure appropriate placement. The CA/I assessment process also helps to identify housing barriers for each household and provide a recommended homelessness exit plan to be implemented by the receiving shelter.

Persons who identify themselves as victims of domestic violence will not be required to go through the coordinated intake process. Domestic violence victims will continue to access safe and secure shelter in a confidential location as they always have in Cuyahoga County. In no case, are domestic violence victims required, or even permitted to have data entered into the HMIS.

On the following pages are work flow charts illustrating how the needs of homeless persons coming to Coordinated Assessment & Intake will be assessed in order to determine appropriate diversion or rapid re-housing assistance.

3. Process for Making Awards to Service Providers

A small portion of the new ESG funds will be retained by the City of Cleveland for the provision of services through Cleveland's Department of Aging for elderly persons at risk of losing their home. The balance of program funds will be allocated through the Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services, which administers the local Continuum of Care planning and implementation. These funds, together with Cuyahoga County's ESG funds and any additional ESG funds received from the State of Ohio, will be awarded to experienced non-profit service providers through a competitive Request for Proposal (RFP) process.

4. Homeless Participation in ESG Decision Process

The City of Cleveland, in collaboration with the Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services (OHS), will consult with homeless or formerly homeless individuals in considering and making policies and decisions regarding any facilities, services or other assistance that will receive ESG funding.

The policies of the OHS are directed by an Advisory Board which meets no less than every 2 months throughout the year. The Advisory Board also has a number of committees that work closely with OHS staff to develop policy recommendations to bring before the full Board for review and approval. The Advisory Board includes representation of both formerly homeless individuals and the advocacy organization that has ongoing contact with shelter residents.

The Manager of the Office of Homeless Services also attends monthly meetings of the Homeless Congress, which includes representatives of those currently staying in the various local shelters.

5. Performance Standards for Evaluating ESG Activities

The goals for the ESG funded homeless prevention and rapid re-housing activities will be:

- 20% of persons seeking shelter will be successfully diverted to alternative safe housing
- the length of stay for those persons that do enter shelters will be reduced by 10% through rapid exit strategies

- the rate at which persons return to shelter after initially securing housing will be reduced by 5%

6. Consultation with Continuum of Care

The local Continuum of Care is managed by Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services (OHS), which is part of County government, but also receives operating support from the City of Cleveland. Decisions concerning policies and procedures for the use of ESG funds and other resources available to address homelessness are made through the Office of Homelessness and its Advisory Board. Combined City and County ESG funds are allocated through a request for proposals issued by the Office of Homeless Services. OHS also manages the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS).

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Community Development

1. Identify the jurisdiction's priority non-housing community development needs eligible for CDBG assistance.

2. Identify specific long-term and short-term community development objectives (including economic development activities that create jobs), developed in accordance with the statutory goals described in section 24 CFR 91.1 and the primary objective of the CDBG program to provide decent housing and a suitable living environment and expand economic opportunities, principally for low- and moderate-income persons.

2015-2016 Action Plan Community Development response:

Non-Housing Community Development Needs

The statutory goals of the community development programs covered by this plan include not only the provision of decent housing, but also the establishment and maintenance of suitable living environments and the expansion of economic opportunity. These closely parallel the City of Cleveland's Mission Statement:

> "We are committed to improving the quality of life in the City of Cleveland by strengthening our neighborhoods, delivering superior services, embracing the diversity of our citizens, and making Cleveland a desirable, safe city in which to live, work, raise a family, shop, study, play and grow old."

The provision of decent affordable housing cannot be separated from the broader issues of neighborhood quality and condition. Nor is the physical condition of the surroundings the only element critical to the viability of a community. Residents require safety, services that address basic needs and access to quality public and private facilities, including commercial activity.

It is virtually impossible to sustain community viability, even with substantial ongoing public support, in an environment where poverty is pervasive and residents see little hope for economic improvement. Job creation, quality education and training, and fair access to development capital and credit are all needs that must be addressed.

In additional to the activities for expanding economic opportunity described in the next section, the Antipoverty Strategy, the primary non-housing needs to be addressed include:

a) Neighborhood Development Activities

A significant allocation of Cleveland's CDBG each year will be for the Neighborhood Development Activities (NDA) budget, which provides a source of funds for specific projects or programs tailored to individual neighborhood needs.

Utilizing the City's citizen participation process, which solicits the input of neighborhood residents and local organizations on priority uses of CDBG funds, and the day to day contact of the Community Development Department with neighborhood-based Community Development Corporations, Community Development staff work with the elected representative in each neighborhood to develop a priority list of CDBG eligible activities to be funded.

In recent years, there has been a shift toward committing NDA funds to support housing, commercial and other neighborhood development activities being carried out by community-based, non-profit organizations. Utilizing NDA funds through such organizations allows the direct involvement in planning and implementation of projects by those who will be most affected by the outcomes.

b) Commercial Development

Blight and deterioration along commercial streets often begins to appear adjacent to stable residential areas. Because of its high visibility, a declining commercial area can help shape perceptions of the whole neighborhood that

may initiate disinvestment in the housing sector. Likewise, efforts at neighborhood housing revitalization have little chance of long-term success when they are bordered by boarded-up storefronts and run-down, marginal businesses.

Viewing this issue from another perspective, neighborhood residents want convenient access to a variety of quality goods and services at competitive prices. Having to drive long distances for basic shopping needs diminishes the appeal of a residential area.

A key objective of Cleveland's community development strategy is to preserve and enhance the viability of its neighborhood commercial areas, working in close cooperation with non-profit organizations representing residents, property owners and business operators. CDBG funds to support this objective will be allocated through the Storefront Renovation Program.

The Storefront Renovation Program uses CDBG funds in the form of loans and rebates to leverage private investment in the rehabilitation of commercial building exteriors. Design standards are developed in conjunction with a neighborhood-based organization, and technical assistance is provided throughout the design and construction process.

c) Public Services

Whatever is done to improve its physical condition, a neighborhood will not be viewed as a suitable living environment if basic service needs are not being met. Cleveland has annually utilized the maximum allowable percentage of its CDBG allocation for public service activities, with emphasis on innovative youth activity and education initiatives, meals programs and services for the elderly. A substantial portion of each year's CDBG public service budget is set aside for AIDS prevention activities.

d) Problem Properties

Cleveland's lower income neighborhoods suffer from a variety of detrimental conditions relating to abandoned buildings, unmaintained vacant land, and illegal uses, such as junk yards, that pose threats to health, safety and neighborhood quality. CDBG funds have been utilized in a number of ways to ameliorate those threats:

- special neighborhood code enforcement programs

- expeditious demolition of condemned structures after a determination that rehabilitation is not feasible
- aggressive public land banking of abandoned properties through tax foreclosure and other land assembly methods
- interim maintenance of land bank properties pending redevelopment or conveyance of non-buildable parcels to adjacent property owners.

The housing abandonment and foreclosure crisis of the past few years has greatly increased the magnitude of the problem of distressed properties, with over 50,000 foreclosure filings in Cleveland since the beginning of 2006 and over 8,000 distressed vacant houses counted in a 2013 citywide survey. The Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP) funds have provided substantial additional resources to address problem properties through demolition of blighted structures and development of innovative uses for vacant properties.

A major focus of the City's efforts to transform blighted properties will be the implementation of the Reimagining Cleveland grant program. Funds have been allocated through a competitive process to individuals, community organizations, non-profits and small businesses to carry out projects to turn vacant land bank lots into community assets that:

- Provide productive use and public benefits
- Build community stewardship over land, inspire community pride
- Increase the community's self-reliance for food and energy through community gardens and energy production
- Enhance the City's ecosystem functions through storm water management, increasing biodiversity, or remediating contaminated sites
- Advance the City's comprehensive sustainability strategy

e) <u>Support for Community Development Corporations (CDCs)</u>

Cleveland has one of the nation's most comprehensive systems of neighborhood-based development organizations. The City is currently working with 28 different groups in their efforts to revitalize their neighborhoods through housing and commercial development, job creation, land reutilization and the provision of critical development services.
The City assists these CDCs through basic operating support as well as providing development capital for viable projects.

Antipoverty Strategy

1. Describe the actions that will take place during the next year to reduce the number of poverty level families.

2015-2016 Action Plan Antipoverty Strategy response:

Taken at the most basic level, the key to escaping poverty is finding and holding full time employment with health care and other job benefits.

The City of Cleveland's extensive economic development efforts are focused on retaining and creating employment generating activity in Cleveland, thereby reducing the overall poverty level. The following initiatives are specifically directed at expanding economic opportunities for low income Cleveland residents.

1. Workforce Development

The City of Cleveland and Cuyahoga County have joined in a collaborative workforce system, Employment Connection, to help local employers meet their human capital needs and assist residents with the tools necessary for a successful job search.

- Maintaining strong partnerships with business, the public sector and local educational institutions to ensure that training programs supply the skills employers seek
- Providing a comprehensive network of training and educational resources for basic skill remediation, skill upgrade and skill-set enhancement, as well as job search assistance
- Providing employers with on-the–job and customized training opportunities for new and/or current employees

2. Fannie M. Lewis Cleveland Resident Employment Law

The City of Cleveland is working to expand economic opportunities for its residents through the Fannie M. Lewis Resident Employment Law, which requires that for any construction activity receiving $100,000 or more in assistance under a City of Cleveland contract, 20% of the construction work hours must be performed by City of Cleveland residents and 4% of the work hours should be carried out by low income persons. Contracts funded through the CDBG and HOME Programs are included under this requirement.

3. Community Benefits Agreement

In February 2013, Cleveland Mayor Frank G. Jackson, along with representatives from several key business, civic, labor and trade organizations, signed a Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Community Benefits and Inclusion. This historic public-private agreement will help drive investment in Cleveland in a way that creates direct benefits for Cleveland residents by increasing pre-apprentice and apprenticeship training opportunities, connecting qualified local residents with job opportunities, increase utilization of minority, female and locally owned business enterprises as both prime and sub-contractors, and convening a committee to monitor progress of these efforts.

The partner organizations are: the City of Cleveland, the Construction Employers Association, Black Contractors Group, Hispanic Roundtable, the Urban League of Greater Cleveland, Greater Cleveland Partnership, Cuyahoga Community College, the Cleveland Metropolitan School District and the Cleveland Building and Construction Trades Council.

4. Use of HUD Resources for Job Creation Activities

Cleveland will seek to identify specific job creating economic development projects that can be supported through the use of HUD's Section 108 financing (both in our Pooled Bond Fund and in the Supplemental Empowerment Zone funding) and Economic Development Initiative (EDI) funds.

The City of Cleveland has four Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas (NSRAs) and has been steadily working over the past few years to both create jobs and eliminate slum and blight in these areas. The NRSA's provides the City with greater flexibility in the use of CDBG funds. Developing an NRSA in a highly distressed area will allow additional resources to be blended with CDBG funding to provide expanded and enhanced economic development and job training activities, contributing to a reduction of poverty.

During the next five years, the following strategies will be undertaken within each NSRA with the goals of creating jobs and economic opportunities, and revitalizing the neighborhood and its business areas.

- Assist business owners with façade/tenant improvements. Using CDBG and/or other funds, the City of Cleveland will assist business owners with improvements that will enhance existing businesses or create new businesses and create job opportunities for low to moderate-income persons in the NRSA.

- Link job opportunities with local residents, especially low-moderate income persons. All businesses receiving City assistance in the NRSAs will be subject to the Workforce Development Agreement. The Workforce Development Agreement requires that employers list jobs with the Workforce Investment Act Ohio Means Jobs Cleveland/Cuyahoga office, which will link local unemployed residents with jobs.

- Vacant Property Initiative. The City provides an incentive to businesses who renovate vacant buildings or construct new facilities on vacant land and create jobs. This program is used in the NRSA where there are a large number of vacant buildings and vacant land.

- Brownfield Remediation: The City of Cleveland will continue to work to revitalize vacant, underutilized property in the NRSAs including by using State and EPA funding to support Phase I and Phase II site assessments and seeking State and Federal funds for Brownfield remediation with the goal of assembling parcels for attraction of new businesses.

- Work with local foundations and community institutions to create cooperative businesses which create jobs and build equity for neighborhood residents**.** The City of Cleveland will use Section 108 funds to leverage New Market Tax Credits when available and establish cooperatives working with the Evergreen Cooperative Development Fund, capitalized with a grant from the Cleveland Foundation.

- Provide Section 108 loan assistance to leverage economic development opportunities within the NRSAs**.** The City of Cleveland Department of Economic Development is using the HUD 108 Loan Program, both from our Pooled Loan Fund and Supplemental Empowerment Zone funds, to increase job creating investments by closing financing gaps and leveraging New Market Tax Credits. Because these are pass-through loans, backed by the Community Development Block Grant funds received by the City, these projects are well collateralized. The projects must be in one of the designated Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas. The Section 108 loans are targeted to projects that create jobs. Borrowers must have the ability to provide a strong personal guaranty.

Section 108 projects that are currently underway or being planned for the coming program year are:

- Victory Building – This historic structure located in the Health Tech Corridor and Central NRSA is currently under redevelopment. A mix of public and

private financing from the City and State has been invested in the build-out of the site's core and shell, but additional financing is required for the final build-out and tenant improvements. The developer indicates that the 165,000 square foot building could support as many as 300 jobs when fully completed. The first tenant, a co-working space expected to house up to 300 entrepreneurs should be in by June 2015.

- East Ohio Gas Building – The $65 Million project proposes to leverage New Market and Historic Tax Credits, public and private financing to redevelop an historic downtown office building as mixed-use retail and residential. Tenants started to move into the building in late 2014. Al's Deli has taken the first floor retail space.

- Ameritrust Complex (The 9)- HUD 108 funds are being used to leverage New Market Tax Credits and Historic Tax Credits to renovate the "Rotunda Building" and the "1010 Building" which were part of the multi-structure Ameritrust complex which has been vacant for over 15 years. The Historic rotunda has a Tiffany ceiling. The project will bring a Heinen's grocery store to downtown Cleveland and create new offices housing 300 jobs. Total project cost is $170 million. Heinens opened in February 2015.

- The City is seeking approval to use a HUD Brownfields Economic Development Initiative grant of $3 Million and a Section 108 Loan of $10 Million to redevelop the former Ohio Knitting Mills complex (located between East 57th and East 63rd Streets on Euclid Avenue in the Midtown Mixed Use District of the Health Tech Corridor) into a technology and medical campus. Construction is expected to begin in the fall of 2015.

- 6555 Carnegie Avenue is the third phase of the Midtown Tech Center project. The site, located in the Central NRSA, required partial demolition and asbestos removal, prior to redevelopment of the remaining 64,000 square foot building as open floor plan flexible space. The construction is completed and the building is 50% occupied.

- In 2015, the City anticipates making additional loans, including some or all of the following:

    - Midtown Co-working space - In an effort to open up the Health Tech Corridor to a more diverse group of entrepreneurs, the City is working with Jumpstart and the Cleveland Foundation to explore the addition of low-cost co-working space to the corridor. This entrepreneurial space would be open to entrepreneurs in any field

and we hope to capitalize on fields such as Information Technology and Social Media where the cost to set up a business and the time to market is far less than the field of health technology.

- Other potential project areas may include:
  - Further opportunities in the Health-Tech Corridor, including the E. 69th Street & Euclid Development Site, which is currently under environmental assessment.

NON-HOMELESS SPECIAL NEEDS HOUSING

Non-homeless Special Needs (91.220 (c) and (e))

*Please also refer to the Non-homeless Special Needs Table in the Needs.xls workbook.

1. Describe the priorities and specific objectives the jurisdiction hopes to achieve for the period covered by the Action Plan.

2. Describe how Federal, State, and local public and private sector resources that are reasonably expected to be available will be used to address identified needs for the period covered by this Action Plan.

2015-2016 Action Plan Special Needs Housing response:

The City of Cleveland's primary objective will be to expand opportunities for persons with special needs to utilize housing in the private market. Because of the range of differing populations defined as having special needs, there are limited generalizations that can be made about appropriate housing strategies. However, a prevailing theme among organizations responsible for funding and advocating for supportive housing opportunities for specific special needs populations is the importance of diversifying housing choices and offering needed services to the fullest extent possible within the context of the conventional housing market, rather than an institutional setting.

Strategies will include:

a) Strictly enforce federal requirements concerning the creation of accessible units within housing being constructed or substantially rehabilitated with CDBG, HOME Program or other federal financial assistance.
For federally assisted new construction housing projects and most substantially rehabilitated projects, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 requires 5% of the dwelling units, or at least one unit, whichever is

greater, to meet accessibility standards for persons with mobility disabilities. Beginning in 2011, the City of Cleveland has increased this requirement to 10%. An additional 2% of the dwelling units, or at least one unit, whichever is greater, must be accessible for persons with hearing or visual disabilities. To the maximum extent feasible, accessible units must be distributed throughout projects and available in a sufficient range of sizes and amenities so as not to limit choice.

Building owners must also assure that information regarding the availability of accessible units reaches eligible individuals with disabilities and take reasonable non-discriminatory steps to maximize use of such units by eligible individuals.

The City of Cleveland will work to assure that these requirements are fully enforced on the projects for which it is committing federal funds. This may include helping to coordinate the collection of information on accessible units in a central information base linked to non-profit agencies assisting persons with disabilities.

b) Promote and encourage the use of universal design standards for all newly constructed housing in Cleveland

Universal design is the design of products and environments to be usable by all people, to the greatest extent possible, without the need for adaptation or specialized design. Many of the common practices of housing design and construction can be adapted to universal design principles at little or no additional cost. Things such as the width of doorways, the height of counters or the types of switches and handles can do much to assure future ease of use for any resident that is disabled or becomes less mobile because of age or accident.

Beginning in 2011, all new affordable housing developed with financial assistance from the city of Cleveland must incorporate the following Universal Design elements which constitute "visitability", meaning that units can be visited by people who have trouble with steps or who use wheelchairs or walkers.

c) Provide Housing Choice Vouchers through the Gateway Program to enable low income persons with disabilities to rent private market units

The Gateway Program involves a set aside by the Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority of Housing Choice Vouchers to be used by formerly homeless persons and persons with disabilities. It has allowed service agencies with responsibility for disabled populations to secure housing assistance to meet the critical needs of their clients.

The City of Cleveland will also encourage the development of additional supportive housing for those persons with disabilities that need a more intensive level of assistance. Cleveland will support the efforts of special needs housing provider agencies to access the various Federal and State categorical programs available for the development of additional supportive housing opportunities. Given the substantial development, operating and service expenses that can be required for supportive housing, it is essential that maximum use be made of Federal and State programs designed specifically for that purpose.

Local support may include the use of HOME Program funds to supplement or leverage Federal and State categorical program resources, which include:

- Section 811 Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities
- Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)
- Ohio Department of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities Community Capital Grants Program
- Ohio Department of Mental Health Community Capital Funding Program.

The City of Cleveland committed $600,000 in HOME funds to the non-profit housing organization, Maximum Accessible Housing of Ohio, for the development of a new 36 unit multifamily building for persons with mobility impairments. Construction was completed in 2013.

Additional financing for special needs housing units will receive priority consideration in reviewing requests in the allocation of housing development assistance from the CDBG and HOME programs.

Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS

1. Provide a Brief description of the organization, the area of service, and a broad overview of the range/ type of housing activities to be done during the next year.

2. Report on the actions taken during the year that addressed the special needs of persons who are not homeless but require supportive housing, and assistance for persons who are homeless.

3. Evaluate the progress in meeting its specific objective of providing affordable housing, including a comparison of actual outputs and outcomes to proposed goals and progress made on the other planned actions indicated in the strategic and action plans. The evaluation can address any related program adjustments or future plans.

4. Report on annual HOPWA output goals for the number of households assisted during the year in: (1) short-term rent, mortgage and utility payments to avoid homelessness; (2) rental assistance programs; and (3) in housing facilities, such as community residences and SRO dwellings, where funds are used to develop and/or operate these facilities. Include any assessment of client outcomes for achieving housing stability, reduced risks of homelessness and improved access to care.

5. Report on the use of committed leveraging from other public and private resources that helped to address needs identified in the plan.

6. Provide an analysis of the extent to which HOPWA funds were distributed among different categories of housing needs consistent with the geographic distribution plans identified in its approved Consolidated Plan.

7. Describe any barriers (including non-regulatory) encountered, actions in response to barriers, and recommendations for program improvement.

8. Please describe the expected trends facing the community in meeting the needs of persons living with HIV/AIDS and provide additional information regarding the administration of services to people with HIV/AIDS.

9. Please note any evaluations, studies or other assessments that will be conducted on the local HOPWA program during the next year.

2015-2016 Action Plan HOPWA response:

1. Since 1995, the City of Cleveland has been the recipient of a United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) grant for the Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) program. The Cleveland Department of Public Health (CDPH) in conjunction with the Cleveland Department of Community Development administers HOPWA in the Cleveland Eligible Metropolitan Area (EMA).

Cleveland's HOPWA Program provides resources and incentives to devise long-term comprehensive strategies for meeting the housing needs of persons living with HIV/AIDS (PWHAs) and their families. The focus of HOPWA is on housing activities including rental assistance payments and housing information services. Other housing services such as housing acquisition, rehabilitation and construction of facilities have not been funded in the past five years out of HOPWA funds. Related supportive services are also eligible for funding including mental health, drug and alcohol abuse treatment and counseling, personal assistance, and nutritional services, to assist in meeting the long-term housing needs of persons living with HIV and AIDS, and the City has focused its housing supportive services funding on housing case management and nutritional services.

HOPWA services are open to any PWHA living in the Greater Cleveland area with an income of 80% the area median income. The Cleveland EMA includes Cuyahoga, Geauga, Lake, Lorain and Medina counties.

Over the past year, there has been an effort to better coordinate the use of HOPWA funds with Ryan White Part A funds from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The result has been a transition plan that focuses HOPWA funds primarily on direct housing assistance, with Ryan While funds being devoted to services, including case management and nutrition. Projected outcomes include increasing the number of HOPWA clients receiving direct housing assistance by 28% over 2015.

Allocation of HOPWA funding for the coming program year will be based on a competitive request for proposals (RFP) two year grant cycle issued by the Cleveland Department of Public Health. Proposals from qualified non-profit agencies will continue to provide services in three primary activities:

<u>Short Term Rental Assistance Payments</u>

- An agency receiving funds for short term rental assistance payments must offer housing case management services to clients free of charge.
- HOPWA regulations and statute limit short term assistance to no more than 21 weeks in any 52 week period. Organizations proposing to offer Short Term Rental Assistance Payments must have procedures in place to track compliance with this requirement. HUD Short Term Rental Assistance is not an entitlement and need must be demonstrated through loss of income or an HIV/AIDS health-related issue.
- HOPWA requirements limit this assistance to individuals and families who are already housed and who have a legal right to be occupying the

residence (named tenants on lease, mortgagor, or the account holder for utility payments). Persons who are homeless are not eligible for this assistance.

- Payments under Short Term Rental Assistance are limited to no more than the equivalent of two months' rent according to the HUD established Fair Market Rent schedule for the Cleveland area. For a single individual residing in a one bedroom or efficiency unit, the maximum annual assistance is $1,170. For a family residing in a multi-bedroom unit, the maximum annual assistance is $2,050. Households who have received the maximum annual assistance will be considered to have received the full 21 weeks of assistance and not be eligible for additional support in the program year.
- In keeping with the outcome goal for the HOPWA program, clients receiving assistance through the Short Term Rental Assistance should be linked to a case manager who will conduct an assessment of client's housing situation and assist the client in developing a Housing Services Plan with the goal of establishing long term housing stability. A Housing Services Plan or update should be developed each time a client accesses Short Term Rental Assistance and submitted with client's application for Short Term Rental Assistance.

Tenant Based Rental Assistance

- Housing case management services to clients free of charge.
- All HOPWA beneficiaries must be income eligible (family household income below 80% of area median income). Incomes must be verified annually.
- Clients receiving tenant based rental assistance must pay rent. Rent is determined to be the greater of 30% of adjusted income or 10% of gross income.
- The maximum subsidy is the difference between the rent standard or the reasonable rent (whichever is lower) and the client's contribution. Rent reasonableness means the rent charged must be reasonable in relation to rents currently being charged for comparable units in the private market.

Permanent Housing Placement

- An agency receiving funds for Permanent Housing Placement must offer housing case management services to clients free of charge.
- Permanent housing placement services can include up to two months of rental payments to cover security deposits and initial monthly rent for clients who are able to secure housing in which they are expected to

reside on a continuing, on-going basis. Other allowable expenses are fees related to application for housing, and credit checks.

- The maximum subsidy is up to $1,800 per client for costs associated with placement in housing.

2. CDPH has continued its collaborative work with the local Ryan White HIV Care Office to improve the coordination of AIDS housing services for homeless and at-risk to be homeless PWHA. The Cuyahoga County Board of Health manages the Ryan White Part A funds.

   CDPH is a member of the Ryan White Part A Planning Council, Executive, and Strategy and Finance Committee's. These established committees allow CDPH to report to the AIDS community on the status of rental assistance funds, new guidelines, and RFP announcements. Additionally, the CDPH and Part A staff serve on each other's RFP review committees so that both systems understand the changing demand for resources and funding plans. CDPH also attends Cuyahoga County Office of Homeless Services Advisory Board Meetings and participates in their RFP process.

   Lastly, PAHA and Ryan White members worked together continuously with the personnel of the Case Management Network to determine the most requested forms of need and barriers to assisting clients in order that we may better serve clients appropriately. Case managers reported that locating affordable housing, poor quality housing and those free of needed repairs and long waiting list for housing assistance were the barriers defined as most urgent. Additionally, clients inquired about long-term or permanent financial housing assistance, one-time financial assistance such as deposit or first month's rent and short-term financial assistance up to 12 months as types of assistance that would help in a client maintaining housing stability. As a result we implemented Permanent Housing Placement during the previous two grant cycles and have served more than 168 clients year to date.

3. The CDPH continues to work closely with the local Homeless Continuum of Care (CoC) to address the objective of providing more affordable housing. The project director facilitates communication between the Office of Homeless Services and the Ryan White Office and their housing service providers. Both groups come together for a monthly PAHA meeting to address the needs of both the client and provide support for case managers to assist clients with best housing options based upon the available social service resources within the county.

As a result of the improved communication and collaboration with the Office of Homeless Services and the CoC, the CDPH has continued its relationship with EDEN in expanding their role and access to TBRA services. This past grant year of 2013-2014 TBRA serviced 46 PWHA and Short Term Rent, Mortgage and Utility Assistance (STRMU) serviced 367 clients.

4. For the reporting period June 1, 2014 - May 31, 2015 the following goals were set and achieved (reporting only thru February 2015):

Types of Units	Est. Number of Units by type for the operating year	Actual outputs of Units by type for the operating year
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	40	43
Short Term Rent, Mortgage, or Utility Assistance (STRMU)	250	169
3-a. Households in permanent housing facilities that receive operating subsidies/leased units.	0	0
3-b. Households in transitional/short-term housing facilities that receive operating subsidies/leased units	0	0
Sub total	290	212
Deductions for units reported in more than one category	0	0
Total	290	212

5. Partner agencies were able to leverage funds to assist with addressing the needs of PWHA clients in the grant year. EDEN, Inc. uses additional funding of Shelter + Care and Housing Choice; AIDS Taskforce of Greater Cleveland and Nueva Luz Urban Resource Center are able to access funding from local foundations and Ryan White Part A for additional nutritional services. This in addition to using Ryan White Part A funds for local transportation and non-medical case management services.

6. The geographic data cited shows that in the Cleveland TGA Ninety two (92) new AIDS cases were reported in 2013, an increase over the 87 new cases reported in 2012, but a decrease from the 97 new cases reported in 2011. The proportion of HIV-positive males and females stayed constant over this time at 78 percent male to 22 percent female of new AIDS cases. At the end of 2013 the TGA had an estimated 4,772 PLWHA within its jurisdiction.

Of the six counties that comprise the Cleveland TGA, only Cuyahoga County and Lorain County have a large enough population of PLWHA to have county-level incidence reports. Eighty-eight percent of newly-diagnosed HIV/AIDS cases in 2013 corresponded to people living in Cuyahoga County, while almost 6 percent corresponded to people living in Lorain County. Cuyahoga County has a much higher rate of HIV/AIDS incidence (16.6 HIV diagnoses per 100,000 people) than Lorain County (6.3 HIV diagnoses per 100,000 people) or the TGA as a whole (11.3 HIV diagnoses per 100,000 people).

As a result of the distribution pattern of cases, the expenditure of HOPWA funds has been largely focused on Cuyahoga County. However, HOPWA funded services and benefits are accessed through a case management network that is available to persons with HIV/AIDS throughout the five county area. This access increased in 2009 as Proyecto Luz entered a new partnership with the Lorain AIDS Taskforce that resulted in the opening of a new joint agency office. This partnership has increased access to case management, nutrition services, and transportation and housing vouchers. Additionally, Lorain County has a dedicated housing case manager to oversee the housing needs of its clients.

7. The most significant barrier to achieving permanent housing is lack of permanent housing resources. The Section 8 waiting list had a lottery in the summer of 2011 in which we encouraged all of our clients to apply. Additionally, there is very little turn-over of Shelter Plus Care vouchers. The CDPH's TBRA program has provided new capacity, but the demand for permanent support will continue to be greater than the currently available resources. Other notable barriers are life issues outside of HIV/AIDS (homelessness, substance addiction, mental illness, hunger) and the availability of services. Meeting eligibility requirements of documentation gathering were a frequently-noted small barrier—something that causes a few difficulties in getting care. Providers' state that client barriers being mental health and addiction issues that inhibit access to care and appropriate housing.
However, since the inception of the Affordable Care Act and Medicaid Expansion more clients have been able to gain access to medical care and prescription assistance. We're hopeful that clients who become compliant in their medical adherence will begin to experience in their health and thereby have a desire to became active citizens of their community and seek out assistance that will allow them to gain greater independence of their life circumstances.

This indicates that continued outreach and providing information about the benefits of accessing medical care is a positive strategy to induce people to access care; housing case management services in assisting clients locate and secure stable housing situations; provider trainings such as financial planning to assist clients in monthly budgeting and determining rent reasonableness. Another barrier is that many clients have no income therefore case managers are working with clients to ensure that they have applied for benefits in which they may qualify to help them increase their income.

8. Underrepresented populations are persons who are aware of their HIV+ status but remain Out Of Care (OOC) in the Cleveland area are 1) newly diagnosed; 2) those who have been in care at some point, but have not accessed HIV care in at least the past twelve months; or 3) those who have never been in care. OOC persons are likely to be significantly more fragile with higher rates of co-morbidities, homelessness, and isolation by virtue of residing in rural areas, lacking transportation, or being undocumented residents. The majority also reported facing mental health or substance abuse challenges. This group heightens the risk of homelessness thereby increasing the number of individuals needing HOPWA services because of their inability to maintain independent lifestyles.

   Additionally, the Affordable Care Act will bring about many changes to the healthcare system which means changes in medical care and coverage for PLWHA. There are two primary ways that insurance coverage will expand to cover people who have been uninsured. Medicaid is expanded to cover everyone under the age of 65 with a household income less than or equal to 138 percent of the federal poverty level. For those above 138 percent of the federal poverty level, the insurance exchange or marketplace (healthcare.gov) created by the ACA will offer private insurance plans available for purchase. The Ohio Benefits Bank will expand to provide a streamlined enrollment process for those who are eligible for a variety of benefits beyond Medicaid, including food stamps and temporary assistance through the new Ohio Benefits Bank website (benefits.ohio.gov). Clients are able to receive assistance from their housing case managers in signing up for medical care who have worked diligently with local agencies in providing this service.

   Over the last year, a working group began researching insurance plans slated for the Health Insurance Marketplace to research their compatibility so as not to interrupt or prevent continuity of care with those PLWHA who are Marketplace eligible but are currently being covered by Ryan White programs. Items being explored on behalf of PLWHA are: 1) if formularies will cover

appropriate HIV drugs, 2) if infectious disease doctors who are currently providing services through Ryan White will be covered, 3) premium costs and payment logistics to inform the Ryan White program. Various entities throughout the region have worked together to ensure medical services of PLWHA. Noting that housing is prevention and clients who fail to adhere to their medical regimen are less likely to be concerned about housing. Therefore to assist in the reduction of clients not having medical insurance provides them with reassurance if their medical needs are addressed they are more likely to focus on other areas of their lives such as obtaining and maintaining stable housing.

We participate in a multi-factored review of all services provided in the community with attendance of the County Continuum of Care Office of Homeless Services and membership of Ryan White Part A Planning Council. Also participating in the annual Ryan White Priority Setting Resource Allocation (PSRA) process with representation from other Ryan White entities (Part B, Part C, and Part D providers), HIV prevention, direct service providers, and consumers throughout the region to determine its effects on needs and services of the clients

9. The CDPH will continue to evaluate the relevance of its Cleveland MSA HIV/AIDS Housing Comprehensive Plan that was developed in the grant year of 2009-2010. The plan was adopted by Ryan White Part A and Part B for their HIV/AIDS housing programs. Throughout the grant year PAHA Housing Work Group will continue to implement many of the recommendations of the plan and are looking to seek additional technical assistance to ensure that actions steps are achievable in accomplishing the goals set forth by the community. We have already engaged local resources to assist in the improved capacity of the housing case managers in addressing their professional development needs of data collection and various aspects of client interaction to assist clients in obtaining and maintaining stable housing. We collaborated with Ryan White in their latest February 2014 Cleveland TGA Needs Assessment and with the adoption of standards of care for various supportive services that clients of both Ryan White and HOPWA manage. While no formal evaluation is planned for the next grant year we will provide housing case managers and clients trainings as it relates to budgeting and availability of resources in the areas of educational and employment training programs which are designed to enhance the quality of life for our clients.

Other Narratives

Fair Housing

As a CDBG entitlement jurisdiction, the City of Cleveland has an obligation to affirmatively further fair housing. The City of Cleveland has 5 continuing goals to meet its obligation to affirmatively further fair housing:

1. Identify and eliminate all forms of housing discrimination through residential complaints and fair housing testing.
2. Increase awareness and knowledge throughout Cleveland about fair housing laws through presentations and distribution of fair housing materials,
3. Actively promote fair housing choice for all protected persons through training and outreach.
4. Vigorously enforce Cleveland's Fair Housing Laws to protect residents from housing discrimination, based on fourteen protected class statuses.
5. Provide federal, state, and local fair housing law education and training to populations likely to experience discrimination, the housing industry, housing service providers, elected and appointed officials, and stakeholders in the community.

In 2013, the City of Cleveland Department of Community Development Office of Fair Housing and Consumer Affairs participated in the Northeast Ohio Sustainable Communities Consortium (NEOSCC) study known as the *Regional Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice*. NEOSCC released its Regional AI report in October 2013. The NEOSCC conducted this study about fair housing choice in 12 counties in Northeast Ohio. The goals of the Regional AI were to identify whether barriers to fair housing choice exist in Northeast Ohio's rental and real estate markets, mortgages lending, insurance and appraisal industries. NEOSCC's Regional AI findings provided valuable guidance and assistance to Cleveland in addressing fair housing issues.

To better understand fair housing matters specific to the City of Cleveland, the Department of Community Development contracted with The Housing Resource & Advocacy Center (HRAC) to draft an Analysis of Impediments Supplement (AI Supplement), in addition to NEOSCC's Regional AI. The AI Supplement was completed August 2014, and has assisted Cleveland in developing its Fair Housing Action Plan.

Float Loan Activity

Cleveland will continue to make available CDBG float loans as short-term construction financing to assist housing developments that address Consolidated Plan objectives. All new float loans will comply with established City of Cleveland policies:

- Float loans will not be made if the CDBG letter of credit balance is projected to fall below $10 million at any point during the coming program year.

- Each float loan will be secured by an unconditional and irrevocable letter of credit from an approved lender. The letter of credit will repay the loan in full in the event of default.

At this time, there are no specific CDBG float loan activities planned for the 2015-2016 program year.

Projects Workbook

- **Departmental Activities**
- **NDA Neighborhood Development Activities**

CPMP Version 2.0

Grantee Name: **City of Cleveland**

Project Name:	Cleveland Action to Support Housing (CASH)		
Description:	**IDIS Project: 1**	**UOG Code:**	OH391104 CLEVELAND

Low interest housing rehabilitation loans

Location:
Community Wide

Priority Need Category

Select one: Owner Occupied Housing

Explanation:

Expected Completion Date:
5/31/2014

Objective Category
- (●) Decent Housing
- ( ) Suitable Living Environment
- ( ) Economic Opportunity

Specific Objectives

Outcome Categories
- [ ] Availability/Accessibility
- [ ] Affordability
- [ ] Sustainability

1. Improve the quality of owner housing
2.
3.

Project-level Accomplishments

10 Housing Units	**Proposed**	0		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete				**Complete**	
Other	**Proposed**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete				**Complete**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete				**Complete**	

Proposed Outcome	Performance Measure	Actual Outcome
Nb.of Units brought from substandard to standard	Number of units constructed & Number of units rehabilitated	

14A Rehab; Single-Unit Residential 570.202	Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes	Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes	Matrix Codes

Program Year 1

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	91,000	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	91,000		**Actual Amount**	
Other	**Proposed Amt.**	15,000	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	15,000		**Actual Amount**	
10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**	125	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	106		**Actual Units**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	380,000	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	380,000		**Actual Units**	

Program Year 2

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	84,000	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	84,000		**Actual Amount**	
Other	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**	100	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	135		**Actual Units**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	370,000	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	370,000		**Actual Units**	

Program Year 3

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	77,000	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	77,000		**Actual Amount**	
Other	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**	100	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	100		**Actual Units**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

Program Year 4

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	75,768	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	0		**Actual Amount**	
Other	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**	22	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	0		**Actual Units**	
01 People	**Proposed Units**	263,850	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	0		**Actual Units**	

Program Year 5

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	0	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
Other	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**	0	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

CPMP Version 2.0

Grantee Name: **City of Cleveland**

Project Name:	Code Enforcement		
Description:	**IDIS Project: 2**	**UOG Code:**	OH391104 CLEVELAND

Systematic Code enforcement, carried out by the City of Cleveland's Division of Building and Housing, in conjunction with CDBG funded rehabilitation activities addressing housing strategies. As needed, condemned/unsafe structures are temporarily boarded for subsequent rehabilitation or demolition.

Location:
Community Wide

Expected Completion Date:
5/31/2014

Objective Category
- ○ Decent Housing
- ◉ Suitable Living Environment
- ○ Economic Opportunity

Outcome Categories
- ☐ Availability/Accessibility
- ☐ Affordability
- ☐ Sustainability

Priority Need Category

Select one: Other

Explanation:
Code Enforcement

Specific Objectives

1. Improve access to affordable owner housing
2.
3.

Project-level Accomplishments

10 Housing Units	**Proposed**	11,000		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete				**Complete**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete				**Complete**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete				**Complete**	

Proposed Outcome	Performance Measure	Actual Outcome
Nb.of Units brought from substandard to standard	Number of units inspected	

15 Code Enforcement 570.202(c)	Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes	Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes	Matrix Codes

Program Year 1

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	419,000	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	419,000		**Actual Amount**	
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**	1,168	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	1,168		**Actual Units**	
01 People	**Proposed Units**	380,000	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	380,000		**Actual Units**	

Program Year 2

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	419,000	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	419,000		**Actual Amount**	
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**	11,000	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	15,028		**Actual Units**	
01 People	**Proposed Units**	263,850	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	263,850		**Actual Units**	

Program Year 3

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	419,000	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	419,000		**Actual Amount**	
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**	16,245	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	16,245		**Actual Units**	
01 People	**Proposed Units**	263,850	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	263,850		**Actual Units**	

Program Year 4

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	419,000	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	419,000		**Actual Amount**	
Other	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**	16,245	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	15760		**Actual Units**	
01 People	**Proposed Units**	263,850	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	263850		**Actual Units**	

Program Year 5

Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	419,000	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**	13,961	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	
01 People	**Proposed Units**	263850	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

CPMP Version 2.0

Grantee Name: **City of Cleveland**

Project Name:	Acquisition/Demolition		
Description:	**IDIS Project: 3**	**UOG Code:**	OH391104 CLEVELAND

The City of Cleveland's Division of Building and Housing will administer a demolition and board up program for condemned structures posing a threat to the health/safety of Cleveland residents

Location:
Community Wide

Expected Completion Date:
5/31/2014

Objective Category
- ○ Decent Housing
- ◉ Suitable Living Environment
- ○ Economic Opportunity

Outcome Categories
- ☐ Availability/Accessibility
- ☐ Affordability
- ☐ Sustainability

Priority Need Category

Select one: Other

Explanation:
Clearance

Specific Objectives
1. Improve the quality of owner housing
2.
3.

Project-level Accomplishments

10 Housing Units	**Proposed**	1,130		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete				**Complete**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete				**Complete**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete				**Complete**	

Proposed Outcome	Performance Measure	Actual Outcome
Reduction of substandard stuctions	Number of units demolished	

04 Clearance and Demolition 570.201(d)	Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes	Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes	Matrix Codes

Program Year 1

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	845,000	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	845,000		**Actual Amount**	
Other	**Proposed Amt.**	500,000	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	250,000		**Actual Amount**	
10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**	1,000	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	607		**Actual Units**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

Program Year 2

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	845,000	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	845,000		**Actual Amount**	
Other	**Proposed Amt.**	400,000	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	400,000		**Actual Amount**	
10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**	1,130	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	758		**Actual Units**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

Program Year 3

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	845,000	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	1,180,800		**Actual Amount**	
Other	**Proposed Amt.**	400,000	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	400,000		**Actual Amount**	
10 Housing Units		6,000	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	5,189		**Actual Units**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

Program Year 4

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	1,155,357	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	1,155,357		**Actual Amount**	
Other	**Proposed Amt.**	400,000	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**	4,000	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	3,851		**Actual Units**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

Program Year 5

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	1,000,000	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
Other	**Proposed Amt.**	500,000	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**	3400	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

CPMP Version 2.0

Grantee Name: **City of Cleveland**

Project Name:	Neighborhood Service: Housing Rehabilitation		
Description:	**IDIS Project: 4**	**UOG Code:**	OH391104 CLEVELAND

The Department of Community Development's Division of Neighborhood Services will provide direct financial assistance for the rehabilitation of low and moderate income owner-occupied residential structures and for the American Dream Down payment Initiative (ADDI) providing homeownership assistance through the Afford A Home Program. Programs offered include Paint Rebate, Repair-A-Home (RAH); Afford-A-Home (AAH); Senior Home Ownership Assistance Program (SHAP); Furnace Repair and Home Weatherization Assistance Program (HWAP)

Location:

Community Wide

Expected Completion Date:

5/31/2014

Objective Category

- (●) Decent Housing
- ( ) Suitable Living Environment
- ( ) Economic Opportunity

Outcome Categories

- [ ] Availability/Accessibility
- [ ] Affordability
- [ ] Sustainability

Priority Need Category

Select one: Owner Occupied Housing

Explanation:

Specific Objectives

1. Improve the quality of owner housing
2. Improve access to affordable owner housing
3. Increase the availability of affordable owner housing

Project-level Accomplishments

10 Housing Units	**Proposed**	4,720		10 Housing Units	**Proposed**	6,360
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete	4,206			**Complete**	2,715
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete				**Complete**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete				**Complete**	

Proposed Outcome	Performance Measure	Actual Outcome
Nb.of Units brought from substandard to standard	Number of units rehabilitated	

14A Rehab; Single-Unit Residential 570.202	Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes	Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes	Matrix Codes

Program Year 1	CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	2,631,00	HOME	**Proposed Amt.**	1,790,000
		Actual Amount	803,064		**Actual Amount**	900,000
	Other	**Proposed Amt.**	655,000	Other	**Proposed Amt.**	300,000
		Actual Amount	538,000		**Actual Amount**	150,000
	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**	1,200	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	3,000
		Actual Units	1,256		**Actual Units**	1,256
	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units			**Actual Units**	
Program Year 2	CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	2,047,899	HOME	**Proposed Amt.**	913,000
		Actual Amount	2,047,899		**Actual Amount**	913,000
	Other	**Proposed Amt.**	300,000	Other	**Proposed Amt.**	600,000
		Actual Amount	300,000		**Actual Amount**	600,000
	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**	1,620	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	3,000
		Actual Units	1,614		**Actual Units**	1,260
	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units			**Actual Units**	
Program Year 3	CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	1,879,900	HOME	**Proposed Amt.**	771,960
		Actual Amount	1,879,000		**Actual Amount**	753,400
	Other	**Proposed Amt.**	400,000	Other	**Proposed Amt.**	400,000
		Actual Amount	400,000		**Actual Amount**	400,000
	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**	800	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	120
		Actual Units	798		**Actual Units**	120
	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units			**Actual Units**	
Program Year 4	CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	1,250,236	HOME	**Proposed Amt.**	1,192,900
		Actual Amount	1,250,236		**Actual Amount**	1,192,900
	Other	**Proposed Amt.**	400,000	Other	**Proposed Amt.**	400,000
		Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	400,000
	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**	550	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**	120
		Actual Units	538		**Actual Units**	79
	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units			**Actual Units**	
Program Year 5	CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	1,245,734	HOME	**Proposed Amt.**	419,320
		Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
	Other	**Proposed Amt.**	500,000	Other	**Proposed Amt.**	400,000
		Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**	550	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**	120
		Actual Units			**Actual Units**	
	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

CPMP Version 2.0

Grantee Name: **City of Cleveland**

Project Name:	Housing Trust Fund		
Description:	**IDIS Project: 5**	**UOG Code:**	OH391104 CLEVELAND

The Housing Trust Fund, through a competitive proposal process administered by the Department of Community Development, will provide a source of public capital for investment in housing development projects that will increase the supply of affordable housing units and /or assist in addressing housing related neighborhood revitalization strategies.

Location:

Community Wide

Expected Completion Date:

5/31/2014

Objective Category

- (●) Decent Housing
- ( ) Suitable Living Environment
- ( ) Economic Opportunity

Outcome Categories

- [ ] Availability/Accessibility
- [ ] Affordability
- [ ] Sustainability

Priority Need Category

Select one: Owner Occupied Housing

Explanation:

Specific Objectives

1. Increase the availability of affordable owner housing
2. Improve access to affordable owner housing
3. Improve the quality of owner housing

Project-level Accomplishments

10 Housing Units	**Proposed**	300		10 Housing Units	**Proposed**	376
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete	450			**Complete**	304
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete				**Complete**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete				**Complete**	

Proposed Outcome	Performance Measure	Actual Outcome
Increase in the number of affordable units	Nb. of affordable units/market rate units constructed	

12 Construction of Housing 570.201(m)	Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes	Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes	Matrix Codes

Program Year 1

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	647,000	HOME	**Proposed Amt.**	2,810,000
	Actual Amount	0		**Actual Amount**	2,810,000
Other	**Proposed Amt.**	330,000	Other	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	330,000		**Actual Amount**	
10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**	100	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	100		**Actual Units**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

Program Year 2

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	399,000	HOME	**Proposed Amt.**	2,180,000
	Actual Amount	399,000		**Actual Amount**	2,180,000
Other	**Proposed Amt.**	500,000	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	500,000		**Actual Amount**	
10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**	100	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	100		**Actual Units**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

Program Year 3

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	300,000	HOME	**Proposed Amt.**	2,068,120
	Actual Amount	300,000		**Actual Amount**	1,100,000
Other	**Proposed Amt.**	400,000	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	400,000		**Actual Amount**	
10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**	100	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	250		**Actual Units**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

Program Year 4

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**		HOME	**Proposed Amt.**	1,921,771
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	1,921,771
Other	**Proposed Amt.**		Other	**Proposed Amt.**	300,000
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	300,000
10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**		10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**	100
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	304
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

Program Year 5

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**		HOME	**Proposed Amt.**	2,123,384
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
Other	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	600,000
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**		10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**	276
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

CPMP Version 2.0

Grantee Name: **City of Cleveland**

Project Name:	Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG) Program		
Description:	**IDIS Project: 6**	**UOG Code:**	OH391104 CLEVELAND

Various non-profit organizations will be awarded funding for the operation of emergency shelters and transitional housing aid for the prevention of homelessness and provision of essential services to the homeless.

Location:
Community Wide

Expected Completion Date:
5/31/2014

Objective Category
- ○ Decent Housing
- ◉ Suitable Living Environment
- ○ Economic Opportunity

Outcome Categories
- ☐ Availability/Accessibility
- ☐ Affordability
- ☐ Sustainability

Priority Need Category

Select one: Homeless/HIV/AIDS

Explanation:

Specific Objectives

1. End chronic homelessness
2. Increase the number of homeless persons moving into permanent housing
3.

Project-level Accomplishments

01 People	**Proposed**	5,975		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete	4,375			**Complete**	
10 Housing Units	**Proposed**	9,231		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete	6,731			**Complete**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete				**Complete**	

Proposed Outcome	Performance Measure	Actual Outcome
Nb of homeless persons stablized due to overnight	Number of beds provided	

03T Operating Costs of Homeless/AIDS Patients Programs	Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes	Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes	Matrix Codes

Program Year 1

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	657,000	ESG	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	621,000		**Actual Amount**	
ESG	**Proposed Amt.**	1,875,230	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	1,875,230		**Actual Amount**	
01 People	**Proposed Units**	981	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	981		**Actual Units**	
10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**	1701	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	1701		**Actual Units**	

Program Year 2

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	574,425	ESG	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	574,425		**Actual Amount**	
ESG	**Proposed Amt.**	1,875,230	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	1,875,230		**Actual Amount**	
01 People	**Proposed Units**	1,600	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	1,697		**Actual Units**	
10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**	2,500	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	2,515		**Actual Units**	

Program Year 3

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	527,300	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	527,300		**Actual Amount**	
ESG	**Proposed Amt.**	1,721,500	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	1,721,500		**Actual Amount**	
01 People	**Proposed Units**	1,697	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	1,697		**Actual Units**	
01 People	**Proposed Units**	2,515	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	2,515		**Actual Units**	

Program Year 4

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	623,691	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	623,691		**Actual Amount**	
ESG	**Proposed Amt.**	1,646,368	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	1,646,368		**Actual Amount**	
01 People	**Proposed Units**	1,697	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	
01 People	**Proposed Units**	2,515	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

Program Year 5

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	623,454	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
ESG	**Proposed Amt.**	1,669,417	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
01 People	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

CPMP Version 2.0

Grantee Name: **City of Cleveland**

Project Name:	CHDO-Affordable Housing		
Description:	**IDIS Project: 7**	**UOG Code:**	OH391104 CLEVELAND

A qualified CHDO will be competitively selected to provide affordable rehabilitated rental housing for low and moderate income Cleveland residents.

Location:
Community Wide

Expected Completion Date:
5/31/2014

Objective Category
- (●) Decent Housing
- ( ) Suitable Living Environment
- ( ) Economic Opportunity

Outcome Categories
- [ ] Availability/Accessibility
- [ ] Affordability
- [ ] Sustainability

Priority Need Category

Select one: Rental Housing

Explanation:

Specific Objectives

1. Increase the supply of affordable rental housing
2. Improve the quality of affordable rental housing
3. Improve the quality of affordable rental housing

Project-level Accomplishments

10 Housing Units	**Proposed**	280		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**		
	Underway				**Underway**		
	Complete	230			**Complete**		
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	0		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**		
	Underway				**Underway**		
	Complete	0			**Complete**		
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**		
	Underway				**Underway**		
	Complete				**Complete**		

Proposed Outcome	Performance Measure	Actual Outcome
Increase in the number of affordable units	Number of units rehabilitated	

14A Rehab; Single-Unit Residential 570.202	Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes	Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes	Matrix Codes

Program Year 1

HOME	**Proposed Amt.**	1,400,000	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	1,274,000		**Actual Amount**	
HOME	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**	100	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	100		**Actual Units**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

Program Year 2

HOME	**Proposed Amt.**	940,000	HOME	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	940,000		**Actual Amount**	
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	1,250,000	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	1,250,000		**Actual Amount**	
10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**	60	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	40		**Actual Units**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

Program Year 3

HOME	**Proposed Amt.**	862,920	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	862,920		**Actual Amount**	
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**	50	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	50		**Actual Units**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

Program Year 4

HOME	**Proposed Amt.**	600,000	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	600,000		**Actual Amount**	
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**	40	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	40		**Actual Units**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

Program Year 5

HOME	**Proposed Amt.**	600,000	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**	30	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

CPMP Version 2.0

Grantee Name: **City of Cleveland**

Project Name:	AIDS Awareness and Prevention		
Description:	**IDIS Project: 8**	**UOG Code:**	OH391104 CLEVELAND

The City of Cleveland's Department of Public Health will contract with neighborhood organization service providers in a six county area for resources and incentives to devise long term comprehensive strategies to promote community awareness about AIDS and address the housing needs of persons with AIDS and related diseases and their families.

Location:
Community Wide

Expected Completion Date:
5/31/2015

Objective Category
- ○ Decent Housing
- ◉ Suitable Living Environment
- ○ Economic Opportunity

Outcome Categories
- ☐ Availability/Accessibility
- ☐ Affordability
- ☐ Sustainability

Priority Need Category

Select one: Homeless/HIV/AIDS

Explanation:

Specific Objectives
1. Increase range of housing options & related services for persons w/ special needs
2.
3.

Project-level Accomplishments

01 People	**Proposed**	9,720	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway			**Underway**	
	Complete	10,625		**Complete**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	0	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway			**Underway**	
	Complete	0		**Complete**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway			**Underway**	
	Complete			**Complete**	

Proposed Outcome	Performance Measure	Actual Outcome
Persons assisted with new access to services	Number of persons assisted	

05M Health Services 570.201(e) | Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes | Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes | Matrix Codes

Program Year 1

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	373,000	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	373,000		**Actual Amount**	
HOPWA	**Proposed Amt.**	975,000	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	975,000		**Actual Amount**	
01 People	**Proposed Units**	1,438	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	1,370		**Actual Units**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

Program Year 2

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	346,000	HOME	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	346,000		**Actual Amount**	
HOPWA	**Proposed Amt.**	967,243	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	967,243		**Actual Amount**	
01 People	**Proposed Units**	1,370	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	1,669		**Actual Units**	
01 People	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

Program Year 3

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	317,600	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	317,600		**Actual Amount**	
HOPWA	**Proposed Amt.**	888,000	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	918,000		**Actual Amount**	
01 People	**Proposed Units**	1,669	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	4,378		**Actual Units**	
01 People	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

Program Year 4

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	312,518	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	312,518		**Actual Amount**	
HOPWA	**Proposed Amt.**	950,680	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	950,680		**Actual Amount**	
01 People	**Proposed Units**	2,035	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	3,208		**Actual Units**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

Program Year 5

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	309,393	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
HOPWA	**Proposed Amt.**	952,331	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
01 People	**Proposed Units**	3208	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

CPMP Version 2.0

Grantee Name: **City of Cleveland**

Project Name:	Anti-Predatory Lending		
Description:	**IDIS Project: 9**	**UOG Code:**	OH391104 CLEVELAND

Housing Advocates, Inc. will provide predatroy lending awareness education and services to Cleveland residents pursuing homeownership/loans using their home as collateral

Location:
Community Wide

Expected Completion Date:
5/31/2014

Objective Category
- (●) Decent Housing
- ( ) Suitable Living Environment
- ( ) Economic Opportunity

Outcome Categories
- [ ] Availability/Accessibility
- [ ] Affordability
- [ ] Sustainability

Priority Need Category

Select one: Planning/Administration

Explanation:

Specific Objectives

1. Improve the services for low/mod income persons
2.
3.

Project-level Accomplishments

01 People	**Proposed**	2,172		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete	1,306			**Complete**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	0		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete	0			**Complete**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete				**Complete**	

Proposed Outcome	Performance Measure	Actual Outcome
Nb. persons with improved access to services	Number of persons assisted	

05 Public Services (General) 570.201(e)	Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes	Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes	Matrix Codes

Program Year 1

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	300,00	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	229,733		**Actual Amount**	
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
01 People	**Proposed Units**	931	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	1,081		**Actual Units**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

Program Year 2

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	213,000	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	213,000		**Actual Amount**	
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
01 People	**Proposed Units**	931	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	0		**Actual Units**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

Program Year 3

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	100,000	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	100,000		**Actual Amount**	
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
01 People	**Proposed Units**	100	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	109		**Actual Units**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

Program Year 4

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	98,400	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	98,400		**Actual Amount**	
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
01 People	**Proposed Units**	100	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	116		**Actual Units**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

Program Year 5

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	97,416	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**	110	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

CPMP Version 2.0

Grantee Name: **City of Cleveland**

Project Name:	Third Party Public/Human Service Programs		
Description:	**IDIS Project: 10**	**UOG Code:**	OH391104 CLEVELAND

The Department of Community Development will contract with various neighborhood based non-profit organizations to provide CDBG eligible public service activities. Grant awards to organizations for services will be made during the spring, based on a competitive proposal review process

Location:
Community Wide

Priority Need Category

Select one: Public Services

Explanation:

Expected Completion Date:
5/31/2014

Objective Category
- ○ Decent Housing
- ◉ Suitable Living Environment
- ○ Economic Opportunity

Specific Objectives

Outcome Categories
- ☐ Availability/Accessibility
- ☐ Affordability
- ☐ Sustainability

1. Improve the services for low/mod income persons
2.
3.

Project-level Accomplishments

01 People	**Proposed**	1,511,850		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete	1,151,850			**Complete**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	0		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete	0			**Complete**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete				**Complete**	

Proposed Outcome	Performance Measure	Actual Outcome
Improved access to services	Number of persons assisted	

05 Public Services (General) 570.201(e)	Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes	Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes	Matrix Codes

Program Year 1

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	1,638,000	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	1,500,000		**Actual Amount**	
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
01 People	**Proposed Units**	360,000	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	360,000		**Actual Units**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

Program Year 2

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	1,387,500	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	1,387,500		**Actual Amount**	
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
01 People	**Proposed Units**	360,000	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	263,850		**Actual Units**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

Program Year 3

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	1,100,000	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	1,346,000		**Actual Amount**	
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
01 People	**Proposed Units**	263,850	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	264,000		**Actual Units**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

Program Year 4

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	1,324,464	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	1,324,464		**Actual Amount**	
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
01 People	**Proposed Units**	264,000	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	264,000		**Actual Units**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

Program Year 5

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	1,406,919	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
01 People	**Proposed Units**	264,000	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

CPMP Version 2.0

Grantee Name: **City of Cleveland**

Project Name:	Land Reutilization: Vacant Lot Cleaning		
Description:	**IDIS Project: 11**	**UOG Code:**	OH391104 CLEVELAND

Temporary cleaning and, when required, barricading of vacant, blighted city lots in Cleveland's low and moderate income area. These blighted lots are targeted for redevelopment through the city's land reutilization strategy.

Location:
Community Wide

Expected Completion Date:
5/31/2014

Objective Category
- ○ Decent Housing
- ◉ Suitable Living Environment
- ○ Economic Opportunity

Outcome Categories
- ☐ Availability/Accessibility
- ☐ Affordability
- ☐ Sustainability

Priority Need Category

Select one: Other

Explanation:
Interim Assistance: Vacant lot clean up.

Specific Objectives

1. Improve quality / increase quantity of public improvements for lower income persons
2.
3.

Project-level Accomplishments

01 People	**Proposed**	247,000		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete	230,756			**Complete**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	11,939		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete	0			**Complete**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete				**Complete**	

Proposed Outcome	Performance Measure	Actual Outcome
Activity address slum & blight	Number of lots cleaned	

06 Interim Assistance 570.201(f)	Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes	Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes	Matrix Codes

Program Year 1

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	990,000	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	900,000		**Actual Amount**	
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
01 People	**Proposed Units**	45,000	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	47,753		**Actual Units**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

Program Year 2

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	900,000	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	890,000		**Actual Amount**	
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
01 People	**Proposed Units**	40,000	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	41,868		**Actual Units**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

Program Year 3

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	826,200	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	1,229,200		**Actual Amount**	
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
01 People	**Proposed Units**	42,000	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	49,961		**Actual Units**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

Program Year 4

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	1,229,200	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	1,229,200		**Actual Amount**	
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
01 People	**Proposed Units**	50,000	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	91,174		**Actual Units**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

Program Year 5

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	1,216,908	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
01 People	**Proposed Units**	70000	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	11939	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

CPMP Version 2.0

Grantee Name: **City of Cleveland**

Project Name:	Community Gardens		
Description:	**IDIS Project: 12**	**UOG Code:**	OH391104 CLEVELAND

Temporary use of vacant, city-owned and former neighborhood school sites for neighborhood gardens. Produce generated is distributed among the Cleveland residents maintaining the sites, and to the Greater Cleveland Food Bank.

Location:
Community Wide

Expected Completion Date:
5/31/2014

Objective Category
- ○ Decent Housing
- ◉ Suitable Living Environment
- ○ Economic Opportunity

Outcome Categories
- ☐ Availability/Accessibility
- ☐ Affordability
- ☐ Sustainability

Priority Need Category

Select one: Public Services

Explanation:

Specific Objectives

1. Improve the services for low/mod income persons
2.
3.

Project-level Accomplishments

01 People	**Proposed**	0		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete	0			**Complete**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	784		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete	713			**Complete**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete				**Complete**	

Proposed Outcome	Performance Measure	Actual Outcome
Nb persons with improved access to services	Number of gardens provided	

05 Public Services (General) 570.201(e)	Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes	Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes	Matrix Codes

Program Year 1

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	155,000	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	141,000		**Actual Amount**	
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
01 People	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	148	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	169		**Actual Units**	

Program Year 2

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	141,000	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	141,000		**Actual Amount**	
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
01 People	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	169	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	167		**Actual Units**	

Program Year 3

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	129,400	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	129,400		**Actual Amount**	
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
01 People	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	167	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	184		**Actual Units**	

Program Year 4

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	127,330	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	127,330		**Actual Amount**	
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
01 People	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	200	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	193		**Actual Units**	

Program Year 5

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	126,057	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
Other	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	100	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

CPMP Version 2.0

Grantee Name: **City of Cleveland**

Project Name:	Commercial Storefront Renovation		
Description:	**IDIS Project: 13**	**UOG Code:**	OH391104 CLEVELAND

Financial and design assistance provided to commercial property owners for comprehensive exterior rehabilitation of buildings located in targeted retail neighborhood districts. Improvements will only address the exterior appearance of commercial buildings and , as needed, restore the architectural integrity of the structure. Where mixed-used structures (commercial/residential) are involved, the program's focus is the commercial presence of the building in the retail district. Improvements will not address interior, residential code related items and not result in DSS units.

Location:

Community Wide

Expected Completion Date:

5/31/2014

Objective Category
- ○ Decent Housing
- ○ Suitable Living Environment
- ● Economic Opportunity

Outcome Categories
- ☐ Availability/Accessibility
- ☐ Affordability
- ☐ Sustainability

Priority Need Category

Select one: Economic Development

Explanation:

Specific Objectives

1. Improve economic opportunities for low-income persons
2.
3.

Project-level Accomplishments

08 Businesses	**Proposed**	250		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete	205			**Complete**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	0		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete	0			**Complete**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete				**Complete**	

Proposed Outcome	Performance Measure	Actual Outcome
Number of business assisted with commercial	Number of business assisted	

14E Rehab; Publicly or Privately-Owned Commercial/Indu 570.2(| Matrix Codes

Matrix Codes | Matrix Codes

Matrix Codes | Matrix Codes

Program Year 1

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	750,00	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	350,000		**Actual Amount**	
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
08 Businesses	**Proposed Units**	50	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	46		**Actual Units**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

Program Year 2

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	525,500	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	362,000		**Actual Amount**	
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
08 Businesses	**Proposed Units**	50	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	59		**Actual Units**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

Program Year 3

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	460,000	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	460,000		**Actual Amount**	
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
08 Businesses	**Proposed Units**	65	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	50		**Actual Units**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

Program Year 4

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	452,640	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	452,640		**Actual Amount**	
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
08 Businesses	**Proposed Units**	50	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	50		**Actual Units**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

Program Year 5

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	452,241	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
08 Businesses	**Proposed Units**	35	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

CPMP Version 2.0

Grantee Name: **City of Cleveland**

Project Name:	CDC Operating Support Grant Program (eligible CDC's)		
Description:	**IDIS Project: 14**	**UOG Code:**	OH391104 CLEVELAND

The (CDC) Operating Support Grant Program provides operating support to various non-profit (CDC) organizations throughout the city for CDBG eligible real estate development activities.

Location:
Community Wide

Expected Completion Date:
5/31/2014

Objective Category
- (●) Decent Housing
- ( ) Suitable Living Environment
- ( ) Economic Opportunity

Outcome Categories
- [ ] Availability/Accessibility
- [ ] Affordability
- [ ] Sustainability

Priority Need Category

Select one: Owner Occupied Housing

Explanation:

Specific Objectives

1. Increase the availability of affordable owner housing
2. Improve access to affordable owner housing
3. Improve the services for low/mod income persons

Project-level Accomplishments

10 Housing Units	**Proposed**	11,535		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete	7,299			**Complete**	
01 People	**Proposed**	175,664		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete	127,523			**Complete**	
08 Businesses	**Proposed**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete				**Complete**	

Proposed Outcome	Performance Measure	Actual Outcome
Number of LMI households assisted	Number of affordable housing constructed/rehabilitated	

14H Rehabilitation Administration 570.202	Matrix Codes
18B ED Technical Assistance 570.203(b)	Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes	Matrix Codes

Program Year 1

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	1,274,000	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	1,249,374		**Actual Amount**	
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**	2,363	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**	232
	Actual Units	2,363		**Actual Units**	255
01 People	**Proposed Units**	51,888	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	51,888		**Actual Units**	

Program Year 2

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	1,155,600	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	1,155,600		**Actual Amount**	
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**	2,363	08 Businesses	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	2,363		**Actual Units**	
01 People	**Proposed Units**	51,888	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	51,888		**Actual Units**	

Program Year 3

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	1,155,600	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	1,140,000		**Actual Amount**	
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**	2,363	08 Businesses	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	1,555		**Actual Units**	
01 People	**Proposed Units**	51,888	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	23,747		**Actual Units**	

Program Year 4

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	1,137,110	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	1,137,110		**Actual Amount**	
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**	3,346	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	1,018		**Actual Units**	
01 People	**Proposed Units**	20,000	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

Program Year 5

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	1,135,739	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**	1,100	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	
01 People	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

CPMP Version 2.0

Grantee Name: **City of Cleveland**

Project Name:	Citywide Development Support Organizations		
Description:	**IDIS Project: 15**	**UOG Code:**	OH391104 CLEVELAND

The Department of Community Development will provide operating support to various non-profit organizations to administer CDBG eligible real estate development activities on a citywide basis.

Location:
Community Wide

Expected Completion Date:
5/31/2014

Objective Category
- (●) Decent Housing
- ( ) Suitable Living Environment
- ( ) Economic Opportunity

Outcome Categories
- [ ] Availability/Accessibility
- [ ] Affordability
- [ ] Sustainability

Priority Need Category

Select one: Owner Occupied Housing

Explanation:

Specific Objectives

1. Increase the availability of affordable owner housing
2. Improve the quality of owner housing
3. Improve access to affordable owner housing

Project-level Accomplishments

10 Housing Units	**Proposed**	3,788		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete	2,851			**Complete**	
01 People	**Proposed**	#####		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete	#####			**Complete**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete				**Complete**	

Proposed Outcome	Performance Measure	Actual Outcome
Nb.persons assisted with new or improved access to services	Total number of persons assisted	

14A Rehab; Single-Unit Residential 570.202	Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes	Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes	Matrix Codes

Program Year 1

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	473,000	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	430,000		**Actual Amount**	
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**	1,000	08 Businesses	**Proposed Units**	150
	Actual Units	793		**Actual Units**	142
01 People	**Proposed Units**	380,000	Accompl. Type:		
	Actual Units	380,000			

Program Year 2

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	300,000	Fund Source:		
	Actual Amount	296,700			
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:		
	Actual Amount				
10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**	793	08 Businesses	**Proposed Units**	142
	Actual Units	760		**Actual Units**	108
01 People	**Proposed Units**	380,000	Accompl. Type:		
	Actual Units	263,850			

Program Year 3

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	275,400	Fund Source:		
	Actual Amount	273,993			
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:		
	Actual Amount				
10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**	760	08 Businesses	**Proposed Units**	200
	Actual Units	727		**Actual Units**	188
01 People	**Proposed Units**	263,850	Accompl. Type:		
	Actual Units	265,000			

Program Year 4

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	270,994	Fund Source:		
	Actual Amount	270,994			
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:		
	Actual Amount				
10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**	500	08 Businesses	**Proposed Units**	200
	Actual Units	571		**Actual Units**	194
01 People	**Proposed Units**	265,000	Accompl. Type:		
	Actual Units	230,426			

Program Year 5

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	246,221	Fund Source:		
	Actual Amount				
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:		
	Actual Amount				
10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**	735	08 Businesses	**Proposed Units**	300
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	
01 People	**Proposed Units**	230,426	Accompl. Type:		
	Actual Units				

CPMP Version 2.0

Grantee Name: **City of Cleveland**

Project Name:	Cityworks Neighborhood Matching Grant		
Description:	**IDIS Project: 16**	**UOG Code:**	OH391104 CLEVELAND

Matching grants of up to $3,000 will be made available to neighborhood based volunteer organizations for self-help neighborhood improvement activities.

Location:
Community Wide

Expected Completion Date:
5/31/2014

Objective Category
- ○ Decent Housing
- ◉ Suitable Living Environment
- ○ Economic Opportunity

Outcome Categories
- ☐ Availability/Accessibility
- ☐ Affordability
- ☐ Sustainability

Priority Need Category

Select one: Public Services

Explanation:

Specific Objectives

1. Improve quality / increase quantity of public improvements for lower income persons
2. Improve the services for low/mod income persons
3.

Project-level Accomplishments

01 People	**Proposed**	150,000		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete	0			**Complete**	
11 Public Facilities	**Proposed**	95		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete	75			**Complete**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete				**Complete**	

Proposed Outcome	Performance Measure	Actual Outcome
Nb.persons assisted with new access to services	Total number of persons assisted	

03 Public Facilities and Improvements (General) 570.201(c) | Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes | Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes | Matrix Codes

Program Year 1

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	100,000	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	81,000		**Actual Amount**	
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
01 People	**Proposed Units**	150,000	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	
11 Public Facilities	**Proposed Units**	95	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	75		**Actual Units**	

Program Year 2

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	0	Fund Source:		
	Actual Amount				
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:		
	Actual Amount				
01 People	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:		
	Actual Units				
08 Businesses	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:		
	Actual Units				

Program Year 3

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	0	Fund Source:		
	Actual Amount				
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:		
	Actual Amount				
01 People	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:		
	Actual Units				
08 Businesses	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:		
	Actual Units				

Program Year 4

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:		
	Actual Amount				
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:		
	Actual Amount				
01 People	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:		
	Actual Units				
08 Businesses	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:		
	Actual Units				

Program Year 5

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:		
	Actual Amount				
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:		
	Actual Amount				
01 People	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:		
	Actual Units				
08 Businesses	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:		
	Actual Units				

CPMP Version 2.0

Grantee Name: **City of Cleveland**

Project Name:	General Adminstration: Direct Cost		
Description:	**IDIS Project: 17**	**UOG Code:**	OH391104 CLEVELAND

Direct program administration costs for approximately 67 staff salaries & benefits expenses, as well as direct operating expenses for CDBG paid City employees.

Location:

Cleveland City Hall 601 Lakeside Avenue, Cleveland, Oh 44113

Expected Completion Date:

5/31/2014

Objective Category
- Decent Housing
- Suitable Living Environment
- Economic Opportunity

Outcome Categories
- Availability/Accessibility
- Affordability
- Sustainability

Priority Need Category

Select one: Planning/Administration

Explanation:

Specific Objectives

1
2
3

Project-level Accomplishments

01 People	**Proposed**	306		**Proposed**	
	Underway			**Underway**	
	Complete	224		**Complete**	
	Proposed	0		**Proposed**	
	Underway			**Underway**	
	Complete	0		**Complete**	
	Proposed			**Proposed**	
	Underway			**Underway**	
	Complete			**Complete**	

Proposed Outcome	Performance Measure	Actual Outcome

21A General Program Administration 570.206

Program Year 1

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	3,687,000	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	3,550,000	**Actual Amount**	
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount		**Actual Amount**	
01 People	**Proposed Units**	88	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	80	**Actual Units**	
	Proposed Units		**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units		**Actual Units**	

Program Year 2

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	3,395,000		
	Actual Amount	2,937,600		
	Proposed Amt.			
	Actual Amount			
01 People	**Proposed Units**	80		
	Actual Units	50		
	Proposed Units			
	Actual Units			

Program Year 3

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	2,937,600		
	Actual Amount	2,937,600		
CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	179,000		
	Actual Amount	179,000		
01 People	**Proposed Units**	50		
	Actual Units	50		
	Proposed Units			
	Actual Units			

Program Year 4

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	3,039,870		
	Actual Amount	3,039,870		
CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	179,000		
	Actual Amount	179,000		
01 People	**Proposed Units**	44		
	Actual Units	44		
	Proposed Units			
	Actual Units			

Program Year 5

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	3,039,471		
	Actual Amount			
CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	177,210		
	Actual Amount			
01 People	**Proposed Units**	44		
	Actual Units			
	Proposed Units			
	Actual Units			

CPMP Version 2.0

Grantee Name: **City of Cleveland**

Project Name:	General Administration: Indirect Costs		
Description:	**IDIS Project: 18**	**UOG Code:**	OH391104 CLEVELAND

Reimbursement to the City's general fund for central service costs relating to CDBG program administration.

Location:
Community Wide

Priority Need Category

Select one: Planning/Administration

Explanation:

Expected Completion Date:
5/31/2014

Objective Category
- ◯ Decent Housing
- ◯ Suitable Living Environment
- ◯ Economic Opportunity

Specific Objectives

Outcome Categories
- ☐ Availability/Accessibility
- ☐ Affordability
- ☐ Sustainability

1
2
3

Project-level Accomplishments

01 People	**Proposed**	0		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete	0			**Complete**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	0		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete	0			**Complete**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete				**Complete**	

Proposed Outcome	**Performance Measure**	**Actual Outcome**

21B Indirect Costs 570.206	Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes	Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes	Matrix Codes

Program Year 1

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	285,000	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	185,000		**Actual Amount**	
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
01 People	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

Program Year 2

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	185,000	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	185,000		**Actual Amount**	
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
01 People	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

Program Year 3

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	157,200	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	285,000		**Actual Amount**	
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

Program Year 4

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	285,000	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	285,000		**Actual Amount**	
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

Program Year 5

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	285,000	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

CPMP Version 2.0

Grantee Name: **City of Cleveland**

Project Name:	General Administration: Fair Housing		
Description:	**IDIS Project: 19**	**UOG Code:**	OH391104 CLEVELAND

Equal Opportunity (EO) and fair housing efforts through the City's Community Relations Board.

Location:
Community Wide

Expected Completion Date:
5/31/2014

Objective Category
- ○ Decent Housing
- ◉ Suitable Living Environment
- ○ Economic Opportunity

Outcome Categories
- ☐ Availability/Accessibility
- ☐ Affordability
- ☐ Sustainability

Priority Need Category

Select one: Planning/Administration

Explanation:

Specific Objectives

1. Improve access to affordable owner housing for minorities
2.
3.

Project-level Accomplishments

01 People	**Proposed**	15,972		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete	15,772			**Complete**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	0		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete	0			**Complete**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete				**Complete**	

Proposed Outcome	Performance Measure	Actual Outcome
Nb.persons assisted with new access to services	Total number of persons assisted	

21D Fair Housing Activities (subject to 20% Admin cap) 570.206	Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes	Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes	Matrix Codes

Program Year 1

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	86,000	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	86,000		**Actual Amount**	
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
01 People	**Proposed Units**	7,750	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	7,742		**Actual Units**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

Program Year 2

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	86,000	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	86,000		**Actual Amount**	
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
01 People	**Proposed Units**	7,742	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	7,742		**Actual Units**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

Program Year 3

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	86,000	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	86,000		**Actual Amount**	
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
01 People	**Proposed Units**	180	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	288		**Actual Units**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

Program Year 4

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	86,000	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	86,000		**Actual Amount**	
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
01 People	**Proposed Units**	300	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

Program Year 5

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	85,950	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
01 People	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

CPMP Version 2.0

Grantee Name: **City of Cleveland**

Project Name:	05A Senior Transportation		
Description:	**IDIS Project: 20**	**UOG Code:**	OH391104 CLEVELAND

The Department of Community Development will contract with Senior transporation services to provide transporation needs to seniors within the City of Cleveland. This is an CDBG eligible public service activity. Senior Transportation Connection (STC) provides affordable transportation to enhance the independence of senior adults. Eligible riders must be 60 years of age or older, reside in the City of Cleveland and have limited options for transportation services.

Location:

Ct: 121401 County: 39035 Ct: 121402 County: 39035 Ct: 121500 County: 39035 Ct: 121600 County: 39035 Ct: 121700 County: 39035 Ct:

Expected Completion Date:

5/31/2014

Objective Category
- ○ Decent Housing
- ◉ Suitable Living Environment
- ○ Economic Opportunity

Outcome Categories
- ☑ Availability/Accessibility
- ☑ Affordability
- ☑ Sustainability

Priority Need Category

Select one: Public Services

Explanation:

Specific Objectives

1. Improve the quality of owner housing
2. Improve the services for low/mod income persons
3. Improve quality / increase quantity of neighborhood facilities for low-income persons

Project-level Accomplishments

10 Housing Units	**Proposed**	0		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete	0			**Complete**	
01 People	**Proposed**	2,300		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete	0			**Complete**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete				**Complete**	

Proposed Outcome	Performance Measure	Actual Outcome
Nb.persons with improved access to services	Number of low/mod persons served	

14A Rehab; Single-Unit Residential 570.202	Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes	Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes	Matrix Codes

Program Year 1

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	
01 People	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

Program Year 2

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	
01 People	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

Program Year 3

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	
01 People	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

Program Year 4

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	170,000	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	170,000		**Actual Amount**	
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	
01 People	**Proposed Units**	2,300	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

Program Year 5

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	170,000	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
01 People	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

CPMP Version 2.0

Grantee Name: **City of Cleveland**

Project Name:	Land Bank Administration		
Description:	**IDIS Project: 21**	**UOG Code:**	OH391104 CLEVELAND

Direct program administration costs for approximately five city staff's salaries & benefits expenses, as well as direct operating expenses for the Land Bank program.

Location:

Ct:115500 County:39035
Ct:115800 County:39035
Ct:115900 County:39035
Ct:120200 County:39035
Ct:120400 County:39035
Ct:120500 County:39035
Ct:120702 County:39035
Ct:121100 County:39035
Ct:121300 County:39035
Ct:121401County:39035

Priority Need Category

Select one: Infrastructure

Explanation:

Expected Completion Date: 5/31/2014

Objective Category
- ○ Decent Housing
- ◉ Suitable Living Environment
- ○ Economic Opportunity

Outcome Categories
- ☐ Availability/Accessibility
- ☐ Affordability
- ☐ Sustainability

Specific Objectives

1. Improve the quality of owner housing
2. Improve the services for low/mod income persons
3. Improve quality / increase quantity of neighborhood facilities for low-income persons

Project-level Accomplishments

10 Housing Units	Proposed	0		Accompl. Type:	Proposed		
	Underway				Underway		
	Complete	0			Complete		
01 People	Proposed	55		Accompl. Type:	Proposed		
	Underway				Underway		
	Complete	0			Complete		
Accompl. Type:	Proposed			Accompl. Type:	Proposed		
	Underway				Underway		
	Complete				Complete		

Proposed Outcome	Performance Measure	Actual Outcome
Nb.persons with improved access to services	Number of low/mod persons served	

14A Rehab; Single-Unit Residential 570.202	Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes	Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes	Matrix Codes

Program Year 1	CDBG	Proposed Amt.			Fund Source:	Proposed Amt.	
		Actual Amount				Actual Amount	
	Fund Source:	Proposed Amt.			Fund Source:	Proposed Amt.	
		Actual Amount				Actual Amount	
	10 Housing Units	Proposed Units			Accompl. Type:	Proposed Units	
		Actual Units				Actual Units	
	01 People	Proposed Units			Accompl. Type:	Proposed Units	
		Actual Units				Actual Units	
Program Year 2	CDBG	Proposed Amt.			Fund Source:	Proposed Amt.	
		Actual Amount				Actual Amount	
	Fund Source:	Proposed Amt.			Fund Source:	Proposed Amt.	
		Actual Amount				Actual Amount	
	10 Housing Units	Proposed Units			Accompl. Type:	Proposed Units	
		Actual Units				Actual Units	
	01 People	Proposed Units			Accompl. Type:	Proposed Units	
		Actual Units				Actual Units	
Program Year 3	CDBG	Proposed Amt.			Fund Source:	Proposed Amt.	
		Actual Amount				Actual Amount	
	Fund Source:	Proposed Amt.			Fund Source:	Proposed Amt.	
		Actual Amount				Actual Amount	
	10 Housing Units	Proposed Units			Accompl. Type:	Proposed Units	
		Actual Units				Actual Units	
	01 People	Proposed Units			Accompl. Type:	Proposed Units	
		Actual Units				Actual Units	
Program Year 4	CDBG	Proposed Amt.	320,000		Fund Source:	Proposed Amt.	
		Actual Amount	320,000			Actual Amount	
	Fund Source:	Proposed Amt.			Fund Source:	Proposed Amt.	
		Actual Amount				Actual Amount	
	10 Housing Units	Proposed Units			Accompl. Type:	Proposed Units	
		Actual Units				Actual Units	
	01 People	Proposed Units	50		Accompl. Type:	Proposed Units	
		Actual Units				Actual Units	
Program Year 5	CDBG	Proposed Amt.	320,000		Fund Source:	Proposed Amt.	
		Actual Amount				Actual Amount	
	Fund Source:	Proposed Amt.			Fund Source:	Proposed Amt.	
		Actual Amount				Actual Amount	
	01 People	Proposed Units			Accompl. Type:	Proposed Units	
		Actual Units				Actual Units	
	Accompl. Type:	Proposed Units	5		Accompl. Type:	Proposed Units	
		Actual Units				Actual Units	

Grantee Name: **City of Cleveland**

CPMP Version 2.0

Project Name:	Neighborhood Development Activities (NDA): Ward 1		
Description:	**IDIS Project: 22**	**UOG Code:**	OH391104 CLEVELAND

Various community Development Corporations will administer CDBG eligible housing, commercial, economic development, public service/improvement and planning activities with primary focus on stabilizing existing housing and providing housing opportunities for low and moderate income Cleveland residents.

Location:

Ct:119600 County:39035
Ct:119702 County:39035
Ct:119800 County:39035
Ct:119900 County:39035
Ct:120400 County:39035
Ct:120500 County:39035
Ct:120600 County:39035
Ct:120701 County:39035
Ct:120702 County:39035
Ct:120801 County:39035

Priority Need Category

Select one: Owner Occupied Housing

Explanation:

Expected Completion Date: 5/31/2014

Objective Category
- ○ Decent Housing
- ◉ Suitable Living Environment
- ○ Economic Opportunity

Outcome Categories
- ☑ Availability/Accessibility
- ☑ Affordability
- ☑ Sustainability

Specific Objectives

1. Improve the quality of owner housing
2. Improve the services for low/mod income persons
3. Improve quality / increase quantity of neighborhood facilities for low-income persons

Project-level Accomplishments

10 Housing Units	Proposed	0		Accompl. Type:	Proposed	
	Underway				Underway	
	Complete	0			Complete	
01 People	Proposed	21,926		Accompl. Type:	Proposed	
	Underway				Underway	
	Complete	21,926			Complete	
Accompl. Type:	Proposed			Accompl. Type:	Proposed	
	Underway				Underway	
	Complete				Complete	

Proposed Outcome	Performance Measure	Actual Outcome
Nb.persons with improved access to services	Number of low/mod persons served	

14A Rehab; Single-Unit Residential 570.202	Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes	Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes	Matrix Codes

Program Year 1

CDBG	Proposed Amt.	445,000	Fund Source:	Proposed Amt.	
	Actual Amount	400,000		Actual Amount	
Fund Source:	Proposed Amt.		Fund Source:	Proposed Amt.	
	Actual Amount			Actual Amount	
10 Housing Units	Proposed Units		Accompl. Type:	Proposed Units	
	Actual Units			Actual Units	
01 People	Proposed Units	21,926	Accompl. Type:	Proposed Units	
	Actual Units	21,926		Actual Units	

Program Year 2

CDBG	Proposed Amt.	400,000	Fund Source:	Proposed Amt.	
	Actual Amount	400,000		Actual Amount	
Fund Source:	Proposed Amt.		Fund Source:	Proposed Amt.	
	Actual Amount			Actual Amount	
10 Housing Units	Proposed Units		Accompl. Type:	Proposed Units	
	Actual Units			Actual Units	
01 People	Proposed Units	21,926	Accompl. Type:	Proposed Units	
	Actual Units	21,926		Actual Units	

Program Year 3

CDBG	Proposed Amt.	400,000	Fund Source:	Proposed Amt.	
	Actual Amount	400,000		Actual Amount	
Fund Source:	Proposed Amt.		Fund Source:	Proposed Amt.	
	Actual Amount			Actual Amount	
10 Housing Units	Proposed Units		Accompl. Type:	Proposed Units	
	Actual Units			Actual Units	
01 People	Proposed Units	21,926	Accompl. Type:	Proposed Units	
	Actual Units	21,926		Actual Units	

Program Year 4

CDBG	Proposed Amt.	437,059	Fund Source:	Proposed Amt.	
	Actual Amount	437,059		Actual Amount	
Fund Source:	Proposed Amt.		Fund Source:	Proposed Amt.	
	Actual Amount			Actual Amount	
10 Housing Units	Proposed Units		Accompl. Type:	Proposed Units	
	Actual Units			Actual Units	
01 People	Proposed Units	21,926	Accompl. Type:	Proposed Units	
	Actual Units	21,926		Actual Units	

Program Year 5

CDBG	Proposed Amt.	437,059	Fund Source:	Proposed Amt.	
	Actual Amount			Actual Amount	
Fund Source:	Proposed Amt.		Fund Source:	Proposed Amt.	
	Actual Amount			Actual Amount	
10 Housing Units	Proposed Units		Accompl. Type:	Proposed Units	
	Actual Units			Actual Units	
01 People	Proposed Units	21,926	Accompl. Type:	Proposed Units	
	Actual Units			Actual Units	

Year 41 Community Development Block Grant
Annual Action Plan
Neighborhood Development Activities

Ward 1

Activity Category	Activity Description	Amount
Housing Construction	Development of new housing or the substantial rehabilitation (more than $20,000 per unit) of existing housing.	
Housing Rehabilitation	Loans and grants for rehabilitation and weatherization improvements to occupied housing	$28,766
Code Enforcement	Funding provided to third party agencies to carry out inspection support activities and housing information services for homeowners.	
Acquisition/Rehabilitation of Vacant Housing	Acquisition and rehabilitation of vacant, abandoned housing.	
Community Development Corporation- Operating Support	Funding for general operating support for Community Development to carry out eligible real estate development and neighborhood improvement activities.	$352,617
Commercial and Economic Development Activities	The provision of grants and loans to for profit and nonprofit entities for commercial or industrial improvements and economic development projects and services.	$13,919
Planning and Technical Assistance	Funding for the development, revision and expansion small area/neighborhood, project, community development, capital improvement and comprehensive plans	
Public Services	1. Elderly Services- Food programs; socialization; social development; recreation; fine arts; transportation and escort; outreach; information and referral; home visiting/homemaker/health; day care; case management; information referral; temporary shelter; chore assistance; 2. Youth Services- Child care; recreation; tutoring; counseling; adolescent development and support; social development; day camps; computer literacy; fine arts; and day care. 3. Family Services- Counseling; health education/counseling/testing; mediation; job training; information and referral; tutoring; health services, including assessments, counseling, outreach, and referrals; 4. Other Services- Fair housing; transitional education and counseling; meals and food distribution; emergency housing and counseling; community outreach; counseling and crisis intervention; homeless shelters; transitional housing support services; information referral; home care; safety; nonprofit organization capacity building; and day care.	$41,757
Public Facilities and Improvements	Street and sidewalk improvements; recreation and community facility renovation, repair and replacement; sewer repair/expansion/replacement; park improvements; and improvements to facilities housing nonprofit agencies that provide eligible services.	
Property Maintenance	The provision of funding to the City, for profit, and nonprofit entities for: cleaning and cutting on an interim basis of vacant lots and lots containing vacant and abandoned housing; and the periodic clean up of parks, commercial and common areas by community volunteers.	
TOTAL		**$437,059**

Grantee Name: **City of Cleveland**

CPMP Version 2.0

Project Name:	Neighborhood Development Activities (NDA): Ward 2		
Description:	**IDIS Project: 23**	**UOG Code:**	OH391104 CLEVELAND

Various community Development Corporations will administer CDBG eligible housing, commercial, economic development, public service/improvement and planning activities with primary focus on stabilizing existing housing and providing housing opportunities for low and moderate income Cleveland residents.

Location:

Ct:114400 County:39035
Ct:114500 County:39035
Ct:114800 County:39035
Ct:193000 County:39035
Ct:119402 County:39035
Ct:119501 County:39035
Ct:119600 County:39035
Ct:119602 County:39035
Ct:119701 County:39035
Ct:119702 County:39035

Priority Need Category

Select one: Owner Occupied Housing

Explanation:

Expected Completion Date:

5/31/2014

Objective Category
- ○ Decent Housing
- ◉ Suitable Living Environment
- ○ Economic Opportunity

Outcome Categories
- ☐ Availability/Accessibility
- ☐ Affordability
- ☐ Sustainability

Specific Objectives

1. Improve the quality of owner housing
2. Improve the services for low/mod income persons
3. Improve quality / increase quantity of neighborhood facilities for low-income persons

Project-level Accomplishments

10 Housing Units	**Proposed**	0		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete	0			**Complete**	
01 People	**Proposed**	22,821		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete	22,821			**Complete**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete				**Complete**	

Proposed Outcome	Performance Measure	Actual Outcome
Nb.persons with improved access to services	Number of low/mod persons served	

14A Rehab; Single-Unit Residential 570.202	Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes	Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes	Matrix Codes

Program Year 1	CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	445,000		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount	400,000			**Actual Amount**	
	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**			Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount				**Actual Amount**	
	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units				**Actual Units**	
	01 People	**Proposed Units**	22,821		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units	22,821			**Actual Units**	
Program Year 2	CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	400,000		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount	400,000			**Actual Amount**	
	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**			Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount				**Actual Amount**	
	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units				**Actual Units**	
	01 People	**Proposed Units**	22,821		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units	22,821			**Actual Units**	
Program Year 3	CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	400,000		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount	400,000			**Actual Amount**	
	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**			Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount				**Actual Amount**	
	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units				**Actual Units**	
	01 People	**Proposed Units**	22,821		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units	22,821			**Actual Units**	
Program Year 4	CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	437,059		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount	437,059			**Actual Amount**	
	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**			Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount				**Actual Amount**	
	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units				**Actual Units**	
	01 People	**Proposed Units**	22,821		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units	22,821			**Actual Units**	
Program Year 5	CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	437,059		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount				**Actual Amount**	
	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**			Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount				**Actual Amount**	
	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units				**Actual Units**	
	01 People	**Proposed Units**	22,821		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units				**Actual Units**	

Year 41 Community Development Block Grant
Annual Action Plan
Neighborhood Development Activities

Ward 2

Activity Category	Activity Description	Amount
Housing Construction	Development of new housing or the substantial rehabilitation (more than $20,000 per unit) of existing housing.	
Housing Rehabilitation	Loans and grants for rehabilitation and weatherization improvements to occupied housing	
Code Enforcement	Funding provided to third party agencies to carry out inspection support activities and housing information services for homeowners.	
Acquisition/Rehabilitation of Vacant Housing	Acquisition and rehabilitation of vacant, abandoned housing.	
Community Development Corporation- Operating Support	Funding for general operating support for Community Development to carry out eligible real estate development and neighborhood improvement activities.	$369,238
Commercial and Economic Development Activities	The provision of grants and loans to for profit and nonprofit entities for commercial or industrial improvements and economic development projects and services.	$14,874
Planning and Technical Assistance	Funding for the development, revision and expansion small area/neighborhood, project, community development, capital improvement and comprehensive plans	
Public Services	1. Elderly Services- Food programs; socialization; social development; recreation; fine arts; transportation and escort; outreach; information and referral; home visiting/homemaker/health; day care; case management; information referral; temporary shelter; chore assistance; 2. Youth Services- Child care; recreation; tutoring; counseling; adolescent development and support; social development; day camps; computer literacy; fine arts; and day care. 3. Family Services- Counseling; health education/counseling/testing; mediation; job training; information and referral; tutoring; health services, including assessments, counseling, outreach, and referrals; 4. Other Services- Fair housing; transitional education and counseling; meals and food distribution; emergency housing and counseling; community outreach; counseling and crisis intervention; homeless shelters; transitional housing support services; information referral; home care; safety; nonprofit organization capacity building; and day care.	$31,021
Public Facilities and Improvements	Street and sidewalk improvements; recreation and community facility renovation, repair and replacement; sewer repair/expansion/replacement; park improvements; and improvements to facilities housing nonprofit agencies that provide eligible services.	
Property Maintenance	The provision of funding to the City, for profit, and nonprofit entities for: cleaning and cutting on an interim basis of vacant lots and lots containing vacant and abandoned housing; and the periodic clean up of parks, commercial and common areas by community volunteers.	$21,926
TOTAL		**$437,059**

Grantee Name: **City of Cleveland**

CPMP Version 2.0

Project Name:	Neighborhood Development Activities (NDA): Ward 3		
Description:	**IDIS Project: 24**	**UOG Code:**	OH391104 CLEVELAND

Various community Development Corporations will administer CDBG eligible housing, commercial, economic development, public service/improvement and planning activities with primary focus on stabilizing existing housing and providing housing opportunities for low and moderate income Cleveland residents.

Location:

Ct:114400 County:39035
Ct:114500 County:39035
Ct:114800 County:39035
Ct:193000 County:39035
Ct:119402 County:39035
Ct:119501 County:39035
Ct:119600 County:39035
Ct:119602 County:39035
Ct:119701 County:39035
Ct:119702 County:39035

Priority Need Category

Select one: Owner Occupied Housing

Explanation:

Expected Completion Date: 5/31/2014

Objective Category
- ○ Decent Housing
- ◉ Suitable Living Environment
- ○ Economic Opportunity

Outcome Categories
- ☐ Availability/Accessibility
- ☐ Affordability
- ☐ Sustainability

Specific Objectives

1. Improve the quality of owner housing
2. Improve the services for low/mod income persons
3. Improve quality / increase quantity of neighborhood facilities for low-income persons

Project-level Accomplishments

10 Housing Units	**Proposed**	0		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete	0			**Complete**	
01 People	**Proposed**	23,463		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete	23,463			**Complete**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete				**Complete**	

Proposed Outcome	Performance Measure	Actual Outcome
Nb.persons with improved access to services	Number of low/mod persons served	

14A Rehab; Single-Unit Residential 570.202	Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes	Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes	Matrix Codes

Program Year 1	CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	445,000		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount	400,000			**Actual Amount**	
	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**			Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount				**Actual Amount**	
	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units				**Actual Units**	
	01 People	**Proposed Units**	23,463		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units	23,463			**Actual Units**	
Program Year 2	CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	400,000		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount	400,000			**Actual Amount**	
	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**			Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount				**Actual Amount**	
	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units				**Actual Units**	
	01 People	**Proposed Units**	23,463		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units	23,463			**Actual Units**	
Program Year 3	CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	400,000		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount	400,000			**Actual Amount**	
	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**			Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount				**Actual Amount**	
	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units				**Actual Units**	
	01 People	**Proposed Units**	23,463		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units	23,463			**Actual Units**	
Program Year 4	CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	437,059		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount	437,059			**Actual Amount**	
	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**			Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount				**Actual Amount**	
	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units				**Actual Units**	
	01 People	**Proposed Units**	23,463		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units	23,463			**Actual Units**	
Program Year 5	CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	437,059		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount				**Actual Amount**	
	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**			Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount				**Actual Amount**	
	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units				**Actual Units**	
	01 People	**Proposed Units**	23,463		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units				**Actual Units**	

Year 41 Community Development Block Grant
Annual Action Plan
Neighborhood Development Activities

Ward 3

Activity Category	Activity Description	Amount
Housing Construction	Development of new housing or the substantial rehabilitation (more than $20,000 per unit) of existing housing.	
Housing Rehabilitation	Loans and grants for rehabilitation and weatherization improvements to occupied housing	$5,475
Code Enforcement	Funding provided to third party agencies to carry out inspection support activities and housing information services for homeowners.	
Acquisition/Rehabilitation of Vacant Housing	Acquisition and rehabilitation of vacant, abandoned housing.	
Community Development Corporation- Operating Support	Funding for general operating support for Community Development to carry out eligible real estate development and neighborhood improvement activities.	$375,925
Commercial and Economic Development Activities	The provision of grants and loans to for profit and nonprofit entities for commercial or industrial improvements and economic development projects and services.	
Planning and Technical Assistance	Funding for the development, revision and expansion small area/neighborhood, project, community development, capital improvement and comprehensive plans	
Public Services	1. Elderly Services- Food programs; socialization; social development; recreation; fine arts; transportation and escort; outreach; information and referral; home visiting/homemaker/health; day care; case management; information referral; temporary shelter; chore assistance; 2. Youth Services- Child care; recreation; tutoring; counseling; adolescent development and support; social development; day camps; computer literacy; fine arts; and day care. 3. Family Services- Counseling; health education/counseling/testing; mediation; job training; information and referral; tutoring; health services, including assessments, counseling, outreach, and referrals; 4. Other Services- Fair housing; transitional education and counseling; meals and food distribution; emergency housing and counseling; community outreach; counseling and crisis intervention; homeless shelters; transitional housing support services; information referral; home care; safety; nonprofit organization capacity building; and day care.	$55,659
Public Facilities and Improvements	Street and sidewalk improvements; recreation and community facility renovation, repair and replacement; sewer repair/expansion/replacement; park improvements; and improvements to facilities housing nonprofit agencies that provide eligible services.	
Property Maintenance	The provision of funding to the City, for profit, and nonprofit entities for: cleaning and cutting on an interim basis of vacant lots and lots containing vacant and abandoned housing; and the periodic clean up of parks, commercial and common areas by community volunteers.	
TOTAL		**$437,059**

Grantee Name: **City of Cleveland**

CPMP Version 2.0

Project Name:	Neighborhood Development Activities (NDA): Ward 4		
Description:	**IDIS Project: 25**	**UOG Code:**	OH391104 CLEVELAND

Various community Development Corporations will administer CDBG eligible housing, commercial, economic development, public service/improvement and planning activities with primary focus on stabilizing existing housing and providing housing opportunities for low and moderate income Cleveland residents.

Location:

Ct:114400 County:39035
Ct:114500 County:39035
Ct:114800 County:39035
Ct:193000 County:39035
Ct:119402 County:39035
Ct:119501 County:39035
Ct:119600 County:39035
Ct:119602 County:39035
Ct:119701 County:39035
Ct:119702 County:39035

Priority Need Category

Select one: Owner Occupied Housing

Explanation:

Expected Completion Date: 5/31/2014

Objective Category
- ○ Decent Housing
- ◉ Suitable Living Environment
- ○ Economic Opportunity

Outcome Categories
- ☐ Availability/Accessibility
- ☐ Affordability
- ☐ Sustainability

Specific Objectives

1. Improve the quality of owner housing
2. Improve the services for low/mod income persons
3. Improve quality / increase quantity of neighborhood facilities for low-income persons

Project-level Accomplishments

10 Housing Units	**Proposed**	0		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete	0			**Complete**	
01 People	**Proposed**	21,878		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete	21,878			**Complete**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete				**Complete**	

Proposed Outcome	Performance Measure	Actual Outcome
Nb.persons with improved access to services	Number of low/mod persons served	

14A Rehab; Single-Unit Residential 570.202	Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes	Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes	Matrix Codes

Program Year 1	CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	445,000	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount	400,000		**Actual Amount**	
	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units			**Actual Units**	
	01 People	**Proposed Units**	21,878	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units	21,878		**Actual Units**	
Program Year 2	CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	400,000	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount	400,000		**Actual Amount**	
	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units			**Actual Units**	
	01 People	**Proposed Units**	21,878	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units	21,878		**Actual Units**	
Program Year 3	CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	400,000	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount	400,000		**Actual Amount**	
	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units			**Actual Units**	
	01 People	**Proposed Units**	21,878	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units	21,878		**Actual Units**	
Program Year 4	CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	437,059	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount	437,059		**Actual Amount**	
	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units			**Actual Units**	
	01 People	**Proposed Units**	21,878	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units	21,878		**Actual Units**	
Program Year 5	CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	437,059	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units			**Actual Units**	
	01 People	**Proposed Units**	21,878	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

Year 41 Community Development Block Grant
Annual Action Plan
Neighborhood Development Activities

Ward 4

Activity Category	Activity Description	Amount
Housing Construction	Development of new housing or the substantial rehabilitation (more than $20,000 per unit) of existing housing.	
Housing Rehabilitation	Loans and grants for rehabilitation and weatherization improvements to occupied housing	$6,333
Code Enforcement	Funding provided to third party agencies to carry out inspection support activities and housing information services for homeowners.	
Acquisition/Rehabilitation of Vacant Housing	Acquisition and rehabilitation of vacant, abandoned housing.	
Community Development Corporation- Operating Support	Funding for general operating support for Community Development to carry out eligible real estate development and neighborhood improvement activities.	$427,454
Commercial and Economic Development Activities	The provision of grants and loans to for profit and nonprofit entities for commercial or industrial improvements and economic development projects and services.	
Planning and Technical Assistance	Funding for the development, revision and expansion small area/neighborhood, project, community development, capital improvement and comprehensive plans	
Public Services	1. Elderly Services- Food programs; socialization; social development; recreation; fine arts; transportation and escort; outreach; information and referral; home visiting/homemaker/health; day care; case management; information referral; temporary shelter; chore assistance; 2. Youth Services- Child care; recreation; tutoring; counseling; adolescent development and support; social development; day camps; computer literacy; fine arts; and day care. 3. Family Services- Counseling; health education/counseling/testing; mediation; job training; information and referral; tutoring; health services, including assessments, counseling, outreach, and referrals; 4. Other Services- Fair housing; transitional education and counseling; meals and food distribution; emergency housing and counseling; community outreach; counseling and crisis intervention; homeless shelters; transitional housing support services; information referral; home care; safety; nonprofit organization capacity building; and day care.	$3,272
Public Facilities and Improvements	Street and sidewalk improvements; recreation and community facility renovation, repair and replacement; sewer repair/expansion/replacement; park improvements; and improvements to facilities housing nonprofit agencies that provide eligible services.	
Property Maintenance	The provision of funding to the City, for profit, and nonprofit entities for: cleaning and cutting on an interim basis of vacant lots and lots containing vacant and abandoned housing; and the periodic clean up of parks, commercial and common areas by community volunteers.	
TOTAL		**$437, 059**

Grantee Name: **City of Cleveland**

CPMP Version 2.0

Project Name:	Neighborhood Development Activities (NDA): Ward 5		
Description:	**IDIS Project: 26**	**UOG Code:**	OH391104 CLEVELAND

Various community Development Corporations will administer CDBG eligible housing, commercial, economic development, public service/improvement and planning activities with primary focus on stabilizing existing housing and providing housing opportunities for low and moderate income Cleveland residents.

Location:

Ct:107900 County:39035
Ct:108300 County:39035
Ct:108500 County:39035
Ct:108600 County:39035
Ct:108700 County:39035
Ct:108800 County:39035
Ct:108900 County:39035
Ct:109200 County:39035
Ct:109300 County:39035
Ct:109600 County:39035

Priority Need Category

Select one: Owner Occupied Housing

Explanation:

Expected Completion Date: 5/31/2014

Objective Category
- ○ Decent Housing
- ◉ Suitable Living Environment
- ○ Economic Opportunity

Outcome Categories
- ☑ Availability/Accessibility
- ☑ Affordability
- ☑ Sustainability

Specific Objectives

1. Improve the quality of owner housing
2. Improve the services for low/mod income persons
3. Improve quality / increase quantity of neighborhood facilities for low-income persons

Project-level Accomplishments

10 Housing Units	**Proposed**	0		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete	0			**Complete**	
01 People	**Proposed**	23,059		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete	23,059			**Complete**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete				**Complete**	

Proposed Outcome	Performance Measure	Actual Outcome
Nb.persons with improved access to services	Number of low/mod persons served	

14A Rehab; Single-Unit Residential 570.202	Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes	Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes	Matrix Codes

Program Year 1

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	445,000	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	400,000		**Actual Amount**	
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	
01 People	**Proposed Units**	23,059	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	23,059		**Actual Units**	

Program Year 2

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	400,000	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	400,000		**Actual Amount**	
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	
01 People	**Proposed Units**	23,059	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	23,059		**Actual Units**	

Program Year 3

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	400,000	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	400,000		**Actual Amount**	
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	
01 People	**Proposed Units**	23,059	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	23,059		**Actual Units**	

Program Year 4

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	437,059	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	437,059		**Actual Amount**	
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	
01 People	**Proposed Units**	23,059	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	23,059		**Actual Units**	

Program Year 5

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	437,059	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	
01 People	**Proposed Units**	23,059	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

Year 41 Community Development Block Grant
Annual Action Plan
Neighborhood Development Activities

Ward 5

Activity Category	Activity Description	Amount
Housing Construction	Development of new housing or the substantial rehabilitation (more than $20,000 per unit) of existing housing.	
Housing Rehabilitation	Loans and grants for rehabilitation and weatherization improvements to occupied housing	
Code Enforcement	Funding provided to third party agencies to carry out inspection support activities and housing information services for homeowners.	
Acquisition/Rehabilitation of Vacant Housing	Acquisition and rehabilitation of vacant, abandoned housing.	
Community Development Corporation- Operating Support	Funding for general operating support for Community Development to carry out eligible real estate development and neighborhood improvement activities.	$374,472
Commercial and Economic Development Activities	The provision of grants and loans to for profit and nonprofit entities for commercial or industrial improvements and economic development projects and services.	
Planning and Technical Assistance	Funding for the development, revision and expansion small area/neighborhood, project, community development, capital improvement and comprehensive plans	
Public Services	1. Elderly Services- Food programs; socialization; social development; recreation; fine arts; transportation and escort; outreach; information and referral; home visiting/homemaker/health; day care; case management; information referral; temporary shelter; chore assistance; 2. Youth Services- Child care; recreation; tutoring; counseling; adolescent development and support; social development; day camps; computer literacy; fine arts; and day care. 3. Family Services- Counseling; health education/counseling/testing; mediation; job training; information and referral; tutoring; health services, including assessments, counseling, outreach, and referrals; 4. Other Services- Fair housing; transitional education and counseling; meals and food distribution; emergency housing and counseling; community outreach; counseling and crisis intervention; homeless shelters; transitional housing support services; information referral; home care; safety; nonprofit organization capacity building; and day care.	$62,587
Public Facilities and Improvements	Street and sidewalk improvements; recreation and community facility renovation, repair and replacement; sewer repair/expansion/replacement; park improvements; and improvements to facilities housing nonprofit agencies that provide eligible services.	
Property Maintenance	The provision of funding to the City, for profit, and nonprofit entities for: cleaning and cutting on an interim basis of vacant lots and lots containing vacant and abandoned housing; and the periodic clean up of parks, commercial and common areas by community volunteers.	
TOTAL		**$437,059**

Grantee Name: **City of Cleveland**

CPMP Version 2.0

Project Name:	Neighborhood Development Activities (NDA): Ward 6		
Description:	**IDIS Project: 27**	**UOG Code:**	OH391104 CLEVELAND

Various community Development Corporations will administer CDBG eligible housing, commercial, economic development, public service/improvement and planning activities with primary focus on stabilizing existing housing and providing housing opportunities for low and moderate income Cleveland residents.

Location:

Ct:112800 County:39035
Ct:113100 County:39035
Ct:113200 County:39035
Ct:113400 County:39035
Ct:113500 County:39035
Ct:113600 County:39035
Ct:114100 County:39035
Ct:118700 County:39035
Ct:118800 County:39035
Ct:118900 County:39035

Priority Need Category

Select one: Owner Occupied Housing

Explanation:

Expected Completion Date: 5/31/2014

Objective Category
- ○ Decent Housing
- ◉ Suitable Living Environment
- ○ Economic Opportunity

Outcome Categories
- ☑ Availability/Accessibility
- ☑ Affordability
- ☑ Sustainability

Specific Objectives

1. Improve the quality of owner housing
2. Improve the services for low/mod income persons
3. Improve quality / increase quantity of neighborhood facilities for low-income persons

Project-level Accomplishments

10 Housing Units	**Proposed**	0		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete	0			**Complete**	
01 People	**Proposed**	22,129		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete	22,129			**Complete**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete				**Complete**	

Proposed Outcome	Performance Measure	Actual Outcome
Nb.persons with improved access to services	Number of low/mod persons served	

14A Rehab; Single-Unit Residential 570.202	Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes	Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes	Matrix Codes

Program Year 1	CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	445,000		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount	400,000			**Actual Amount**	
	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**			Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount				**Actual Amount**	
	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units				**Actual Units**	
	01 People	**Proposed Units**	22,129		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units	22,129			**Actual Units**	
Program Year 2	CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	400,000		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount	400,000			**Actual Amount**	
	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**			Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount				**Actual Amount**	
	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units				**Actual Units**	
	01 People	**Proposed Units**	22,129		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units	22,129			**Actual Units**	
Program Year 3	CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	400,000		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount	400,000			**Actual Amount**	
	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**			Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount				**Actual Amount**	
	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units				**Actual Units**	
	01 People	**Proposed Units**	22,129		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units	22,129			**Actual Units**	
Program Year 4	CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	437,059		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount	437,059			**Actual Amount**	
	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**			Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount				**Actual Amount**	
	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units				**Actual Units**	
	01 People	**Proposed Units**	22,129		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units	22,129			**Actual Units**	
Program Year 5	CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	437,059		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount				**Actual Amount**	
	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**			Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount				**Actual Amount**	
	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units				**Actual Units**	
	01 People	**Proposed Units**	22,129		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units				**Actual Units**	

Year 41 Community Development Block Grant
Annual Action Plan
Neighborhood Development Activities

Ward 6

Activity Category	Activity Description	Amount
Housing Construction	Development of new housing or the substantial rehabilitation (more than $20,000 per unit) of existing housing.	
Housing Rehabilitation	Loans and grants for rehabilitation and weatherization improvements to occupied housing	
Code Enforcement	Funding provided to third party agencies to carry out inspection support activities and housing information services for homeowners.	
Acquisition/Rehabilitation of Vacant Housing	Acquisition and rehabilitation of vacant, abandoned housing.	
Community Development Corporation- Operating Support	Funding for general operating support for Community Development to carry out eligible real estate development and neighborhood improvement activities.	$421,345
Commercial and Economic Development Activities	The provision of grants and loans to for profit and nonprofit entities for commercial or industrial improvements and economic development projects and services.	
Planning and Technical Assistance	Funding for the development, revision and expansion small area/neighborhood, project, community development, capital improvement and comprehensive plans	
Public Services	1. Elderly Services- Food programs; socialization; social development; recreation; fine arts; transportation and escort; outreach; information and referral; home visiting/homemaker/health; day care; case management; information referral; temporary shelter; chore assistance; 2. Youth Services- Child care; recreation; tutoring; counseling; adolescent development and support; social development; day camps; computer literacy; fine arts; and day care. 3. Family Services- Counseling; health education/counseling/testing; mediation; job training; information and referral; tutoring; health services, including assessments, counseling, outreach, and referrals; 4. Other Services- Fair housing; transitional education and counseling; meals and food distribution; emergency housing and counseling; community outreach; counseling and crisis intervention; homeless shelters; transitional housing support services; information referral; home care; safety; nonprofit organization capacity building; and day care.	$15,714
Public Facilities and Improvements	Street and sidewalk improvements; recreation and community facility renovation, repair and replacement; sewer repair/expansion/replacement; park improvements; and improvements to facilities housing nonprofit agencies that provide eligible services.	
Property Maintenance	The provision of funding to the City, for profit, and nonprofit entities for: cleaning and cutting on an interim basis of vacant lots and lots containing vacant and abandoned housing; and the periodic clean up of parks, commercial and common areas by community volunteers.	
TOTAL		**$437,059**

Grantee Name: **City of Cleveland**

CPMP Version 2.0

Project Name:	Neighborhood Development Activities (NDA): Ward 7		
Description:	**IDIS Project: 28**	**UOG Code:**	OH391104 CLEVELAND

Various community Development Corporations will administer CDBG eligible housing, commercial, economic development, public service/improvement and planning activities with primary focus on stabilizing existing housing and providing housing opportunities for low and moderate income Cleveland residents.

Location:

Ct:108400 County:39035
Ct:108600 County:39035
Ct:111500 County:39035
Ct:111600 County:39035
Ct:111700 County:39035
Ct:111800 County:39035
Ct:111902 County:39035
Ct:112100 County:39035
Ct:112200 County:39035
Ct:112300 County:39035

Priority Need Category

Select one: Owner Occupied Housing

Explanation:

Expected Completion Date: 5/31/2014

Objective Category
- ○ Decent Housing
- ◉ Suitable Living Environment
- ○ Economic Opportunity

Outcome Categories
- ☑ Availability/Accessibility
- ☑ Affordability
- ☑ Sustainability

Specific Objectives

1. Improve the quality of owner housing
2. Improve the services for low/mod income persons
3. Improve quality / increase quantity of neighborhood facilities for low-income persons

Project-level Accomplishments

10 Housing Units	**Proposed**	0		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete	0			**Complete**	
01 People	**Proposed**	22,137		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete	22,137			**Complete**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete				**Complete**	

Proposed Outcome	Performance Measure	Actual Outcome
Nb.persons with improved access to services	Number of low/mod persons served	

14A Rehab; Single-Unit Residential 570.202	Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes	Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes	Matrix Codes

Program Year 1	CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	445,000		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount	400,000			**Actual Amount**	
	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**			Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount				**Actual Amount**	
	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units				**Actual Units**	
	01 People	**Proposed Units**	22,137		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units	22,137			**Actual Units**	
Program Year 2	CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	400,000		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount	400,000			**Actual Amount**	
	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**			Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount				**Actual Amount**	
	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units				**Actual Units**	
	01 People	**Proposed Units**	22,137		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units	22,137			**Actual Units**	
Program Year 3	CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	400,000		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount	400,000			**Actual Amount**	
	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**			Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount				**Actual Amount**	
	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units				**Actual Units**	
	01 People	**Proposed Units**	22,137		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units	22,137			**Actual Units**	
Program Year 4	CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	437,059		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount	437,059			**Actual Amount**	
	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**			Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount				**Actual Amount**	
	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units				**Actual Units**	
	01 People	**Proposed Units**	22,137		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units	22,137			**Actual Units**	
Program Year 5	CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	437,059		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount				**Actual Amount**	
	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**			Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount				**Actual Amount**	
	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units				**Actual Units**	
	01 People	**Proposed Units**	22,137		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units				**Actual Units**	

Year 41 Community Development Block Grant
Annual Action Plan
Neighborhood Development Activities

Ward 7

Activity Category	Activity Description	Amount
Housing Construction	Development of new housing or the substantial rehabilitation (more than $20,000 per unit) of existing housing.	
Housing Rehabilitation	Loans and grants for rehabilitation and weatherization improvements to occupied housing	$5,736
Code Enforcement	Funding provided to third party agencies to carry out inspection support activities and housing information services for homeowners.	
Acquisition/Rehabilitation of Vacant Housing	Acquisition and rehabilitation of vacant, abandoned housing.	
Community Development Corporation- Operating Support	Funding for general operating support for Community Development to carry out eligible real estate development and neighborhood improvement activities.	$324,400
Commercial and Economic Development Activities	The provision of grants and loans to for profit and nonprofit entities for commercial or industrial improvements and economic development projects and services.	
Planning and Technical Assistance	Funding for the development, revision and expansion small area/neighborhood, project, community development, capital improvement and comprehensive plans	
Public Services	1. Elderly Services- Food programs; socialization; social development; recreation; fine arts; transportation and escort; outreach; information and referral; home visiting/homemaker/health; day care; case management; information referral; temporary shelter; chore assistance; 2. Youth Services- Child care; recreation; tutoring; counseling; adolescent development and support; social development; day camps; computer literacy; fine arts; and day care. 3. Family Services- Counseling; health education/counseling/testing; mediation; job training; information and referral; tutoring; health services, including assessments, counseling, outreach, and referrals; 4. Other Services- Fair housing; transitional education and counseling; meals and food distribution; emergency housing and counseling; community outreach; counseling and crisis intervention; homeless shelters; transitional housing support services; information referral; home care; safety; nonprofit organization capacity building; and day care.	$65,559
Public Facilities and Improvements	Street and sidewalk improvements; recreation and community facility renovation, repair and replacement; sewer repair/expansion/replacement; park improvements; and improvements to facilities housing nonprofit agencies that provide eligible services.	
Property Maintenance	The provision of funding to the City, for profit, and nonprofit entities for: cleaning and cutting on an interim basis of vacant lots and lots containing vacant and abandoned housing; and the periodic clean up of parks, commercial and common areas by community volunteers.	$41,364
TOTAL		**$437,059**

CPMP Version 2.0

Grantee Name: **City of Cleveland**

Project Name:	Neighborhood Development Activities (NDA): Ward 8		
Description:	**IDIS Project:29**	**UOG Code:**	OH391104 CLEVELAND

Various community Development Corporations will administer CDBG eligible housing, commercial, economic development, public service/improvement and planning activities with primary focus on stabilizing existing housing and providing housing opportunities for low and moderate income Cleveland residents.

Location:

Ct:111300 County:39035
Ct:111401 County:39035
Ct:111402 County:39035
Ct:111700 County:39035
Ct:111901 County:39035
Ct:111902 County:39035
Ct:116100 County:39035
Ct:116200 County:39035
Ct:116400 County:39035
Ct:116500 County:39035

Priority Need Category

Select one: Owner Occupied Housing

Explanation:

Expected Completion Date: 5/31/2014

Objective Category
- ○ Decent Housing
- ◉ Suitable Living Environment
- ○ Economic Opportunity

Outcome Categories
- ☑ Availability/Accessibility
- ☑ Affordability
- ☑ Sustainability

Specific Objectives

1. Improve the quality of owner housing
2. Improve the services for low/mod income persons
3. Improve quality / increase quantity of neighborhood facilities for low-income persons

Project-level Accomplishments

10 Housing Units	**Proposed**	0		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete	0			**Complete**	
01 People	**Proposed**	21,475		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete	21,475			**Complete**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete				**Complete**	

Proposed Outcome	Performance Measure	Actual Outcome
Nb.persons with improved access to services	Number of low/mod persons served	

14A Rehab; Single-Unit Residential 570.202	Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes	Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes	Matrix Codes

Program Year 1	CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	445,000	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount	400,000		**Actual Amount**	
	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units			**Actual Units**	
	01 People	**Proposed Units**	21,475	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units	21,475		**Actual Units**	
Program Year 2	CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	400,000	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount	400,000		**Actual Amount**	
	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units			**Actual Units**	
	01 People	**Proposed Units**	21,475	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units	21,475		**Actual Units**	
Program Year 3	CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	400,000	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount	400,000		**Actual Amount**	
	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units			**Actual Units**	
	01 People	**Proposed Units**	21,475	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units	21,475		**Actual Units**	
Program Year 4	CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	437,059	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount	437,059		**Actual Amount**	
	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units			**Actual Units**	
	01 People	**Proposed Units**	21,475	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units	21,475		**Actual Units**	
Program Year 5	CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	437,059	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units			**Actual Units**	
	01 People	**Proposed Units**	21,475	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

Year 41 Community Development Block Grant
Annual Action Plan
Neighborhood Development Activities

Ward 8

Activity Category	Activity Description	Amount
Housing Construction	Development of new housing or the substantial rehabilitation (more than $20,000 per unit) of existing housing.	
Housing Rehabilitation	Loans and grants for rehabilitation and weatherization improvements to occupied housing	$5,117
Code Enforcement	Funding provided to third party agencies to carry out inspection support activities and housing information services for homeowners.	
Acquisition/Rehabilitation of Vacant Housing	Acquisition and rehabilitation of vacant, abandoned housing.	
Community Development Corporation- Operating Support	Funding for general operating support for Community Development to carry out eligible real estate development and neighborhood improvement activities.	$393,258
Commercial and Economic Development Activities	The provision of grants and loans to for profit and nonprofit entities for commercial or industrial improvements and economic development projects and services.	$5,970
Planning and Technical Assistance	Funding for the development, revision and expansion small area/neighborhood, project, community development, capital improvement and comprehensive plans	
Public Services	1. Elderly Services- Food programs; socialization; social development; recreation; fine arts; transportation and escort; outreach; information and referral; home visiting/homemaker/health; day care; case management; information referral; temporary shelter; chore assistance; 2. Youth Services- Child care; recreation; tutoring; counseling; adolescent development and support; social development; day camps; computer literacy; fine arts; and day care. 3. Family Services- Counseling; health education/counseling/testing; mediation; job training; information and referral; tutoring; health services, including assessments, counseling, outreach, and referrals; 4. Other Services- Fair housing; transitional education and counseling; meals and food distribution; emergency housing and counseling; community outreach; counseling and crisis intervention; homeless shelters; transitional housing support services; information referral; home care; safety; nonprofit organization capacity building; and day care.	$32,714
Public Facilities and Improvements	Street and sidewalk improvements; recreation and community facility renovation, repair and replacement; sewer repair/expansion/replacement; park improvements; and improvements to facilities housing nonprofit agencies that provide eligible services.	
Property Maintenance	The provision of funding to the City, for profit, and nonprofit entities for: cleaning and cutting on an interim basis of vacant lots and lots containing vacant and abandoned housing; and the periodic clean up of parks, commercial and common areas by community volunteers.	
TOTAL		**$437,059**

Grantee Name: **City of Cleveland**

CPMP Version 2.0

Project Name:	Neighborhood Development Activities (NDA): Ward 9		
Description:	**IDIS Project: 30**	**UOG Code:**	OH391104 CLEVELAND

Various community Development Corporations will administer CDBG eligible housing, commercial, economic development, public service/improvement and planning activities with primary focus on stabilizing existing housing and providing housing opportunities for low and moderate income Cleveland residents.

Location:

Ct:116300 County:39035
Ct:116500 County:39035
Ct:116600 County:39035
Ct:116800 County:39035
Ct:118200 County:39035
Ct:118300 County:39035
Ct:118400 County:39035
Ct:118500 County:39035
Ct:118601 County:39035
Ct:118700 County:39035

Priority Need Category

Select one: Owner Occupied Housing

Explanation:

Expected Completion Date: 5/31/2014

Objective Category
- ○ Decent Housing
- ◉ Suitable Living Environment
- ○ Economic Opportunity

Outcome Categories
- ☑ Availability/Accessibility
- ☑ Affordability
- ☑ Sustainability

Specific Objectives

1. Improve the quality of owner housing
2. Improve the services for low/mod income persons
3. Improve quality / increase quantity of neighborhood facilities for low-income persons

Project-level Accomplishments

10 Housing Units	**Proposed**	0		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete	0			**Complete**	
01 People	**Proposed**	22,117		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete	22,117			**Complete**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete				**Complete**	

Proposed Outcome	Performance Measure	Actual Outcome
Nb.persons with improved access to services	Number of low/mod persons served	

14A Rehab; Single-Unit Residential 570.202	Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes	Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes	Matrix Codes

Program Year 1	CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	445,000		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount	400,000			**Actual Amount**	
	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**			Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount				**Actual Amount**	
	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units				**Actual Units**	
	01 People	**Proposed Units**	22,117		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units	22,117			**Actual Units**	
Program Year 2	CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	400,000		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount	400,000			**Actual Amount**	
	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**			Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount				**Actual Amount**	
	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units				**Actual Units**	
	01 People	**Proposed Units**	22,117		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units	22,117			**Actual Units**	
Program Year 3	CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	400,000		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount	400,000			**Actual Amount**	
	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**			Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount				**Actual Amount**	
	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units				**Actual Units**	
	01 People	**Proposed Units**	22,117		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units	22,117			**Actual Units**	
Program Year 4	CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	437,059		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount	437,059			**Actual Amount**	
	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**			Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount				**Actual Amount**	
	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units				**Actual Units**	
	01 People	**Proposed Units**	22,117		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units	22,117			**Actual Units**	
Program Year 5	CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	437,059		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount				**Actual Amount**	
	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**			Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount				**Actual Amount**	
	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units				**Actual Units**	
	01 People	**Proposed Units**	22,117		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units				**Actual Units**	

Year 41 Community Development Block Grant
Annual Action Plan
Neighborhood Development Activities

Ward 9

Activity Category	Activity Description	Amount
Housing Construction	Development of new housing or the substantial rehabilitation (more than $20,000 per unit) of existing housing.	
Housing Rehabilitation	Loans and grants for rehabilitation and weatherization improvements to occupied housing	$4,662
Code Enforcement	Funding provided to third party agencies to carry out inspection support activities and housing information services for homeowners.	
Acquisition/Rehabilitation of Vacant Housing	Acquisition and rehabilitation of vacant, abandoned housing.	
Community Development Corporation- Operating Support	Funding for general operating support for Community Development to carry out eligible real estate development and neighborhood improvement activities.	$379,950
Commercial and Economic Development Activities	The provision of grants and loans to for profit and nonprofit entities for commercial or industrial improvements and economic development projects and services.	
Planning and Technical Assistance	Funding for the development, revision and expansion small area/neighborhood, project, community development, capital improvement and comprehensive plans	
Public Services	1. Elderly Services- Food programs; socialization; social development; recreation; fine arts; transportation and escort; outreach; information and referral; home visiting/homemaker/health; day care; case management; information referral; temporary shelter; chore assistance; 2. Youth Services- Child care; recreation; tutoring; counseling; adolescent development and support; social development; day camps; computer literacy; fine arts; and day care. 3. Family Services- Counseling; health education/counseling/testing; mediation; job training; information and referral; tutoring; health services, including assessments, counseling, outreach, and referrals; 4. Other Services- Fair housing; transitional education and counseling; meals and food distribution; emergency housing and counseling; community outreach; counseling and crisis intervention; homeless shelters; transitional housing support services; information referral; home care; safety; nonprofit organization capacity building; and day care.	$52,447
Public Facilities and Improvements	Street and sidewalk improvements; recreation and community facility renovation, repair and replacement; sewer repair/expansion/replacement; park improvements; and improvements to facilities housing nonprofit agencies that provide eligible services.	
Property Maintenance	The provision of funding to the City, for profit, and nonprofit entities for: cleaning and cutting on an interim basis of vacant lots and lots containing vacant and abandoned housing; and the periodic clean up of parks, commercial and common areas by community volunteers.	
TOTAL		**$437,059**

Grantee Name: **City of Cleveland**

CPMP Version 2.0

Project Name:	Neighborhood Development Activities (NDA): Ward 10		
Description:	**IDIS Project: 31**	**UOG Code:**	OH391104 CLEVELAND

Various community Development Corporations will administer CDBG eligible housing, commercial, economic development, public service/improvement and planning activities with primary focus on stabilizing existing housing and providing housing opportunities for low and moderate income Cleveland residents.

Location:

Ct:116100 County:39035
Ct:116700 County:39035
Ct:116800 County:39035
Ct:116900 County:39035
Ct:117101 County:39035
Ct:117102 County:39035
Ct:117300 County:39035
Ct:117500 County:39035
Ct:117900 County:39035
Ct:126100 County:39035

Priority Need Category

Select one: Owner Occupied Housing

Explanation:

Expected Completion Date: 5/31/2014

Objective Category
- ○ Decent Housing
- ◉ Suitable Living Environment
- ○ Economic Opportunity

Outcome Categories
- ☑ Availability/Accessibility
- ☑ Affordability
- ☑ Sustainability

Specific Objectives

1. Improve the quality of owner housing
2. Improve the services for low/mod income persons
3. Improve quality / increase quantity of neighborhood facilities for low-income persons

Project-level Accomplishments

10 Housing Units	Proposed	0		Accompl. Type:	Proposed	
	Underway				Underway	
	Complete	0			Complete	
01 People	Proposed	21,870		Accompl. Type:	Proposed	
	Underway				Underway	
	Complete	21,870			Complete	
Accompl. Type:	Proposed			Accompl. Type:	Proposed	
	Underway				Underway	
	Complete				Complete	

Proposed Outcome	Performance Measure	Actual Outcome
Nb.persons with improved access to services	Number of low/mod persons served	

14A Rehab; Single-Unit Residential 570.202	Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes	Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes	Matrix Codes

Program Year 1	CDBG	Proposed Amt.	445,000	Fund Source:	Proposed Amt.	
		Actual Amount	400,000		Actual Amount	
	Fund Source:	Proposed Amt.		Fund Source:	Proposed Amt.	
		Actual Amount			Actual Amount	
	10 Housing Units	Proposed Units		Accompl. Type:	Proposed Units	
		Actual Units			Actual Units	
	01 People	Proposed Units	21,870	Accompl. Type:	Proposed Units	
		Actual Units	21,870		Actual Units	
Program Year 2	CDBG	Proposed Amt.	400,000	Fund Source:	Proposed Amt.	
		Actual Amount	400,000		Actual Amount	
	Fund Source:	Proposed Amt.		Fund Source:	Proposed Amt.	
		Actual Amount			Actual Amount	
	10 Housing Units	Proposed Units		Accompl. Type:	Proposed Units	
		Actual Units			Actual Units	
	01 People	Proposed Units	21,870	Accompl. Type:	Proposed Units	
		Actual Units	21,870		Actual Units	
Program Year 3	CDBG	Proposed Amt.	400,000	Fund Source:	Proposed Amt.	
		Actual Amount	400,000		Actual Amount	
	Fund Source:	Proposed Amt.		Fund Source:	Proposed Amt.	
		Actual Amount			Actual Amount	
	10 Housing Units	Proposed Units		Accompl. Type:	Proposed Units	
		Actual Units			Actual Units	
	01 People	Proposed Units	21,870	Accompl. Type:	Proposed Units	
		Actual Units	21,870		Actual Units	
Program Year 4	CDBG	Proposed Amt.	437,059	Fund Source:	Proposed Amt.	
		Actual Amount	437,059		Actual Amount	
	Fund Source:	Proposed Amt.		Fund Source:	Proposed Amt.	
		Actual Amount			Actual Amount	
	10 Housing Units	Proposed Units		Accompl. Type:	Proposed Units	
		Actual Units			Actual Units	
	01 People	Proposed Units	21,870	Accompl. Type:	Proposed Units	
		Actual Units	21,870		Actual Units	
Program Year 5	CDBG	Proposed Amt.	437,059	Fund Source:	Proposed Amt.	
		Actual Amount			Actual Amount	
	Fund Source:	Proposed Amt.		Fund Source:	Proposed Amt.	
		Actual Amount			Actual Amount	
	10 Housing Units	Proposed Units		Accompl. Type:	Proposed Units	
		Actual Units			Actual Units	
	01 People	Proposed Units	21,870	Accompl. Type:	Proposed Units	
		Actual Units			Actual Units	

Year 41 Community Development Block Grant
Annual Action Plan
Neighborhood Development Activities

Ward 10

Activity Category	Activity Description	Amount
Housing Construction	Development of new housing or the substantial rehabilitation (more than $20,000 per unit) of existing housing.	
Housing Rehabilitation	Loans and grants for rehabilitation and weatherization improvements to occupied housing	$8,293
Code Enforcement	Funding provided to third party agencies to carry out inspection support activities and housing information services for homeowners.	
Acquisition/Rehabilitation of Vacant Housing	Acquisition and rehabilitation of vacant, abandoned housing.	
Community Development Corporation- Operating Support	Funding for general operating support for Community Development to carry out eligible real estate development and neighborhood improvement activities.	$402,227
Commercial and Economic Development Activities	The provision of grants and loans to for profit and nonprofit entities for commercial or industrial improvements and economic development projects and services.	
Planning and Technical Assistance	Funding for the development, revision and expansion small area/neighborhood, project, community development, capital improvement and comprehensive plans	
Public Services	1. Elderly Services- Food programs; socialization; social development; recreation; fine arts; transportation and escort; outreach; information and referral; home visiting/homemaker/health; day care; case management; information referral; temporary shelter; chore assistance; 2. Youth Services- Child care; recreation; tutoring; counseling; adolescent development and support; social development; day camps; computer literacy; fine arts; and day care. 3. Family Services- Counseling; health education/counseling/testing; mediation; job training; information and referral; tutoring; health services, including assessments, counseling, outreach, and referrals; 4. Other Services- Fair housing; transitional education and counseling; meals and food distribution; emergency housing and counseling; community outreach; counseling and crisis intervention; homeless shelters; transitional housing support services; information referral; home care; safety; nonprofit organization capacity building; and day care.	$26,539
Public Facilities and Improvements	Street and sidewalk improvements; recreation and community facility renovation, repair and replacement; sewer repair/expansion/replacement; park improvements; and improvements to facilities housing nonprofit agencies that provide eligible services.	
Property Maintenance	The provision of funding to the City, for profit, and nonprofit entities for: cleaning and cutting on an interim basis of vacant lots and lots containing vacant and abandoned housing; and the periodic clean up of parks, commercial and common areas by community volunteers.	
TOTAL		**$437,059**

CPMP Version 2.0

Grantee Name: **City of Cleveland**

Project Name:	Neighborhood Development Activities (NDA): Ward 11		
Description:	**IDIS Project: 32**	**UOG Code:**	OH391104 CLEVELAND

Various community Development Corporations will administer CDBG eligible housing, commercial, economic development, public service/improvement and planning activities with primary focus on stabilizing existing housing and providing housing opportunities for low and moderate income Cleveland residents.

Location:

Ct:117101 County:39035
Ct:117201 County:39035
Ct:117202 County:39035
Ct:117400 County:39035
Ct:117500 County:39035
Ct:117600 County:39035
Ct:117700 County:39035
Ct:117800 County:39035
Ct:117900 County:39035

Priority Need Category

Select one: Owner Occupied Housing

Explanation:

Expected Completion Date: 5/31/2014

Objective Category
- ○ Decent Housing
- ◉ Suitable Living Environment
- ○ Economic Opportunity

Outcome Categories
- ☑ Availability/Accessibility
- ☑ Affordability
- ☑ Sustainability

Specific Objectives

1. Improve the quality of owner housing
2. Improve the services for low/mod income persons
3. Improve quality / increase quantity of neighborhood facilities for low-income persons

Project-level Accomplishments

10 Housing Units	**Proposed**	0		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete	0			**Complete**	
01 People	**Proposed**	22,567		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete	22,567			**Complete**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete				**Complete**	

Proposed Outcome	Performance Measure	Actual Outcome
Nb.persons with improved access to services	Number of low/mod persons served	

14A Rehab; Single-Unit Residential 570.202	Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes	Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes	Matrix Codes

Program Year 1	CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	445,000	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount	400,000		**Actual Amount**	
	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units			**Actual Units**	
	01 People	**Proposed Units**	22,567	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units	22,567		**Actual Units**	
Program Year 2	CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	400,000	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount	400,000		**Actual Amount**	
	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units			**Actual Units**	
	01 People	**Proposed Units**	22,567	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units	22,567		**Actual Units**	
Program Year 3	CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	400,000	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount	400,000		**Actual Amount**	
	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units			**Actual Units**	
	01 People	**Proposed Units**	22,567	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units	22,567		**Actual Units**	
Program Year 4	CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	437,059	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount	437,059		**Actual Amount**	
	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units			**Actual Units**	
	01 People	**Proposed Units**	22,567	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units	22,567		**Actual Units**	
Program Year 5	CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	437,059	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units			**Actual Units**	
	01 People	**Proposed Units**	22,567	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

Year 41 Community Development Block Grant
Annual Action Plan
Neighborhood Development Activities

Ward 11

Activity Category	Activity Description	Amount
Housing Construction	Development of new housing or the substantial rehabilitation (more than $20,000 per unit) of existing housing.	
Housing Rehabilitation	Loans and grants for rehabilitation and weatherization improvements to occupied housing	$4,026
Code Enforcement	Funding provided to third party agencies to carry out inspection support activities and housing information services for homeowners.	
Acquisition/Rehabilitation of Vacant Housing	Acquisition and rehabilitation of vacant, abandoned housing.	
Community Development Corporation- Operating Support	Funding for general operating support for Community Development to carry out eligible real estate development and neighborhood improvement activities.	$406,175
Commercial and Economic Development Activities	The provision of grants and loans to for profit and nonprofit entities for commercial or industrial improvements and economic development projects and services.	
Planning and Technical Assistance	Funding for the development, revision and expansion small area/neighborhood, project, community development, capital improvement and comprehensive plans	
Public Services	1. Elderly Services- Food programs; socialization; social development; recreation; fine arts; transportation and escort; outreach; information and referral; home visiting/homemaker/health; day care; case management; information referral; temporary shelter; chore assistance; 2. Youth Services- Child care; recreation; tutoring; counseling; adolescent development and support; social development; day camps; computer literacy; fine arts; and day care. 3. Family Services- Counseling; health education/counseling/testing; mediation; job training; information and referral; tutoring; health services, including assessments, counseling, outreach, and referrals; 4. Other Services- Fair housing; transitional education and counseling; meals and food distribution; emergency housing and counseling; community outreach; counseling and crisis intervention; homeless shelters; transitional housing support services; information referral; home care; safety; nonprofit organization capacity building; and day care.	$26,858
Public Facilities and Improvements	Street and sidewalk improvements; recreation and community facility renovation, repair and replacement; sewer repair/expansion/replacement; park improvements; and improvements to facilities housing nonprofit agencies that provide eligible services.	
Property Maintenance	The provision of funding to the City, for profit, and nonprofit entities for: cleaning and cutting on an interim basis of vacant lots and lots containing vacant and abandoned housing; and the periodic clean up of parks, commercial and common areas by community volunteers.	
TOTAL		**$437,059**

CPMP Version 2.0

Grantee Name: **City of Cleveland**

Project Name:	Neighborhood Development Activities (NDA): Ward 12		
Description:	**IDIS Project: 33**	**UOG Code:**	OH391104 CLEVELAND

Various community Development Corporations will administer CDBG eligible housing, commercial, economic development, public service/improvement and planning activities with primary focus on stabilizing existing housing and providing housing opportunities for low and moderate income Cleveland residents.

Location:

Ct:110700 County:39035
Ct:110800 County:39035
Ct:110900 County:39035
Ct:114600 County:39035
Ct:114900 County:39035
Ct:115100 County:39035
Ct:115200 County:39035
Ct:115300 County:39035
Ct:115400 County:39035
Ct:115500 County:39035

Priority Need Category

Select one: Owner Occupied Housing

Explanation:

Expected Completion Date: 5/31/2014

Objective Category
- ○ Decent Housing
- ◉ Suitable Living Environment
- ○ Economic Opportunity

Outcome Categories
- ☑ Availability/Accessibility
- ☑ Affordability
- ☑ Sustainability

Specific Objectives

1. Improve the quality of owner housing
2. Improve the services for low/mod income persons
3. Improve quality / increase quantity of neighborhood facilities for low-income persons

Project-level Accomplishments

10 Housing Units	Proposed	0		Accompl. Type:	Proposed	
	Underway				Underway	
	Complete	0			Complete	
01 People	Proposed	23,620		Accompl. Type:	Proposed	
	Underway				Underway	
	Complete	23,620			Complete	
Accompl. Type:	Proposed			Accompl. Type:	Proposed	
	Underway				Underway	
	Complete				Complete	

Proposed Outcome	Performance Measure	Actual Outcome
Nb.persons with improved access to services	Number of low/mod persons served	

14A Rehab; Single-Unit Residential 570.202	Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes	Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes	Matrix Codes

Program Year 1	CDBG	Proposed Amt.	445,000	Fund Source:	Proposed Amt.	
		Actual Amount	400,000		Actual Amount	
	Fund Source:	Proposed Amt.		Fund Source:	Proposed Amt.	
		Actual Amount			Actual Amount	
	10 Housing Units	Proposed Units		Accompl. Type:	Proposed Units	
		Actual Units			Actual Units	
	01 People	Proposed Units	23,620	Accompl. Type:	Proposed Units	
		Actual Units	23,620		Actual Units	
Program Year 2	CDBG	Proposed Amt.	400,000	Fund Source:	Proposed Amt.	
		Actual Amount	400,000		Actual Amount	
	Fund Source:	Proposed Amt.		Fund Source:	Proposed Amt.	
		Actual Amount			Actual Amount	
	10 Housing Units	Proposed Units		Accompl. Type:	Proposed Units	
		Actual Units			Actual Units	
	01 People	Proposed Units	23,620	Accompl. Type:	Proposed Units	
		Actual Units	23,620		Actual Units	
Program Year 3	CDBG	Proposed Amt.	400,000	Fund Source:	Proposed Amt.	
		Actual Amount	400,000		Actual Amount	
	Fund Source:	Proposed Amt.		Fund Source:	Proposed Amt.	
		Actual Amount			Actual Amount	
	10 Housing Units	Proposed Units		Accompl. Type:	Proposed Units	
		Actual Units			Actual Units	
	01 People	Proposed Units	23,620	Accompl. Type:	Proposed Units	
		Actual Units	23,620		Actual Units	
Program Year 4	CDBG	Proposed Amt.	437,059	Fund Source:	Proposed Amt.	
		Actual Amount	437,059		Actual Amount	
	Fund Source:	Proposed Amt.		Fund Source:	Proposed Amt.	
		Actual Amount			Actual Amount	
	10 Housing Units	Proposed Units		Accompl. Type:	Proposed Units	
		Actual Units			Actual Units	
	01 People	Proposed Units	23,620	Accompl. Type:	Proposed Units	
		Actual Units	23,620		Actual Units	
Program Year 5	CDBG	Proposed Amt.	437,059	Fund Source:	Proposed Amt.	
		Actual Amount			Actual Amount	
	Fund Source:	Proposed Amt.		Fund Source:	Proposed Amt.	
		Actual Amount			Actual Amount	
	10 Housing Units	Proposed Units		Accompl. Type:	Proposed Units	
		Actual Units			Actual Units	
	01 People	Proposed Units	23,620	Accompl. Type:	Proposed Units	
		Actual Units			Actual Units	

Year 41 Community Development Block Grant
Annual Action Plan
Neighborhood Development Activities

Ward 12

Activity Category	Activity Description	Amount
Housing Construction	Development of new housing or the substantial rehabilitation (more than $20,000 per unit) of existing housing.	
Housing Rehabilitation	Loans and grants for rehabilitation and weatherization improvements to occupied housing	
Code Enforcement	Funding provided to third party agencies to carry out inspection support activities and housing information services for homeowners.	
Acquisition/Rehabilitation of Vacant Housing	Acquisition and rehabilitation of vacant, abandoned housing.	
Community Development Corporation- Operating Support	Funding for general operating support for Community Development to carry out eligible real estate development and neighborhood improvement activities.	$360,124
Commercial and Economic Development Activities	The provision of grants and loans to for profit and nonprofit entities for commercial or industrial improvements and economic development projects and services.	$27,282
Planning and Technical Assistance	Funding for the development, revision and expansion small area/neighborhood, project, community development, capital improvement and comprehensive plans	
Public Services	1. Elderly Services- Food programs; socialization; social development; recreation; fine arts; transportation and escort; outreach; information and referral; home visiting/homemaker/health; day care; case management; information referral; temporary shelter; chore assistance; 2. Youth Services- Child care; recreation; tutoring; counseling; adolescent development and support; social development; day camps; computer literacy; fine arts; and day care. 3. Family Services- Counseling; health education/counseling/testing; mediation; job training; information and referral; tutoring; health services, including assessments, counseling, outreach, and referrals; 4. Other Services- Fair housing; transitional education and counseling; meals and food distribution; emergency housing and counseling; community outreach; counseling and crisis intervention; homeless shelters; transitional housing support services; information referral; home care; safety; nonprofit organization capacity building; and day care.	$49,653
Public Facilities and Improvements	Street and sidewalk improvements; recreation and community facility renovation, repair and replacement; sewer repair/expansion/replacement; park improvements; and improvements to facilities housing nonprofit agencies that provide eligible services.	
Property Maintenance	The provision of funding to the City, for profit, and nonprofit entities for: cleaning and cutting on an interim basis of vacant lots and lots containing vacant and abandoned housing; and the periodic clean up of parks, commercial and common areas by community volunteers.	
TOTAL		**$437,059**

Grantee Name: **City of Cleveland**

CPMP Version 2.0

Project Name:	Neighborhood Development Activities (NDA): Ward 13		
Description:	**IDIS Project: 34**	**UOG Code:**	OH391104 CLEVELAND

Various community Development Corporations will administer CDBG eligible housing, commercial, economic development, public service/improvement and planning activities with primary focus on stabilizing existing housing and providing housing opportunities for low and moderate income Cleveland residents.

Location:

Ct:103300 County:39035
Ct:103700 County:39035
Ct:104200 County:39035
Ct:104300 County:39035
Ct:104400 County:39035
Ct:104500 County:39035
Ct:104701 County:39035
Ct:104702 County:39035
Ct:107100 County:39035
Ct:107200 County:39035

Priority Need Category

Select one: Owner Occupied Housing

Explanation:

Expected Completion Date: 5/31/2014

Objective Category
- ○ Decent Housing
- ◉ Suitable Living Environment
- ○ Economic Opportunity

Outcome Categories
- ☑ Availability/Accessibility
- ☑ Affordability
- ☑ Sustainability

Specific Objectives

1. Improve the quality of owner housing
2. Improve the services for low/mod income persons
3. Improve quality / increase quantity of neighborhood facilities for low-income persons

Project-level Accomplishments

10 Housing Units	**Proposed**	0		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete	0			**Complete**	
01 People	**Proposed**	23,773		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete	23,773			**Complete**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete				**Complete**	

Proposed Outcome	Performance Measure	Actual Outcome
Nb.persons with improved access to services	Number of low/mod persons served	

14A Rehab; Single-Unit Residential 570.202	Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes	Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes	Matrix Codes

Program Year 1	CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	445,000		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount	400,000			**Actual Amount**	
	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**			Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount				**Actual Amount**	
	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units				**Actual Units**	
	01 People	**Proposed Units**	23,773		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units	23,773			**Actual Units**	
Program Year 2	CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	400,000		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount	400,000			**Actual Amount**	
	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**			Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount				**Actual Amount**	
	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units				**Actual Units**	
	01 People	**Proposed Units**	23,773		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units	23,773			**Actual Units**	
Program Year 3	CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	400,000		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount	400,000			**Actual Amount**	
	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**			Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount				**Actual Amount**	
	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units				**Actual Units**	
	01 People	**Proposed Units**	23,773		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units	23,773			**Actual Units**	
Program Year 4	CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	437,059		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount	437,059			**Actual Amount**	
	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**			Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount				**Actual Amount**	
	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units				**Actual Units**	
	01 People	**Proposed Units**	23,773		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units	23,773			**Actual Units**	
Program Year 5	CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	437,059		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount				**Actual Amount**	
	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**			Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount				**Actual Amount**	
	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units				**Actual Units**	
	01 People	**Proposed Units**	23,773		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units				**Actual Units**	

Year 41 Community Development Block Grant
Annual Action Plan
Neighborhood Development Activities

Ward 13

Activity Category	Activity Description	Amount
Housing Construction	Development of new housing or the substantial rehabilitation (more than $20,000 per unit) of existing housing.	
Housing Rehabilitation	Loans and grants for rehabilitation and weatherization improvements to occupied housing	$6,281
Code Enforcement	Funding provided to third party agencies to carry out inspection support activities and housing information services for homeowners.	
Acquisition/Rehabilitation of Vacant Housing	Acquisition and rehabilitation of vacant, abandoned housing.	
Community Development Corporation- Operating Support	Funding for general operating support for Community Development to carry out eligible real estate development and neighborhood improvement activities.	$365,219
Commercial and Economic Development Activities	The provision of grants and loans to for profit and nonprofit entities for commercial or industrial improvements and economic development projects and services.	
Planning and Technical Assistance	Funding for the development, revision and expansion small area/neighborhood, project, community development, capital improvement and comprehensive plans	
Public Services	1. Elderly Services- Food programs; socialization; social development; recreation; fine arts; transportation and escort; outreach; information and referral; home visiting/homemaker/health; day care; case management; information referral; temporary shelter; chore assistance; 2. Youth Services- Child care; recreation; tutoring; counseling; adolescent development and support; social development; day camps; computer literacy; fine arts; and day care. 3. Family Services- Counseling; health education/counseling/testing; mediation; job training; information and referral; tutoring; health services, including assessments, counseling, outreach, and referrals; 4. Other Services- Fair housing; transitional education and counseling; meals and food distribution; emergency housing and counseling; community outreach; counseling and crisis intervention; homeless shelters; transitional housing support services; information referral; home care; safety; nonprofit organization capacity building; and day care.	$65,559
Public Facilities and Improvements	Street and sidewalk improvements; recreation and community facility renovation, repair and replacement; sewer repair/expansion/replacement; park improvements; and improvements to facilities housing nonprofit agencies that provide eligible services.	
Property Maintenance	The provision of funding to the City, for profit, and nonprofit entities for: cleaning and cutting on an interim basis of vacant lots and lots containing vacant and abandoned housing; and the periodic clean up of parks, commercial and common areas by community volunteers.	
TOTAL		**$437,059**

CPMP Version 2.0

Grantee Name: **City of Cleveland**

Project Name:	Neighborhood Development Activities (NDA): Ward 14		
Description:	**IDIS Project: 35**	**UOG Code:**	OH391104 CLEVELAND

Various community Development Corporations will administer CDBG eligible housing, commercial, economic development, public service/improvement and planning activities with primary focus on stabilizing existing housing and providing housing opportunities for low and moderate income Cleveland residents.

Location:

Ct:102600 County:39035
Ct:102800 County:39035
Ct:102900 County:39035
Ct:103200 County:39035
Ct:103300 County:39035
Ct:103500 County:39035
Ct:103600 County:39035
Ct:103700 County:39035
Ct:103800 County:39035
Ct:103900 County:39035

Priority Need Category

Select one: Owner Occupied Housing

Explanation:

Expected Completion Date: 5/31/2014

Objective Category
- ○ Decent Housing
- ◉ Suitable Living Environment
- ○ Economic Opportunity

Outcome Categories
- ☑ Availability/Accessibility
- ☑ Affordability
- ☑ Sustainability

Specific Objectives

1. Improve the quality of owner housing
2. Improve the services for low/mod income persons
3. Improve quality / increase quantity of neighborhood facilities for low-income persons

Project-level Accomplishments

10 Housing Units	**Proposed**	0		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete	0			**Complete**	
01 People	**Proposed**	22,606		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete	22,606			**Complete**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete				**Complete**	

Proposed Outcome	Performance Measure	Actual Outcome
Nb.persons with improved access to services	Number of low/mod persons served	

14A Rehab; Single-Unit Residential 570.202	Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes	Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes	Matrix Codes

Program Year 1	CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	445,000		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount	400,000			**Actual Amount**	
	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**			Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount				**Actual Amount**	
	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units				**Actual Units**	
	01 People	**Proposed Units**	22,606		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units	22,606			**Actual Units**	
Program Year 2	CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	400,000		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount	400,000			**Actual Amount**	
	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**			Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount				**Actual Amount**	
	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units				**Actual Units**	
	01 People	**Proposed Units**	22,606		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units	22,606			**Actual Units**	
Program Year 3	CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	400,000		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount	400,000			**Actual Amount**	
	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**			Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount				**Actual Amount**	
	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units				**Actual Units**	
	01 People	**Proposed Units**	22,606		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units	22,606			**Actual Units**	
Program Year 4	CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	437,059		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount	437,059			**Actual Amount**	
	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**			Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount				**Actual Amount**	
	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units				**Actual Units**	
	01 People	**Proposed Units**	22,606		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units	22,606			**Actual Units**	
Program Year 5	CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	437,059		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount				**Actual Amount**	
	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**			Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount				**Actual Amount**	
	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units				**Actual Units**	
	01 People	**Proposed Units**	22,606		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units				**Actual Units**	

Year 41 Community Development Block Grant
Annual Action Plan
Neighborhood Development Activities

Ward 14

Activity Category	Activity Description	Amount
Housing Construction	Development of new housing or the substantial rehabilitation (more than $20,000 per unit) of existing housing.	
Housing Rehabilitation	Loans and grants for rehabilitation and weatherization improvements to occupied housing	
Code Enforcement	Funding provided to third party agencies to carry out inspection support activities and housing information services for homeowners.	
Acquisition/Rehabilitation of Vacant Housing	Acquisition and rehabilitation of vacant, abandoned housing.	
Community Development Corporation- Operating Support	Funding for general operating support for Community Development to carry out eligible real estate development and neighborhood improvement activities.	$371,500
Commercial and Economic Development Activities	The provision of grants and loans to for profit and nonprofit entities for commercial or industrial improvements and economic development projects and services.	
Planning and Technical Assistance	Funding for the development, revision and expansion small area/neighborhood, project, community development, capital improvement and comprehensive plans	
Public Services	1. Elderly Services- Food programs; socialization; social development; recreation; fine arts; transportation and escort; outreach; information and referral; home visiting/homemaker/health; day care; case management; information referral; temporary shelter; chore assistance; 2. Youth Services- Child care; recreation; tutoring; counseling; adolescent development and support; social development; day camps; computer literacy; fine arts; and day care. 3. Family Services- Counseling; health education/counseling/testing; mediation; job training; information and referral; tutoring; health services, including assessments, counseling, outreach, and referrals; 4. Other Services- Fair housing; transitional education and counseling; meals and food distribution; emergency housing and counseling; community outreach; counseling and crisis intervention; homeless shelters; transitional housing support services; information referral; home care; safety; nonprofit organization capacity building; and day care.	$65,559
Public Facilities and Improvements	Street and sidewalk improvements; recreation and community facility renovation, repair and replacement; sewer repair/expansion/replacement; park improvements; and improvements to facilities housing nonprofit agencies that provide eligible services.	
Property Maintenance	The provision of funding to the City, for profit, and nonprofit entities for: cleaning and cutting on an interim basis of vacant lots and lots containing vacant and abandoned housing; and the periodic clean up of parks, commercial and common areas by community volunteers.	
TOTAL		**$437,059**

Grantee Name: **City of Cleveland**

CPMP Version 2.0

Project Name:	Neighborhood Development Activities (NDA): Ward 15		
Description:	**IDIS Project: 36**	**UOG Code:**	OH391104 CLEVELAND

Various community Development Corporations will administer CDBG eligible housing, commercial, economic development, public service/improvement and planning activities with primary focus on stabilizing existing housing and providing housing opportunities for low and moderate income Cleveland residents.

Location:

Ct:104900 County:39035
Ct:105300 County:39035
Ct:105400 County:39035
Ct:105500 County:39035
Ct:105602 County:39035
Ct:105700 County:39035
Ct:106100 County:39035
Ct:106300 County:39035
Ct:106800 County:39035
Ct:106900 County:39035

Priority Need Category

Select one: Owner Occupied Housing

Explanation:

Expected Completion Date: 5/31/2014

Objective Category
- ○ Decent Housing
- ◉ Suitable Living Environment
- ○ Economic Opportunity

Outcome Categories
- ☑ Availability/Accessibility
- ☑ Affordability
- ☑ Sustainability

Specific Objectives

1. Improve the quality of owner housing
2. Improve the services for low/mod income persons
3. Improve quality / increase quantity of neighborhood facilities for low-income persons

Project-level Accomplishments

10 Housing Units	**Proposed**	0		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete	0			**Complete**	
01 People	**Proposed**	22,683		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete	22,683			**Complete**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete				**Complete**	

Proposed Outcome	Performance Measure	Actual Outcome
Nb.persons with improved access to services	Number of low/mod persons served	

14A Rehab; Single-Unit Residential 570.202	Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes	Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes	Matrix Codes

Program Year 1	CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	445,000		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount	400,000			**Actual Amount**	
	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**			Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount				**Actual Amount**	
	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units				**Actual Units**	
	01 People	**Proposed Units**	22,683		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units	22,683			**Actual Units**	
Program Year 2	CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	400,000		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount	400,000			**Actual Amount**	
	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**			Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount				**Actual Amount**	
	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units				**Actual Units**	
	01 People	**Proposed Units**	22,683		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units	22,683			**Actual Units**	
Program Year 3	CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	400,000		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount	400,000			**Actual Amount**	
	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**			Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount				**Actual Amount**	
	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units				**Actual Units**	
	01 People	**Proposed Units**	22,683		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units	22,683			**Actual Units**	
Program Year 4	CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	437,059		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount	437,059			**Actual Amount**	
	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**			Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount				**Actual Amount**	
	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units				**Actual Units**	
	01 People	**Proposed Units**	22,683		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units	22,683			**Actual Units**	
Program Year 5	CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	437,059		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount				**Actual Amount**	
	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**			Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount				**Actual Amount**	
	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units				**Actual Units**	
	01 People	**Proposed Units**	22,683		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units				**Actual Units**	

Year 41 Community Development Block Grant
Annual Action Plan
Neighborhood Development Activities

Ward 15

Activity Category	Activity Description	Amount
Housing Construction	Development of new housing or the substantial rehabilitation (more than $20,000 per unit) of existing housing.	
Housing Rehabilitation	Loans and grants for rehabilitation and weatherization improvements to occupied housing	$5,602
Code Enforcement	Funding provided to third party agencies to carry out inspection support activities and housing information services for homeowners.	
Acquisition/Rehabilitation of Vacant Housing	Acquisition and rehabilitation of vacant, abandoned housing.	
Community Development Corporation- Operating Support	Funding for general operating support for Community Development to carry out eligible real estate development and neighborhood improvement activities.	$393,954
Commercial and Economic Development Activities	The provision of grants and loans to for profit and nonprofit entities for commercial or industrial improvements and economic development projects and services.	$4,669
Planning and Technical Assistance	Funding for the development, revision and expansion small area/neighborhood, project, community development, capital improvement and comprehensive plans	
Public Services	1. Elderly Services- Food programs; socialization; social development; recreation; fine arts; transportation and escort; outreach; information and referral; home visiting/homemaker/health; day care; case management; information referral; temporary shelter; chore assistance; 2. Youth Services- Child care; recreation; tutoring; counseling; adolescent development and support; social development; day camps; computer literacy; fine arts; and day care. 3. Family Services- Counseling; health education/counseling/testing; mediation; job training; information and referral; tutoring; health services, including assessments, counseling, outreach, and referrals; 4. Other Services- Fair housing; transitional education and counseling; meals and food distribution; emergency housing and counseling; community outreach; counseling and crisis intervention; homeless shelters; transitional housing support services; information referral; home care; safety; nonprofit organization capacity building; and day care.	$32,834
Public Facilities and Improvements	Street and sidewalk improvements; recreation and community facility renovation, repair and replacement; sewer repair/expansion/replacement; park improvements; and improvements to facilities housing nonprofit agencies that provide eligible services.	
Property Maintenance	The provision of funding to the City, for profit, and nonprofit entities for: cleaning and cutting on an interim basis of vacant lots and lots containing vacant and abandoned housing; and the periodic clean up of parks, commercial and common areas by community volunteers.	
TOTAL		**$437,059**

Grantee Name: **City of Cleveland**

CPMP Version 2.0

Project Name:	Neighborhood Development Activities (NDA): Ward 16		
Description:	**IDIS Project: 37**	**UOG Code:**	OH391104 CLEVELAND

Various community Development Corporations will administer CDBG eligible housing, commercial, economic development, public service/improvement and planning activities with primary focus on stabilizing existing housing and providing housing opportunities for low and moderate income Cleveland residents.

Location:

Ct:105100 County:39035
Ct:105200 County:39035
Ct:105900 County:39035
Ct:106100 County:39035
Ct:106200 County:39035
Ct:106300 County:39035
Ct:106400 County:39035
Ct:106500 County:39035
Ct:106600 County:39035
Ct:106800 County:39035

Priority Need Category

Select one: Owner Occupied Housing

Explanation:

Expected Completion Date: 5/31/2014

Objective Category
- ○ Decent Housing
- ◉ Suitable Living Environment
- ○ Economic Opportunity

Outcome Categories
- ☑ Availability/Accessibility
- ☑ Affordability
- ☑ Sustainability

Specific Objectives

1. Improve the quality of owner housing
2. Improve the services for low/mod income persons
3. Improve quality / increase quantity of neighborhood facilities for low-income persons

Project-level Accomplishments

10 Housing Units	**Proposed**	0		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete	0			**Complete**	
01 People	**Proposed**	23,367		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete	23,367			**Complete**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete				**Complete**	

Proposed Outcome	Performance Measure	Actual Outcome
Nb.persons with improved access to services	Number of low/mod persons served	

14A Rehab; Single-Unit Residential 570.202	Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes	Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes	Matrix Codes

Program Year 1

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	445,000	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	400,000		**Actual Amount**	
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	
01 People	**Proposed Units**	23,367	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	23,367		**Actual Units**	

Program Year 2

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	400,000	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	400,000		**Actual Amount**	
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	
01 People	**Proposed Units**	23,367	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	23,367		**Actual Units**	

Program Year 3

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	400,000	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	400,000		**Actual Amount**	
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	
01 People	**Proposed Units**	23,367	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	23,367		**Actual Units**	

Program Year 4

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	437,059	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount	437,059		**Actual Amount**	
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	
01 People	**Proposed Units**	23,367	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units	23,367		**Actual Units**	

Program Year 5

CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	437,059	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
	Actual Amount			**Actual Amount**	
10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	
01 People	**Proposed Units**	23,367	Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
	Actual Units			**Actual Units**	

Year 41 Community Development Block Grant
Annual Action Plan
Neighborhood Development Activities

Ward 16

Activity Category	Activity Description	Amount
Housing Construction	Development of new housing or the substantial rehabilitation (more than $20,000 per unit) of existing housing.	
Housing Rehabilitation	Loans and grants for rehabilitation and weatherization improvements to occupied housing	
Code Enforcement	Funding provided to third party agencies to carry out inspection support activities and housing information services for homeowners.	
Acquisition/Rehabilitation of Vacant Housing	Acquisition and rehabilitation of vacant, abandoned housing.	
Community Development Corporation- Operating Support	Funding for general operating support for Community Development to carry out eligible real estate development and neighborhood improvement activities.	$321,299
Commercial and Economic Development Activities	The provision of grants and loans to for profit and nonprofit entities for commercial or industrial improvements and economic development projects and services.	
Planning and Technical Assistance	Funding for the development, revision and expansion small area/neighborhood, project, community development, capital improvement and comprehensive plans	
Public Services	1. Elderly Services- Food programs; socialization; social development; recreation; fine arts; transportation and escort; outreach; information and referral; home visiting/homemaker/health; day care; case management; information referral; temporary shelter; chore assistance; 2. Youth Services- Child care; recreation; tutoring; counseling; adolescent development and support; social development; day camps; computer literacy; fine arts; and day care. 3. Family Services- Counseling; health education/counseling/testing; mediation; job training; information and referral; tutoring; health services, including assessments, counseling, outreach, and referrals; 4. Other Services- Fair housing; transitional education and counseling; meals and food distribution; emergency housing and counseling; community outreach; counseling and crisis intervention; homeless shelters; transitional housing support services; information referral; home care; safety; nonprofit organization capacity building; and day care.	$46,910
Public Facilities and Improvements	Street and sidewalk improvements; recreation and community facility renovation, repair and replacement; sewer repair/expansion/replacement; park improvements; and improvements to facilities housing nonprofit agencies that provide eligible services.	$68,850
Property Maintenance	The provision of funding to the City, for profit, and nonprofit entities for: cleaning and cutting on an interim basis of vacant lots and lots containing vacant and abandoned housing; and the periodic clean up of parks, commercial and common areas by community volunteers.	
TOTAL		**$437,059**

CPMP Version 2.0

Grantee Name: **City of Cleveland**

Project Name:	Neighborhood Development Activities (NDA): Ward 17		
Description:	**IDIS Project: 38**	**UOG Code:**	OH391104 CLEVELAND

Various community Development Corporations will administer CDBG eligible housing, commercial, economic development, public service/improvement and planning activities with primary focus on stabilizing existing housing and providing housing opportunities for low and moderate income Cleveland residents.

Location:

Ct:101101 County:39035
Ct:101102 County:39035
Ct:101200 County:39035
Ct:101700 County:39035
Ct:101800 County:39035
Ct:101900 County:39035
Ct:102500 County:39035
Ct:102600 County:39035
Ct:102700 County:39035
Ct:103100 County:39035

Priority Need Category

Select one: Owner Occupied Housing

Explanation:

Expected Completion Date: 5/31/2014

Objective Category
- ○ Decent Housing
- ◉ Suitable Living Environment
- ○ Economic Opportunity

Outcome Categories
- ☑ Availability/Accessibility
- ☑ Affordability
- ☑ Sustainability

Specific Objectives

1. Improve the quality of owner housing
2. Improve the services for low/mod income persons
3. Improve quality / increase quantity of neighborhood facilities for low-income persons

Project-level Accomplishments

10 Housing Units	**Proposed**	0		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete	0			**Complete**	
01 People	**Proposed**	23,367		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete	23,367			**Complete**	
Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed**	
	Underway				**Underway**	
	Complete				**Complete**	

Proposed Outcome	Performance Measure	Actual Outcome
Nb.persons with improved access to services	Number of low/mod persons served	

14A Rehab; Single-Unit Residential 570.202	Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes	Matrix Codes
Matrix Codes	Matrix Codes

Program Year 1	CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	445,000		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount	400,000			**Actual Amount**	
	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**			Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount				**Actual Amount**	
	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units				**Actual Units**	
	01 People	**Proposed Units**	22,481		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units	22,481			**Actual Units**	
Program Year 2	CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	400,000		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount	400,000			**Actual Amount**	
	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**			Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount				**Actual Amount**	
	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units				**Actual Units**	
	01 People	**Proposed Units**	22,481		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units	22,481			**Actual Units**	
Program Year 3	CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	400,000		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount	400,000			**Actual Amount**	
	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**			Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount				**Actual Amount**	
	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units				**Actual Units**	
	01 People	**Proposed Units**	22,481		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units	22,481			**Actual Units**	
Program Year 4	CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	437,059		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount	437,059			**Actual Amount**	
	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**			Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount				**Actual Amount**	
	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units				**Actual Units**	
	01 People	**Proposed Units**	23,367		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units	23,367			**Actual Units**	
Program Year 5	CDBG	**Proposed Amt.**	437,059		Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount				**Actual Amount**	
	Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**			Fund Source:	**Proposed Amt.**	
		Actual Amount				**Actual Amount**	
	10 Housing Units	**Proposed Units**			Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units				**Actual Units**	
	01 People	**Proposed Units**	23,367		Accompl. Type:	**Proposed Units**	
		Actual Units				**Actual Units**	

Year 41 Community Development Block Grant
Annual Action Plan
Neighborhood Development Activities

Ward 17

Activity Category	Activity Description	Amount
Housing Construction	Development of new housing or the substantial rehabilitation (more than $20,000 per unit) of existing housing.	
Housing Rehabilitation	Loans and grants for rehabilitation and weatherization improvements to occupied housing	$6,346
Code Enforcement	Funding provided to third party agencies to carry out inspection support activities and housing information services for homeowners.	
Acquisition/Rehabilitation of Vacant Housing	Acquisition and rehabilitation of vacant, abandoned housing.	
Community Development Corporation- Operating Support	Funding for general operating support for Community Development to carry out eligible real estate development and neighborhood improvement activities.	$384,072
Commercial and Economic Development Activities	The provision of grants and loans to for profit and nonprofit entities for commercial or industrial improvements and economic development projects and services.	
Planning and Technical Assistance	Funding for the development, revision and expansion small area/neighborhood, project, community development, capital improvement and comprehensive plans	
Public Services	1. Elderly Services- Food programs; socialization; social development; recreation; fine arts; transportation and escort; outreach; information and referral; home visiting/homemaker/health; day care; case management; information referral; temporary shelter; chore assistance; 2. Youth Services- Child care; recreation; tutoring; counseling; adolescent development and support; social development; day camps; computer literacy; fine arts; and day care. 3. Family Services- Counseling; health education/counseling/testing; mediation; job training; information and referral; tutoring; health services, including assessments, counseling, outreach, and referrals; 4. Other Services- Fair housing; transitional education and counseling; meals and food distribution; emergency housing and counseling; community outreach; counseling and crisis intervention; homeless shelters; transitional housing support services; information referral; home care; safety; nonprofit organization capacity building; and day care.	$46,641
Public Facilities and Improvements	Street and sidewalk improvements; recreation and community facility renovation, repair and replacement; sewer repair/expansion/replacement; park improvements; and improvements to facilities housing nonprofit agencies that provide eligible services.	
Property Maintenance	The provision of funding to the City, for profit, and nonprofit entities for: cleaning and cutting on an interim basis of vacant lots and lots containing vacant and abandoned housing; and the periodic clean up of parks, commercial and common areas by community volunteers.	
TOTAL		**$437,059**

Needs Worksheets

Housing Needs Table

Grantee:

Only complete blue sections. Do NOT type in sections other than blue.

Housing Needs - Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data Housing Problems

			Current % of Households	Current Number of Households	3-5 Year Quantities: Year 1 Goal	Year 1 Actual	Year 2 Goal	Year 2 Actual	Year 3 Goal	Year 3 Actual	Year 4* Goal	Year 4* Actual	Year 5* Goal	Year 5* Actual	Multi-Year Goal	Multi-Year Actual	% of Goal	Priority Need?	Plan to Fund?	Fund Source	Households with a Disabled Member: % HSHLD	Households with a Disabled Member: # HSHLD	Disproportionate Racial/ Ethnic Need?	# of Households in lead-Hazard Housing	Total Low Income HIV/ AIDS Population
Household Income <=30% MFI	Renter	Elderly	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	8099																100%	3841			
			Any housing problems	56.4	4,564											0	####				56.5	2170			
			Cost Burden > 30%	55.5	4,494											0	####								
			Cost Burden >50%	36.8	2,984											0	####								
		Small Related	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	14,255																		y		
			With Any Housing Problems	75.1	10,705											0	####								
			Cost Burden > 30%	73.1	10,420											0	####								
			Cost Burden >50%	57.8	8245											0	####								
		Large Related	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	4030																		y		
			With Any Housing Problems	87.6	3,530											0	####								
			Cost Burden > 30%	81.4	3,280											0	####								
			Cost Burden >50%	59.3	2,390											0	####								
		All other hshold	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	12205																		y		
			With Any Housing Problems	63.6	7,765											0	####								
			Cost Burden > 30%	62.1	7,580											0	####								
			Cost Burden >50%	49.5	6,040											0	####								
	Owner	Elderly	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	5,937																				
			With Any Housing Problems	67.1	3982											0	####								
			Cost Burden > 30%	66.2	3,933											0	####								
			Cost Burden >50%	42.9	2,548											0	####								
		Small Related	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	2983																		y		
			With Any Housing Problems	78.2	2,333											0	####								
			Cost Burden > 30%	77.4	2,308											0	####								
			Cost Burden >50%	68.7	2,050											0	####								
		Large Related	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	1004																		y		
			With Any Housing Problems	87.5	879											0	####								
			Cost Burden > 30%	83.6	839											0	####								
			Cost Burden >50%	65.6	659											0	####								
		All other hshold	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	2,698																		y		
			With Any Housing Problems	73.3	1978											0	####								
			Cost Burden > 30%	73.2	1,974											0	####								
			Cost Burden >50%	61.7	1,665											0	####								
:50% MFI	Renter	Elderly	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	3,322																100%	1372	y		
			With Any Housing Problems	45.1	1,497											0	####				40.8	560			
			Cost Burden > 30%	43.4	1,443											0	####								
			Cost Burden >50%	10.4	344											0	####								
		Small Related	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	8,094																		y		
			With Any Housing Problems	55	4,449											0	####								
			Cost Burden > 30%	52.6	4,259											0	####								
			Cost Burden >50%	7.2	579											0	####								
		ge Related	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	2,223																		y		
			With Any Housing Problems	59.7	1,328											0	####								
			Cost Burden > 30%	39.7	883											0	####								

Housing Needs Table

Grantee:

Only complete blue sections. Do NOT type in sections other than blue.

Housing Needs - Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data Housing Problems

				Current % of Households	Current Number of Households	3-5 Year Quantities: Year 1 Goal	Year 1 Actual	Year 2 Goal	Year 2 Actual	Year 3 Goal	Year 3 Actual	Year 4* Goal	Year 4* Actual	Year 5* Goal	Year 5* Actual	Multi-Year Goal	Multi-Year Actual	% of Goal	Priority Need?	Plan to Fund?	Fund Source	Households with a Disabled Member: % HSHLD	Households with a Disabled Member: # HSHLD	Disproportionate Racial/ Ethnic Need?	# of Households in lead-Hazard Housing	Total Low Income HIV/ AIDS Population
Household Income >30 to <=	Owner	Lar	Cost Burden >50%	3.1	69												0	####								
		All other hshold	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	4,983																			y		
			With Any Housing Problems	62.4	3,108												0	####								
			Cost Burden > 30%	61.5	3,063												0	####								
			Cost Burden >50%	11.7	584												0	####								
		Elderly	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	5,783																			y		
			With Any Housing Problems	36	2,083												0	####								
			Cost Burden > 30%	35.2	2,038												0	####								
			Cost Burden >50%	17.6	1,020												0	####								
		Small Related	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	3,544																			y		
			With Any Housing Problems	70.5	2,499												0	####								
			Cost Burden > 30%	69.7	2,470												0	####								
			Cost Burden >50%	34.4	1,220												0	####								
		Large Related	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	1,420																			y		
			With Any Housing Problems	68.3	970												0	####								
			Cost Burden > 30%	61.3	870												0	####								
			Cost Burden >50%	20.4	290												0	####								
		All other hshold	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	1,683																			y		
			With Any Housing Problems	66.4	1118												0	####								
			Cost Burden > 30%	65.5	1103												0	####								
			Cost Burden >50%	33.2	559												0	####								
Household Income >50 to <=80% MFI	Renter	Elderly	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	2,194																	100%	825	y		
			With Any Housing Problems	18.2	399												0	####				18.6	153			
			Cost Burden > 30%	17.3	379												0	####								
			Cost Burden >50%	3.8	84												0	####								
		Small Related	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	7,445																			y		
			With Any Housing Problems	13.8	1025												0	####								
			Cost Burden > 30%	9.6	715												0	####								
			Cost Burden >50%	0.3	25												0	####								
		Large Related	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	2,065																			y		
			With Any Housing Problems	35.6	735												0	####								
			Cost Burden > 30%	6.5	135												0	####								
			Cost Burden >50%	0	0												0	####								
		All other hshold	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	7,284																			y		
			With Any Housing Problems	18.5	1,344												0	####								
			Cost Burden > 30%	16	1,169												0	####								
			Cost Burden >50%	1.2	84												0	####								
		Elderly	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	6,663																			y		
			With Any Housing Problems	20	1,333												0	####								
			Cost Burden > 30%	19	1,264												0	####								
			Cost Burden >50%	5.5	369												0	####								
		all Related	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	7,323																			y		
			With Any Housing Problems	38.8	2,838												0	####								
			Cost Burden > 30%	38.1	2,793												0	####								

Housing Needs Table

Grantee:

Only complete blue sections. Do NOT type in sections other than blue.

Housing Needs - Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data Housing Problems

		Current % of House-holds	Current Number of House-holds	3-5 Year Quantities: Year 1 Goal	Year 1 Actual	Year 2 Goal	Year 2 Actual	Year 3 Goal	Year 3 Actual	Year 4* Goal	Year 4* Actual	Year 5* Goal	Year 5* Actual	Multi-Year Goal	Multi-Year Actual	% of Goal	Priority Need?	Plan to Fund?	Fund Source	Households with a Disabled Member: % HSHLD	Households with a Disabled Member: # HSHLD	Disproportionate Racial/ Ethnic Need?	# of Households in lead-Hazard Housing	Total Low Income HIV/ AIDS Population
Household	Owner, Sm	Cost Burden >50%	6.5	479											0	####								
	Large Related	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	2,654																		y		
		With Any Housing Problems	41.4	1,099											0	####								
		Cost Burden > 30%	26.3	699											0	####								
		Cost Burden >50%	2.1	55											0	####								
	All other hshold	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	3,684																		###		
		With Any Housing Problems	49.6	1,829											0	####								
		Cost Burden > 30%	48.6	1,789											0	####								
		Cost Burden >50%	10.6	390											0	####								
		Total Any Housing Problem			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0									
		Total 215 Renter													0									
		Total 215 Owner													0									
		Total 215			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0									

Total Disabled			2883		
Tot. Elderly	###		Total Lead Hazard	0	
Tot. Sm. Related	###		Total Renters	102723	
Tot. Lg. Related	###		Total Owners	64960	

Jurisdiction

Housing Market Analysis

Complete cells in blue.

Housing Stock Inventory	Vacancy Rate	0 & 1 Bedroom	2 Bedrooms	3+ Bedroom	Total	Substandard Units
Affordability Mismatch						
Occupied Units: Renter		12889	23184	11568	47641	
Occupied Units: Owner		917	13307	42066	56290	
Vacant Units: For Rent	10%	1065	2510	1411	4986	
Vacant Units: For Sale	3%	144	690	909	1743	
Total Units Occupied & Vacant		15015	39691	55954	110660	0
Rents: Applicable FMRs (in $s)		561	727	932		
Rent Affordable at 30% of 50% of MFI (in $s)		567	730	842		
Public Housing Units						
Occupied Units					0	
Vacant Units					0	
Total Units Occupied & Vacant		0	0	0	0	0
Rehabilitation Needs (in $s)					0	

CPMP Version 1.3

Continuum of Care Homeless Population and Subpopulations Chart

Part 1: Homeless Population	Sheltered		Un-sheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
1. Homeless Individuals	960	565	28	1553
2. Homeless Families with Children	93	101	0	194
2a. Persons in Homeless with Children Families	302	325	0	627
Total (lines 1 + 2a)	1262	890	28	2180

Jurisdiction

Data Quality

(N) enumerations

Part 2: Homeless Subpopulations	Sheltered	Un-sheltered	Total
1. Chronically Homeless	216	15	231
2. Severely Mentally Ill	641	7	648
3. Chronic Substance Abuse	898	7	905
4. Veterans	327	2	329
5. Persons with HIV/AIDS	17	0	17
6. Victims of Domestic Violence	144	1	145
7. Youth (Under 18 years of age)	0	0	0

Data Quality

(N) enumerations

Part 3: Homeless Needs Table: Individuals		Needs	Currently Available	Gap	5-Year Quantities										Total			Priority H, M, L	Plan to Fund? Y N	Fund Source: CDBG, HOME, HOPWA, ESG or Other
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5							
					Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Actual	% of Goal			
Beds	Emergency Shelters	676	676	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
	Transitional Housing	846	846	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
	Permanent Supportive Housing	2936	2150	786	70	70	40	40	105	65	65	0	66	0	340	215	63%	H	Y	HOME
	Total	4458	3672	786	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Chronically Homeless		###	650	567																

Part 4: Homeless Needs Table: Families		Needs	Currently Available	Gap	5-Year Quantities										Total			Priority H, M, L	Plan to Fund? Y N	Fund Source: CDBG, HOME, HOPWA, ESG or Other
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5							
					Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Actual	% of Goal			
Beds	Emergency Shelters	276	276	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	###			
	Transitional Housing	116	116	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	###			
	Permanent Supportive Housing	1902	1607	295	0	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	80	0	0%	M	Y	HOME
	Total	2294	1999	295	0	0	20	20	0	0	20	0	20	0	60	20	33%			

Completing Part 1: Homeless Population. This must be completed using statistically reliable, unduplicated counts or estimates of homeless persons in sheltered and unsheltered locations at a one-day point in time. The counts must be from: (A) administrative records, (N) enumerations, (S) statistically reliable samples, or (E) estimates. The quality of the data presented in each box must be identified as: (A), (N), (S) or (E).

Completing Part 2: Homeless Subpopulations. This must be completed using statistically reliable, unduplicated counts or estimates of homeless persons in sheltered and unsheltered locations at a one-day point in time. The numbers must be from: (A) administrative records, (N) enumerations, (S) statistically reliable samples, or (E) estimates. The quality of the data presented in each box must be identified as: (A), (N), (S) or (E).

Sheltered Homeless. Count adults, children and youth residing in shelters for the homeless. "Shelters" include all emergency shelters and transitional shelters for the homeless, including domestic violence shelters, residential programs for runaway/homeless youth, and any hotel/motel/apartment voucher arrangements paid by a public/private agency because the person or family is homeless. Do not count: (1) persons who are living doubled up in conventional housing; (2) formerly homeless persons who are residing in Section 8 SRO, Shelter Plus Care, SHP permanent housing or other permanent housing units; (3) children or youth, who because of their own or a parent's homelessness or abandonment, now reside temporarily and for a short anticipated duration in hospitals, residential treatment facilities, emergency foster care, detention facilities and the like; and (4) adults living in mental health facilities, chemical dependency facilities, or criminal justice facilities.

Unsheltered Homeless. Count adults, children and youth sleeping in places not meant for human habitation. Places not meant for human habitation include streets, parks, alleys, parking ramps, parts of the highway system, transportation depots and other parts of transportation systems (e.g. subway tunnels, railroad car), all-night commercial establishments (e.g. movie theaters, laundromats, restaurants), abandoned buildings, building roofs or stairwells, chicken coops and other farm outbuildings, caves, campgrounds, vehicles, and other similar places.

Grantee Name: **Jurisdiction**

	Non-Homeless Special Needs Including HOPWA	Needs	Currently Available	GAP	3-5 Year Quantities										Total		
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4*		Year 5*				
					Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Actual	% of Goal
Housing Needed	52. Elderly	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	####
	53. Frail Elderly	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	####
	54. Persons w/ Severe Mental Illness	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	####
	55. Developmentally Disabled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	####
	56. Physically Disabled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	####
	57. Alcohol/Other Drug Addicted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	####
	58. Persons w/ HIV/AIDS & their familie	3363	313	3050	313	425	313	425	425	824	350	719	350	0	1751	2393	137%
	59. Public Housing Residents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	####
	Total	3363	313	3050	313	425	313	425	425	824	350	719	350	0	1751	2393	137%
Supportive Services Needed	60. Elderly	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	####
	61. Frail Elderly	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	####
	62. Persons w/ Severe Mental Illness	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	####
	63. Developmentally Disabled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	####
	64. Physically Disabled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	####
	65. Alcohol/Other Drug Addicted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	####
	66. Persons w/ HIV/AIDS & their familie	3363	313	3050	313	425	313	425	425	425	350	0	0	0	1401	1275	91%
	67. Public Housing Residents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	####
	Total	3363	313	3050	313	425	313	425	425	425	350	0	0	0	1401	1275	91%

Jurisdiction

Only complete blue sections.

Housing and Community Development Activities		Needs	Current	Gap	5-Year Quantities											
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Cumulative	
					Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual
01 Acquisition of Real Property 570.201(a)		0	0	0											0	0
02 Disposition 570.201(b)		0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3		7	5
Public Facilities and Improvements	03 Public Facilities and Improvements (General) 570.201(c)	0	0	0					1	1	1	1			2	2
	03A Senior Centers 570.201(c)	0	0	0											0	0
	03B Handicapped Centers 570.201(c)	0	0	0											0	0
	03C Homeless Facilities (not operating costs) 570.201(c)	0	0	0											0	0
	03D Youth Centers 570.201(c)	0	0	0	2	2	2	1		2	2				6	5
	03E Neighborhood Facilities 570.201(c)	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1		6	6
	03F Parks, Recreational Facilities 570.201(c)	0	0	0			2	2	1	2	2	2			5	6
	03G Parking Facilities 570.201©	0	0	0			1	1	1	1	1	1	2		5	3
	03H Solid Waste Disposal Improvements 570.201(c)	0	0	0											0	0
	03I Flood Drain Improvements 570.201(c)	0	0	0											0	0
	03J Water/Sewer Improvements 570.201(c)	0	0	0			1	1							1	1
	03K Street Improvements 570.201(c)	0	0	0			1	1	1	2	2				4	3
	03L Sidewalks 570.201(c)	0	0	0			2	2	2	2	1				5	4
	03M Child Care Centers 570.201(c)	0	0	0											0	0
	03N Tree Planting 570.201(c)	0	0	0			2	2		1	1				3	3
	03O Fire Stations/Equipment 570.201(c)	0	0	0											0	0
	03P Health Facilities 570.201(c)	0	0	0			2	2		2	2				4	4
	03Q Abused and Neglected Children Facilities 570.201(c)	0	0	0											0	0
	03R Asbestos Removal 570.201(c)	0	0	0											0	0
	03S Facilities for AIDS Patients (not operating costs) 570.201(c)	0	0	0											0	0
	03T Operating Costs of Homeless/AIDS Patients Programs	0	0	0	20	22	3	3	3	3	3	6	5		34	34
04 Clearance and Demolition 570.201(d)		0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1		5	3
04A Clean-up of Contaminated Sites 570.201(d)		0	0	0	5	5	1	2							6	7
Public Services	05 Public Services (General) 570.201(e)	0	0	0	75	75	63	63	29	29	30	42	39		236	209
	05A Senior Services 570.201(e)	0	0	0	16	16	16	33	16	16	17	27	22		87	92
	05B Handicapped Services 570.201(e)	0	0	0											0	0
	05C Legal Services 570.201(E)	0	0	0											0	0
	05D Youth Services 570.201(e)	0	0	0	50	50	50	52	19	19	20	31	17		156	152
	05E Transportation Services 570.201(e)	0	0	0											0	0
	05F Substance Abuse Services 570.201(e)	0	0	0								2			0	2
	05G Battered and Abused Spouses 570.201(e)	0	0	0				1							0	1
	05H Employment Training 570.201(e)	0	0	0	591	602						1			591	603
	05I Crime Awareness 570.201(e)	0	0	0	10	10	10	10	1	10	9	5	1		31	35
	05J Fair Housing Activities (if CDBG, then subject to 570.201(e)	0	0	0											0	0
	05K Tenant/Landlord Counseling 570.201(e)	0	0	0	2	2	2	4	4	4	3	3	1		12	13
	05L Child Care Services 570.201(e)	0	0	0			1	1	1	2	2	1			4	4
	05M Health Services 570.201(e)	0	0	0			14	15	9	9	9	3	11		43	27
	05N Abused and Neglected Children 570.201(e)	0	0	0				49							0	49

Jurisdiction

Only complete blue sections.

Housing and Community Development Activities	Needs	Current	Gap	5-Year Quantities											
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Cumulative	
				Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual
05O Mental Health Services 570.201(e)	0	0	0			1	1		3	3				4	4
05P Screening for Lead-Based Paint/Lead Hazards Poison 570.201(	0	0	0			3	3	4	2	2				9	5
05Q Subsistence Payments 570.204	0	0	0											0	0
05R Homeownership Assistance (not direct) 570.204	0	0	0			2	2	2	2	2	3	2		8	7
05S Rental Housing Subsidies (if HOME, not part of 5% 570.204	0	0	0											0	0
05T Security Deposits (if HOME, not part of 5% Admin c	0	0	0											0	0
06 Interim Assistance 570.201(f)	0	0	0	20	20	20	21	21	21	21	30	23		105	92
07 Urban Renewal Completion 570.201(h)	0	0	0											0	0
08 Relocation 570.201(i)	0	0	0											0	0
09 Loss of Rental Income 570.201(j)	0	0	0											0	0
10 Removal of Architectural Barriers 570.201(k)	0	0	0											0	0
11 Privately Owned Utilities 570.201(l)	0	0	0											0	0
12 Construction of Housing 570.201(m)	0	0	0	8	7	8	8	8	7	5	10	8		37	32
13 Direct Homeownership Assistance 570.201(n)	0	0	0				1		6	6				6	7
14A Rehab; Single-Unit Residential 570.202	0	0	0	7	8	5	4	4	30	30	14	6		52	56
14B Rehab; Multi-Unit Residential 570.202	0	0	0	10	6	6	5	5	5	5	6			26	22
14C Public Housing Modernization 570.202	0	0	0											0	0
14D Rehab; Other Publicly-Owned Residential Buildings 570.202	0	0	0											0	0
14E Rehab; Publicly or Privately-Owned Commercial/Indu 570.202	0	0	0	20	21	25	28	5	10	9	29	21		80	88
14F Energy Efficiency Improvements 570.202	0	0	0				1							0	1
14G Acquisition - for Rehabilitation 570.202	0	0	0				10							0	10
14H Rehabilitation Administration 570.202	0	0	0	20	26	25	23	23	23	22	34	29		119	106
14I Lead-Based/Lead Hazard Test/Abate 570.202	0	0	0			1	3	1						2	3
15 Code Enforcement 570.202(c)	0	0	0	20	20	20	21	22	22	22	15	23		107	78
16A Residential Historic Preservation 570.202(d)	0	0	0			1	1	1	2	2	1	1		5	4
16B Non-Residential Historic Preservation 570.202(d)	0	0	0	35	0									35	0
17A CI Land Acquisition/Disposition 570.203(a)	0	0	0											0	0
17B CI Infrastructure Development 570.203(a)	0	0	0											0	0
17C CI Building Acquisition, Construction, Rehabilitat 570.203(a)	0	0	0	6	6									6	6
17D Other Commercial/Industrial Improvements 570.203(a)	0	0	0											0	0
18A ED Direct Financial Assistance to For-Profits 570.203(b)	0	0	0								1			0	1
18B ED Technical Assistance 570.203(b)	0	0	0	30	30	29	23	23	22	22	28	24		128	103
18C Micro-Enterprise Assistance	0	0	0											0	0
19A HOME Admin/Planning Costs of PJ (not part of 5% Ad	0	0	0											0	0
19B HOME CHDO Operating Costs (not part of 5% Admin ca	0	0	0											0	0
19C CDBG Non-profit Organization Capacity Building	0	0	0				1		1	1				1	2
19D CDBG Assistance to Institutes of Higher Education	0	0	0											0	0
19E CDBG Operation and Repair of Foreclosed Property	0	0	0											0	0
19F Planned Repayment of Section 108 Loan Principal	0	0	0											0	0
19G Unplanned Repayment of Section 108 Loan Principal	0	0	0			2	2	1						3	2

Jurisdiction

Only complete blue sections.

	Housing and Community Development Activities	Needs	Current	Gap	5-Year Quantities											
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Cumulative	
					Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual
	19H State CDBG Technical Assistance to Grantees	0	0	0											0	0
20 Planning 570.205		0	0	0	15	16	20	31	31	31	30	25	35		131	103
	21A General Program Administration 570.206	0	0	0	1	3	1	4	4	22	22	3			28	32
	21B Indirect Costs 570.206	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		5	4
	21D Fair Housing Activities (subject to 20% Admin cap) 570.206	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1		5	5
	21E Submissions or Applications for Federal Programs 570.206	0	0	0			1	1	1	1	1	1			3	3
	21F HOME Rental Subsidy Payments (subject to 5% cap)	0	0	0											0	0
	21G HOME Security Deposits (subject to 5% cap)	0	0	0											0	0
	21H HOME Admin/Planning Costs of PJ (subject to 5% cap	0	0	0											0	0
	21I HOME CHDO Operating Expenses (subject to 5% cap)	0	0	0											0	0
22 Unprogrammed Funds		0	0	0											0	0
HOPWA	31J Facility based housing – development	0	0	0											0	0
	31K Facility based housing - operations	75	75	0											0	0
	31G Short term rent mortgage utility payments	700	700	0											0	0
	31F Tenant based rental assistance	0	0	0											0	0
	31E Supportive service	0	0	0											0	0
	31I Housing information services	400	380	20											0	0
	31H Resource identification	0	0	0											0	0
	31B Administration - grantee	0	0	0											0	0
	31D Administration - project sponsor	0	0	0											0	0
CDBG	Acquisition of existing rental units	0	0	0											0	0
	Production of new rental units	0	0	0											0	0
	Rehabilitation of existing rental units	0	0	0											0	0
	Rental assistance	0	0	0											0	0
	Acquisition of existing owner units	0	0	0											0	0
	Production of new owner units	0	0	0											0	0
	Rehabilitation of existing owner units	0	0	0											0	0
	Homeownership assistance	0	0	0											0	0
HOME	Acquisition of existing rental units	0	0	0											0	0
	Production of new rental units	0	0	0											0	0
	Rehabilitation of existing rental units	0	0	0											0	0
	Rental assistance	0	0	0											0	0
	Acquisition of existing owner units	0	0	0											0	0
	Production of new owner units	0	0	0											0	0
	Rehabilitation of existing owner units	0	0	0											0	0
	Homeownership assistance	0	0	0											0	0
	Totals	1175	1155	20	968	952	348	444	249	321	316	332	277	0	2158	2049

CPMP Version 1.3

Jurisdiction

Only complete blue sections.

HOPWA Performance Chart 1

	Needs	Current	Gap	Year 1 Outputs Households HOPWA Assistance Goal	Year 1 Outputs Households HOPWA Assistance Actual	Year 1 Outputs Households Non-HOPWA Goal	Year 1 Outputs Households Non-HOPWA Actual	Year 1 Funding HOPWA Budget	Year 1 Funding HOPWA Actual	Year 1 Funding Leveraged Non-HOPWA	Year 2 Outputs Households HOPWA Assistance Goal	Year 2 Outputs Households HOPWA Assistance Actual	Year 2 Outputs Households Non-HOPWA Goal	Year 2 Outputs Households Non-HOPWA Actual	Year 2 Funding HOPWA Budget	Year 2 Funding HOPWA Actual	Year 2 Funding Leveraged Non-HOPWA	Year 3 Outputs Households HOPWA Assistance Goal	Year 3 Outputs Households HOPWA Assistance Actual	Year 3 Outputs Households Non-HOPWA Goal	Year 3 Outputs Households Non-HOPWA Actual	Year 3 Funding HOPWA Budget	Year 3 Funding HOPWA Actual	Year 3 Funding Leveraged Non-HOPWA	Year 4 Outputs HOPWA Assistance Goal	Year 4 Outputs HOPWA Assistance Actual	Year 4 Outputs Non-HOPWA Goal	Year 4 Outputs Non-HOPWA Actual	Year 4 Funding HOPWA Budget	Year 4 Funding HOPWA Actual	Year 4 Funding Leveraged Non-HOPWA	Year 5 Outputs Households HOPWA Assistance Goal	Year 5 Outputs Households HOPWA Assistance Actual	Year 5 Outputs Households Non-HOPWA Goal	Year 5 Outputs Households Non-HOPWA Actual	Year 5 Funding HOPWA Budget	Year 5 Funding HOPWA Actual	Year 5 Funding Leveraged Non-HOPWA	Cumulative Outputs Households HOPWA Assistance Goal	Cumulative Outputs Households HOPWA Assistance Actual	Cumulative Outputs Households HOPWA Assistance % of Goal	Cumulative Outputs Households Non-HOPWA Goal	Cumulative Outputs Households Non-HOPWA Actual	Cumulative Outputs Households Non-HOPWA % of Goal	Cumulative Funding HOPWA Budget	Cumulative Funding HOPWA Actual	Cumulative Funding Leveraged Non-HOPWA	Priority Need: H, M, L	Plan to Fund? Y/N	Fund Source
Tenant-based Rental Assistance	0	0	0	30	32						36	40						43	46						43	42						43							70	36	##	0	0	####	0	0	0			
Short-term Rent, Mortgage and Utility payments	0	313	0	250	200						325	473						325	367						325	645						325							775	214	##	0	0	####	0	0	0			
Facility-based Programs	0	0	0																																			0	0	##	0	0	####	0	0	0			
Units in facilities supported with operating costs	0	0	0																																			0	0	##	0	0	####	0	0	0			
Units in facilities developed with capital funds and placed in service during the program year	0	0	0																																			0	0	##	0	0	####	0	0	0			
Units in facilities being developed with capital funding but not yet opened (show units of housing planned)	0	0	0																																			0	0	##	0	0	####	0	0	0			
Stewardship (developed with HOPWA but no current operation or other costs) Units of housing subject to three- or ten-year use agreements	0	0	0																																			0	0	##	0	0	####	0	0	0			
Adjustment for duplication of households (i.e., moving between types of housing)																																																	
Subtotal unduplicated number of households/units of housing assisted	0	313	0	280	232	0	0	0	0	0	361	513	0	0	0	0	0	368	413	0	0	0	0	0	368	687	0	0	0	0	0	368	0	0	0	0	0	0	845	250		0	0		0	0	0			
Supportive Services				Outputs Individuals							Outputs Individuals							Outputs Individuals							Outputs Individuals							Outputs Individuals							Outputs Individuals											
Supportive Services in conjunction with housing activities (for households above in HOPWA or leveraged other units)	0	0	0	600																																		0	0	##	0	0	####	0	0	0			
Housing Placement Assistance				Outputs Individuals							Outputs Individuals							Outputs Individuals							Outputs Individuals							Outputs Individuals																	
Housing Information Services	0	0	0																																			0	0	##	0	0	####	0	0	0			
Permanent Housing Placement Services	0	0	0	0	0						0	0						80	168						100	149						100							280	317	##	0	0	####	0	0	0			
Housing Development, Administration, and Management Services																																																	
Resource Identification to establish, coordinate and develop housing assistance resources																																																	
Project Outcomes/Program Evaluation (if approved)																																																	
Grantee Administration (maximum 3% of total) (i.e., costs for general management, oversight, coordination, evaluation, and reporting)																																																	
Project Sponsor Administration (maximum 7% of total) (i.e., costs for general management, oversight, coordination, evaluation, and reporting)																																																	
Other Activity (if approved in grant agreement) Specify:																																																	
1	0	0	0																																			0	0		0	0		0	0	0			
2	0	0	0																																			0	0		0	0		0	0	0			
3	0	0	0																																			0	0		0	0		0	0	0			
4	0	0	0																																			0	0		0	0		0	0	0			

HOPWA Performance Chart 2

Type of Housing Assistance	Total Number of Households Receiving Assistance	Average Length of Stay [in weeks]	Number of Households Remaining	Number of Households that left the Project	What happened to the Households that left the	PY1	PY2	PY3	PY4*	PY5*	Cumulative	Housing Stability Stable	Unstable	Percent Stable / Total
Tenant-based Rental Assistance					Emergency Shelter						0	PY1	PY1	
	32	PY1	PY1	#VALUE!	Temporary Housing						0	0	0	#DIV/0!
					Private Hsg						0	PY2	PY2	
	40	PY2	PY2	#VALUE!	Other HOPWA						0	0	0	#DIV/0!
					Other Subsidy						0	PY3	PY3	
	46	PY3	PY3	#VALUE!	Institution						0	0	0	#DIV/0!
					Jail/Prison						0	PY4	PY4	
	42	PY4	PY4	#VALUE!	Disconnected						0	0	0	#DIV/0!
					Death						0	PY5	PY5	
	0	PY5	PY5	#VALUE!								0	0	#DIV/0!
Short-term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Assistance					Emergency Shelter						0	PY1	PY1	
	200	PY1	PY1	#VALUE!	Temporary Housing						0	0	0	#DIV/0!
					Private Hsg						0	PY2	PY2	
	473	PY2	PY2	#VALUE!	Other HOPWA						0	0	0	#DIV/0!
					Other Subsidy						0	PY3	PY3	
	367	PY3	PY3	#VALUE!	Institution						0	0	0	#DIV/0!
					Jail/Prison						0	PY4	PY4	
	645	PY4	PY4	#VALUE!	Disconnected						0	0	0	#DIV/0!
					Death						0	PY5	PY5	
	0	PY5	PY5	#VALUE!								0	0	#DIV/0!
Facility-based Housing Assistance					Emergency Shelter						0	PY1	PY1	
	0	PY1	PY1	#VALUE!	Temporary Housing						0	0	0	#DIV/0!
					Private Hsg						0	PY2	PY2	
	0	PY2	PY2	#VALUE!	Other HOPWA						0	0	0	#DIV/0!
					Other Subsidy						0	PY3	PY3	
	0	PY3	PY3	#VALUE!	Institution						0	0	0	#DIV/0!
					Jail/Prison						0	PY4	PY4	
	0	PY4	PY4	#VALUE!	Disconnected						0	0	0	#DIV/0!
					Death						0	PY5	PY5	
	0	PY5	PY5	#VALUE!								0	0	#DIV/0!

ADDENDUM

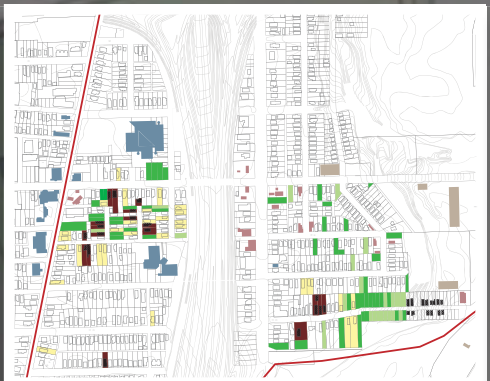
Reclaiming Cleveland

Target Area Plan

(TAP)

Reclaiming Cleveland

Target Area Plans | Neighborhood Stabilization Program



Department of Community Development | City of Cleveland | September 2011

people that helped

City of Cleveland
Dept. of Community Development
Michael Cosgrove, Neighborhood Stabilization Mgr*
James Downing, Sr Development Officer*
Daryl Rush, Director
John Wilbur, Emeritus

City of Cleveland
City Planning Commission
Michael Bosak, City Planner
Robert Brown, Director
George Cantor, Chief City Planner
Freddy Collier, Chief City Planner*
James Danek, Asst. Director*
Marka Fields, City Planner
Trevor Hunt, City Planner
Andre Leflore, City Planner
Kim Scott, City Planner

Neighborhood Progress, Inc.
Justin Fleming, Program Associate*
Stephen Love, Vista Intern
Erika Meschkat, Vista Intern
Wayne Mortensen, Enterprise Rose Fellow*
Bobbi Reichtell, Sr Vice President for Programs

ParkWorks
Justin Glanville, Project Director*
Lora DiFranco, Project Assistant

Kent State University
Cleveland Urban Design Collaborative
David Jurca, Urban Designer
Terry Schwarz, Director*
Sagree Sharma, Project Manager
Gauri Togalkar, Urban Designer

Cleveland State University
W. Dennis Keating, Professor*

Cleveland Public Art
Gregory Peckham, Executive Director
Vince Reddy, Project Manager

Case Western Reserve University
April Hirsch, Research Assistant
Center on Urban Poverty and Community Development

Planning Liaisons
Andrew Batson, Manjula Boyina, Marissa Butts, Utkarsh Kankariya, Katherine Keller, Austin Kotting, David Maniet, Jr., Priyanka Rathi, Lilly Russell, Khrys Shefton, Gregory Soltis, Mathew Spencer, Jesse Sweigart

* Project Leadership Team

what's inside

background

acknowledgements • 2
about NSP2 • 4
process • 6
comparative advantage • 8
abstracts • 10
by the numbers • 236
maps • 238

target area plans

Ansel / Newton • 13
Buckeye - Larchmere • 27
Colfax / Garden Valley • 39
Collinwood • 51
Corlett • 71
Cudell • 87
Detroit Shoreway • 99
Fairfax • 115
Glenville • 121
Lee - Miles • 137
Mt. Pleasant • 149
Old Brooklyn • 165
Slavic Village • 179
St. Clair - Superior • 191
Tremont / Clark • 203
Westown • 215

about the neighborhood stabilization program

The Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008 created the Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP1), which provided $3.92 billion to states and certain local governments to mitigate the negative impact of foreclosures on communities. In 2009, President Obama signed the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which allocated an additional $1.93 billion toward a second round of Neighborhood Stabilization Program funds. Referred to as NSP2, states, local governments and nonprofits can use the funds to buy foreclosed or abandoned homes to be rehabilitated, sold, or demolished in order to stabilize neighborhoods.

NSP2 is a component of the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program. CDBG's primary objective is developing viable urban communities through decent housing, a suitable living environment, and economic opportunity. NSP2 is designed to help achieve this objective by preventing further decline of home values and reducing or eliminating vacant and abandoned residential properties in targeted neighborhoods.

NSP2 differs from NSP1 in several important ways:

- Funds were distributed on a competitive basis.
- Non-profit organizations can be grantees.
- Vacant or demolished properties can be redeveloped only as housing.
- Demolition of public housing is prohibited.
- Recipients can use only ten percent of the NSP2 award for demolition, unless HUD determines that the locality needs a greater share of funds for this purpose.
- NSP2 recipients may not refuse to lease a unit benefiting from NSP2 funds to an applicant based on his or her status as a Section 8 voucher holder.
- Funds can be used to establish land banks for all residential properties.

DEADLINES

All NSP recipients must expend 50 percent of their award within 2 years of the date funds were available to the recipient, and all of the funds must be expended within 3 years. [Cleveland's award was made Feb 2010.]

WHO CAN OBTAIN FUNDING

States, local governments, nonprofits and consortia of nonprofit entities [were eligible] for NSP2 grants. [Successful applicants] must request at least $5 million and return at least 100 abandoned or foreclosed homes back to productive use or mitigate their negative effects on the targeted communities.

Applicants [had to] demonstrate geographic need, which [was] based on estimated numbers and percentages of foreclosures and vacancy rates. HUD stated that applicants who are not typical CDBG grantees but are capable of a high level of capacity (such as local transit boards and public housing authorities) [were also] eligible to apply.

HOW NSP FUNDING CAN BE USED

NSP2 funds can be used for:

- Establishing financing mechanisms for purchase and redevelopment of foreclosed homes and residential properties.

- Purchasing and rehabilitating abandoned or foreclosed homes and residential properties in order to sell, rent, or redevelop these homes and properties.
- Establishing land banks for homes and residential properties that have been foreclosed upon.
- Redeveloping demolished or vacant properties as housing.
- Demolishing blighted structures.

NSP2 funds cannot be used for foreclosure prevention activities, demolition of structures that are not blighted, or purchase of properties that have not been abandoned or foreclosed. Programs must meet the following principles:

- Invest in programs and projects that will revitalize targeted neighborhoods and reconnect those neighborhoods with the economy, housing market, and social networks of the community and metropolitan area as a whole.
- Rapidly arrest decline of targeted neighborhoods that have been negatively affected by abandoned or foreclosed properties.
- Ensure that at least 25 percent of the funds are used to purchase and redevelop abandoned and foreclosed properties to provide housing for individuals and families whose incomes do not exceed 50 percent of area median income.
- Invest in affordable housing that will remain desirable and affordable for the longest feasible period.
- Demonstrate that the project will optimize economic activity and the number of jobs created or retained, or that it will provide other long-term economic benefits.
- Integrate neighborhood stabilization programs with other federal policy priorities and investments, including energy conservation and efficiency, sustainable and transit oriented development, integrated metropolitan area-wide planning and coordination, improvements in public education, and access to health care.
- Augment neighborhood stabilization programs with other firmly committed resources.
- Eliminate destabilizing influences, such as blighted homes.
- Set aggressive, but achievable, goals for outputs and outcomes.
- Ensure accountability for all programs, keep citizens actively informed, and provide all required NSP and Recovery Act reporting elements.
- Additionally, projects must comply with Fair Housing and Civil Rights laws, and improvements must be energy efficient and incorporate cost-effective sustainability.

(courtesy National Housing Law Project)

about the planning process

The City of Cleveland was able to secure more than $23.5M in NSP2 funding. Those funds were expendable immediately upon their delivery in February of 2010 and will continue to be available until they are either exhausted or expire in February 2013, at which point any unused funds will be returned to the federal government. The funds are being administered by the Depart of Community Development, under the direction of Director Daryl P. Rush, Neighborhood Stabilization Program Manager Michael Cosgrove, and Senior Development Officer James Downing.

APPROACH

While everyone involved is grateful for the resources provided, the size and scope of economic decline in the Cleveland metropolitan area – accelerated in part by the 2008 foreclosure crisis – is far greater than can be comprehensively addressed with the amount of funding awarded. With over 19,000 vacant or abandoned homes and nearly 3,500 acres of vacant land the City of Cleveland has made a concerted effort to assemble the following strategic vision for the expenditure of this funding in the predetermined Target Areas. This Target Area Planning (TAP) process aspires to channel these resources in a contextually-specific manner that will result in immediate and sustainable improvements for some of the area's most critically-affected neighborhoods.

COLLABORATION

To facilitate the TAP process, the City enlisted Neighborhood Progress, Inc. (NPI) as an independent contractor, who – in turn – enlisted the support of five non-profit partners, sixteen community development groups, and twelve planning liaisons. Established in 1988 to "restore and maintain the health and vitality of Cleveland's neighborhoods" NPI exists solely to support innovative and successful community organizations and initiatives across the City. This role has allowed NPI to become a "pivot-point" for community development and, as such, is intimately familiar with the dynamics of the community and its various advocacy groups.

Led by Enterprise Rose Architectural Fellow Wayne Mortensen, NPI coordinated a far-reaching field survey and more than 100 meetings in order to assemble target area plans for each eligible area. Partner organizations brought both technical savvy and contextual familiarity to the process while the "host organizations" (CDCs/CDOs) provided local credibility and the ability to enfranchise community stakeholders in the effort.

SCHEDULE

Over the course of six months, TAP liaisons worked with designated staff and community stakeholders to catalogue existing conditions and facilitate community aspirations into plans that align with HUD aspirations.

2010
FEB: NSP2 Funding Allocated to the City
AUG: NPI Agrees to Facilitate Planning Process
SEP: Field Survey Instrument Developed
OCT – DEC: Background Materials Received, Field Surveys Completed

2011
JAN: Liaisons Assigned, Community Stakeholder Mtgs
FEB: Stakeholders Interviewed, Site Analysis
MAR: Target Areas Selected, Planning Options
APR: Draft TAP Proposal, Draft Implement. Strategy
MAY – Aug: TAP Refinement
SEP: TAP Report Completed
SEP – DEC: Funding Decisions Made, Implementation Assist. by Neighborhood Stabilization Team (NST)

2012
JAN – DEC: Implementation Assistance by NST

2013
JAN: Implementation Assistance by NST
FEB: NSP2 Funding Deadline

This process allowed for the quick assembly of sixteen resident-informed target area plans that are both aspirational and practical. Each community has identified a 5 to 10-year project that utilizes NSP2 funding as a launching pad to stabilize their community and develop areas of strength.

PRODUCTS

Each Target Area Plan is comprised of four distinct sections, which present the range of deliverables assembled during this process.

OVERVIEW - Discusses the who, what, and where of each planning effort, including the findings of stakeholder interviews.

SITE ANALYSIS – Presents the findings of the field surveying effort as well as subsequent graphic analysis and contextual research completed for the Target Area.

TARGET AREA PLAN – Proposes an approach to utilize NSP2 funding as part of a concerted stabilization effort in each neighborhood.

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY – Details how the proposed plan can be realized on a parcel-by-parcel basis and what additional resources (beyond NSP2) can be brought to bear on the improvement effort.

CAVEAT

As mentioned previously, the funding allocated to the City of Cleveland is not sufficient to meet every stabilization need for every neighborhood. Due to its funding limitations, NSP2 monies will be applied to those recommendations which have the best chance for success. The Target Area Plan, in itself, does not guarantee a particular community funding. Further, the extant and scope of parcel treatment recommendations contained within the respective Implementation Strategies are positioned in a manner that will allow the host organization to continue their work well after the NSP2 resources have been exhausted.

what makes these communities great

Ansel / Newton
This historically-significant community is directly adjacent to two of the area's most significant assets (Rockefeller Park and the University Circle community) and offers opportunities to own an historic home affordably. PAGE 13

Buckeye - Larchmere
Conveniently located near some of Cleveland's most significant amenities (Shaker Square, Downtown, University Circle, etc.), the area has a distinctive history that boasts both Hungarian and African American roots. Recent investment and unfiltered access to human capital anchors its current, upward trajectory. PAGE 27

Colfax / Garden Valley
With Heritage View and CMHA headquarters under construction and future development of the Opportunity Corridor, NSP2 funding can both polish the neighborhood and prepare lots for future development. PAGE 39

Collinwood
North Collinwood is a true "edge" community, both in terms of its geography and an eclectic arts scene, which cannot be artificially replicated in a sterile suburb separate from its historic and demographic context, copious community assets, and current development trajectory. PAGE 51

Corlett
The Corlett Target Area Plan leverages the recently reconstructed John Adams High School to promote community engagement and stabilize the intergenerational neighborhood. PAGE 71

Cudell
The lake-adjacent neighborhood has the historic character and housing diversity necessary to accommodate a range of lifestyles, while convenient access to major vehicular corridors make it an accessible community for residents and visitors in central Cleveland. PAGE 87

Detroit Shoreway
The Detroit Shoreway EcoVillage aspires to foster an ecologically-sensitive lifestyle in an equitable way. It is diverse neighborhood that promotes small business, is directly connected to public transit, and offers a wide array of housing. PAGE 99

Fairfax
Having completed several recent planning efforts, the community chose to forego the planning phase and focus on the implementation of proposed projects previously defined. PAGE 115

Glenville
This proposal suggests that Glenville can leverage its adjacency to University Circle to reinvigorate its southernmost fabric into a diverse community that will, literally, become a local and national example of how committed neighbors and partner organizations can reshape an at-risk area into a place of pride. PAGE 121

Lee Miles
The target area has good housing stock that is occupied by owners, is close to economic assets such as South Pointe hospital and Chagrin Highlands and provides the feel of a suburban community with access to diverse shopping and the freeway within the City. PAGE 137

Mt. Pleasant
A strong base of engaged residents, channeled through a series of community programs that include Mt. Pleasant NOW, Murtis Taylor Hall, Arts District Committee, CPL, the Alexander Hamilton Recreational Center, and various block clubs – all of which conspire to provide evidence of the community's commitment to strengthen the community. PAGE 149

Old Brooklyn
Centrally located within the Region, the community is a stable residential neighborhood with proximity to plentiful active and passive recreational opportunities, retail options and specialized health care which are highly attractive amenities to both current and prospective residents. PAGE 165

Slavic Village
With the growth of its anchor institutions, schools, outdoor activities, and some fine-tuning with NSP2 funding, Slavic Village could be an even better area to raise a family. PAGE 179

St. Clair - Superior
Just East of Downtown, St. Clair - Superior is one of the last communities in Cleveland where things are still "made"; expressed most frequently through its robust artist community. This dynamics is matched only by its robust Asian population and, together, these advantages conspire to create one of the most lively and diverse neighborhoods in greater Cleveland. PAGE 191

Tremont / Clark
Tremont is a diverse, resilient Cleveland neighborhood that combines its proximity to downtown with an array of housing and accessibility options. Tremont's ability to adapt has produced an all-inclusive neighborhood with amenities for families, urbanites, young professionals, artists, and seniors. PAGE 203

Westown
Westown is a distinctive neighborhood with a strong residential fabric, two well-established commercial corridors and an emerging ethnic business and residential community. PAGE 215

what the plans say

Ansel / Newton
This plan lays the foundation for the neighborhood's revitalization, beginning with the selective removal (or mitigation of) certain physical conditions, which present obstacles to progress. Targeted improvement is proposed for areas in which such investment has the greatest potential to realize improvement. PAGE 13

Buckeye - Larchmere
The overall objective for the Buckeye-Larchmere plan is to leverage the Saint Luke's and Harve Rice Complex by rebranding the target area as an empowerment zone for students, while attempting to deal with blight that threatens new investment. PAGE 27

Colfax / Garden Valley
The need to "be bold" was repeated throughout the planning process and is reflected in the plan itself, which suggests that not only will Colfax/Garden Valley grow to sustain itself, but could leverage major planned investments to become a preferred area for future market rate and transit-oriented development. PAGE 39

Collinwood
The overall framework for the Target Area Plan centers on the rehabilitation of East 156th Street as a pedestrian-scaled, residential street, integral to the success of the Waterloo Corridor and greater Collinwood. PAGE 51

Corlett
The Corlett Target Area Plan leverages the recently reconstructed John Adams High School to promote community engagement and stabilize the intergenerational neighborhood. PAGE 71

Cudell
The identified target area for this neighborhood is a wedge-shaped piece of land that serves as a divisive boundary between North and South Cudell. The former Monarch Aluminum/Trinity Building sites have been underutilized for many years and the Cudell Improvement Association (CIA) was eager to explore alternative approaches. PAGE 87

Detroit Shoreway
This plan aims to leverage past investments in the EcoVillage as well as direct future initiatives in a manner that improves the functionality of the area and further develops the district's brand as a welcoming and environmentally-responsive neighborhood. PAGE 99

Fairfax
The implementation strategy developed in consultation with community development staff targets five specific projects within the community previously conceptualized and planned. PAGE 115

Glenville
Concurrent to the Target Area Planning process, Famicos Foundation engaged noted community planner, David

Boehlke, in an intensive investigation and strategic planning effort. The TAP Liaison engaged with Famicos to complete early investigation and site analysis, but later gave way to Mr. Boehlke's process. PAGE 121

Lee Miles

This plan leverages an important corridor within a peripheral Cleveland community to enhance and define the identity of Lee-Miles and attract new residents and visitors to the neighborhood. PAGE 137

Mt. Pleasant

Mt. Pleasant has been dramatically affected by abandonment and blight. Despite the dire state of the community, present conditions provide a unique opportunity to reinvent itself inserting recreational amenities that did not exist previously. By reorienting the neighborhood around a green network, it has an opportunity to be a community of choice. PAGE 149

Old Brooklyn

The intent of this target area plan is to capitalize on existing planning efforts and enhance their missions through strategies that are based on the rehabilitation of the existing housing stock as well as the creation of new public spaces. PAGE 165

Slavic Village

The Slavic Village TAP connects and leverages existing community assets to create a more legible, connective, and safe urban framework that directs future investment in a manner that reinforces and builds on the spine of the community. PAGE 179

St. Clair - Superior

The plan for St. Clair – Superior can be broken down into several discrete and interrelated initiatives, including a street connection and beautification program, expanded housing options, and the re-appropriation of currently vacant land for public space. PAGE 191

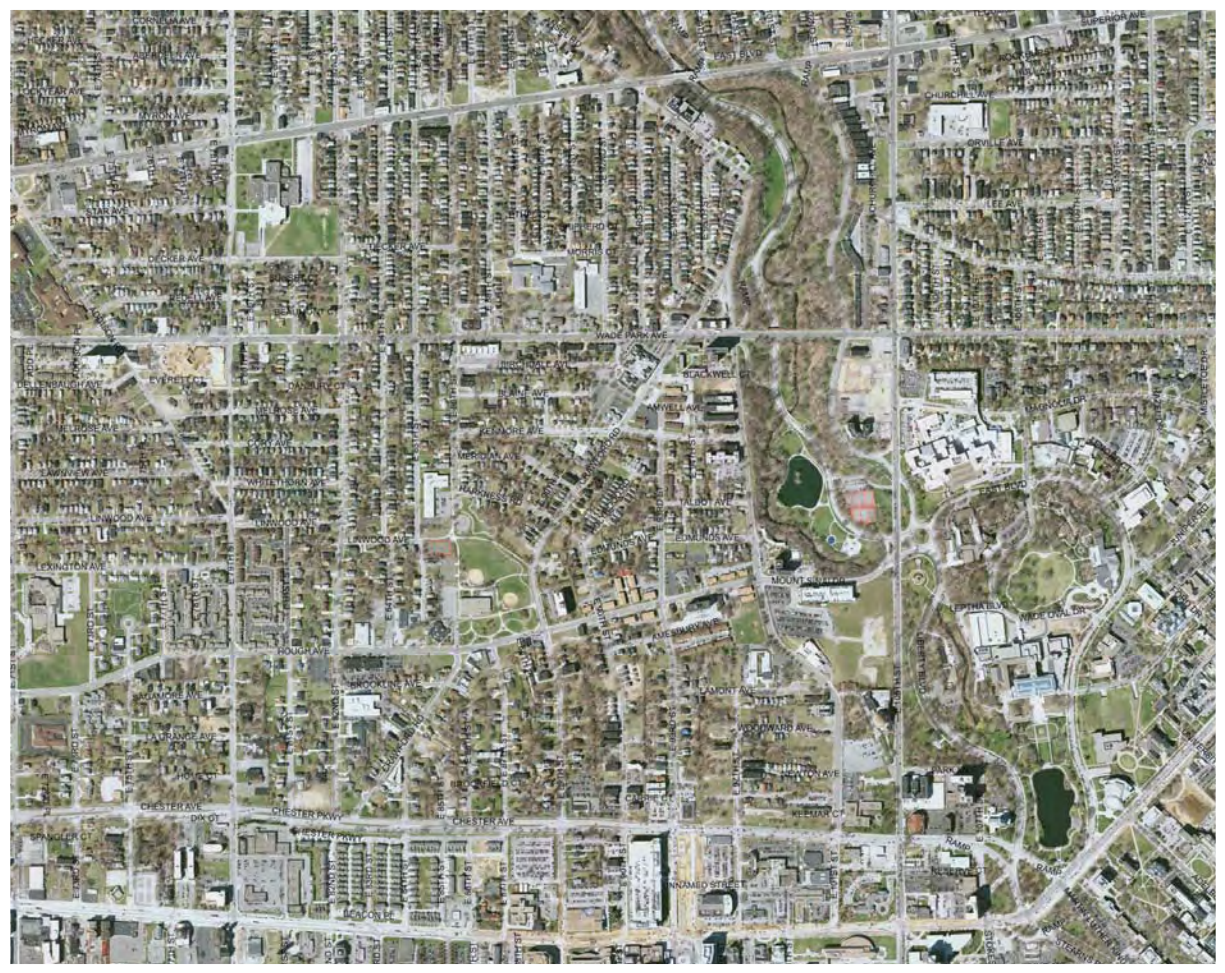
Tremont / Clark

The goal of this Target Area Plan is to rebuild challenged portions of the Community's housing stock that are in close proximity to schools and recreational amenities to further promote family-oriented housing options with a high standard of living. PAGE 203

Westown

The Westown Target Area is ten square blocks along Lorain Avenue that mirrors the Variety Village Strategic Initiative Area. Selected because there are already several initiatives underway, the NSP2 resources could be leveraged in a manner that deals with adjacent nuisance properties and advances an area central to the identify and success of Westown. PAGE 215

Ansel / Newton



DESIGNATED TARGET AREA
(1) Ansel / Newton

HOST ORGANIZATION
St. Clair Superior Development Corporation (SCSDC)

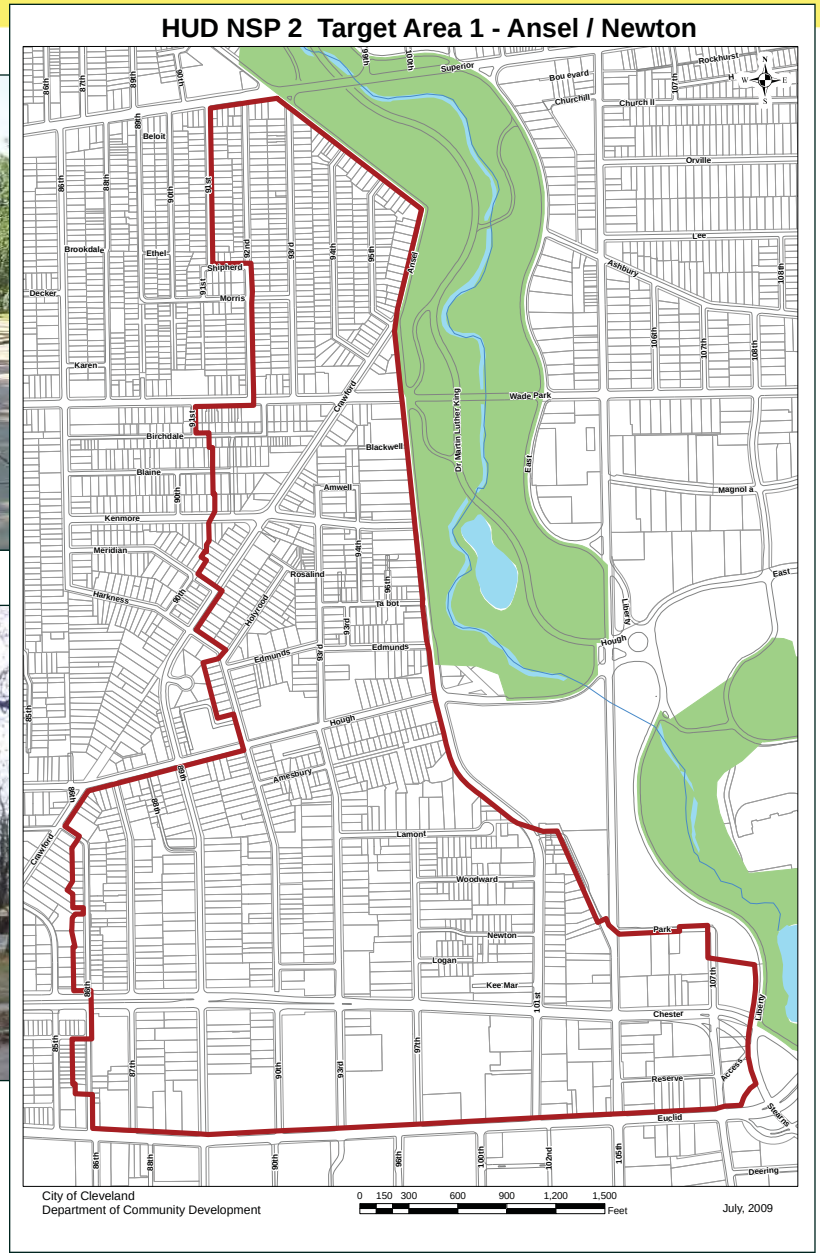
LEADERSHIP TEAM
Fred Collier, City Planner
Austin Kotting, TAP Liaison
Wayne Mortensen, TAP Manager
Cory Riordan, SCSDC Executive Director

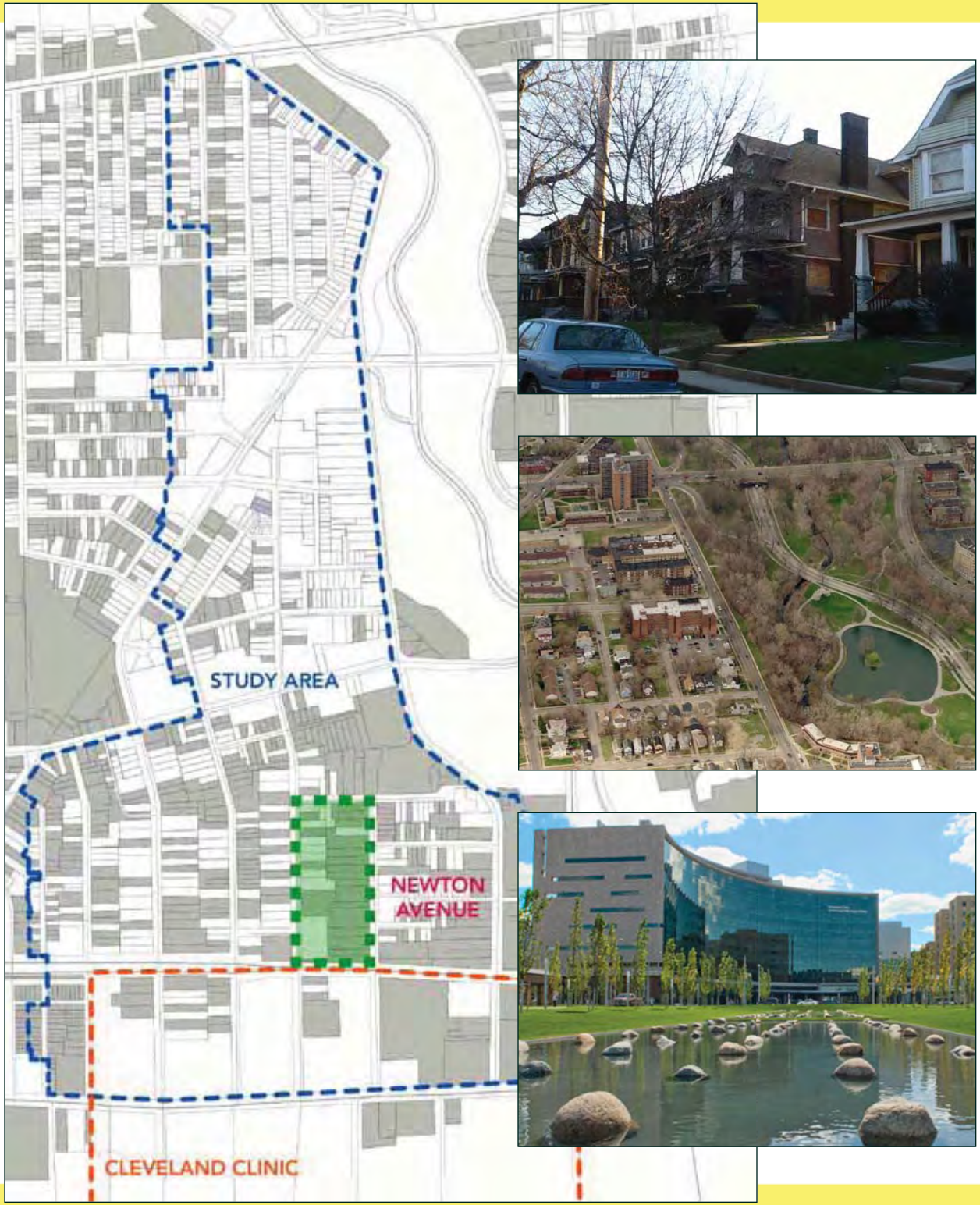
ENGAGED STAKEHOLDERS
Jackie Rogers-Overby, SCSDC Real Estate Liaison
Ron Stephen's, SCSDC Real Estate Liaison
TJ Dow, Councilman (Ward 7)
Lillian Mosley, Resident
Deena Reeves, Resident
Jean Hogan, Resident

ABSTRACT
This plan lays the foundation for the neighborhood's revitalization, beginning with the selective removal (or mitigation of) certain physical conditions, which present obstacles to progress. Targeted improvement is proposed for areas in which such investment has the greatest potential to bring about improvements.

STAKEHOLDER FEEDBACK
Over the course of the Ansel/Newton stakeholder meetings, a few opinions regarding the area were stated clearly and unequivocally, while other topics were introduced and discussed without reaching consensus in the time allotted to the project.

One point of consensus is the need for a park, or at least for some type of recreation in the neighborhood. Residents have consistently brought up the desire to balance this need with the safety concerns that often accompany public spaces, including loitering, drug dealing, and other unwanted or illicit activities. Most of the concerns about the park can only be addressed later in the design process, such as appropriate lighting, elimination of easy hiding places, and appropriate programming. Residents were eager for the implementation of safe, accessible places that are welcoming to everyone, including tennis courts, bike paths and more passive recreational options (perhaps as simple as trails and benches). Further along in the process, this desire for spaces for relaxation should be reconciled with issues of public safety and security that are precedents to any successful public space.





A few undesirable aspects of the neighborhood were identified during the meetings. In particular, two were stated with near-unanimity and could be mitigated under the scope of this program: the derelict housing projects at Kenmore Estates and the harsh boundary condition between the neighborhood and Rockefeller Park.

Another point of consensus is that the population – while shrinking and increasing in average age – is highly committed to the future of the neighborhood. It was adamantly stated several times that this area is not comprised of helpless ghetto dwellers, but of people who are there of their own volition and are willing to help turn the neighborhood around.

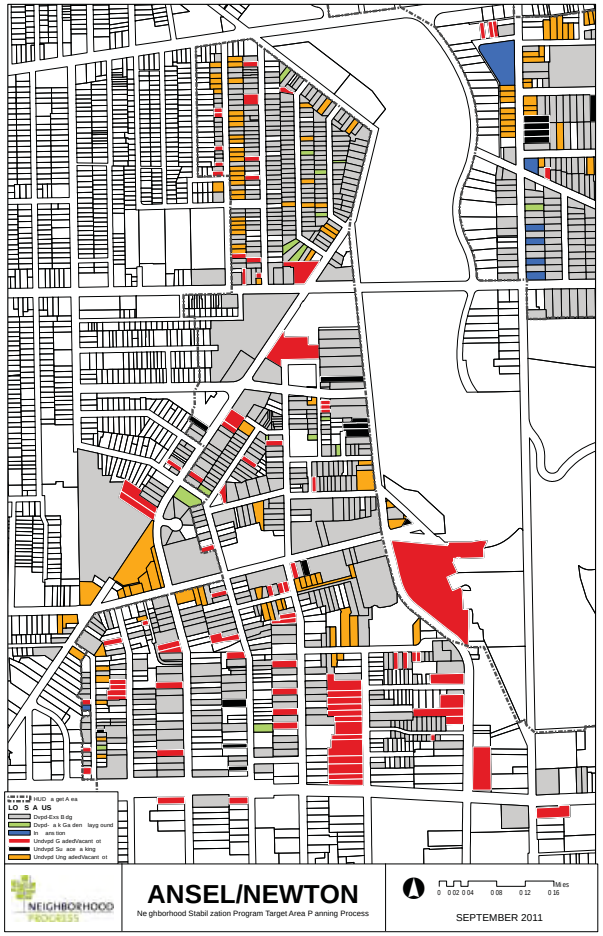
In the long term, it was agreed upon that the neighborhood will need some form of community-supportive retail in order to reach its full potential. In the meantime, it was generally considered to be out of the reach of this planning process to bring about conditions suitable for commercial reinvestment in the area. Several proposals from community members to undertake aggressive renovation efforts – most near the intersection of East 93rd Street and Wade Park Avenue – were discussed, but none garnered the necessary traction with the group and could be rated as speculative at best.

The time constraints of the planning process did not allow for Ansel/Newton stakeholders to achieve consensus. Some residents are in favor of emphasizing the southern part of the site adjacent to the perceived strength of the Newton Avenue Historic District, while others favored investment in the areas of the neighborhood with the most acute needs. Subsequent community efforts should fully vet these ideas and determine the direction that will best advance the interests of the community.

FIELD SURVEY

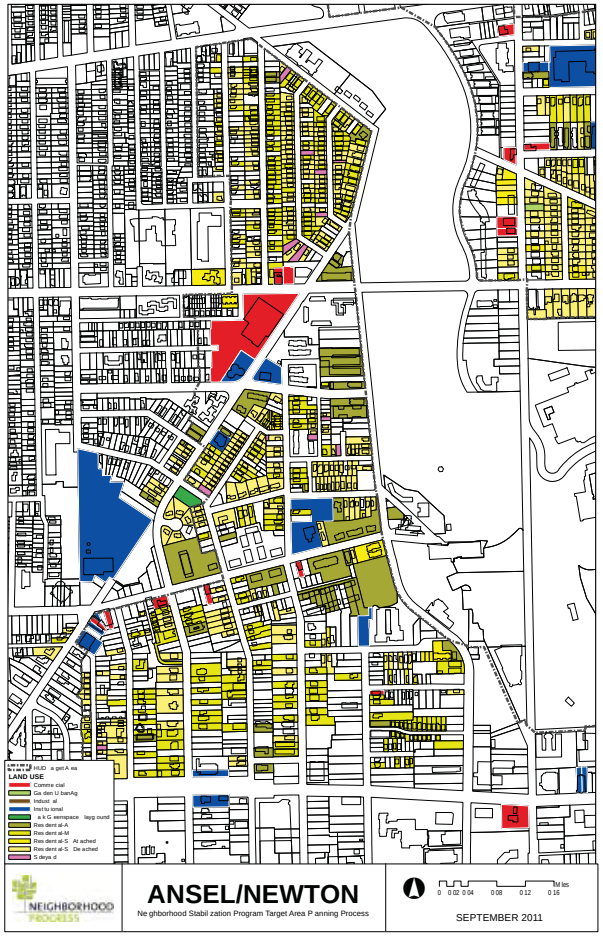
An essential first step in any urban design or planning endeavor is a detailed investigation into existing conditions. Often called "windshield surveys", this first-person research relies on a street-by-street and parcel-by-parcel analysis of the target area. It is a resource-intensive activity that yields time-sensitive results, but forms a more comprehensive understanding of the economic, social, and political dynamics acting on a particular place. Fortunately, many community organizations throughout Cleveland already participate in some version of this activity. Unfortunately, those surveys (including survey categories and ratings applied) are as varied as the communities themselves. For the purposes of the Target Area Planning process, a consolidated survey instrument was developed in collaboration with community development staff and was evenly applied across all identified target areas. To assure consistency in surveying, two Neighborhood Progress staff members facilitated the effort by training community volunteers and CDC staff as well as completing significant portions of each survey first hand. This provides the ability to simultaneously chronicle local conditions and compare across all target areas.

Five categories were analyzed in the survey: lot status, land use, lot condition, building condition, and building occupancy and each were given a limited range of responses. It was determined that these categories were inclusive of the key dynamics unavailable in other resources (i.e. the NEO CANDO web application) and that a trained community volunteer could quickly assess these dynamics. Neighborhood Progress will continue to refine the survey into a tool that can be implemented city-wide that is easy and quick-enough to regularly update. This evolution may lead to a more sophisticated input mechanism (i.e. with a smart phone) that automatically updates a central database and could be expanded to include code violation information.



LOT STATUS

This category simply denotes the current status of the parcel in question. Is there a building being constructed or torn down? Is it a vacant lot? Etc. This category helps us immediately identify places within the target area that are most susceptible to quick change. Looking at the orange or red lots, we can quickly identify where the vacant lots within the surveyed area are and if they are graded and ready to go (red) or need a small amount of site preparation (orange).



LAND USE

In an ideal world, lots would be utilized as they were intended and city planners could more accurately predict the need of communities in which they operate. This category helps us see how the community is ACTUALLY functioning relative to where commercial activity is occurring, where the residential areas are concentrated, and what community assets (jobs, institutions) might be within a community.

LOT CONDITION

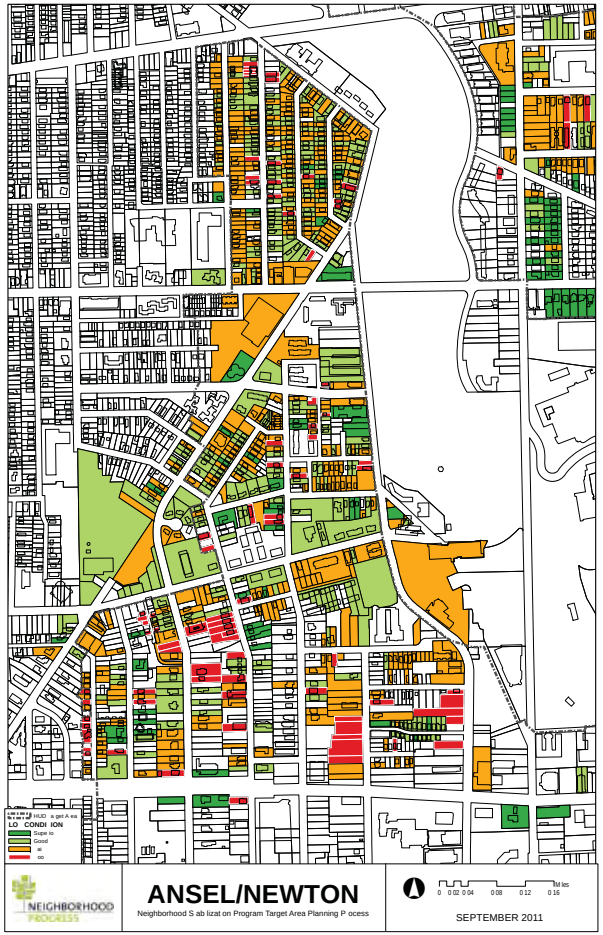
This category analyzes the physical condition of a given parcel. Is the yard well-kept or overgrown? Is it a meticulously-landscaped community asset or just an average lawn? Perhaps most importantly, the tool allows the user to identify lots that may present safety hazards and work to resolve that condition and maintain community pride and value. You may notice that lot conditions typically lag below building conditions because of home owners' tendency to apply limited resources first toward the maintenance of their home.

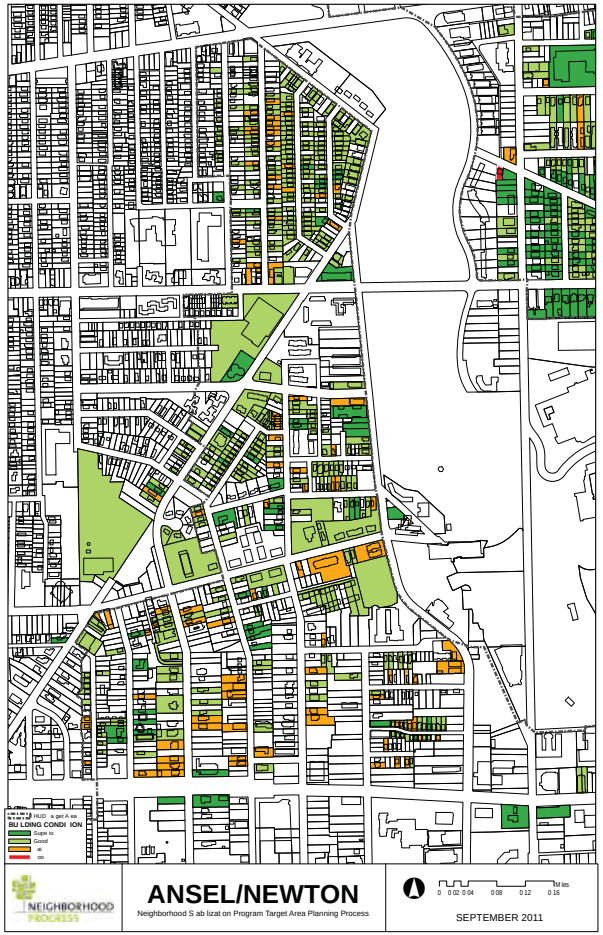
BUILDING CONDITION

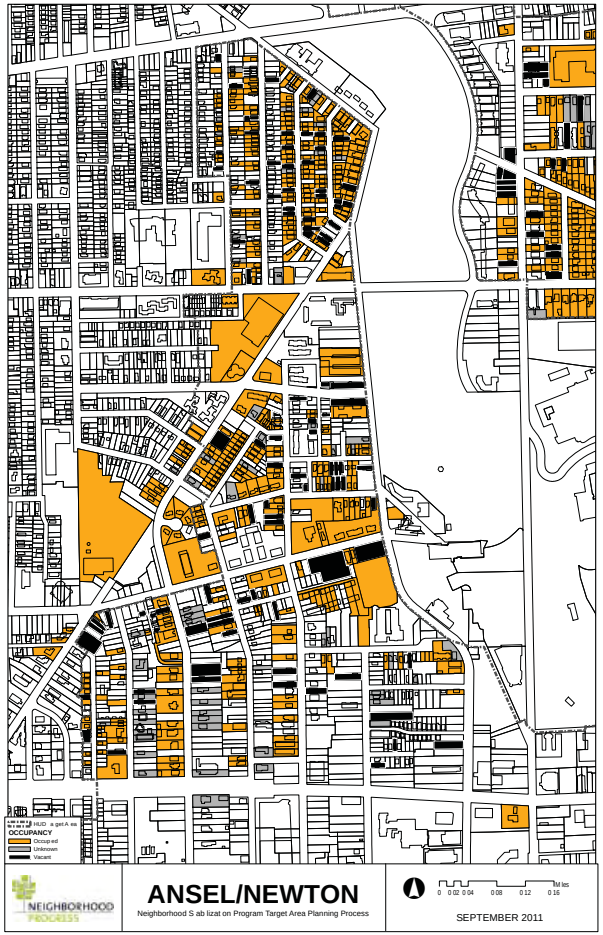
The structural and aesthetic condition of buildings within an area is critical to the type of community that is fostered. This metric accounts for the wide array of building conditions that exist throughout Cleveland; from buildings that should be condemned to those that were recently constructed, renovated, or are meticulously maintained. The majority of communities in Cleveland have "Good" or "Fair" structures.

BUILDING OCCUPANCY

This is, perhaps, the most straightforward category, but the hardest to assess on the part of the surveyor. Still, it is critical to understand the vacancy dynamics that are at work within a community. You will see that vacancy is often directly related to building and lot condition.





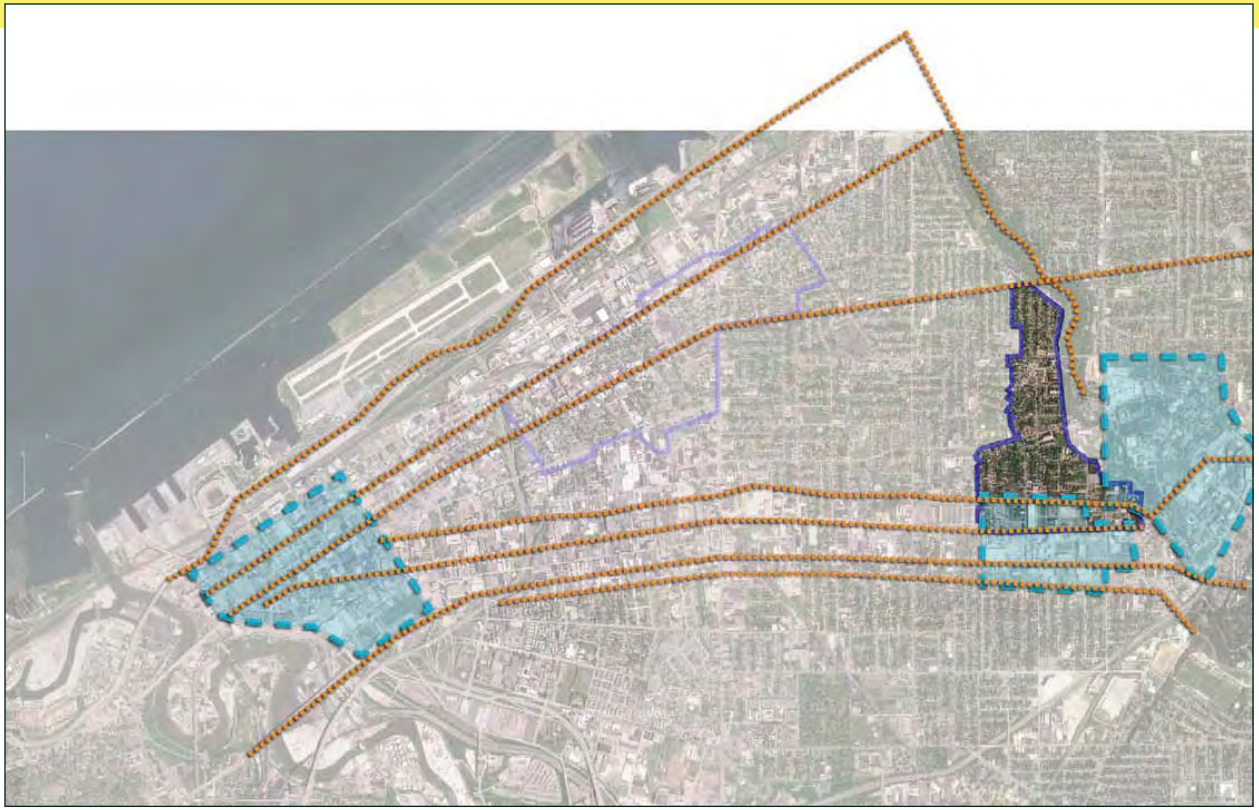


SITE ANALYSIS

Ansel/Newton is a neighborhood in strong contrast to the other community that the SCSDC oversees, St. Clair-Superior. Where St. Clair Superior has a high diversity of ethnicities and use types, Ansel/Newton is primarily residential and the overwhelming majority of its population is black. Where St. Clair-Superior is quick and easy to access from downtown, Ansel/Newton feels isolated from both Downtown and University Circle, despite its fortuitous location. Most traffic between Downtown Cleveland and University Circle bypasses the area to either the South, North, or through Rockefeller Park along its Eastern boundary. Without destination commercial areas or employment centers, few of these people have cause to enter the community. These dynamics result in an area that, in the short-run, has great inherent potential as a quiet, but accessible residential neighborhood.

The City of Cleveland provides a matching grant for home improvements to income-qualifying homeowners in certain geographic areas of the City. At present, the southern edge of one of these areas is Wade Park Avenue, which cuts through the northern part of the study area. Interviews with CDC staff revealed that many residents who live just outside of the HUD Target Area boundary are willing and enthusiastic to make some investments in their own properties, but need financial assistance such as what this grant provides.

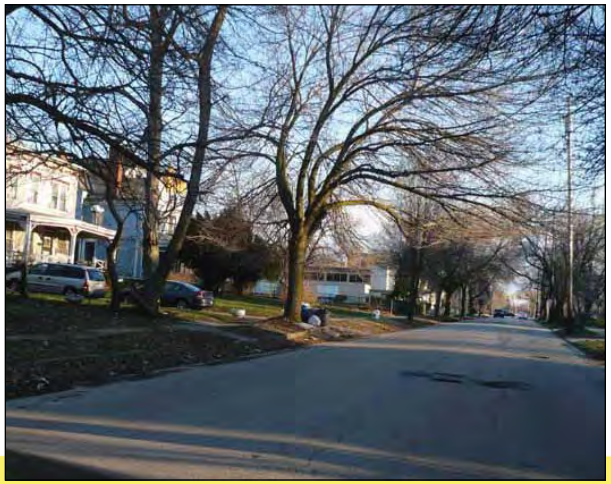
The societal fabric of the area is solid. Many residents have lived there for their entire lives and have a deep personal investment in the neighborhood and its well-being. Any development initiatives in the area should be cognizant that the community's residents are, by and large, aware of the value of what's around them and looking to take steps to shape and improve their neighborhood. A critical part of any development or planning process will be ensuring that the citizens have the tools that they need to circumvent situations that disempower or weaken them.



One such situation is the size and type of housing stock in the area. Once a wealthy neighborhood, Ansel/Newton still has several very large and beautiful homes, which create grand streetscapes, but also require significant investments in maintenance and utilities. This mismatch between housing stock and the modest economic means of the population results in widespread disrepair and projects the impression that the neighborhood has been forfeited, when the reality is just the opposite.

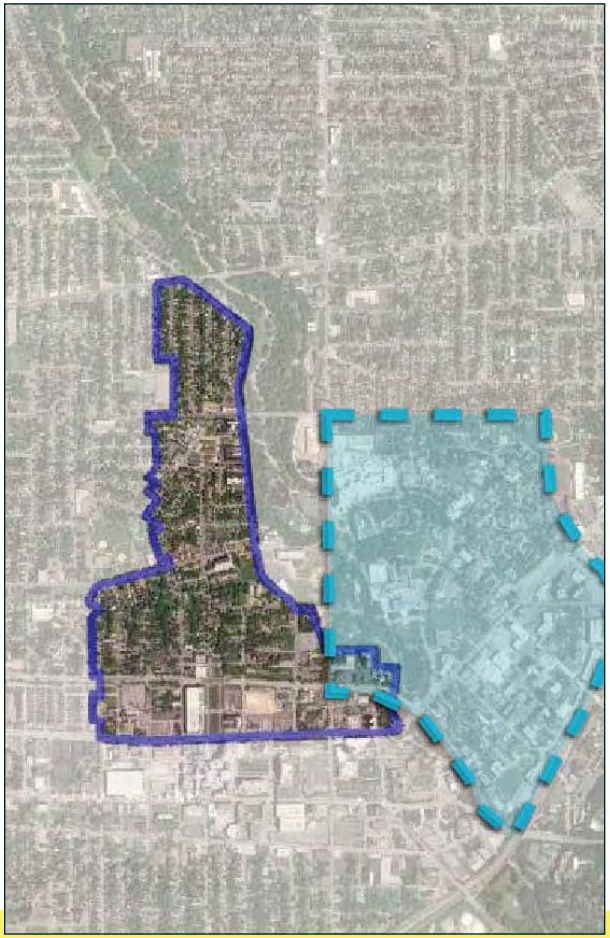
Street front beautification was a priority expressed by the Ansel/Newton stakeholders, with the hope that the face of the neighborhood will more accurately represent its social strength. That said, there are several obstacles keeping this area from reaching its full potential as a desirable place to live. As stated previously, there is a significant lack of commercial activity in the area. Especially problematic is the absence of any kind of grocer. The existing Martin Luther King, Jr. Plaza at Crawford and Wade Park Avenues is centrally located, but also in disrepair. The center has recently changed hands, though, and the new ownership has expressed an interest in working with the community to renovate the property in concert with improvements to the surrounding neighborhood. At one point, a grocery store was a plaza tenant, so this would be a likely destination if one were to move into the area. Adjacent to the plaza is a branch of the Cleveland Public Library, which creates a potential neighborhood center with a diversity of uses and access to other neighborhoods via Wade Park Avenue.

Another amenity ironically lacking in this area is a park.



This irony is easily substantiated when one considers that the majority of the target area's Eastern boundary is one of the City's most interesting and celebrated public parks. Ansel Road forms a hard edge between Rockefeller Park and the community. Along most of Ansel, there is a rusting chain-link fence that formally eliminates access to the park from the street and sends a clear message: "off limits". Within the area itself there are several areas with high concentrations of vacant lots, but none of this open space has actually been transformed into usable public space yet. Birchdale Avenue, in particular, has been called out as being largely vacant and a strong candidate to be re-imagined as a park that could host urban agriculture as well as recreational program. Many area residents (both children and adults) frequently ride bicycles and would benefit from a network of bike paths serving both recreational and commuting purposes.

As this report is assembled several groups are working toward urban agriculture in Ansel/Newton. There is even a proposal to start a farm behind the Thurgood Marshall Recreation Center. Multiple vineyards are already operational in the Hough area and demonstrate the only limits in the area are the imagination. Strategically-located urban agriculture has been put forth as an important short-term component of any vacant land reuse strategy in the area, in addition to a community market at which produce could be sold; helping to



mitigate the lack of access to fresh food that many inner-city communities struggle with in Cleveland.

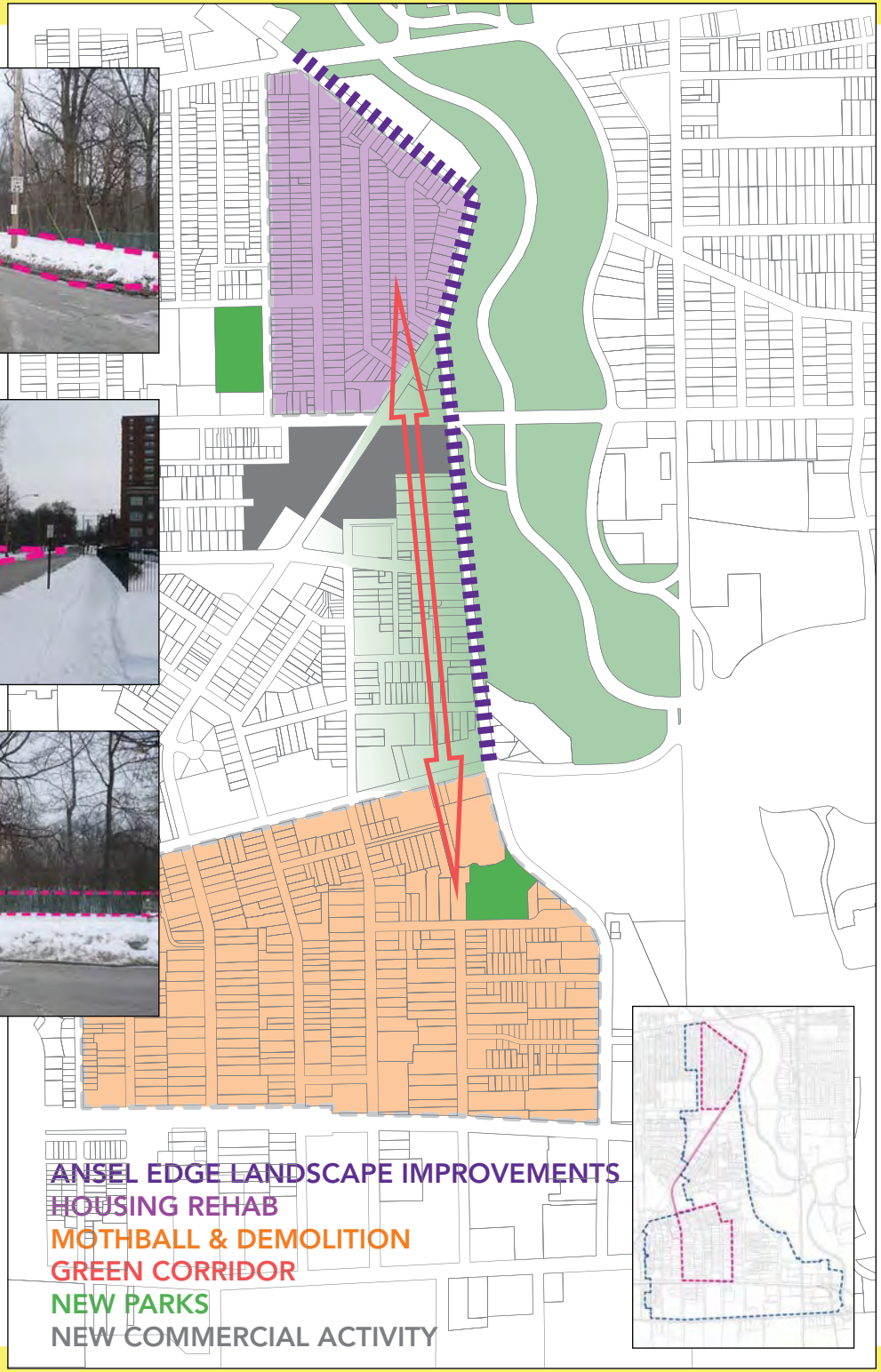
COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE

This historically-significant community is directly adjacent to two of the area's most significant assets (Rockefeller Park and the University Circle community) and offers oppportunites to own an historic home affordably.

TARGET AREA PLAN

The intent of the Ansel/Newton master plan is to lay the foundation for the neighborhood's revitalization. This will begin with the removal or mitigation of certain physical conditions which present an obstruction, and then proceed to targeted improvements in areas in which such investment has the greatest potential to bring about improvements. Probably the "lowest-hanging fruit", so to speak, is the boundary "seam" between the neighborhood and Rockefeller Park. Stakeholders and community members were in agreement that the rusty chain-link fence is an eyesore and that landscape improvements along Ansel Road would be a significant and tangible community improvement. Such an effort could compel the community to establish and strengthen its connection with the park Rockefeller Park to better steward the community asset. Beyond the simple removal of the physical boundary, the community should consider vacant land reuse projects that would literally bring the park INTO the community, especially to denote public entrances to the park. Such an effort would leverage the value of the adjacent amenity and exploit its potential to stabilize the residential fabric.

According to the most recent census data corroborated by on-the-ground experience in the area, the two zones of greatest strength in the Target Area are in the Northeast corner [between Wade Park and Superior Avenues and East of East 92nd Street] and the area



South of Hough, including the Newton Avenue Historic District and some new developments just across the street from the Cleveland Clinic. These areas are separated by a swath of derelict residential and commercial properties around which the majority of illicit activity seems to be concentrated. Therefore, the investment strategy is a broadly-shaped barbell. The northern and southern residential areas will see the most renovation, mothballing, and demolition in order to create community stability in those areas as quickly as possible, while a connection between the two will be established through the adaptation of vacant land into safe and well-lit public spaces.

Partial Mothball – Throughout the planning process one dynamic repeatedly surfaced as a key concern for the community: the mismatch between the grand historic housing stock of the area and the demographic of current residents. These old homes require consistent maintenance and are tremendously expensive to heat and cool in the extreme seasons of Cleveland. Neither of these conditions of historic building ownership align with the capacity of those in the community that need housing most. The idea of a "partial mothball" was introduced early in the process and remains a proposal that still needs further development. Essentially, the program would subdivide the homes into two to six smaller units that would be well sealed and have their own climate control zones. The resources of the NSP2 program could be utilized to rehabilitate the "shell" of the building and update its systems prior to subdivision, but the rental restrictions that accompany the funding could be prohibitive to many property management companies. Also, the structure of the mothball program makes a "partial mothball" unachievable.

Such a strategy could be undertaken on an informal basis, wherein a contractor is obtained to seal off portions of a home that a tenant is not using and better insulate those that they are, but this would be a half-measure that does not address the long-term viability of the structures. It would also not affect the property taxes still assessed

on the entire building. The community feels that this idea is worthy of further consideration if only to develop a city program that is able to create affordable housing solutions for residents in communities that have a housing stock and demographic base similar to Ansel/Newton (and there are many) that maintains the proud architectural history of the community and its economic viability going forward.

Upper Chester Plan - This connection is critical for several reasons. The northern and southern halves are different in character and it will be important to ensure that the region maintains its identity. This is especially critical while there are tentative redevelopment plans for a project known as "Upper Chester" that the economic collapse has severely threatened. If it does take place, what, where, and how big it will actually be are all elements that will be reconsidered. Different publications throughout the history of the project have shown a differing set of boundaries for the project and scopes of intervention ranging from a complete re-building of the entire territory to a more infill-based approach with targeted new construction in critical points. In any case, investment in the "Upper Chester" area has the potential to spur additional development and community benefits. As such, the community should be prepared to take the necessary steps to ensure that this investment is fully leveraged and capable of spinning off to the North.

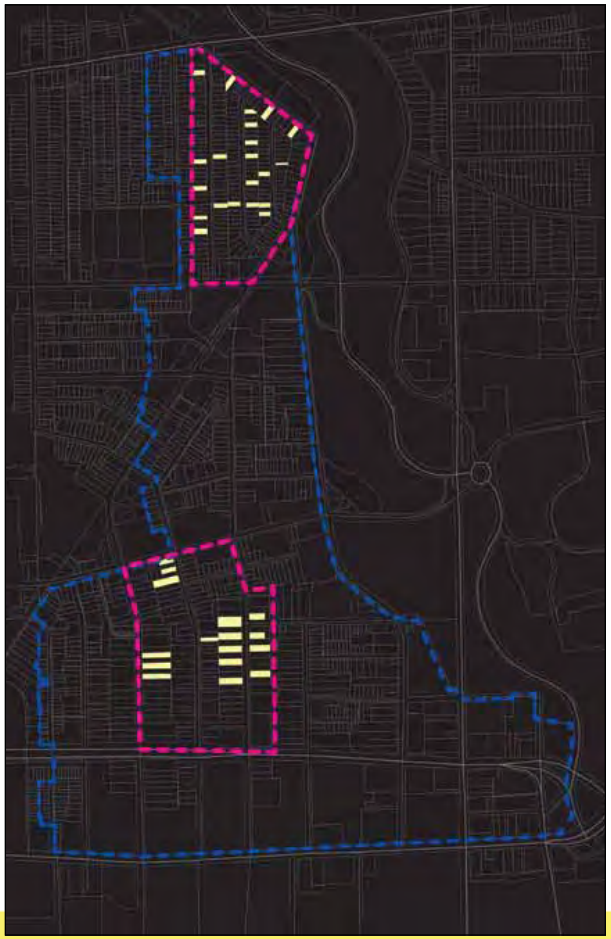
Another critical point is that the perception of any Upper Chester project among the residents is one of great hesitation and skepticism, so any planning effort must empower the residents of Ansel/Newton to play an active role in the process. Planning efforts such as these empower residents to envision their community and strengthen its fabric and make unilateral action from an outside investor less likely. From an investor's perspective, these efforts speak to the assistance they will be able to expect from the community.

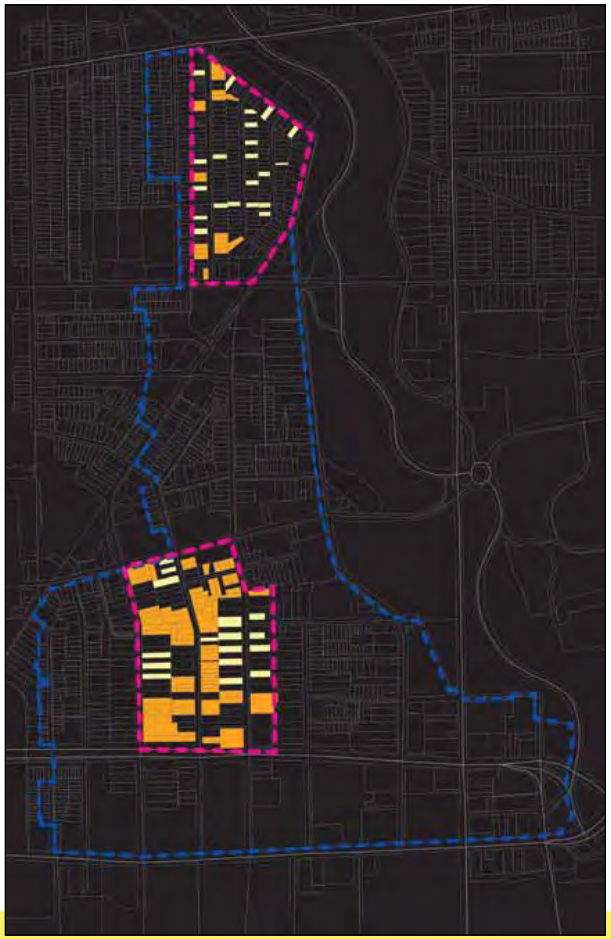
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

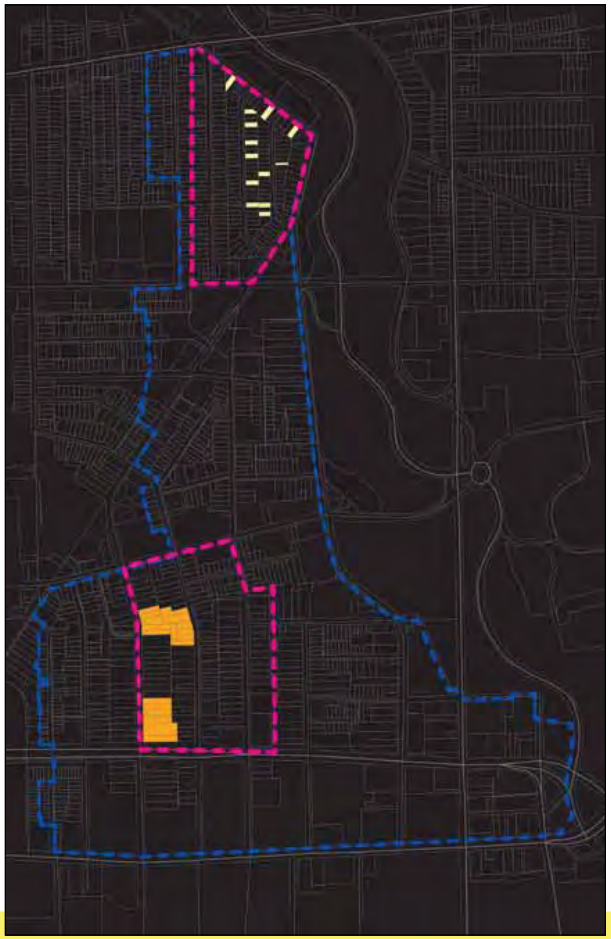
Rehab – The presence of a large number of grand old houses in the neighborhood that have exquisite character, but are, generally, in poor condition demands aggressive mothballing and rehabilitation strategies. In order for rehabilitation of vacant houses to pay immediate dividends, it's necessary to identify the houses that have the most potential to be sold quickly. The population statistics in the area's four census tracts show that although each area has lost population (as has the city as a whole), tract 1189 (South of Hough Avenue) and tract 1126.02 (East of E. 93rd and North of Hough) show significantly less population loss than the rest of the area. New housing development between Chester and Euclid Avenues as well as the relative strength of the Newton Avenue Historic District are likely factors that mitigate the population loss in 1189. In 1126.02 the reason for the relatively slower rate of population loss is less obvious. The map of vacant properties corroborates this observation that the area of this census tract North of Wade Park Avenue is, in fact, a point of strength for the neighborhood. Most of the vacant homes in this area are isolated (located amongst occupied homes), which makes them strong candidates for rehabilitation and immediate sale.

Mothball – The southern portion of the site contains many clusters of vacant homes of historic value. This historic value, as well as the probability that there may be large-scale investment in the area in the next few years (whether that be in the form of the Upper Chester plan or some other initiative) makes these properties ideal candidates for mothballing. The East 89th Street Historic District and the areas around the Newton Avenue Historic district, in particular, are prime target areas for this strategy.

Vacant Land Reuse – In order to realize the transformation of Ansel-Newton into a desirable residential community, it will first be necessary for our planning to contribute to an improvement in personal safety and the provision of other basic needs to





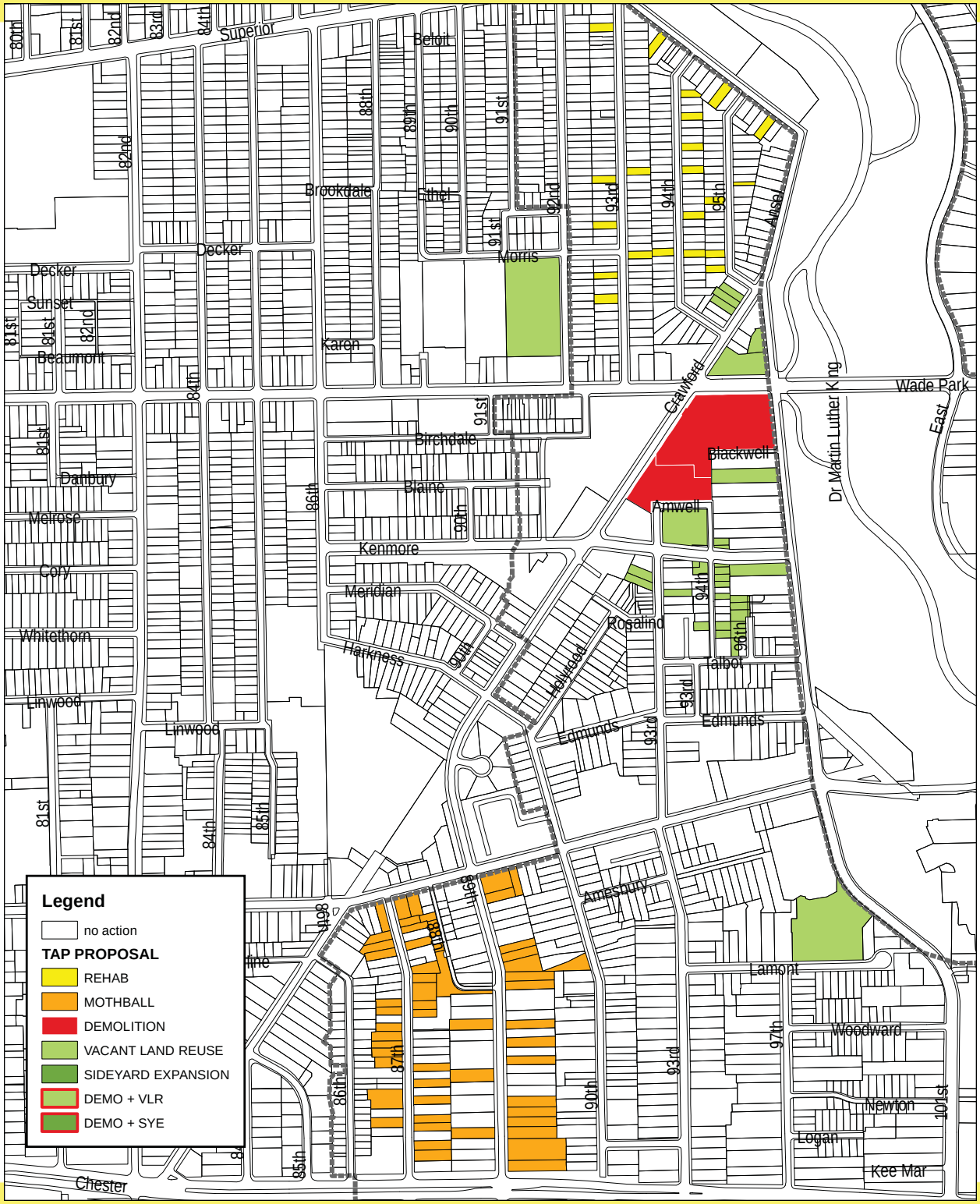


residents. At the same time, these interventions must be able to maintain usefulness after the neighborhood has stabilized and is on its way to regaining its vitality. Of the five NSP2 funding tools, vacant land reuse – if used to improve the public environment – has the greatest potential to positively impact the lives of current residents while providing a framework for future recreation and real estate investment.

A properly designed public park will be well-lit and deter problem behaviors by improving visibility. If the park is programmed with active uses such as basketball, tennis, exercise circuits, and bike trails, the neighborhood residents will be able [and have a reason] to spend time outside, which contributes "eyes on the street" and improves safety. As the neighborhood stabilizes and begins to revitalize, recreation areas will be a major public amenity and draw for potential residents. In addition to providing a boost to the area's quality of life, the improved safety, visibility, and foot traffic provided by the introduction of a park could be part of the equation required to make some part of the study area suitable to attract the type of community-supportive retail necessary to create a sustainable neighborhood.

The amount of vacant land in the neighborhood means that there is no single place that jumps out as most suited to becoming a park. The space will have to be strategically located in such a way that the greatest number of residents can profit from its presence. The locations of the previously discussed mothballing and rehabilitation efforts – in addition to the possibility of development South of Hough under the Upper Chester initiative – create another criterion for the placement of any recreational amenities.

A consistent message throughout the community engagement process was that whatever happens to the



Upper Chester site, the community must be at the table for the process and the message must be sent loud and clear that the land in question is a valued part of the Hough neighborhood. A physical connection between the two major areas can be established with a public and communal green space. By reusing vacant land along the western edge of Ansel Avenue as a linear parkway, it will be possible to make this connection and erode the harsh boundary between Rockefeller Park and Ansel/Newton.

Demolition – The amount of vacant land in this area means that it will be very difficult for a demolition strategy to have much impact except in very specific circumstances. One of these circumstances are the Kenmore Estates, which is a derelict housing project sitting on a plot of land that separates the intersection of East 93rd Street and Wade Park Avenue from the Ansel Road frontage on Rockefeller Park. Removing these buildings will eliminate a leading community eyesore and node for illicit activity. Additionally, the demolition of these outmoded units will provide additional sites for future commercial development. The other area where demolition can have a measurable and immediate impact is in highly visible areas that front onto Chester Avenue to the South of the Target Area.

Conclusion

The Ansel/Newton community is facing many critical challenges, but is not without a population willing to face them head-on. The people of the area desire to be involved in planning efforts that directly impact them and are willing to consider radical solutions (such as partial mothballing) in order to advance and strengthen the community.

The area's adjacency to several economically robust areas of the City suggests that the appropriate question for Ansel/Newton is not "if" but "how".

PARCEL	Developed	Vacant	Condition	REHAB 1	MOTHBALL 2	DEMO 3	VLR 4	VLR-SY 5	OTHER 0
107-12-033	Y	Y	U	1					
107-12-052	Y	Y	U	1					
107-12-058	Y	Y	U	1					
107-12-080	Y	Y	U	1					
107-12-083	Y	Y	U	1					
107-12-091	Y	Y	U	1					
107-12-098	Y	Y	U	1					
107-12-117	Y	Y	U	1					
107-12-120	Y	Y	U	1					
107-12-137	Y	Y	U	1					
107-12-145	Y	Y	U	1					
107-12-148	Y	Y	U	1					
107-12-155	Y	Y	U	1					
107-12-173	Y	Y	U	1					
107-12-182	Y	Y	U	1					
107-12-183	Y	Y	U	1					
107-12-184	Y	Y	U	1					
107-12-188	Y	Y	U	1					
107-13-012	N	N	F				4		
107-13-017	Y	Y	U	1					
107-13-018	N	N	F				4		
107-13-019	N	N	F				4		
107-13-020	Y	Y	U	1					
107-13-021	Y	Y	U	1					
107-13-038	N	N	P				4		
107-13-064	Y	Y	U	1					
107-13-087	Y	Y	U	1					
107-13-109	Y	Y	U	1					
107-13-141	Y	Y	U	1					
107-13-148	Y	Y	U	1					
107-13-149	Y	Y	U	1					
107-13-154	Y	Y	U	1					
107-13-158	Y	Y	U	1					
107-13-159	Y	Y	U	1					
107-13-171	Y	Y	U	1					
107-13-172	Y	Y	U	1					
107-13-174	Y	Y	U	1					
107-13-186	Y	Y	U	1					
107-13-193	Y	Y	U	1					
107-13-194	Y	Y	U	1					
107-13-200	Y	Y	U	1					
107-13-208	Y	Y	U	1					
107-17-040	Y	Y	P			3			
107-17-049	N	N	P				4		
107-17-050	N	N	P				4		
107-21-001	Y	Y	P			3			
107-21-043	N	N	F				4		
107-21-066	N	N	P				4		
107-21-068	N	N	P				4		
107-21-074	N	N	P				4		
107-21-076	N	N	F				4		
107-21-077	N	N	F				4		
107-21-081	N	N	G				4		
107-21-083	N	N	F				4		
107-21-084	N	N	F				4		
107-21-085	N	N	F				4		
107-21-088	N	N	P				4		
107-21-089	N	N	P				4		
107-21-090	N	N	F				4		
107-21-091	N	N	F				4		
107-21-092	N	N	F				4		
107-21-093	N	N	F				4		
107-21-095	N	N	P				4		
119-05-014	Y	Y	P		2				
119-05-017	Y	Y	P		2				
119-05-023	Y	Y	P		2				
119-05-025	Y	Y	F		2				
119-05-051	Y	Y	P		2				
119-05-053	Y	Y	P		2				
119-06-046	Y	Y	P		2				
119-08-073	Y	Y	P		2				
119-09-003	Y	Y	P		2				
119-09-004	Y	Y	P		2				
119-09-011	Y	Y	P		2				
119-09-026	Y	Y	P		2				
119-09-027	Y	Y	P		2				
119-09-029	Y	Y	P		2				
119-09-054	Y	Y	P		2				
119-09-074	Y	Y	F		2				
119-09-078	Y	Y	F		2				
119-09-091	Y	Y	P		2				
119-09-093	Y	Y	P		2				
119-13-014	Y	Y	F		2				
119-13-022	Y	Y	F		2				
119-13-052	N	N	F				4		

CRESTWOOD AVE
GRANDVIEW AVE
HULDA AVE
SHALE AVE
ROSEHILL AVE
E 110TH ST
E 111TH ST
E 112TH ST
E 114TH ST
E 115TH ST
STASTNY CT
HULDA AVE
MARTIN LUTHER KING JR DR
RAMP
RAMP
BROWNING AVE
HAMLEN AVE
CROMWELL AVE
BUCKINGHAM AV
SHAKER BLVD
SHAKER BLVD
WILLIAMS AVE
METHYL AVE
E 103RD ST
E 106TH ST
E 108TH ST
E 104TH ST
ALLEY
HER KING JR DR
E 111TH ST
E 112TH ST
E 115TH ST
HARVEY AVE
E 117TH ST
E 118TH ST
E 119TH ST
E 126TH ST
BUCKEYE RD
E 117TH ST
E 118TH ST
E 119TH ST
20TH ST

Buckeye - Larchmere

DESIGNATED TARGET AREA
(2) Buckeye - Larchmere

HOST ORGANIZATION
Buckeye Area Development Corporation (BADC)

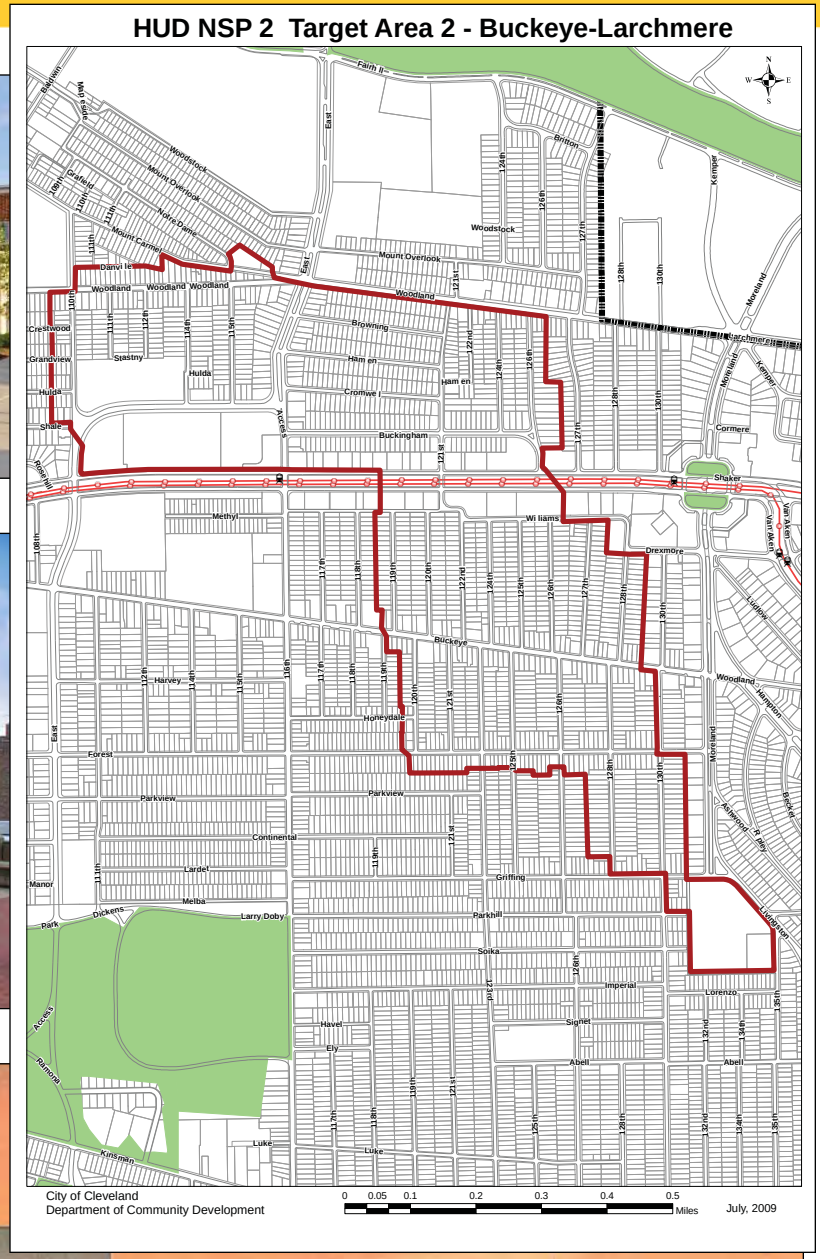
LEADERSHIP TEAM
Marka Fields, City Planner
Wayne Mortensen, TAP Manager
Erica Robinson, BADC Staff Liaison
Khrystalynn Shefton, TAP Liaison

ENGAGED STAKEHOLDERS
John Black, Reverend
Victoria Dennis, Resident/Employee
John Hopkins, BADC Director
Yvonne Jackson, Resident
Pamela George Merrill, Shaker Area Development
Mamie Mitchell, Councilwoman (Ward 6)
Lucille Short, Resident
Deepa Vedavayas, BADC Assoc. Dir.

ABSTRACT
The overall objective for the Buckeye-Larchmere plan is to highlight the assets of the community, particularly the Harvey Rice Complex, by rebranding the target area as an empowerment zone for students, while attempting to deal with blight that threatens new investment.

STAKEHOLDER FEEDBACK
In order to establish a more nuanced understanding of the Buckeye community, a group discussion was held with several community stakeholders. The themes of that meeting have been sorted into two categories and are summarized below.

COMMUNITY STRENGTHS
- Local retail within target area
- Long term home ownership



- Concerned residents (grass roots organizing)
- Streetscape plans
- Security plan
- Culture
- St. Luke's plan
- The location to amenities around the city, particularly Shaker Square/University Circle
- CDC involvement in the neighborhood
- Variety of housing types
- Political support for the area
- Availability of transportation
- History of the neighborhood
- Amount of current investment

COMMUNITY CHALLENGES

- Crime and the perception of crime
- Limited resources
- Vacant land/number of foreclosures
- Availability of capital resources for the area
- Lack of businesses
- Community awareness/involvement
- Historic disenfranchisement
- Lack of jobs

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

- CHN is a potential partner in the acquisition of rehab properties (the BADC does not have lease/own property).
- The BADC will be seeking assistance in applying for funds to realize the Target Area Plan.
- There are implementation concerns as the staff of the BADC is already stretched.
- A community meeting will need to be scheduled with residents to highlight the plan's initiatives.
- There are lingering concerns about the maintenance of any lots or open spaces that result from this work.

COMMUNITY OBJECTIVE

The overall objective we are attempting to achieve with the Buckeye-Larchmere plan is to highlight the assets of the community while attempting to deal with the blight that has developed over time. The foreclosure crisis, paired with the economic downturn that followed, has left many abandoned – as well as occupied – homes in an undesirable state, but with little funds for homeowners to address issues quickly.

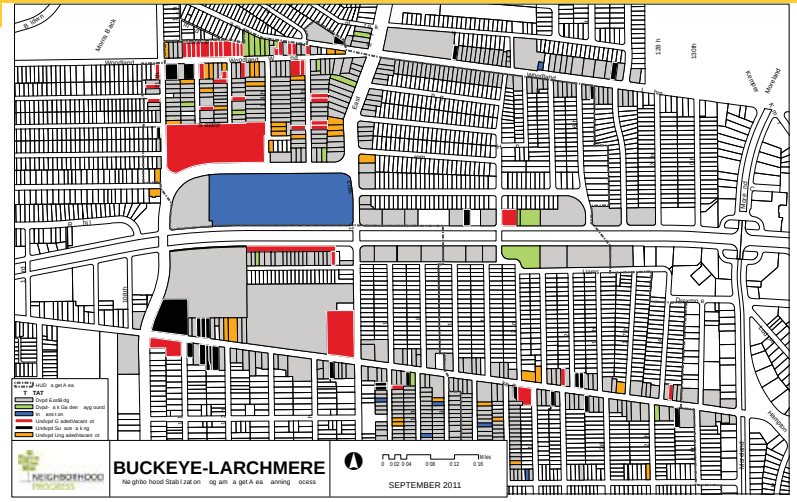
Our core objectives will be to:

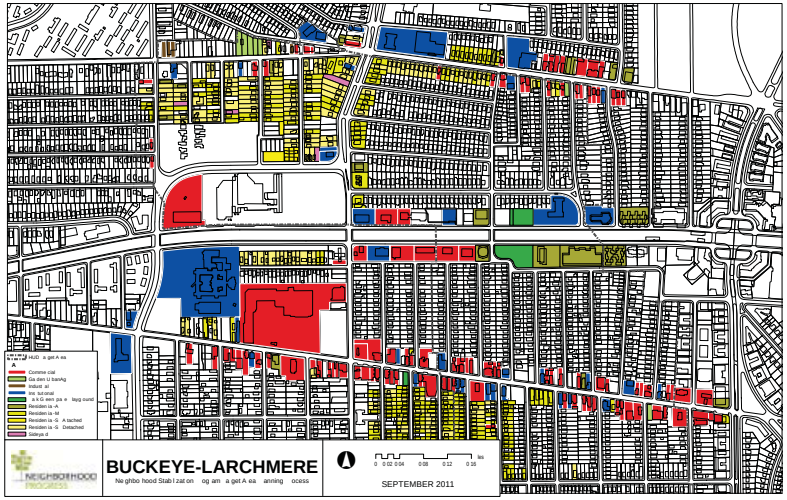
1. Redevelop a vacant lot at the southeast corner Cromwell Avenue and East 116th Street that is currently a loitering destination and community concern into an outdoor classroom/park/ empowerment zone.
2. Rebrand the target area, focusing particularly on the community youth and their role in advancing the community.
3. Strategically raze, mothball, and rehabilitate identified parcels that have to potential to destabilize the model blocks or learning campus.

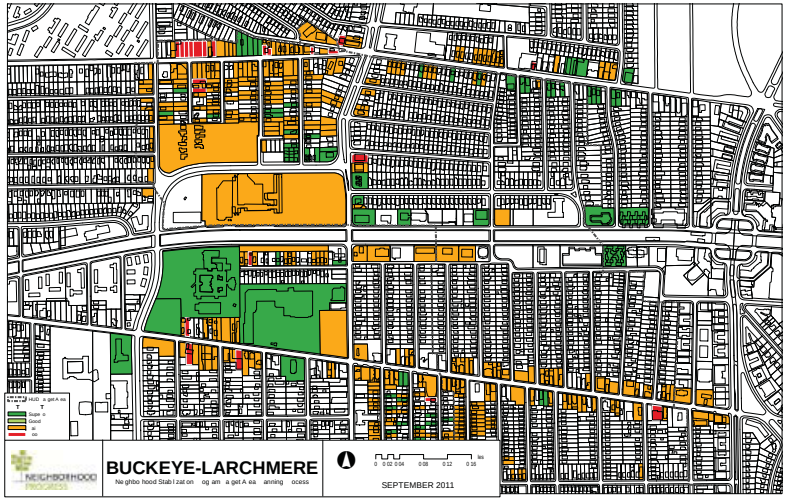
FIELD SURVEY

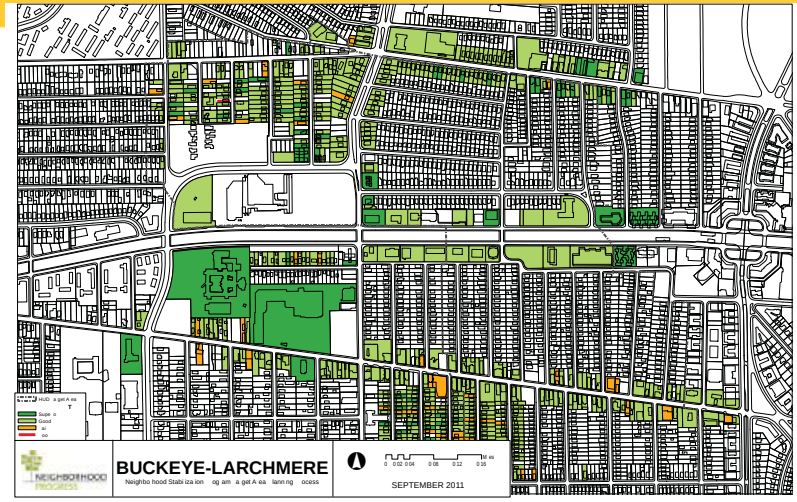
An essential first step in any urban design or planning endeavor is a detailed investigation into existing conditions. Often called "windshield surveys", this first-person research relies on a street-by-street and parcel-by-parcel analysis of the target area. It is a resource-intensive activity that yields time-sensitive results, but forms a more comprehensive understanding of the economic, social, and political dynamics acting on a particular place. Fortunately, many community organizations throughout Cleveland already participate in some version of this activity. Unfortunately, those surveys (including survey categories and ratings applied) are as varied as the communities themselves. For the purposes of the Target Area Planning process, a consolidated survey instrument was developed in collaboration with community development staff and was evenly applied across all identified target areas. To assure consistency in surveying, two Neighborhood Progress staff members facilitated the effort by training community volunteers and CDC staff as well as completing significant portions of each survey first hand. This provides the ability to simultaneously chronicle local conditions and compare across all target areas.

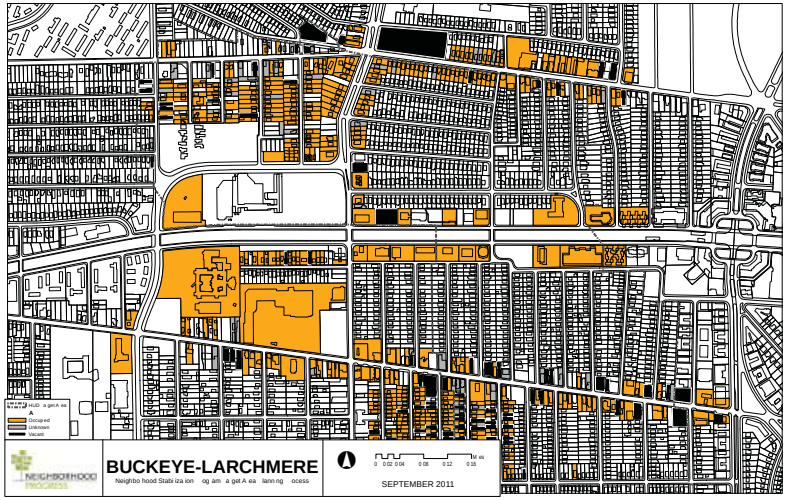
Five categories were analyzed in the survey: lot status, land use, lot condition, building condition, and building occupancy and each were given a limited range of responses. It was determined that these categories were inclusive of the key dynamics unavailable in other resources (i.e. the NEO CANDO web application) and that a trained community volunteer could quickly assess these dynamics. Neighborhood Progress will continue to refine the survey into a tool that can be implemented city-wide that is easy and quick-enough to regularly update. This evolution may lead to a more sophisticated input mechanism (i.e. with a smart phone) that automatically updates a central database and could be expanded to include code violation information.











LOT STATUS (top left)
This category simply denotes the current status of the parcel in question. Is there a building being constructed or torn down? Is it a vacant lot? Etc. This category helps us immediately identify places within the target area that are most susceptible to quick change. Looking at the orange or red lots, we can quickly identify where the vacant lots within the surveyed area are and if they are graded and ready to go (red) or need a small amount of site preparation (orange).

LAND USE (middle left)
In an ideal world, lots would be utilized as they were intended and city planners could more accurately predict the need of communities in which they operate. This category helps us see how the community is ACTUALLY functioning relative to where commercial activity is occurring, where the residential areas are concentrated, and what community assets (jobs, institutions) might be within a community.

LOT CONDITION (bottom left)
This category analyzes the physical condition of a given parcel. Is the yard well-kept or overgrown? Is it a meticulously-landscaped community asset or just an average lawn? Perhaps most importantly, the tool allows the user to identify lots that may present safety hazards and work to resolve that condition and maintain community pride and value. You may notice that lot conditions typically lag below building conditions because of home owners' tendency to apply limited resources first toward the maintenance of their home.

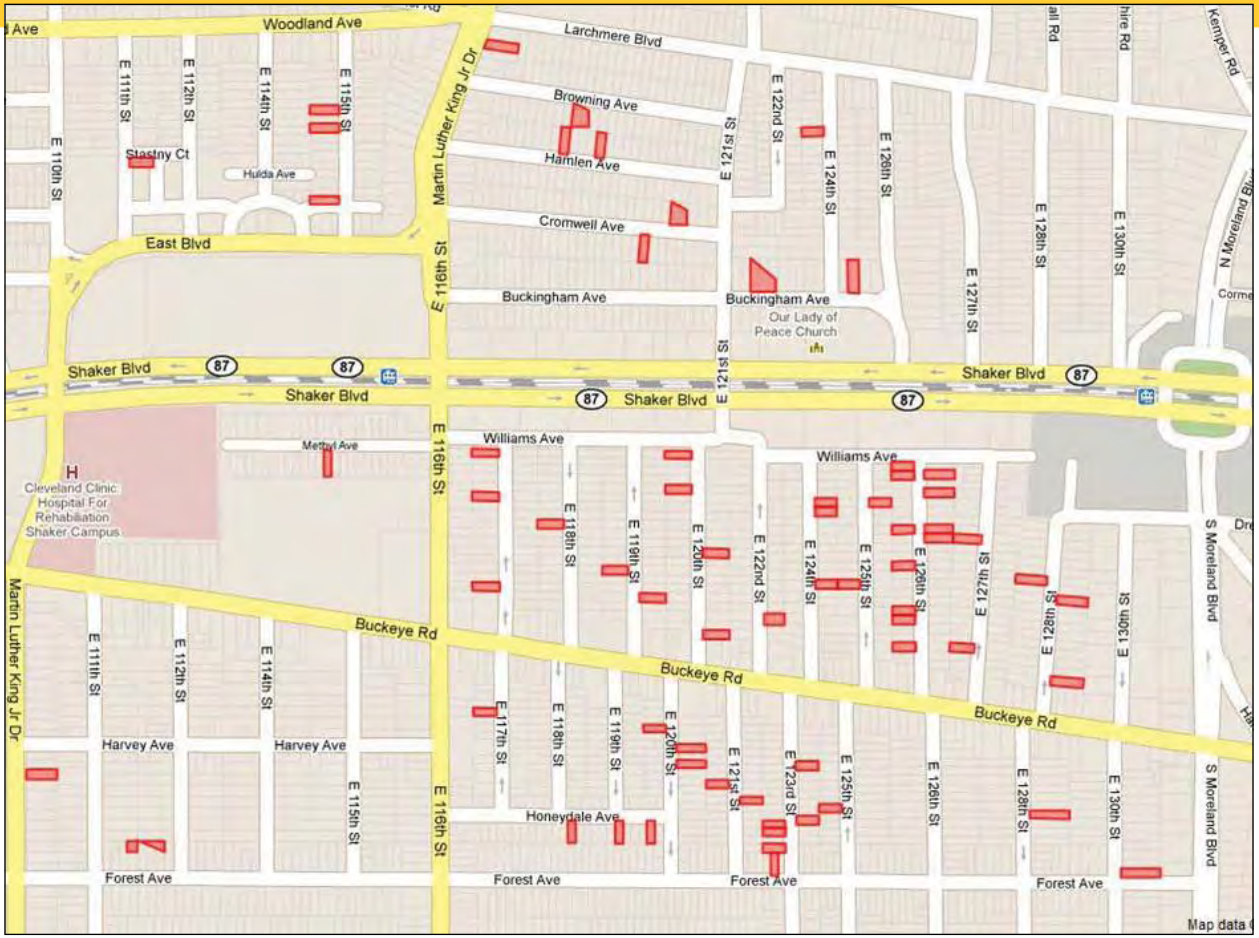
BUILDING CONDITION (top right)
The structural and aesthetic condition of buildings within an area is critical to the type of community that is fostered. This metric accounts for the wide array of building conditions that exist throughout Cleveland; from buildings that should be condemned to those that were recently constructed, renovated, or are meticulously maintained. The majority of communities in Cleveland have "Good" or "Fair" structures.

BUILDING OCCUPANCY (middle right)
This is, perhaps, the most straightforward category, but the hardest to assess on the part of the surveyor. Still, it is critical to understand the vacancy dynamics that are at work within a community. You will see that vacancy is often directly related to building and lot condition.

SITE ANALYSIS

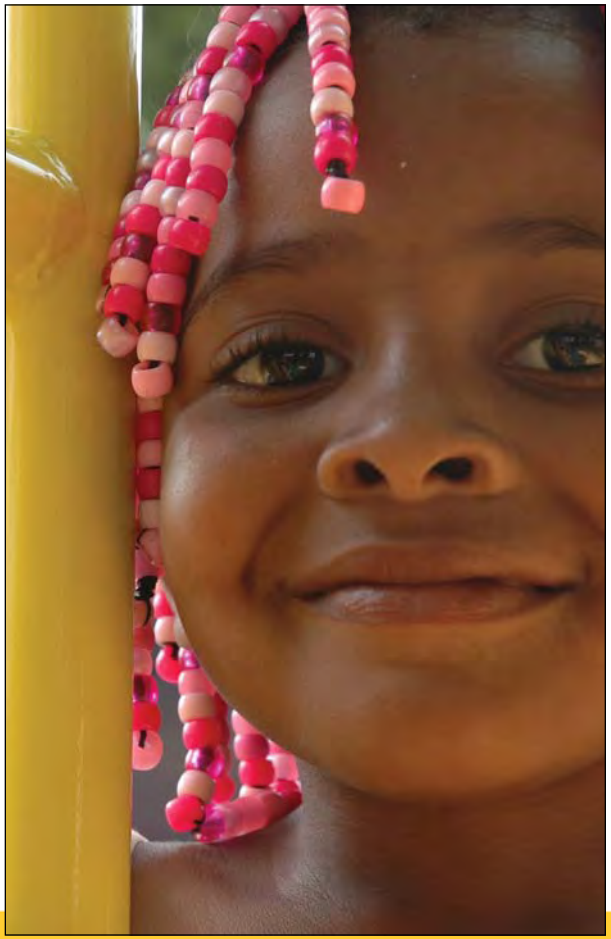
The Buckeye-Larchmere neighborhood has faced many challenges and setbacks in recent years, the largest of which was the shuttering of the Saint Luke's Medical Center in the summer of 1999. The closing of that facility – which employed more than 800 people – marked the end of an era in Buckeye and the beginning of a decade in which many have attempted to rebrand the area as a neighborhood of choice. With the loss of such a stabilizing institution – and the beginning of the foreclosure crisis looming on the horizon – the area was overtaken by population loss and the blight which accompanies a lack of economic opportunity.

Within the last few years, however, area residents, the City government, and private investment have come together to commence a renaissance of the Buckeye neighborhood. New investment has come in the form of a new community school (Harvey Rice Elementary), the continued rehabilitation of a neighborhood landmark (the Moreland Theater), a redeveloped rapid station (East 116th), myriad housing developments and rehabilitations, and the adaptive reuse of none other than the Saint Luke's hospital building into a senior housing facility. All told, Buckeye will be the benefactor of close to $130M in community investment. Buckeye now needs to eliminate any concern in the areas surrounding these developments. Through conversations with both Shaker Area Development (SHAD) and BADC it was agreed that the focus should be on designated model blocks immediately North of the Saint Luke's campus and near Harvey Rice School. BADC also expressed a need to strengthen some of the side streets off of Buckeye Ave, specifically Forest Avenue where a large amount of abandoned housing and blight has begun to attract a criminal element. The number of razed properties has created convenient cut-throughs for suspects fleeing the police. Additionally, with the amount of construction occurring on major nodes, drug activity has moved



from major streets like Buckeye, Shaker, and Woodland Avenues to side streets like Forest. Concentrating on this area would begin to stabilize Forest and hopefully reduce potential criminal activity.

After several meetings with both SHAD and BADC the desire to address a vacant parcel from a recently-razed apartment building at the corner of Cromwell Avenue and East 116th Street [11602 Cromwell] was noted as a top priority. The site is now an overgrown lot with a few dead trees and covered, mostly, in hay. Next to the lot is another empty apartment building, which could be a good candidate for mothballing. The vacant lot site is ideal as it sits at the end of the SHAD model block [Cromwell Avenue] and is directly adjacent to the Harvey Rice learning campus and seems to align with the aspirations of the Neighborhood Stabilization Program.



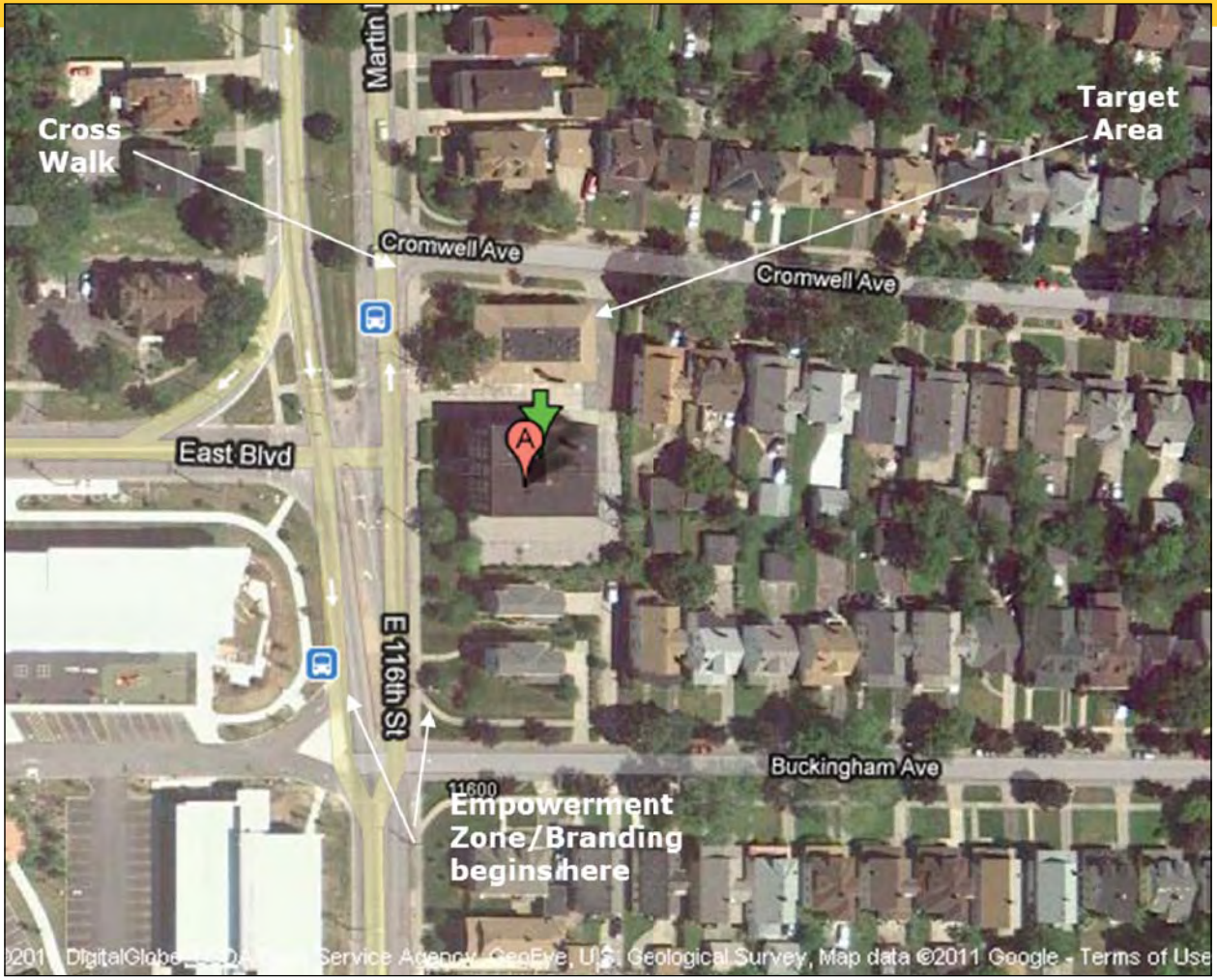
COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE

Conveniently located near some of Cleveland's most significant amenities (Shaker Square, Downtown, University Circle, etc.), Buckeye – Larchmere has a distinctive history that boasts both Hungarian and African American roots. Recent investment and unfiltered access to human capital anchors its current, upward trajectory.

TARGET AREA PLAN

In conjunction with the recent development surrounding the area, a vacant lot at the corner of Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard (East 116th Street) and Cromwell Avenue and the BADC NPI model blocks were selected as the primary target for Buckeye-Larchmere. The site, located at the heart of the Legacy Pointe Master Plan and the learning campus was chosen to further strengthen an area which is steadily becoming a strong residential neighborhood. Legacy Pointe brings with it welcome signs of the Buckeye neighborhood's recovery after twelve years of vacancy. The completion of the new Harvey Rice School and adaptive reuse of Saint Luke's Hospital ushers in new hope for the future for the once vibrant community. The proposed open space, now a vacant lot, sits directly across from both development sites as a reminder of the remaining work needed to complete Buckeye's return.

With its proximity to Harvey Rice and with Buckeye's fresh focus on art, one of the first suggestions was to create an art park, but with CMSD's renewed focus on innovation in education that suggestion quickly morphed into an outdoor classroom. The expansion of the idea from a simple park to an outdoor classroom provides this space a dichotomy for which creative programming for the schools, MetroHealth, and other venues can be achieved. Using the Harlem Children's Zone as precedent, the space will be filled with art that is inspiring to students and parents, effectively rebranding the neighborhood. Keeping with the theme



of empowerment, one of the imaginative ideas to give new life to a busy crosswalk, which leads to the target area is to enliven the conventional white horizontal lines of the crosswalk by painting, instead, closely-spaced words like “love,” “believe,” and “hope”. This furthers the empowerment theme while also bringing something new and unique to the area. Utilizing the design skills and technical assistance of ParkWorks and community sweat-equity, the lot (currently filled with dead trees and hay) could become the crowning jewel of the neighborhood. Using beautiful benches, sculptural elements that double as chalk boards, and clearly denoted native vegetation the open space can multi-task as a park, garden, and classroom.

Today, the lot is used as a cut through for students going to and from school and sits next to an abandoned apartment building. The owner of the vacant building which sits next to the target area is presently looking for rehabilitation funding and the proposed outdoor classroom could potentially facilitate that transaction. Additionally, 15% of the community population is between the ages of 5 and 14 and the empowerment branding is something that will bolster the students and foster a positive attitude.

Beyond the outdoor classroom, there are several properties dispersed throughout the BADC Model Block that are sorely in need of rehabilitation and/or razing. Those have been identified as part of this process and will be addressed as quickly as possible with any NSP2 resources that are awarded to the community. Going forward, the opportunities posed by large-scale parking lots near major thoroughfares (such as that near Giant Eagle) should be fully reconsidered for their urban and ecological impacts.

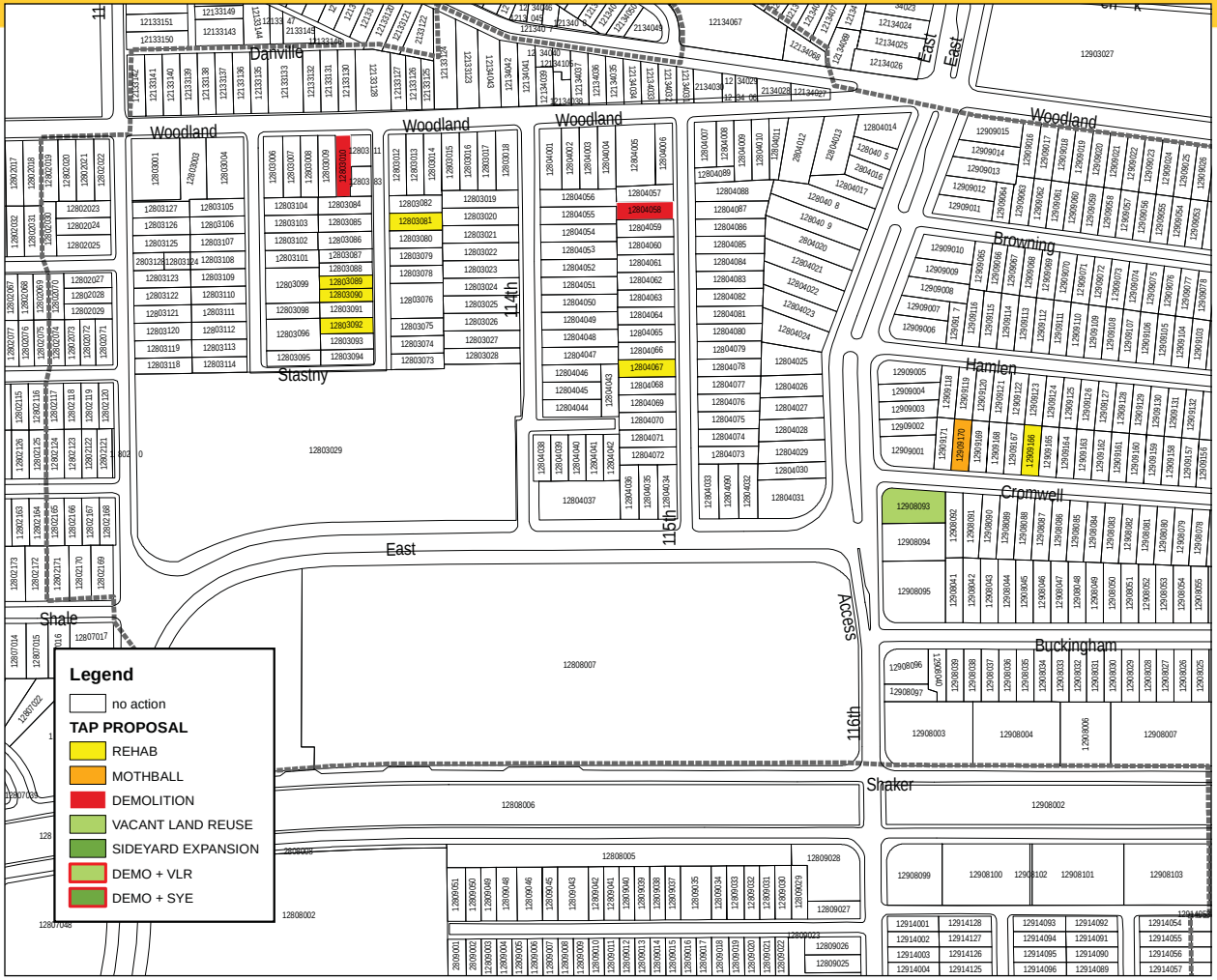
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

The first – and most pressing – consideration for moving forward is designation of the group principally charged with the execution and maintenance of the proposed outdoor classroom. This should be an organization that is interested in frequently using the space and will not be too challenged to maintain, in part, the space. Since this initiative lies in the boundary areas of two CDCs and is proximate to an elementary school the possibilities are there for any number of arrangements, including a shared responsibility between all three. A formal arrangement will be necessary, though, in order to define who the grantee of any fundraising will be and what the maintenance plan is. The popular maxim applies in Buckeye as it does in most places: what is everyone's responsibility is nobody's.

1. Parcel must be transferred to the City Land Bank as quickly as possible (existing encumbrances dealt with).
2. Application for funding/grants for the development of the target area.
3. Community meeting should be held to discuss the plans for the park with residents.
4. NSP2 funds can be used to clear and grade the lot; additional funding will be necessary to complete the park.
5. Secure parcels identified in the target area plan for rehabilitation.
6. Connect the park to the Harvey Rice complex through signage and brand the area as a children's empowerment zone.
7. Mothball and raze identified parcels from target area plan.

DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

To ensure that the park goes beyond cliché, the kid's input will be necessary throughout the process. If at all possible, the art should be interchangeable so that every



couple of years the art can be redone in collaboration with students currently attending Harvey Rice.

1. Emphasis on lush natural, sustainable, and native vegetation to be used as a teaching aid.
2. The space should be open and not too cluttered to ensure ease of visibility.
3. Ground lighting to ensure maximum visibility at night, using something like Sun Bricks (solar-powered LED lights that require no bulbs and would have no on-going cost).
4. Pictures and murals should be used throughout the immediate area to connect the park/school to the community.
5. Posters and murals should be incorporated throughout the space that use empowerment words and phrases. This art could also double, in some instances, as white boards for potential outdoor classroom possibilities.
6. Moveable seating is a critical element of any outdoor classroom.
7. Low profile plants and shrubbery ensure visibility and reduce maintenance.
8. The innovative crosswalk will need to be repainted and clearly marked.
9. Crossing guards should be posted during morning and afternoon school cycles.
10. Due to heavy traffic along MLK, the primary park entrance should be located off of Cromwell Avenue.
11. New lighting throughout the surrounding area to increase "eyes on the street".
12. Clearly-posted hours of use and loitering enforcement via patrol and video surveillance.

PARCEL	Developed	Vacant	Condition	1 REHAB	2 MOTHBALL	3 DEMO	4 VLR	5 VLR-SY	0 OTHER
128-03-010	Y	**Y**	G			3			
128-03-079	Y	U	G						
128-03-081	Y	N	G	1					
128-03-089	Y	**Y**	F	1					
128-03-090	Y	U	G	1					
128-03-092	Y	U	G	1					0
128-04-058	Y	**Y**	P			3			
128-04-067	Y	N	P	1					
129-08-093	N	**Y**	F				4		
129-09-166	Y	**Y**	F	1					
129-09-170	Y	**Y**	F		2				
129-18-023	Y	**Y**	F			3			
129-19-058	Y	**Y**	F			3			
129-19-059	Y	**Y**	F			3			
129-21-013	Y	**Y**	G		2				

KINSMAN

Colfax / Garden Valley

DESIGNATED TARGET AREA
(3) Colfax/Garden Valley

HOST ORGANIZATION
Burten Bell Carr Development, Inc. (BBC)

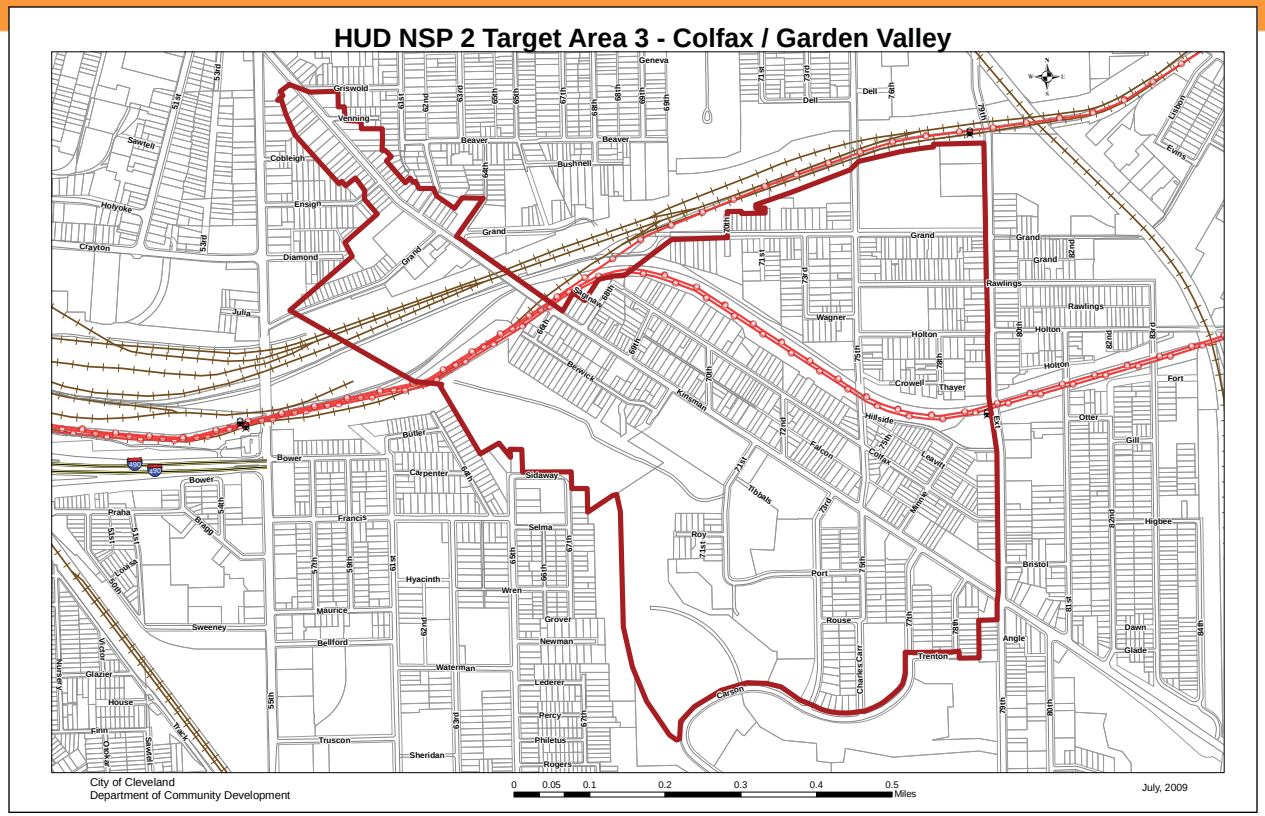
LEADERSHIP TEAM
Joy Johnson, BBC Staff Liaison
Wayne Mortensen, TAP Manager
Lilly Russell, TAP Liaison
Kim Scott, City Planner

ENGAGED STAKEHOLDERS
Veronica Anthony, Resident
Nadine Head, Resident
Bernard and Sharon Hudson, Residents
Zenobia Lane, BBC Staff
Original Harvest Church, stakeholder
Sharon Owens, Resident
Tim Tramble, BBC Director
Mr. WaQuib, stakeholder
Emily Wheeler, BBC Staff
Vera White, Resident
Nora White, Resident

ABSTRACT
The need to "be bold" was repeated throughout the planning process – by both community residents and CDC staff – and is reflected in the plan itself, which suggests that not only will Colfax/Garden Valley grow to sustain itself, but could leverage major planned investments to become a preferred area for market rate, transit-oriented development in the near future.

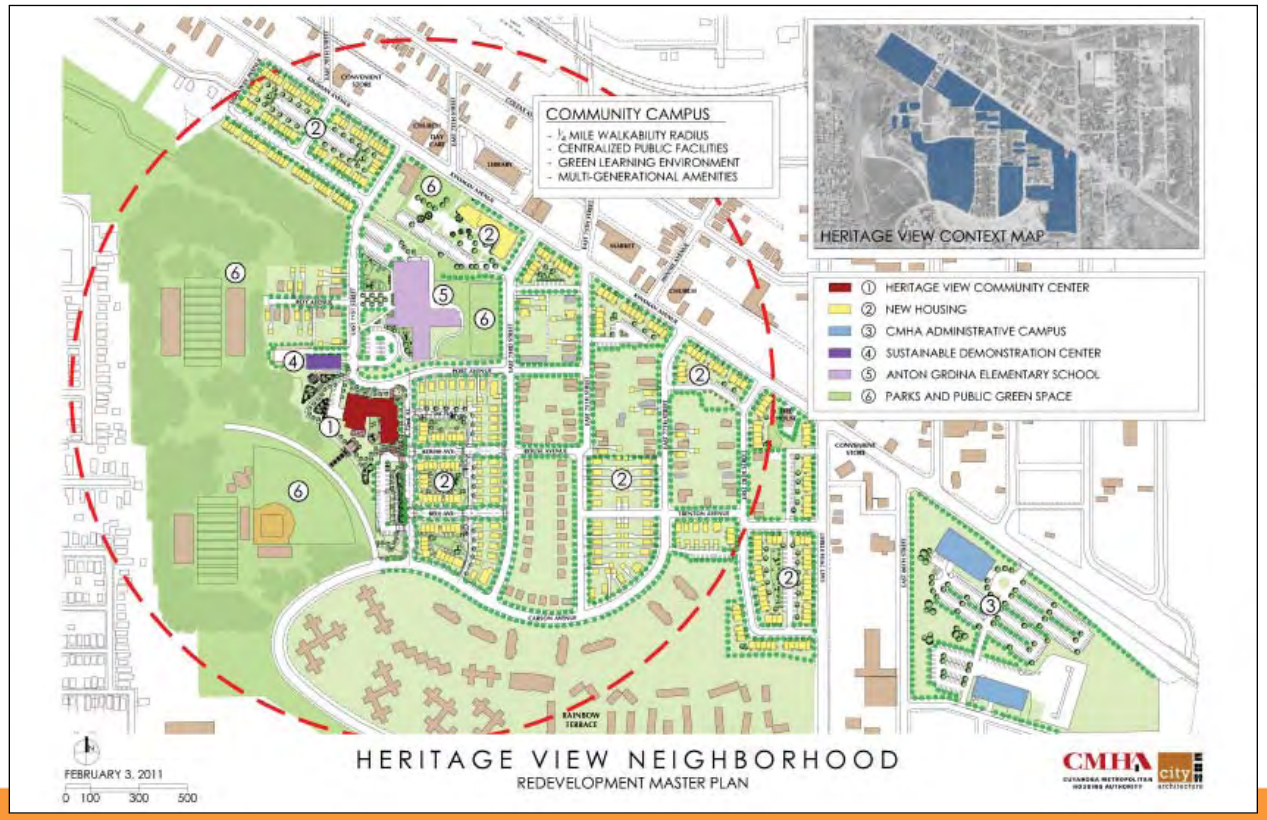
STAKEHOLDER FEEDBACK
Issues – The area has a dearth of supportive businesses; residents notice the absence of restaurants, banks, laundromats, and pharmacies ("community-supportive retail") most acutely. An absence of these establishments leads directly to the loss of jobs and money from the community and means that there are fewer amenities to attract new residents. The lone business in the community – a "grocery store" – features substandard products sold at considerable mark-up. The business also allows loitering and other illicit activities in its parking lot, creating an uneasy situation for nearby residents.

The public perception of Garden Valley also carries with it a negative connotation and this is not aided by observations of a lack of area pride. Much of this stems from widespread poverty within the community amongst acres of poorly-maintained public housing. New CMHA housing is being constructed within the community, but significant strides will have to be made in order to reverse its public image. For example, Rainbow Terrace – a recently renovated multi-family public housing



facility – still has a negative community stigma and continues to have problems with pests, maintenance, and problem tenants. To compound matters, area youth do not have sufficient access to programming and activities and problems with housing vacancy leads to illicit activities that frequently draws children into unproductive situations. A major employer in the area, Cleveland Laminating, has aslo relocated its business, taken dozens of community jobs out of the area and created yet another vacant industrial building.

Assets – The new CMHA Headquarters and Heritage View housing development will have a profoundly positive effect on the area; creating more empowering homes and, possibly, luring new residents with a more developed sense of community pride. The new Anton Grdina School within the housing development will provide a vast upgrade to the former, poorly-maintained school building. Over the last several years, the urban agricultural concept has, literally, taken root in the community. Two "Summer Sprouts" gardens are utilized in the TAP area, a new hydroponics garden is planned for East 55th Street and Kinsman Avenue, and a master plan for the "Urban Agricultural Innovation Zone" along East 80th Street will be underway shortly. The concept of the innovation zone is to upscale urban agricultural production to a level of efficiency not currently possible in any other Cleveland location. In order for the district to become an attractive investment opportunity, environmentally progressive infrastructure will have to be implemented throughout the district in addition to a creative operational framework.



The residents are also looking forward to the possibility of a new splash park in Heritage View development as well as other recreational facilities. The area's biggest employer, Orlando Baking Company, plans to expand its current facility.

Opportunities – Area residents would like to see Colfax, Heritage View, and Rainbow Terrace united into one cohesive neighborhood while the investment is still new. Residents and CDC staff hope that focused community organizing with residents while the area still looks freshly renovated will result in a reinvigorated sense of community pride. Additionally, resident hope that the new development will create the leverage necessary to attract new businesses, including a more productive environment for youth and community programming, such as a recreation center. Also, a generous community garden within Heritage View could provide a fresh and inexpensive produce alternative to the current grocer.

The implementation of the much ballyhooed Opportunity Corridor in the northern portion of the study area provides the impetus necessary to assemble vacant parcels for future development that could possibly include market rate housing and community-supportive retail. Vacant lot improvements, such as landscaping upgrades and fencing improvements that make lots appear owned and cared-for would also make a dramatic improvement.

NSP2 Funding Possibilities

- Demolish vacant buildings before they attract crime.
- Mothballing is not an option for the neighborhood.
- Assemble contiguous parcels to leverage future.

FIELD SURVEY

An essential first step in any urban design or planning endeavor is a detailed investigation into existing conditions. Often called "windshield surveys", this first-person research relies on a street-by-street and parcel-by-parcel analysis of the target area. It is a resource-intensive activity that yields time-sensitive results, but forms a more comprehensive understanding of the economic, social, and political dynamics acting on a particular place. Fortunately, many community organizations throughout Cleveland already participate in some version of this activity. Unfortunately, those surveys (including survey categories and ratings applied) are as varied as the communities themselves. For the purposes of the Target Area Planning process, a consolidated survey instrument was developed in collaboration with community development staff and was evenly applied across all identified target areas. To assure consistency in surveying, two Neighborhood Progress staff members facilitated the effort by training community volunteers and CDC staff as well as completing significant portions of each survey first hand. This provides the ability to simultaneously chronicle local conditions and compare across all target areas.

Five categories were analyzed in the survey: lot status, land use, lot condition, building condition, and building occupancy and each were given a limited range of responses. It was determined that these categories were inclusive of the key dynamics unavailable in other resources (i.e. the NEO CANDO web application) and that a trained community volunteer could quickly assess these dynamics. Neighborhood Progress will continue to refine the survey into a tool that can be implemented city-wide that is easy and quick-enough to regularly update. This evolution may lead to a more sophisticated input mechanism (i.e. with a smart phone) that automatically updates a central database and could be expanded to include code violation information.

LOT STATUS

This category simply denotes the current status of the parcel in question. Is there a building being constructed or torn down? Is it a vacant lot? Etc. This category helps us immediately identify places within the target area that are most susceptible to quick change. Looking at the orange or red lots, we can quickly identify where the vacant lots within the surveyed area are and if they are graded and ready to go (red) or need a small amount of site preparation (orange).

LAND USE

In an ideal world, lots would be utilized as they were intended and city planners could more accurately predict the need of communities in which they operate. This category helps us see how the community is ACTUALLY functioning relative to where commercial activity is occurring, where the residential areas are concentrated, and what community assets (jobs, institutions) might be within a community.

LOT CONDITION

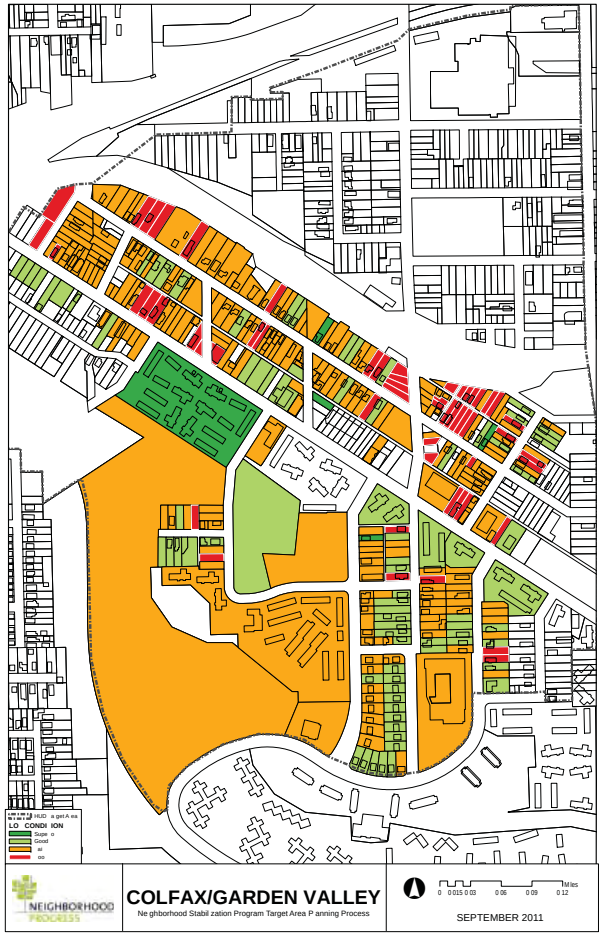
This category analyzes the physical condition of a given parcel. Is the yard well-kept or overgrown? Is it a meticulously-landscaped community asset or just an average lawn? Perhaps most importantly, the tool allows the user to identify lots that may present safety hazards and work to resolve that condition and maintain community pride and value. You may notice that lot conditions typically lag below building conditions because of home owners' tendency to apply limited resources first toward the maintenance of their home.

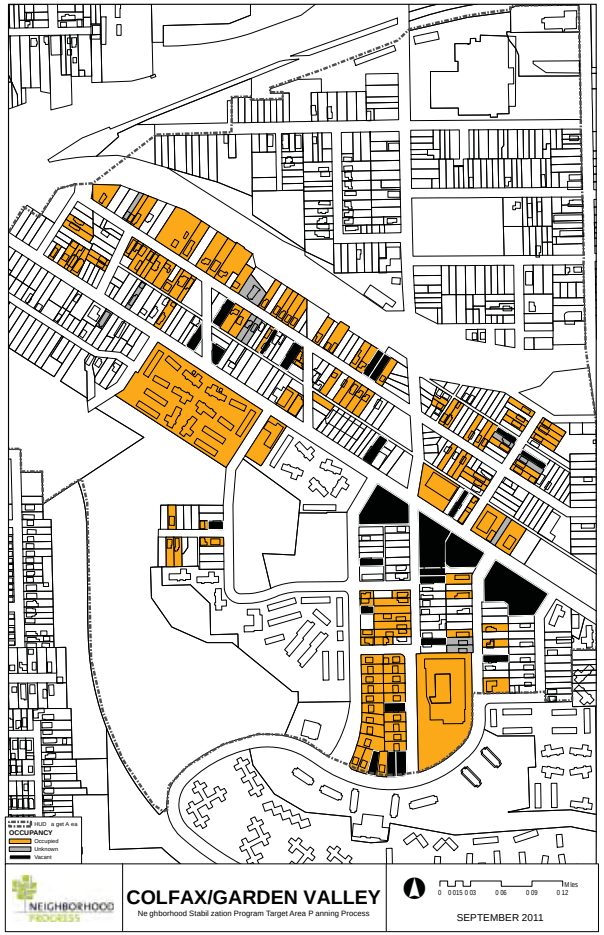
BUILDING CONDITION

The structural and aesthetic condition of buildings within an area is critical to the type of community that is fostered. This metric accounts for the wide array of building conditions that exist throughout Cleveland; from buildings that should be condemned to those that were recently constructed, renovated, or are meticulously maintained. The majority of communities in Cleveland have "Good" or "Fair" structures.

BUILDING OCCUPANCY

This is, perhaps, the most straightforward category, but the hardest to assess on the part of the surveyor. Still, it is critical to understand the vacancy dynamics that are at work within a community. You will see that vacancy is often directly related to building and lot condition.



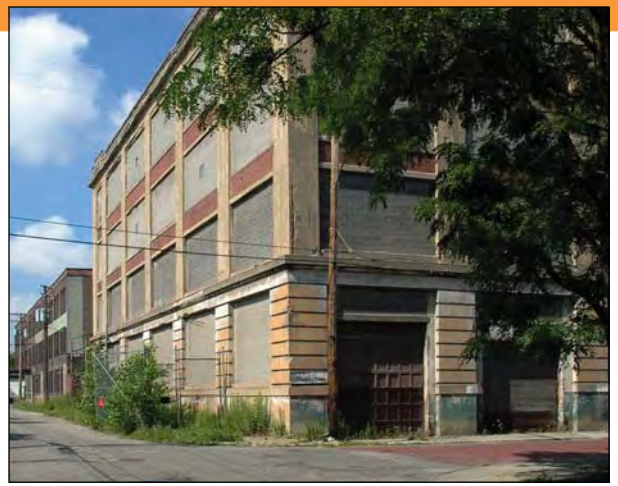


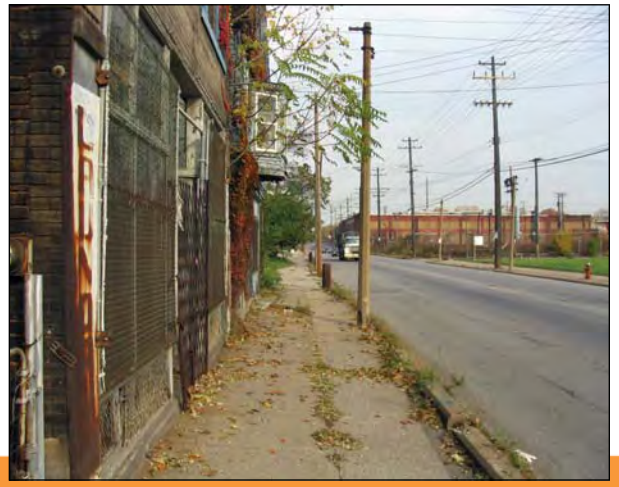
SITE ANALYSIS

NST Maps and Field Surveys – The area South of Kinsman Avenue is dominated by Garden Valley Public Housing with a few blocks of single family housing mixed in. A limited amount of the single family housing is salvageable as most of it has already been demolished, is vacant, or is considered an at-risk property. The area North of Kinsman is characterized by vacant and abandoned businesses and is dotted with active churches. Along Colfax Avenue, most of the homes are in good condition – some are almost brand new, despite a high percentage of vacant lots in between them. Vacant homes throughout the area are in poor condition.

There are very few structures in the area between the Rapid Transit Authority's rail lines, including Orlando's and a single block of mostly-occupied housing. The remainder is open field.

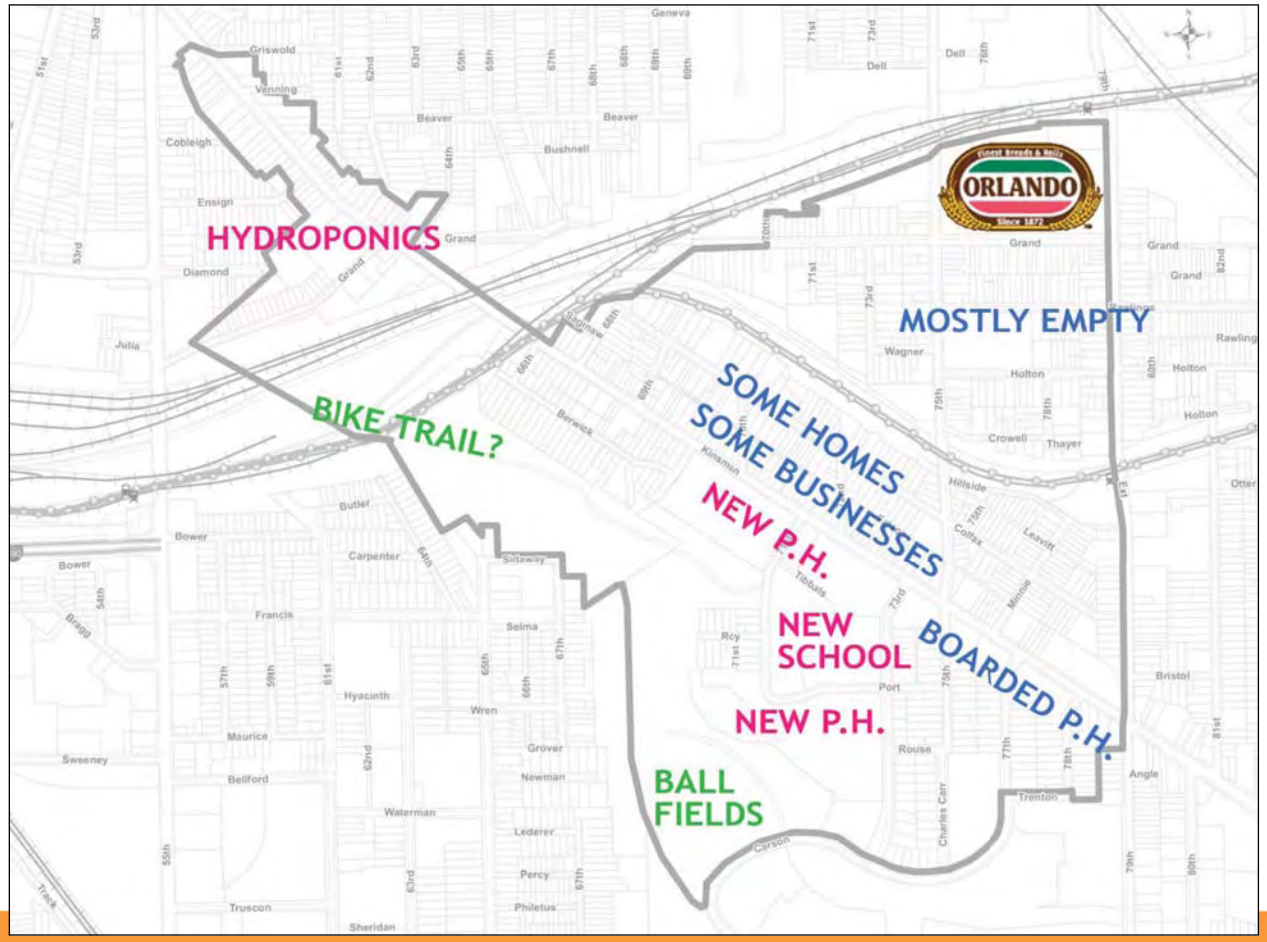
New Construction – On the former Garden Valley site, the new Heritage View townhomes represent a new age in public housing. They will be replacing mid-rise public housing built in the sixties and seventies that was considered unfit for rehab due to lack of maintenance, poor construction, poor layout, and destructive tenants. The new townhomes are currently under construction and the first phase has even had tenants move in while later phases are still going through demolition and construction activities. New single family market rate homes are filling in some of the gaps between the few houses surrounding the new school and Heritage View; these will hopefully spur additional infill and help stabilize the area. The new Anton Grdina elementary school will also replace the existing school within the Garden Valley area. This building is currently under construction and the old will be demolished upon its completion to make way for more housing units.





Sited near the Garden Valley properties, the new CMHA headquarters (currently under construction at East 80th Street and Kinsman Avenue) will draw nearly a thousand employees and clients into the area on a daily basis. Having a large employer in the area will hopefully be able to leverage some new development, even as simple as a pharmacy or restaurant, which the area is currently unable to support.

Assets - Orlando Baking is one of the few stable entities left within the rail circle around Grant Avenue and East 75th-79th Streets. Numerous bread products are baked fresh daily and trucked throughout the area, along with an expanding market of frozen products. This employer also plans to expand its current facility. A branch of the Cleveland Public Library was recently constructed adjacent to the Heritage View project across Kinsman Avenue in a retail center that also includes the offices of Burton Bell Carr Development. Although suburban-style strip centers are, generally, not promoted in the City, this represents a bright spot along an otherwise challenged corridor. Garden Valley also has easy access to all three Rapid Transit lines (Red, Green, & Blue) at both East 55th and 79th Streets as well as numerous bus routes that crisscross the area. The East 55th Rapid station is currently undergoing a major renovation and will be a far more attractive facility upon completion. Both rapid stations at East 79th, though, are in poor condition (especially the Red Line station). Neither is handicap accessible.



Proposed – A new recreation center is in the works as part of the Garden Valley redevelopment. The facility would service area residents after the existing one on Kinsman has closed. A few baseball diamond at Marion Motley Park that are in rough shape have also been added to the renovation list. This project also includes the addition of space for a football field and bleachers. This project is including in the City's capital improvements list, but does not have an estimated completion date.

As part of the Towpath Trail and other biking networks, the Kingsbury Run bikeway would run from the Marion Motley fields, through the culverted Kingsbury Run riverbed, and then along the rail lines to meet up with the Towpath Trail. Urban gardening is also picking up steam in the area as a new hydroponic lettuce facility has been proposed to fill a ten acre site between Kinsman Avenue, East 55th Street, and Ensign Road. The Urban Agriculture Innovation Zone was initiated by the Ohio State University Extension Office and has started constructing green homes North of Kinsman, between East 80th and East 83rd Streets. Finally, the Opportunity Corridor is also proposed for the community, running across Kinsman Avenue, at East 66th Street, and then along Grand Avenue.

COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE

With Heritage View and CMHA headquarters under construction and future development of the Opportunity Corridor, NSP2 funding can both polish the neighborhood and prepare lots for future development.

TARGET AREA PLAN & IMPLEMENTATION

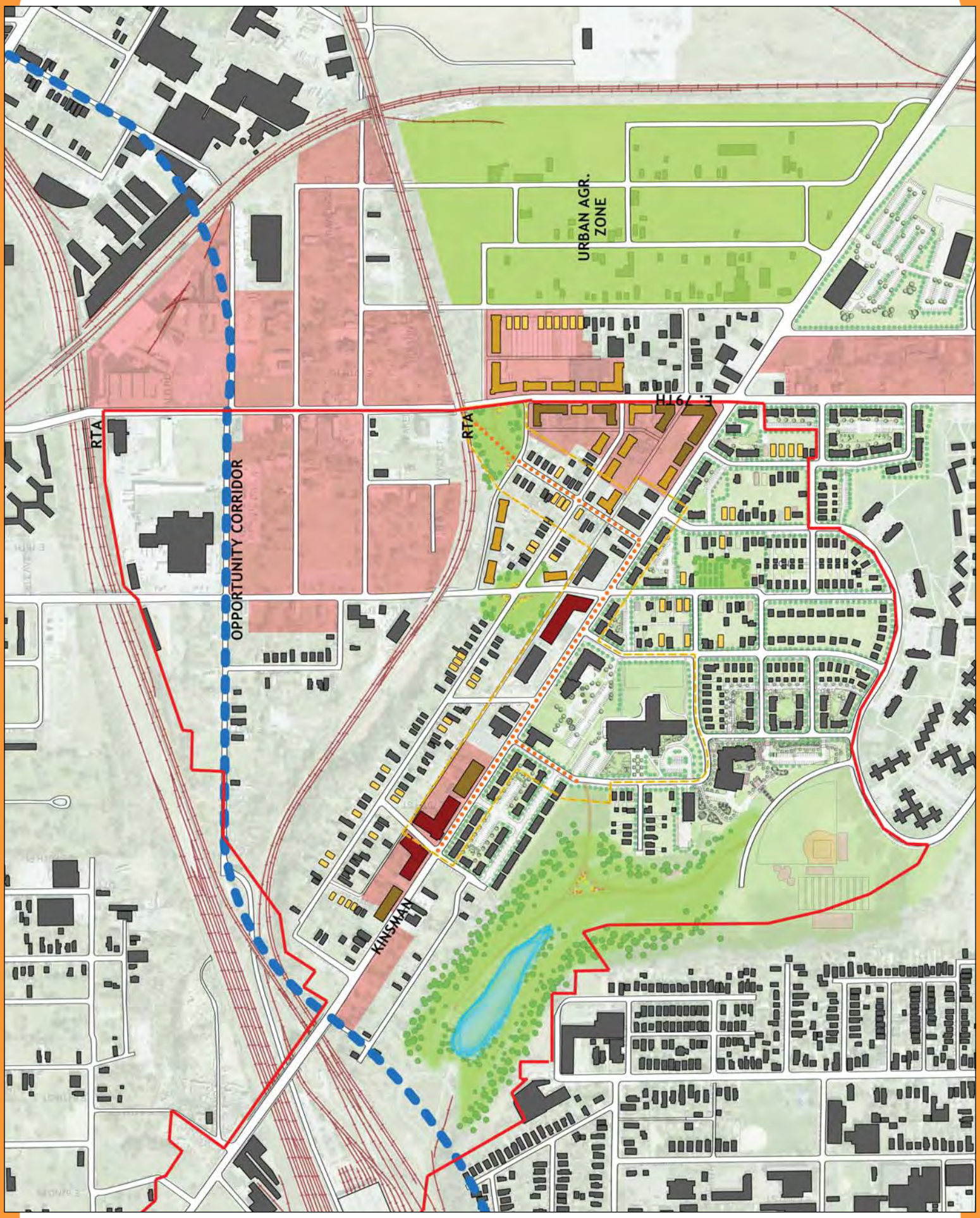
Be bold. No group of TAP stakeholders was more adamant than those of Colfax/Garden Valley who insisted that the recovery of their community was a worthy endeavor that would necessitate a proactive and aggressive approach for all involved. The need to "be bold" was repeated throughout the planning process and is reflected in the plan itself, which suggests that not only will Colfax/Garden Valley grow to sustain itself, but could leverage major planned investments to become a preferred area for market rate, transit-oriented development in the near future.

Create the Community [Z]ONE – The community [Z]ONE initiative suggests the need to unify the community ("one") and to proactively address the site's principle challenges by creating a z-shaped zone that connects the Anton Grdina School with the East 79th Street Rapid Stations along Kinsman and Minnie Avenues. These upgrades should promote a pedestrian-oriented corridor along Kinsman that includes a fresh produce market (in collaboration with the Urban Agriculture Innovation Zone) as well as any other community-supportive retail offerings. The pedestrian route should feature repaired sidewalks and enhance lighting, especially along Minnie and East 71st Streets. A need to tame Kinsman Avenue traffic in order to provide safer pedestrian access to the bridge necessitates crossing signals at the Kinsman and Sidaway intersection. The realignment of East 70th Street to Sidaway, as well as the possible elimination of East 69th Street, would funnel more pedestrians to the crosswalk and avoid the routine occurrence of children unsafely crossing the busy corridor. Business entry placement, designated crosswalks, and recreational areas should also be exploited to bridge the neighborhood divide that is Kinsman Avenue.

IMPLEMENTATION: The multi-pronged approach necessary to realize "the [Z]ONE" will necessitate a mixture of several capital sources, including neighborhood stabilization, federal grant, sweat equity and City capital improvement funds. Infrastructure upgrades and reconfiguration will have to be budgeted and implemented through the city with the close involvement of the Councilman. Neighborhood stabilization funds can be allocated to accomplish some of the "low-hanging fruit" that presents itself, but the implementation of the plan will also require the successful procurement of federal grant monies (Safe Routes to School, for instance) and philanthropic support from organizations like the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (healthy communities). The Councilman's annual funding stream and private investment will also be necessary.

Protect Investments – Vacant homes in the Colfax area that are intermingled with the new Heritage View developments should be removed. This will protect the major CMHA investment and also make current residents more comfortable if they do not have to worry about what activities are going on in the vacant structures. Other homes throughout the target area should be improved through City grant support for home repairs to the few occupied homes that are in the focus area and in need of repair (most homes in this area are either vacant and in need of demolition or are brand new with no work needed).

IMPLEMENTATION: Use NSP2 funding for demolitions if CMHA is not financially responsible and a mix of CASH, HELP, and Paint Reimbursement funding to provide the necessary residential upgrades.


URBAN AGR. ZONE
E. 79TH
RTA
RTA
OPPORTUNITY CORRIDOR
KINSMAN

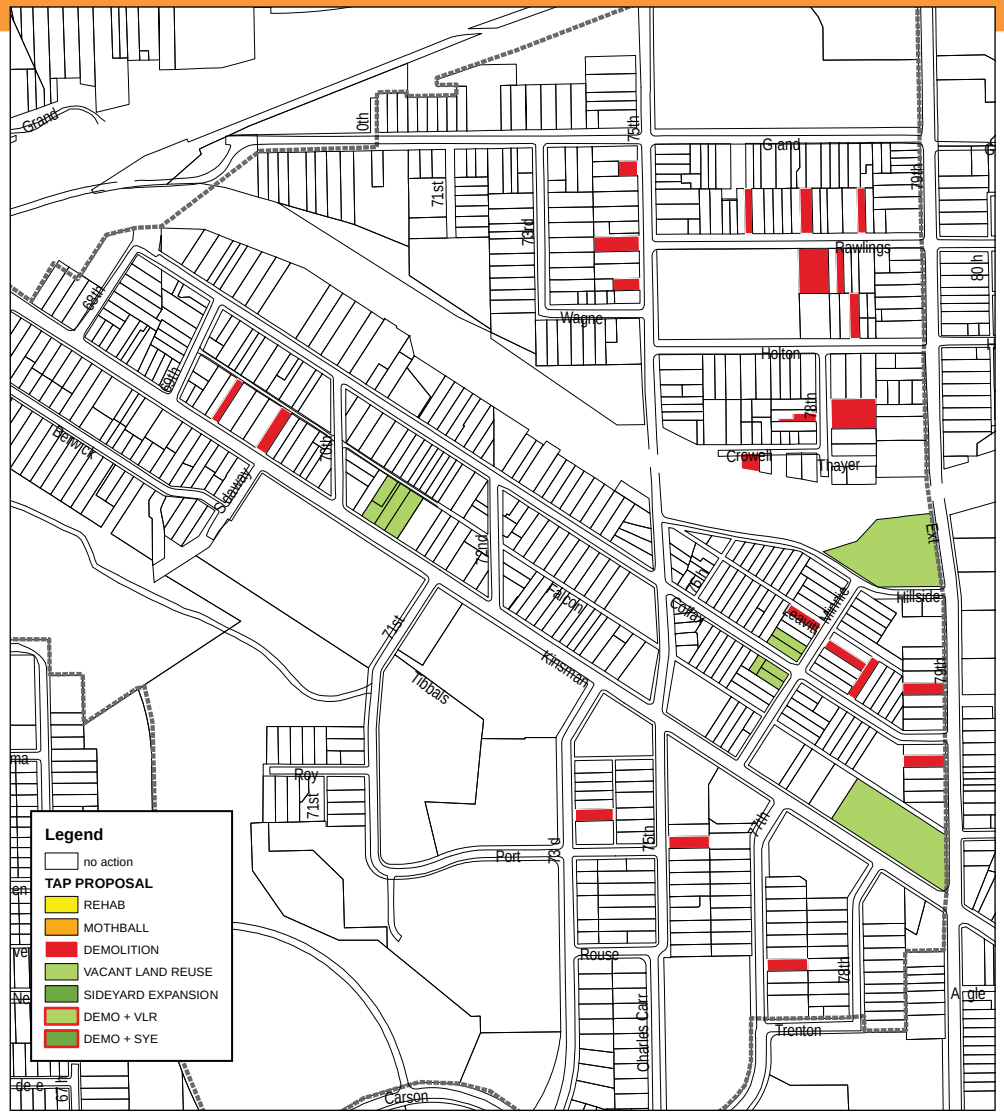
Enhance Park and Open Space – Contiguous vacant land in the area should be enhanced with plantings and trees in order to transform them from blighted areas to a neighborhood asset. CPED design guidelines should be employed to reduce the possibility of crime and make pedestrians feel comfortable.

IMPLEMENTATION: A portion of Hillside Park should be the first prioritized project. The park at the corner of Colfax Avenue and East 75th Street would "complete" the corner and promote frontage infill home development. Grassroots community assistance, in addition to Re-Imagining Cleveland grant support, NPI Strategic Investment Initiative (SII) grant support, and NSP2 Vacant Land Reuse funds should be utilized to realize this project.

Two Summer Sprouts gardens exist in Garden Valley/ Colfax area, but none within the Heritage View housing development. By supplementing the development with a community garden (located in some of the contiguous vacant lots), the residents receive a community amenity where there once was blight, an inexpensive source for fresh food, and a community-building activity. The Ohio State University Extension provides free starter seeds, classes, and also helps with permits and water sourcing.

Create the Kingsbury Wetlands – The culverted Kingsbury Run (under the Sidaway bridge) should be combined with surrounding parks in collaboration with the Northeast Ohio Sewer District to create a multiple-acre wetland capable of capturing and passively treating large amounts of stormwater. This green infrastructure opportunity should be landscaped in a way that provides a semi-natural amenity that residents engage in. CPED design considerations are also critical in this area's landscaping strategy. A walking path around the pond or wetland, for instance, could connect to Marion Motley Park, Heritage View homes, Kingsbury Run Bikeway, and, eventually, to the Towpath Trail via the rail right-of-way.

IMPLEMENTATION: The Sewer District has access to $43M in federal funding to realize – in whole or in part – major passive stormwater diversion projects in order to ease City reliance on active infrastructure and guard against the pollution of Lake Eerie and the Cuyahoga River. They are seeking large areas in communities that have existing combined sewer operation (CSO) and the Garden Valley presents an ideal opportunity. They have expressed interest in this site in particular because of its slope, the possibility to tie in the Opportunity Corridor, and that it is over five acres in size.



Plan for Future Transit-Oriented Development – Mostly vacant land in the target area directly coincides with two RTA Stations located along 79th Street. This presents an interesting opportunity when the proposed alignment of the Opportunity Corridor is considered. Should the public housing renovation make strides in stabilizing the community, the development of higher-density market-rate housing adjacent to renovated RTA stations becomes possible. The development could accommodate housing with ground-floor retail in a development envelope that promotes a sustainable lifestyle and brings amenity to a community eagerly ready to welcome it. Markets for low-income or market-rate high-density housing are residents that would like to leave Rainbow Terrace, students working in and

PARCEL	Developed	Vacant	Condition	1 REHAB	2 MOTHBALL	3 DEMO	4 VLR	5 VLR-SY	0 OTHER
124-24-042	Y	N	F			3			
124-24-045	Y	Y	P			3			
124-24-050	Y	N	P			3			
124-25-041	Y	?	F			3			
124-26-030	N	Y	F						0
124-26-039	N	Y	G				4		
124-26-040	N	Y	F				4		
124-26-041	N	Y	F				4		
124-26-051	Y	N	G			3			
124-26-056	N	Y	F				4		
124-27-042	Y	N	G						0
124-28-012	Y	Y	P			3			
124-28-055	Y	N	G			3			
124-28-061	Y	Y	F			3			
124-28-066	Y	N	G			3			
124-28-072	Y	N	G			3			
124-28-074	Y	N	G			3			
124-29-010	N	Y	F				4		
124-29-036	Y	N	?			3			
124-29-044	Y	N	F			3			
124-29-058	Y	N	F			3			
124-30-002	N	Y	F						0
124-30-003	N	Y	P						0
124-30-004	N	Y	F						0
124-30-005	N	Y	F						0
124-30-021	N	N	F				4		
124-30-026	Y	N	F			3			
124-30-031	Y	N	F			3			
124-30-043	Y	Y	P			3			
124-30-055	N	Y	F				4		
124-30-056	N	Y	F				4		
124-30-057	N	Y	F				4		
124-30-058	N	Y	F				4		
124-30-061	Y	Y	P			3			
124-30-078	N	Y	F						0
124-30-079	N	Y	F						0
124-30-089	Y	Y	P			3			
124-30-100	N	Y	F				4		
124-30-108	N	Y	F						0
124-30-111	N	Y	F						0
124-30-112	N	Y	F						0
124-30-114	N	Y	F						0
124-30-117	N	Y	F						0
125-18-013	Y	Y	P			3			
125-19-019	Y	Y	P			3			
125-19-040	N	Y	F						0
125-19-041	N	Y	F						0
125-19-047	Y	Y	P			3			

around the Urban Agriculture zone, employees of the CMHA headquarters, and visitors along the Opportunity Corridor.

IMPLEMENTATION: Use NSP2 funds for vacant land reuse to fund a few simple improvements that would allow for future development.

Assemble Developable Parcels – Several blocks in the northern portion of the target area are almost wholly vacant, save for a few isolated properties and remnant fencing and stone walls that remain from razed structures. The ability to create contiguous development sites of about two to eight acres could exploit the potential of the Opportunity Corridor to leverage investment and attraction of amenities to the Garden Valley community. Efforts should be made to work closely with the Northeast Ohio Sewer District to plan for future development and implement passive stormwater management strategies, including retention areas that could double as community amenities as well as the necessary disconnection of the unused sewer infrastructure.

IMPLEMENTATION: Some residential structures can be demolished utilizing NSP2 funding, others will come down in the new Opportunity Corridor right-of-way, but a few other commercial structures will need to come down with city demolition and other funding. No resident should be forced to relocate, but should be given an opportunity to relocate within the community to a home that meets their social and physical needs.

GLENCOE AVE
CORSICA AVE
corsica community garden
CUL-DE-SAC
GROVEWOOD AVE
GROVEWOOD AVE
MACAULEY AVE
PARKGROVE AVE
PARKGROVE AVE
HUNTMERE AVE
HUNTMERE AVE
LAKESHORE BLVD
LAKESHORE BLVD
MACAULEY AVE
EAST 185TH ST
ARCADE AVE
HIDPATH AVE
WALMEAR AVE
DE KNOW AVE
WATERLOO RD
I-90 EAST SHORE FWY

PARKGROVE AVE
HUNTMERE AVE
ARCADE AVE
VILLAVIEW RD
S WATERLOO RD
MACAULEY AVE
RIDPATH AVE
TRAFALGAR AVE
LUCKNOW AVE
SHASTA CT
LITTON AVE
NEMO AVE
UPTON AVE
CALCUTTA AVE
JEAN AVE
DANIEL AVE
WESTROPP AVE
HALE AVE
LAKE SHORE DR
SYLVIA AVE
WATERLOO RD RAMP
OTHELLO AVE
THAMES AVE
MCELHATTAN AVE
DARWIN AVE
JENNIE AVE
DIANA AVE
DARLEY AVE
KELSO AVE
ARGUS AVE
EAGLESMERE AVE
KUHLMAN AVE
DEISE AVE
SARANAC RD
HOLMES AVE
CARDINAL AVE
SCHOOL AVE
PEPPER AVE
COBALT AVE
ASPINWALL AVE
BURNSIDE AVE
RAMP
190

Collinwood

DESIGNATED TARGET AREA
(4) Collinwood

HOST ORGANIZATION
Northeast Shores Development Corporation (NSDC)

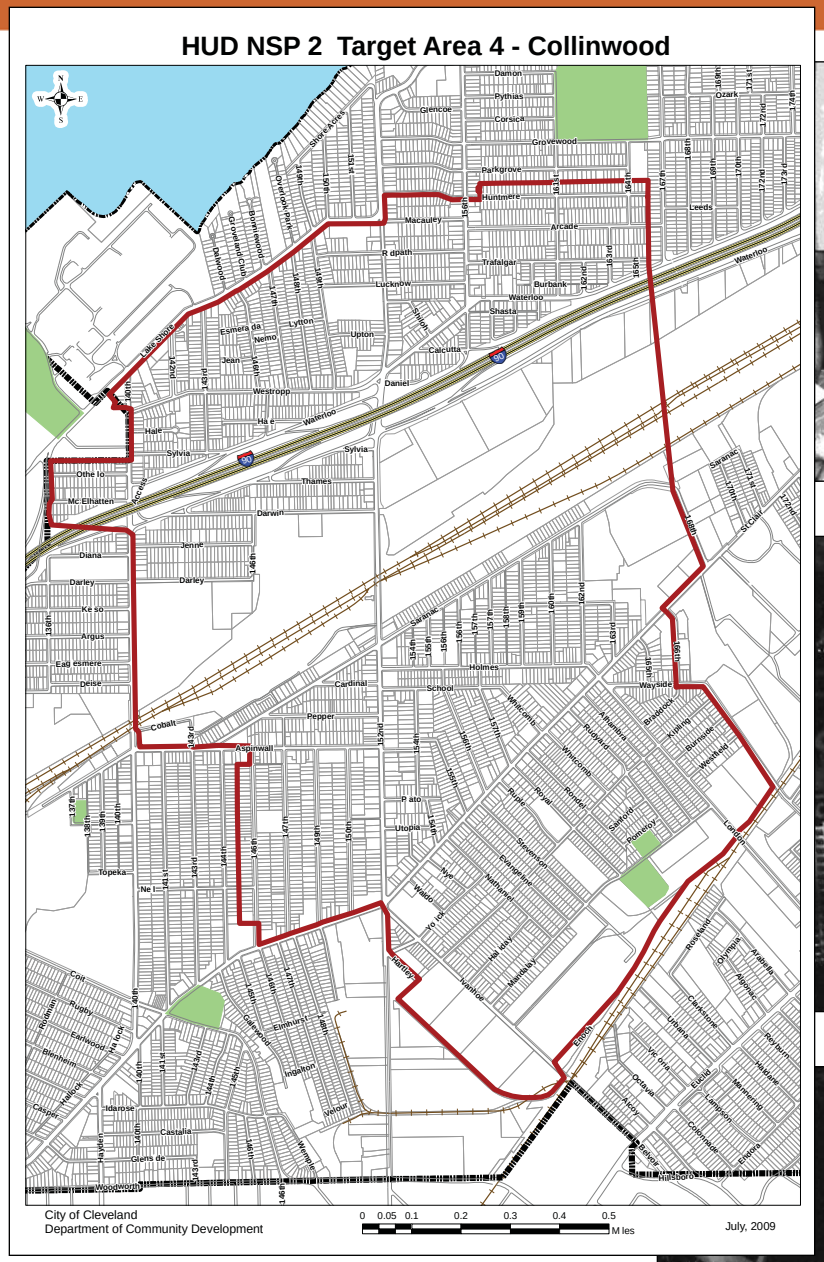
LEADERSHIP TEAM
Freddy Collier, Chief City Planner
Brian Friedman, NSDC Director
Wayne Mortensen, TAP Manager
Greg Soltis, TAP Liaison

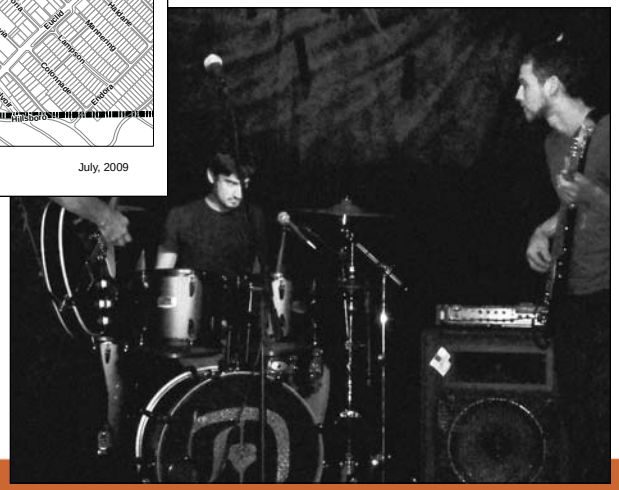
ENGAGED STAKEHOLDERS
East 156th Street Block Watch
Debbie Gulyas, Resident
Pat Harrison, Resident
Andrea Hinton, Resident
Mary Louise Jesek Daily, Legislative Aide (Ward 11)
Camille Maxwell, NSDC
Michael D. Polensek, Councilman
Bobbi Reichtell, NPI Vice President

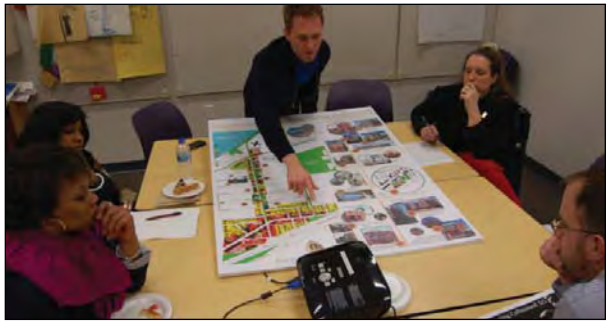
ABSTRACT
The overall framework for the Target Area Plan centers on the rehabilitation of East 156th Street as a pedestrian-scaled, residential street that is integral to the success of the Waterloo Corridor and greater Collinwood.

STAKEHOLDER FEEDBACK
In order to gain a more nuanced understanding of the community dynamics, several key community stakeholders took part in confidential interviews. The following summary reflects the observations of that collective group.

Rock and Roll – Collinwood's Waterloo Corridor is Cleveland's preeminent "Rock-n-Roll" neighborhood; a funky, eclectic neighborhood where the culture of rock-n-roll is evident in the people, the community's offerings, and the physical surroundings. Coventry, as it existed 30 or 40 years ago, was referenced as an example. On Waterloo, this is most strongly represented by the Beachland Ballroom, which is the main draw – setting the tone for the neighborhood. Hosting musical







acts from around the globe in an intimate setting that was once the Croation Liberty Home and Ballroom, the Beachland Ballroom reflects Collinwood's ethnic roots. Waterloo Road is lined with eclectic shops such as CD and Vinyl stores, a head shop, vintage stores, a furniture repair shop, various automobile service entities, sausage shops, and Arts Collinwood campus (which includes the cafe and art gallery they operate). This mix of retail reflects what Waterloo was and is becoming again. There is an uneasiness between the old and the new, but that concern seems to lessen with time.

East 156th Street – The focus of this study is 156th Street, which runs perpendicular to Waterloo and serves as the North/South spine of the neighborhood. It connects Waterloo Road and the Freeway to Lakeshore Blvd, but its connection to Lake Erie is poor and needs reinforcement. 156th is lined with a mix of single-family homes and two and three-story multifamily apartment buildings—some with street-level retail. High density and multifamily buildings predominate and most buildings originate from the early 20th century. Those interviewed had two aspirations for the corridor: one faction wanted the street to evolve towards a single-family housing corridor (NSDC has been successful in rehabilitating old homes and selling them to artists who want to be in an arts neighborhood, but also want the amenities that come with a single family home). The other segment of the group wanted to use the existing high density environment to recruit a new demographic into the community, perhaps reflected in the Beachland Ballroom's typical clientele (20 or 30-somethings who desire urban living in an eclectic neighborhood, but prefer renting to owning).

Concerns – The relationship between the neighborhood and the freeway is troubling to most residents. Many believe that the sound walls are ineffective and are, indeed, destructive as they hide the neighborhood from those passing by on Interstate 90. The perception of crime also troubles residents as does the condition of the vacant building at the corner of East 156th Street and Waterloo. All feel that is it a very prominent building and is most people's first impression of the neighborhood as they exit the freeway.

Green Space – Most residents expressed great interest in using the vacant spaces in the neighborhood for a variety of gardens. They also mentioned sculpture gardens to reflect the artistic bent of the neighborhood and that they would like to see additional park and playground space as well as community gardens.

A Personal History and Remembrance – From a historical perspective, Waterloo used to be the home to thousands of people who depended upon the Collinwood Rail Yards for their livelihood. The Rail Yards were built in the late 1800's and still operate to this day, albeit in a far-diminished capacity. Up until the 1980's they were the foremost employer of Collinwood. Back when the rail yards were fully operational (and prior to I-90's construction) the neighborhood of Waterloo was directly connected to the rail yards and was full of activity (Waterloo Road used to continue East, across what is now the freeway to where the rail yards are). People walked most places as the density of the neighborhood and the amenities it contained supported the lifestyle. In the mornings, one would witness thousands walking the sidewalks on the way to work in the rail yards, lunch pails in hand. Waterloo Road was the center of the neighborhood's commercial activity. It was full of patrons day and night, utilizing its many

shops, bakeries, bars, banks, and restaurants. It was a self-sustaining neighborhood.

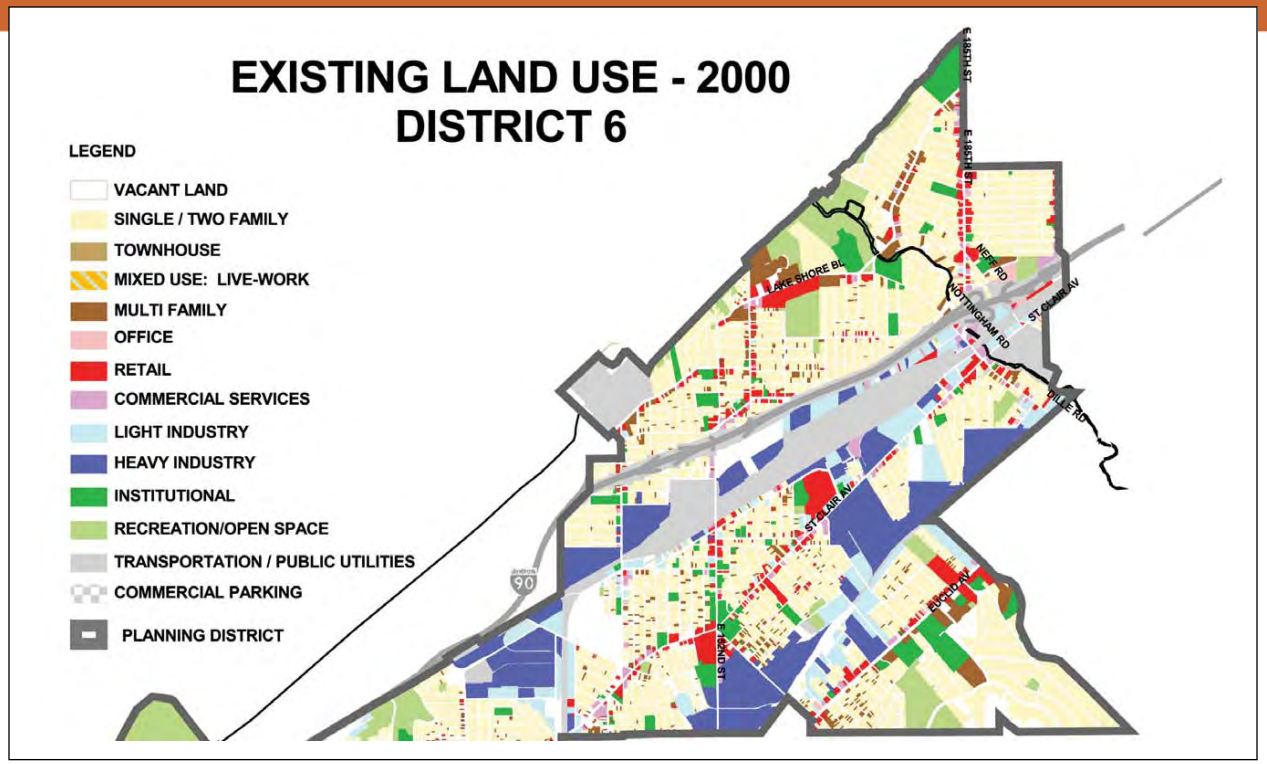
IDENTIFIED CHALLENGES

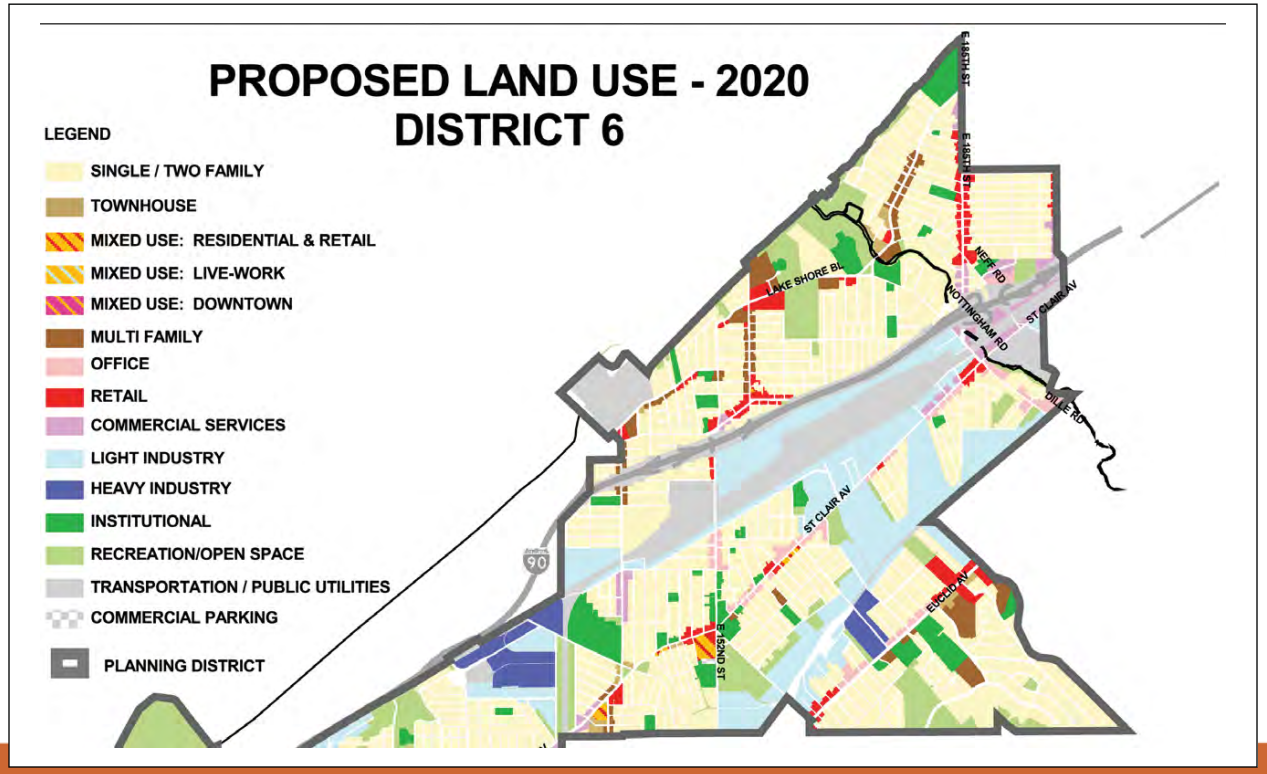
- Limited Lake Access
- Neighborhood Not Visible from Freeway
- While Central, Still Isolated from Rest of Cleveland
- Perception of Crime
- Physical Barriers (Fences, Walls, Private Streets)
- Suburban Style Development in Recent Decades
- Segmentation of Community by Infrastructure

COMMUNITY STRENGTHS

Lake Erie & Green Space - First and foremost is Collinwood's proximity to Lake Erie. The neighborhood's boundaries include 2.75 miles of shoreline. In addition, close to half mile of that shoreline is parkland as Euclid Beach Park and Wildwood State Park sits where the Euclid Creek meets Lake Erie. Humphrey Park lies to the South of Lakeshore Boulevard and just to the West of the entrance to Euclid Beach, and Wildwood State Parks.

Accessibility - Northshore Collinwood is nestled between Bratenahl, Euclid, the Cleveland Memorial Shoreway and Lake Erie offering it the feeling of a private neighborhood, while also affording it a tremendous amount of accessibility. The neighborhood is 15 minutes by car to the two largest employment centers in the metropolitan region, Downtown Cleveland and University Circle. Access to I-90 means that Collinwood is within an hour's drive of close to 3 million of Northeast Ohio's 5.5 million residents. This allows residents of Collinwood easy access to all that Northeast Ohio offers, and also makes Collinwood easy to get to for those visiting. In addition, the area is served by the rail network which makes it a good place to do business for manufacturers and shippers, and an ideal site for future RTA rapid transit service.





Urban Density and Walkability – Due to its coming of age during the streetcar era, Collinwood and the sub-neighborhood of Waterloo are dense and walkable. Density provides residents with an urban environment that makes life easy, diverse, visually interesting, and green. Within a 15 minute drive from downtown lie numerous residences of all types, a variety of places of business, convenient shopping, and plenty of outdoor recreation and entertainment establishments.

Historic Architecture – The side streets of Waterloo are lined with homes in a variety of styles dating from the late 19th Century up to the present day. East 152nd and 156th Street, Lakeshore Boulevard, and Grovewood Avenue each have a unique architectural character, the Colonial Revival apartment block. These three to five-story brick buildings – many with ironwork balconies – give the neighborhood a certain charm. All throughout Collinwood one can also find large, beautiful churches that speak to the many ethnic groups that settled the neighborhood, many of whom still call it home.

Rich Neighborhood History - New arts organizations, galleries, entertainment venues, and boutique shops now call the Waterloo neighborhood home. All of these collectively offer an additional layer of experience to residents and visitors alike.

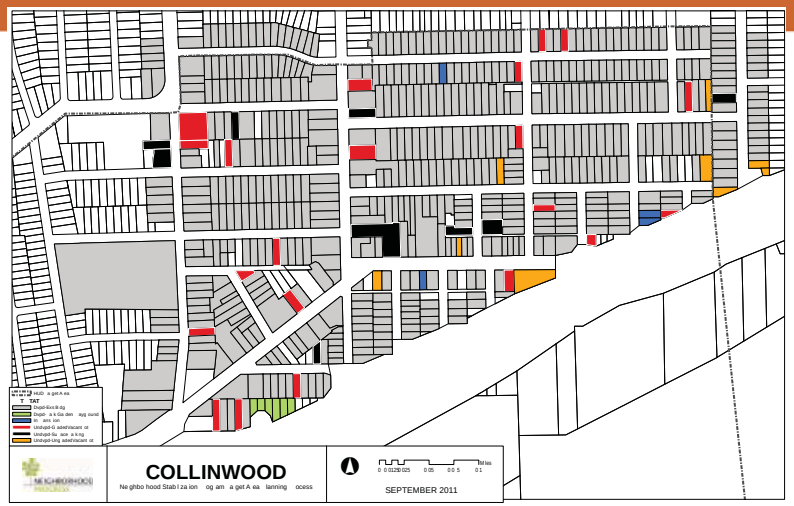
Arts Collinwood and The Beachland Ballroom have fostered much of the growth in the cultural assets of the neighborhood in recent years. They add to the cultural and architectural complexity that has been built up since Collinwood was an orchard well over a century ago. This layering within an urban neighborhood is what makes Collinwood so interesting.

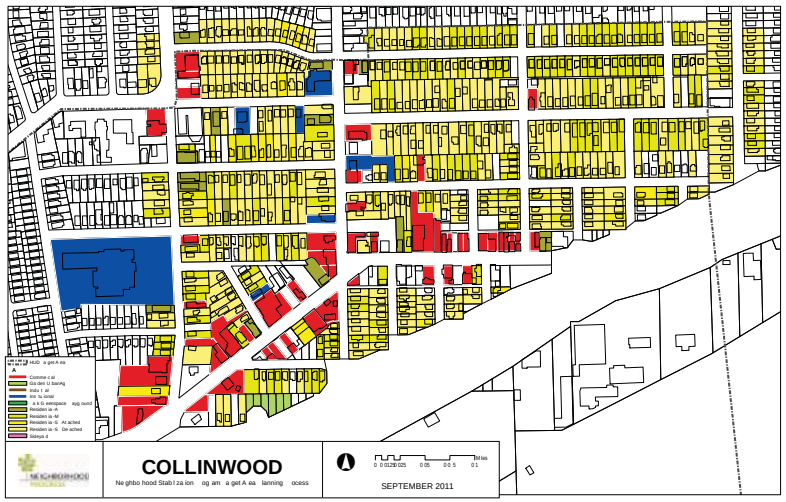
Over time, the built environment has responded to many different settlement patterns, popular modes of transportation, and styles of architecture that were en vogue during different eras. This complexity is something that comes about in an organic way and cannot be reproduced. It, along with its diverse residential population, makes Collinwood unique.

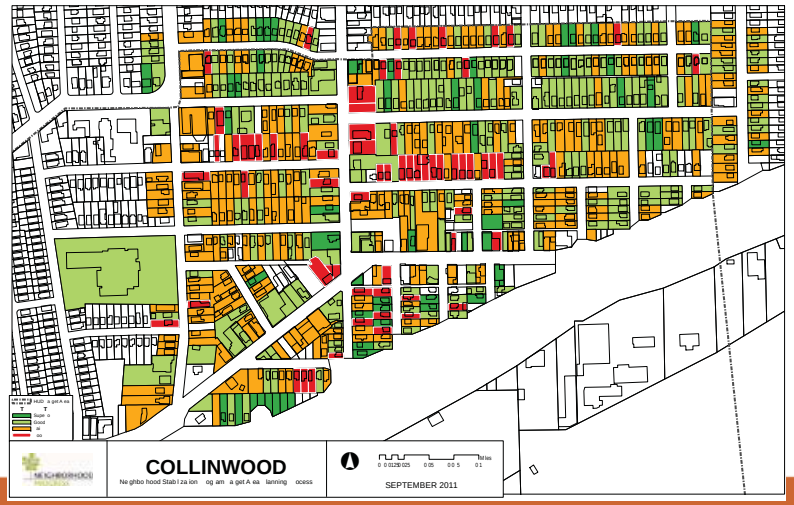
FIELD SURVEY

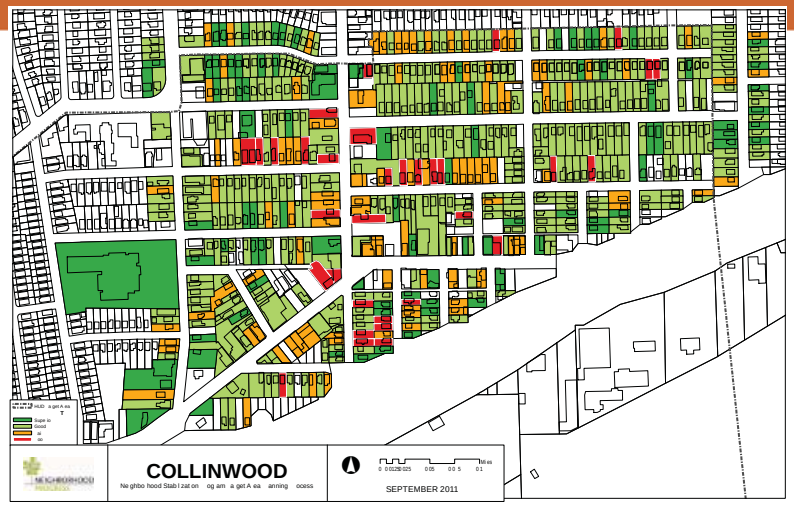
An essential first step in any urban design or planning endeavor is a detailed investigation into existing conditions. Often called "windshield surveys", this first-person research relies on a street-by-street and parcel-by-parcel analysis of the target area. It is a resource-intensive activity that yields time-sensitive results, but forms a more comprehensive understanding of the economic, social, and political dynamics acting on a particular place. Fortunately, many community organizations throughout Cleveland already participate in some version of this activity. Unfortunately, those surveys (including survey categories and ratings applied) are as varied as the communities themselves. For the purposes of the Target Area Planning process, a consolidated survey instrument was developed in collaboration with community development staff and was evenly applied across all identified target areas. To assure consistency in surveying, two Neighborhood Progress staff members facilitated the effort by training community volunteers and CDC staff as well as completing significant portions of each survey first hand. This provides the ability to simultaneously chronicle local conditions and compare across all target areas.

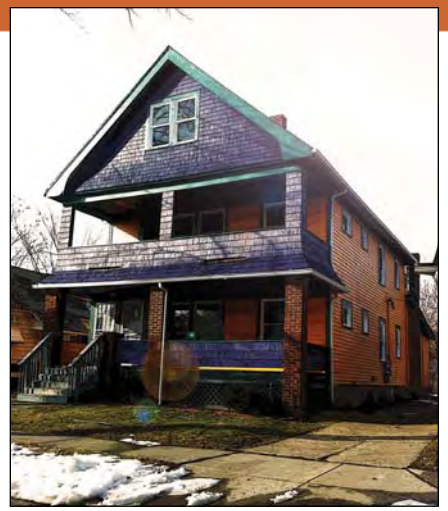
Five categories were analyzed in the survey: lot status, land use, lot condition, building condition, and building occupancy and each were given a limited range of responses. It was determined that these categories were inclusive of the key dynamics unavailable in other resources (i.e. the NEO CANDO web application) and that a trained community volunteer could quickly assess these dynamics. Neighborhood Progress will continue to refine the survey into a tool that can be implemented city-wide that is easy and quick-enough to regularly update. This evolution may lead to a more sophisticated input mechanism (i.e. with a smart phone) that automatically updates a central database and could be expanded to include code violation information.

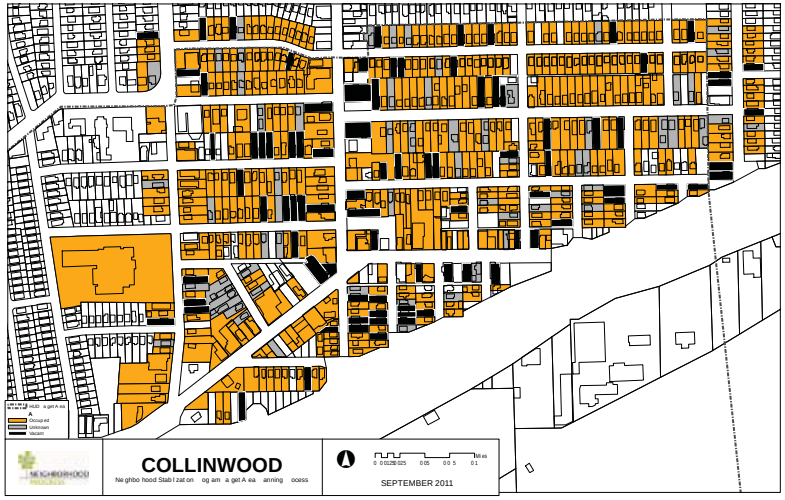












LOT STATUS (top left)
This category simply denotes the current status of the parcel in question. Is there a building being constructed or torn down? Is it a vacant lot? Etc. This category helps us immediately identify places within the target area that are most susceptible to quick change. Looking at the orange or red lots, we can quickly identify where the vacant lots within the surveyed area are and if they are graded and ready to go (red) or need a small amount of site preparation (orange).

LAND USE (middle left)
In an ideal world, lots would be utilized as they were intended and city planners could more accurately predict the need of communities in which they operate. This category helps us see how the community is ACTUALLY functioning relative to where commercial activity is occurring, where the residential areas are concentrated, and what community assets (jobs, institutions) might be within a community.

LOT CONDITION (bottom left)
This category analyzes the physical condition of a given parcel. Is the yard well-kept or overgrown? Is it a meticulously-landscaped community asset or just an average lawn? Perhaps most importantly, the tool allows the user to identify lots that may present safety hazards and work to resolve that condition and maintain community pride and value. You may notice that lot conditions typically lag below building conditions because of home owners' tendency to apply limited resources first toward the maintenance of their home.

BUILDING CONDITION (top right)
The structural and aesthetic condition of buildings within an area is critical to the type of community that is fostered. This metric accounts for the wide array of building conditions that exist throughout Cleveland; from buildings that should be condemned to those that were recently constructed, renovated, or are meticulously maintained. The majority of communities in Cleveland have "Good" or "Fair" structures.

BUILDING OCCUPANCY (middle right)
This is, perhaps, the most straightforward category, but the hardest to assess on the part of the surveyor. Still, it is critical to understand the vacancy dynamics that are at work within a community. You will see that vacancy is often directly related to building and lot condition.

SITE ANALYSIS

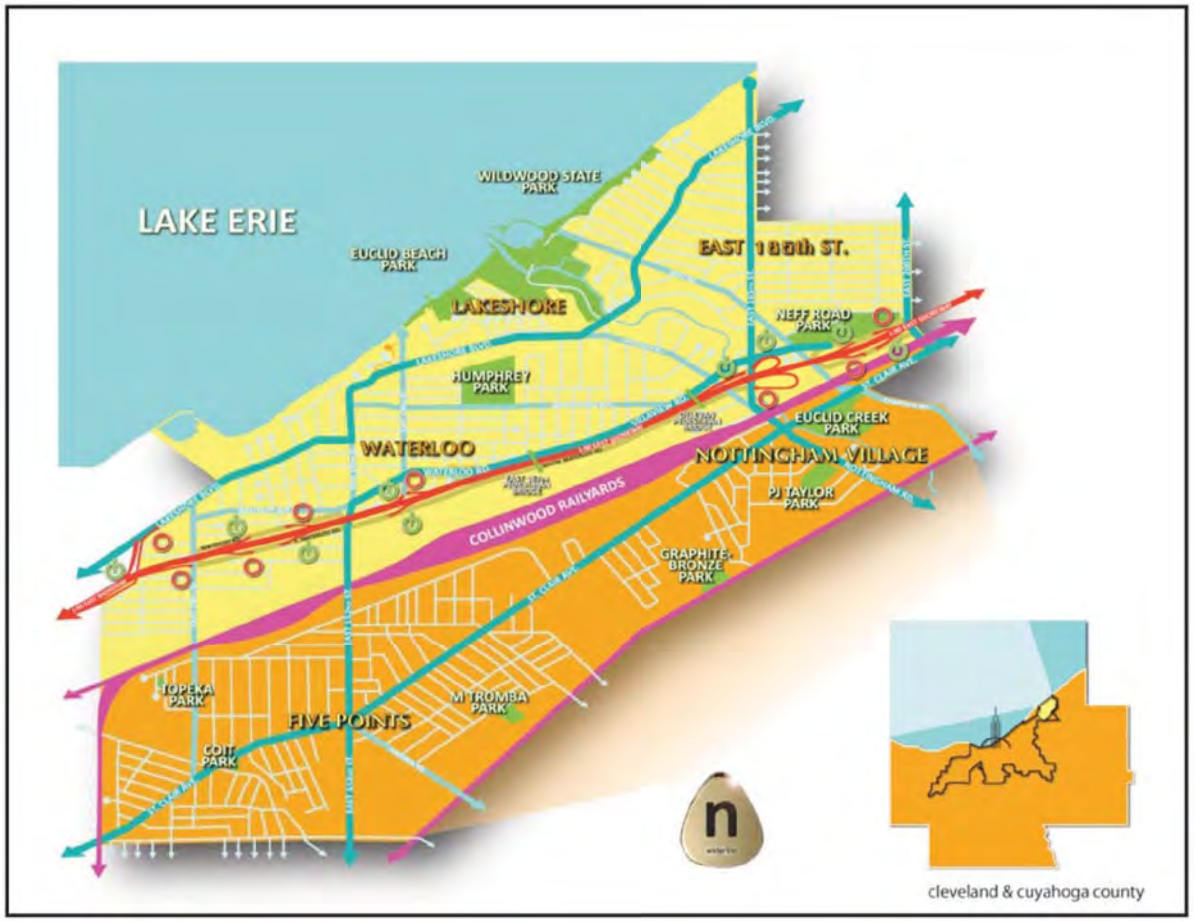
Neighborhoods - North and South Collinwood are actually considered by the City to be two separate neighborhoods and, within them, there are five sub-neighborhoods: Waterloo, Lakeshore, East 185th, Nottingham Village, and Five Points. The focus of this study, however, is on a community strength: the Waterloo Arts District and, more specifically, along East 156th Street.

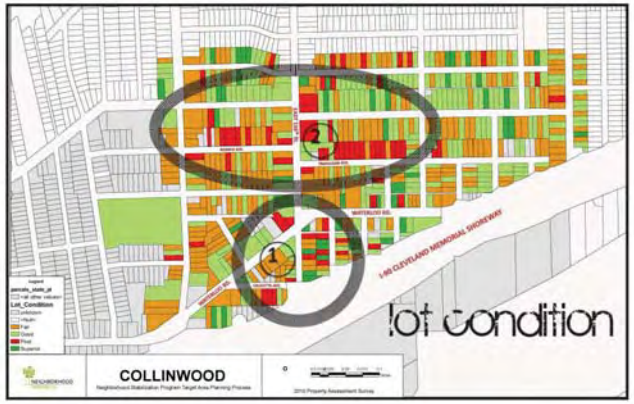
Existing - The City of Cleveland's 2020 plan is about making connections; this analysis and target area plan for East 156th Street and Waterloo derives its inspiration from that precedent. Below is the city planning commission's analysis of existing land use conditions as of the year 2000, the most recent available.

Proposed - As shown here, the city planning commission is proposing East 156th Street become a street primarily composed of multi-family residences. Commercial uses predominate where East 156th Street intersects Waterloo Road to the South, and Lakeshore Boulevard to the North.

Neighborhood Conditions - This map illustrates the current state of properties within the targeted area in Waterloo. Those parcels in black were identified by Northeast Shores as assets. Where they lie along Waterloo Road they are commercial assets such as The Beachland Ballroom (15711), Little Hands Daycare (15721), Music Saves (15801), STAR POP Vintage + Modern (15809), Blue Arrow Records & Boutique (16001), Azure Stained Glass Studio (15602), and Arts Collinwood and The Arts Collinwood Café (15601). Other assets include the NSDC offices (317) on 156th Street and recently rehabilitated houses.

Building and Lot Conditions - There are two main areas where poor building conditions and poor lot conditions coincide: (1) along 156th Street, South of Waterloo Road and North of the I-90 Shoreway, and (2) along Trafalgar Avenue and Ridpath Avenue as they approach 156th Street, including the adjacent blocks of East 156th Street.





Waterloo Road - The primary use of land along Waterloo Road is commercial. There are apartment dwellings and multifamily uses interspersed with commercial uses.

East 156th Street - Characterized by diversity. The only other mixed-use street in the area is East 152nd Street (most side streets in Waterloo are lined with residential uses).

Industrial Era Neighborhood - Waterloo is a dense, walkable neighborhood that typifies "streetcar-oriented" development of the late industrial era, flanked on the North and South by newer, automobile-oriented neighborhoods.

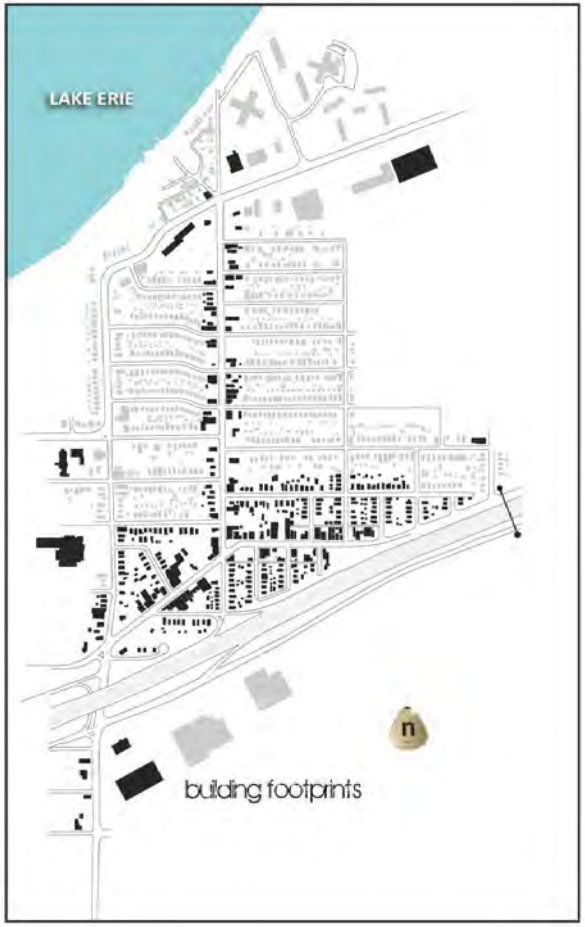
Tree-Lined Residential Streets - Waterloo's side streets are primarily lined with colonial revival single family and two family 'up-down' homes. East 156th Street has a concentration of houses near Ridpath Avenue and a scattering of houses closer to Lakeshore Boulevard.

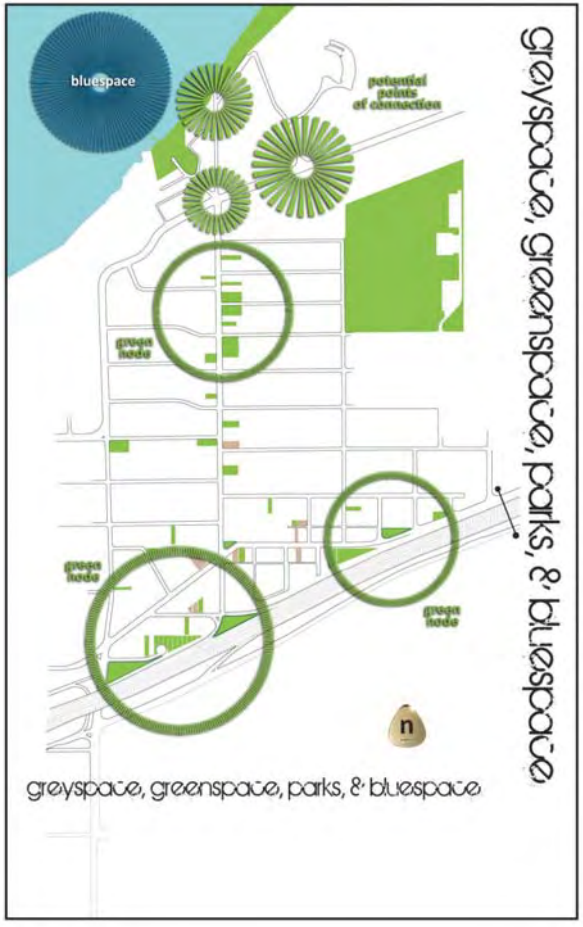
Existing Nodes of Density – East 156th Street and Waterloo are generally characterized by the predominance of apartment and mixed-use buildings from the early 20th century. They are a building typology distinguished by a mix of colonial revival styles, the use of brick, and balconies that overlook the street.

Religious - There are myriad places of worship in the Waterloo neighborhood. Of note architecturally are Saint Jerome Catholic Church on Lakeshore Boulevard and Immanuel Presbyterian on 156th.

Adaptive Reuse - The adaptive reuse of a big box store along Lakeshore Boulevard North of Humphrey Park is also noteworthy as it is scheduled to be the new home of the Collinwood Recreation Center.

Space - Due to recent demolition, there is a plethora of vacant lots along East 156th Street. This vacant land joins the existing vacancy created decades ago by aligning the freeway through existing neighborhoods.



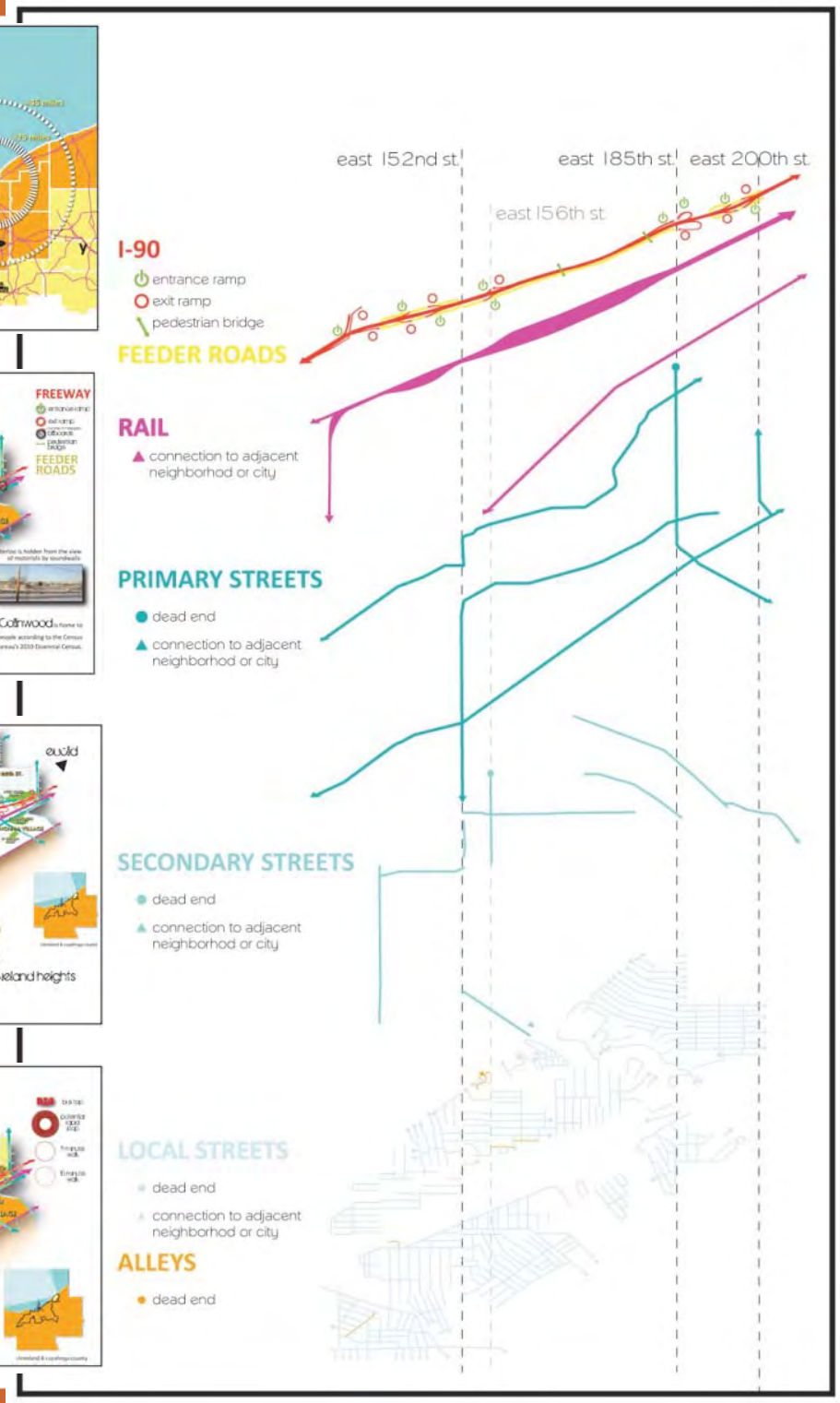


The Future of East 156th Street - Part of the goal of this study is to determine whether East 156th Street should move in the direction of single or multi-family housing. In order to do this, we must first analyze existing uses as they relate to each other. This image shows the building footprints of apartments, institutions, and commercial spaces. The following image illustrates a mix of houses with institutions and commercial buildings.

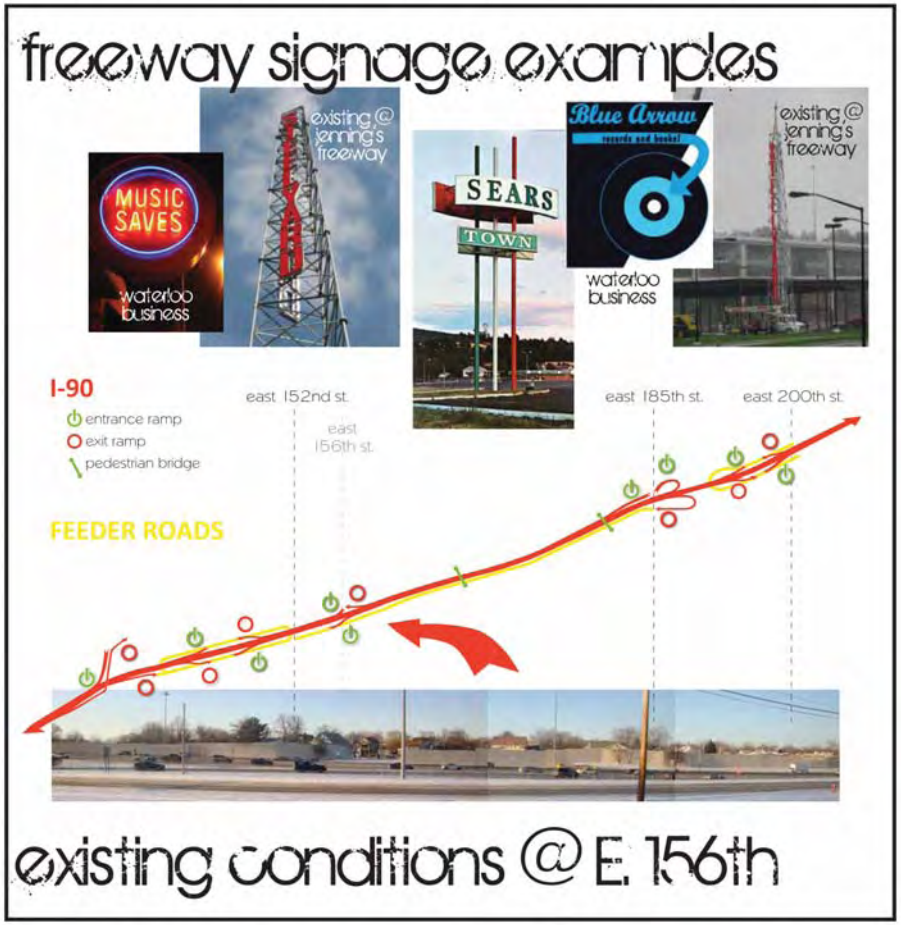
CONNECTIVITY

Via Automobile - Collinwood is central to Greater Cleveland and easily accessible to most of the region. Within a one hour drive of Collinwood live almost 3 million of Northeast Ohio's 5.5 million inhabitants. Over 125,000 cars pass through Collinwood on I-90 every day (according to a 2009 NOACA count). There are 21 billboards and numerous signs advertising private businesses between the 142nd and 200th Street exits. On that note, there are three exits off of I-90 Westbound into Collinwood and five exits if one is traveling Eastbound. Since nearly 30,000 call Collinwood home and thousands more frequent the neighborhood, it is worth considering the placement of signage that at least notifies motorists relative to how they can access the community. After all, Collinwood is larger – in both population and area – than many suburban communities that DO have signage along the thoroughfare.

Via Rail - Ohio has over 6,000 miles of rail crisscrossing the state; more per square mile than any other state. Northeast Ohio contains an even higher proportion and Cuyahoga County specifically has an extensive network that hosts several inter-modal freight railroad terminals. Amtrak provides daily service to Cleveland with the Lakefront line running from New York to Chicago (through Collinwood) and the Capital Express running between Chicago and Washington, DC. The Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority (RTA) operates 18 miles of heavy rail (Red Line) with



18 stops and an additional 18 miles of rail (Blue, Green and Waterfront Lines) which contain 35 stops between them. Collinwood has excellent access to rail, but poor connectivity to Rapid Transit as the system stops well short of the Eastside community. In its 2020 plan, the City Planning Commission recommends reconnecting Collinwood to downtown and Tower City by extending the lakefront line. This makes sense on a number of levels as Collinwood is positioned between the two largest employment centers in the region, and the northeast shore suburbs in Lake County. Over 250,000 people live in Lake County and many work Downtown and in University Circle.



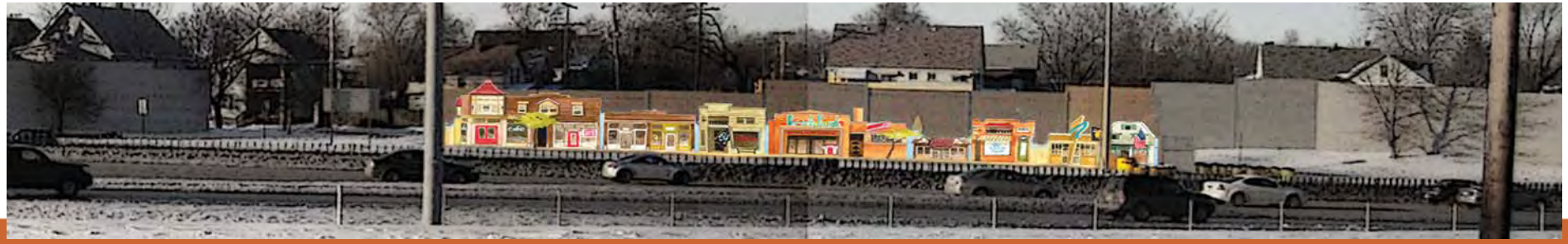
Via RTA - Currently Collinwood is served by 5 bus lines that take anywhere from 40 minutes to over an hour to get Downtown (compared to driving, which gets you there in less than 15 minutes). Getting to University Circle by bus from Collinwood takes nearly as long, and is again, only 15 minutes by car.

On Foot - From the intersection of 156th & Waterloo, most of the Waterloo neighborhood can be walked in about ten minutes. The densities within the neighborhood make the walk not only convenient, but somewhat interesting (as compared to walking a similar distance in an homogenous suburban community).

BRANDING & GATEWAYS

Draw & Direct - An existing plan, completed by URS, exists for branding Waterloo while at the same time creating gateways into the core of the neighborhood. Additional branding and gateways on the periphery of the neighborhood could more effectively direct people to the Waterloo Road corridor.

3 Names 1 Street - Waterloo continues West over 152nd Street and to the East under the 167th Street pedestrian bridge. However, at each of these points, its name changes (to Westropp Avenue at 152nd and Villaview Road at 167th). Meanwhile, "Waterloo Road" actually continues (in name) as a feeder street for I-90. In order to access this portion of the street, however, necessitates a left turn onto East 152nd and then a right a block later.



COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE

North Collinwood is a true "edge" community, both in terms of its geography and eclectic arts scene, which cannot be artificially replicated in a sterile suburb separate from its historic and demographic context, copious community assets, and current trajectory.

TARGET AREA PLAN & IMPLEMENTATION

The overall framework for the Connecting Collinwood Plan centers on the rehabilitation of East 156th Street and its environs. In addition to East 156th, streets that intersect it (or are within the core of the neighborhood and were deemed to be important to the overall well-being of Waterloo) are included as well. Those additional streets are Waterloo Road, Daniel Avenue, Calcutta Avenue, Trafalgar Avenue, Ridpath Avenue, Macauley Avenue and East 157th, 160th, 163rd, and 165th Streets.

NSP2 funds can be used for rehabilitation, mothballing, demolition, vacant land reuse, side yard expansion, and even new construction in some instances. Other sources of funding are available and when they are used they are noted in the implementation section that follows each recommendation. All lots included in the plan, their conditions, and their future uses are detailed in the Implementation Spreadsheet. NSP2 funding must be utilized within three years and this narrative and plan speak to that timeline, unless otherwise mentioned.

The Greening of East 156th Street - The abundance of vacant land that has been created due to recent demolitions along East 156th Street makes it natural in the short-term (the three year NSP2 timeline) to seek green initiatives for their use. These initiatives include parks, community gardens, rain gardens, and gardens related to the artistic nature of Waterloo, such as a proposed sculpture garden. Where there are buildings in disrepair or vacant, rehabilitation and mothballing have been sought as the first plans of action with demolition being used as a last resort.

The "Central Park" green space in the middle of East 156th Street seeks its funding primarily from NSP2 under the category of "vacant land reuse". In order to fully realize the planned green space, additional actions must be taken. First, it is suggested that the automotive repair shop where Macauley Avenue dead ends into East 156th Street is relocated (NSDC has found suitable options for such a move and will present them to the owner). Second, the addition on the front of the Fanny's building could be demolished, leaving the original structure to be rehabilitated (NSDC is considering acquiring the structure).

(Note on Green Space Maintenance: In order to take care of Collinwood's many green and public spaces, NSDC has proposed to seek out recent immigrants families with backgrounds in farming. They will be offered a renovated home as a place for their family to live and given a plot of land for their own personal farming uses. In exchange, they will cultivate, tend to, and oversee the many green spaces in Waterloo.)

East 156th Street - Below Waterloo (along East 156th Street) the plan calls for the immediate rehabilitation of homes for residential use. Long-term, the area is envisioned as an urban office park that would utilize the housing stock as offices and a bed and breakfast to suit "new media" firms. This is a natural fit that would complement the existing artistic element within Waterloo. North of Waterloo Road, before Lucknow Avenue on the West side of the street, is a vacant lot that sits between Fotina's and a brick commercial structure. This lot is planned to be transformed into an outdoor dining patio and demonstration rain garden that would serve Fotina's and the Arts Collinwood Café.

Further up East 156th Street, past Lucknow, on the West side of the street sit a row of houses. Since these houses lie along a main thoroughfare of the neighborhood, they should be rehabilitated and sold to artists seeking ground floor studio space that would double as a semi-public showplace for their work. Between Lucknow and Ridpath Avenues (still on the West side of East 156th Street) are additional homes. The home at the corner of East 156th Street and Lucknow is badly damaged and is slated for demolition, while the following two would follow the model of rehabilitated "artist's homes" mentioned previously.

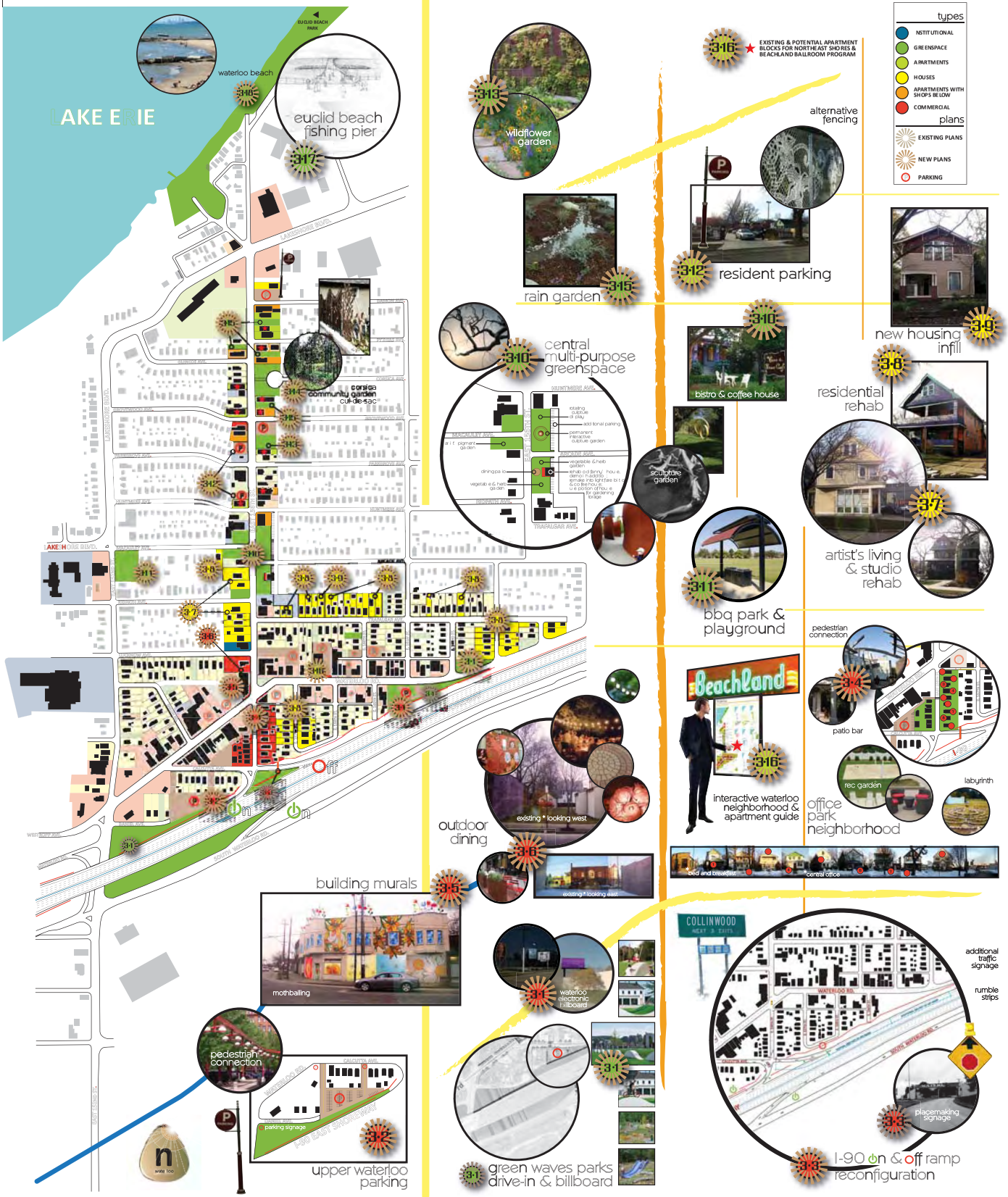
04.21

Connecting Collinwood

waterloo 3.0 - 5.0 yr plan

greening east 156th street

freeway placemaking



At the Intersection of East 156th Street and Ridpath Avenue, on the same side of the street, exists a vacant lot that could be an attractive central green space for the neighborhood. The programmatic elements of this "central park" include artistic sculpture, a vegetable garden for local restaurants (a greenhouse down the road would eventually supersede this space), and a rehabilitated Fanny's restaurant that could be transformed into a coffee house and light-fare bistro that would use only the original structure (the addition could be removed). This park is envisioned as a demonstration green space that illustrates, in a real way, what the Northeast Shores Development Corporation does in Collinwood. It was chosen for this use for many reasons, not least of which is its proximity to the NSDC offices.

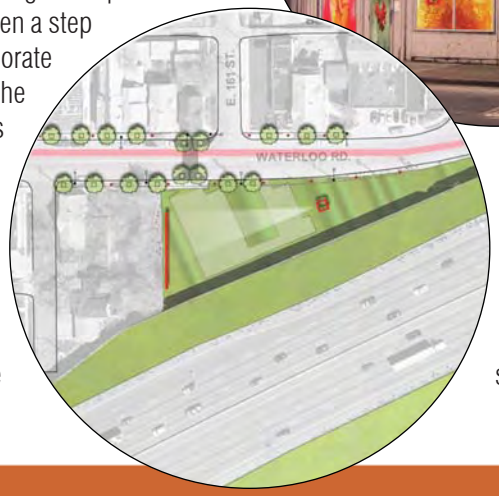
North of Huntmere, where it intersects with East 156th Street sits a red-brick, apartment block of the "Colonial Revival" type that is prevalent in Waterloo. In the short-term, this building is to be mothballed. Future plans, which may be within the three year timeframe, call for it to serve as a model of NSDC's new rental program targeting the Beachland Ballroom crowd. The hope is to diversify the neighborhood even further by drawing in young adults who prefer renting to buying.

IMPLEMENTATION: Most of the homes along East 156th Street are to be rehabilitated (and one is to be demolished) using NSP2 funding. The exception to this is the home just North of Lucknow Avenue on the West side of the street.

This house could use a combination of sources for its funding, including the City's Repair-A-Home program, and HTF and NPI Model Block funding. The vacant lot planned to be transformed into an outdoor dining patio and demonstration rain garden for Fotina's and the Arts Collinwood Café could be funded with a grant from the Sewer District that recognizes innovative open space transformations that proactively address stormwater.

The "Colonial Revival" apartment block north of Huntmere, at East 156th Street is close to being purchased by NSDC and should be immediately mothballed. If any NSP funding is made available for small, multifamily apartments, NSDC will apply to renovate this structure.

Waterloo Road - Most of what is hoped for Waterloo Road in this plan builds upon existing plans. They include a new streetscape for the commercial district, a "rolling waves" green space plan for vacant land near the freeway, and place making signage and markers that would identify the neighborhood to outsiders. To complement these existing initiatives, storefronts in need of a face lift would be encouraged to do so – and efforts made, where possible, to connect business owners to available grant and low-interest funding. Where Waterloo Road meets East 162nd Street, the rolling waves green space concept would be taken a step further to incorporate a play area for the neighborhood's daycare. The play area would focus on earth shaped into rolling waves that mimic the water on Lake Erie, as the primary play "equipment". The play area would be surrounded by a low wall and would be part of a gateway that welcomes westbound travelers along Waterloo into the center of the neighborhood.



Of particular importance along Waterloo Road is the vacant building on the Northwest corner of East 156th Street and Waterloo Road, which has fallen into disrepair and is an eyesore. The building would be mothballed until a suitable use for it can be found. The building directly to the West of it is already scheduled for demolition.

IMPLEMENTATION: The City of Cleveland's Storefront Renovation program will continue to supply financing for much of what is undertaken along Waterloo Road. NSP2, Re-Imagining Cleveland, and NPI SII funding can be tapped for the "rolling waves" green space and play area at Waterloo and East 162nd Street.

The building on the Northwest corner of Waterloo and East 156th Street presents a critical community challenge and, while it should be mothballed, a sealed building on this site – at the elbow of the Waterloo Corridor – would negatively impact the entire area. Therefore, in addition to mothballing this structure, the NSDC has indicated a desire to use the building as an artistic canvas until such time as someone wants to rehabilitate/redevelop

04.21

Connecting Collinwood

waterloo 5.0 - 10.0 yr plan

completing and connecting east 156th st.

waterloo beach

complete street
green parkway

lakeshore blvd.
lakefront bikeway plan

wildwood apartments expansion

East 152nd Street Waterfront Line Station

office park neighborhood expansion

commercial infill

elements

types
- INSTITUTIONAL
- GREENSPACE
- APARTMENTS
- HOUSES
- TOWNHOUSES
- APARTMENTS WITH SHOPS BELOW
- COMMERCIAL

plans
- EXISTING PLANS
- NEW PLANS
- PARKING

townhouse infill

waterloo greenhouse

artisan townhouse

permeable alley
rain gardens

green artisan alley

upper waterloo parking deck

lower waterloo parking deck with commercial space

the structure into productive use. NSDC will either hire an artist to design an installation that would complement the commercial strip, or Arts Collinwood could provide the manpower (and Neighborhood Connections, the funding) to celebrate the structure.

East 157th Street - The homes along this short—but historic—street that are scheduled to be part of the overall plan will be rehabilitated and resold.

IMPLEMENTATION: The rehabilitation of homes on East 157th Street will use either NSP2 funds exclusively or depend on a mix of the City's Repair-a-Home program, HTF and NPI Model Blocks, and NPI SII funding.

East 160th, 163rd and 165th Streets - One home on 160th Street is to be demolished. Both 163rd and 165th are very short streets that abut Waterloo Road. There are numerous homes in this area that are already under rehabilitation by NSDC (in fact, additional homes are scheduled for rehabilitation in this round of NSP funding).

IMPLEMENTATION: The single home on 160th street should be demolished using NSP2, while the rehabilitation of homes on East 163rd and 165th Streets will also use either NSP2 funds exclusively or depend on a mix of the City's Repair-a-Home program, HTF and NPI Model Blocks, and NPI SII funding.

Trafalgar Avenue - Trafalgar Avenue is a main residential street within the core of Waterloo. It is one block North of Waterloo Road, and intersects East 156th Street. Many of the homes along this street add to the historic nature of Waterloo, but are in disrepair. Two homes on the fringe of this area (East of East 161st Street) are to be demolished. The rest of the homes between East 156th Street and East 161st Street are to be rehabilitated. The one commercial structure near to the center of the block is to be demolished. This lot will serve as the site of a new home to be imagined and constructed with the Waterloo artist in mind; it will act as a model home for future construction and a catalyst for future growth in the neighborhood.

IMPLEMENTATION: NSP2 funding could be used for the majority of homes on Trafalgar Avenue, whether it be for demolition, rehabilitation, or side yard expansion. The new model home could be financed through NSP2 as well. The combination of City's Repair-a-Home program, HTF and NPI Model Blocks, and NPI SII funding could fund the remaining four homes.

Daniel Avenue & Calcutta Avenue - There is an abundance of vacant land on the block that exists between these two streets. It lies directly next to the freeway and is therefore not well suited to residential uses. Currently, there is a community garden there, which is not well protected and has been frequently looted. Since many who farm there do not live near the garden, the plan calls for these gardeners to be moved to a better and more public location at the Corsica Gardens. That relocation would allow this space to be converted into parking in service of the Waterloo Corridor. The vacant lot along Calcutta Avenue would act as an access point from that street, and Daniel Avenue would be the other access point. As demand grows, the site could eventually support a parking deck.

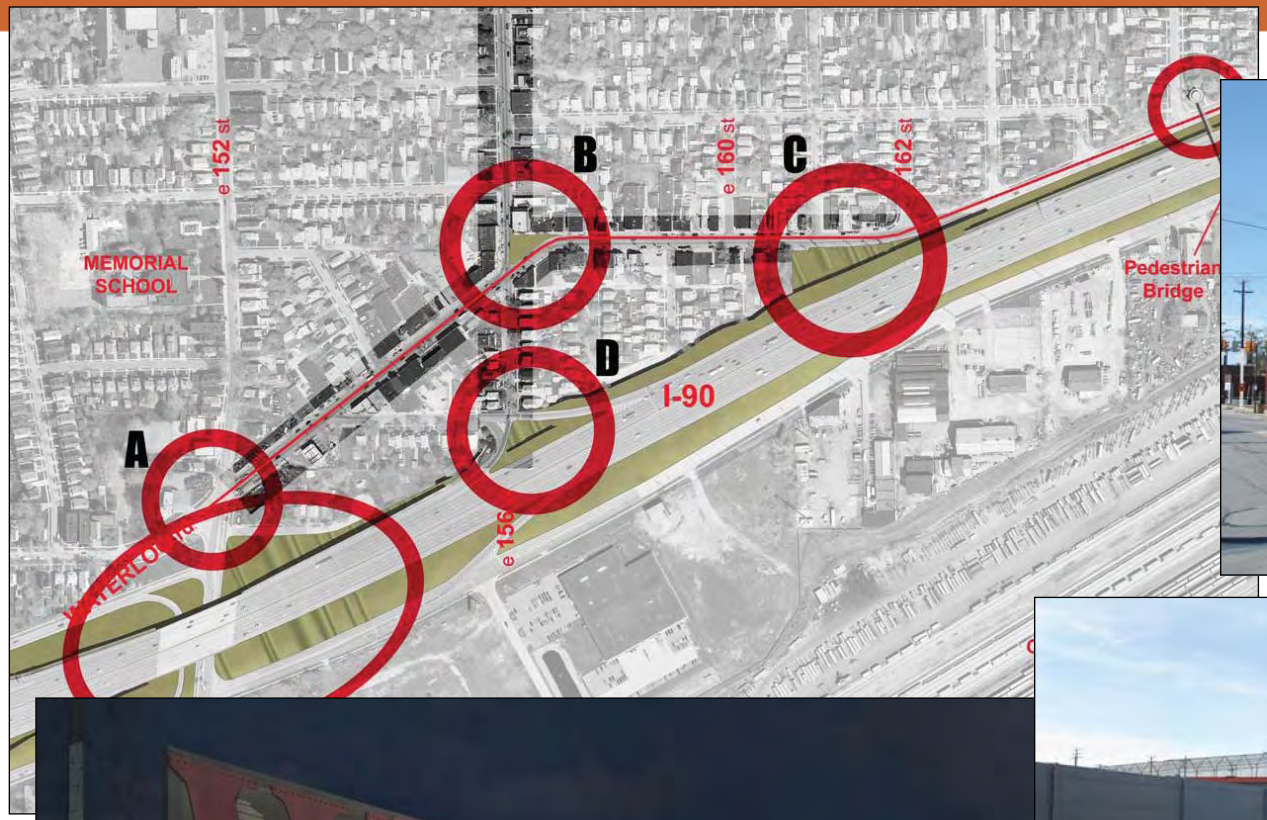
IMPLEMENTATION: If permitted, NSP2 funding should be used to transform these empty lots to parking lot uses as vacant land reuses. Corsica Gardens, which lies outside the TAP area, accommodates the misplaced gardeners and will be redesigned with the assistance of the Summer Sprouts program and physically transformed with sweat equity. The transformation is to include decorative fencing to protect the gardeners' plots and beautify the neighborhood. Reused stone and brick can be recycled for pathways.

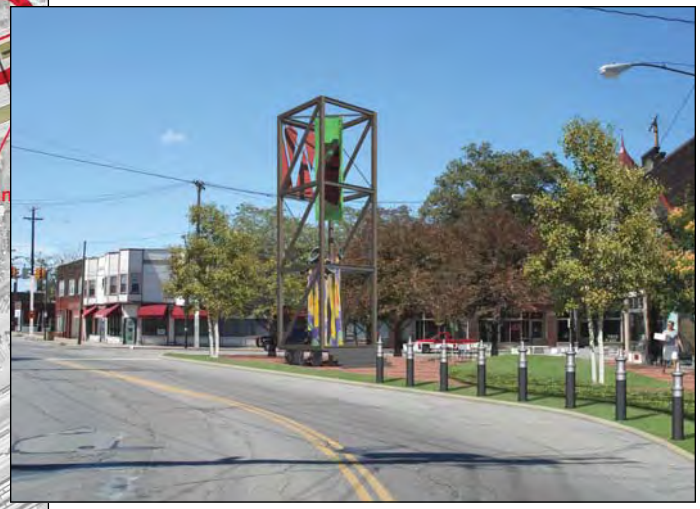
Ridpath Avenue - One house is slated for demolition.

IMPLEMENTATION: Demolition should utilize NSP2 funding if possible.

Macauley Avenue & East 152nd Street - There is a large, empty lot at the intersection of these two streets. The space is re-imagined as a barbeque park and play area for families and children. The Western end of Waterloo lacks green space and playgrounds for children and the residents have requested an additional playground. The concept includes fire pits to complement the barbeque establishment across the street and also to foster a family atmosphere.

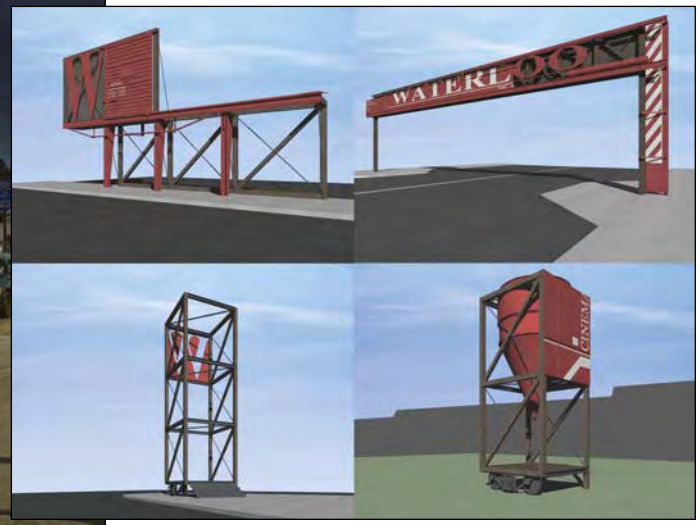
IMPLEMENTATION: The new park and playground at this intersection could employ NSP2 and Re-Imagining Cleveland funding for vacant land reuse.

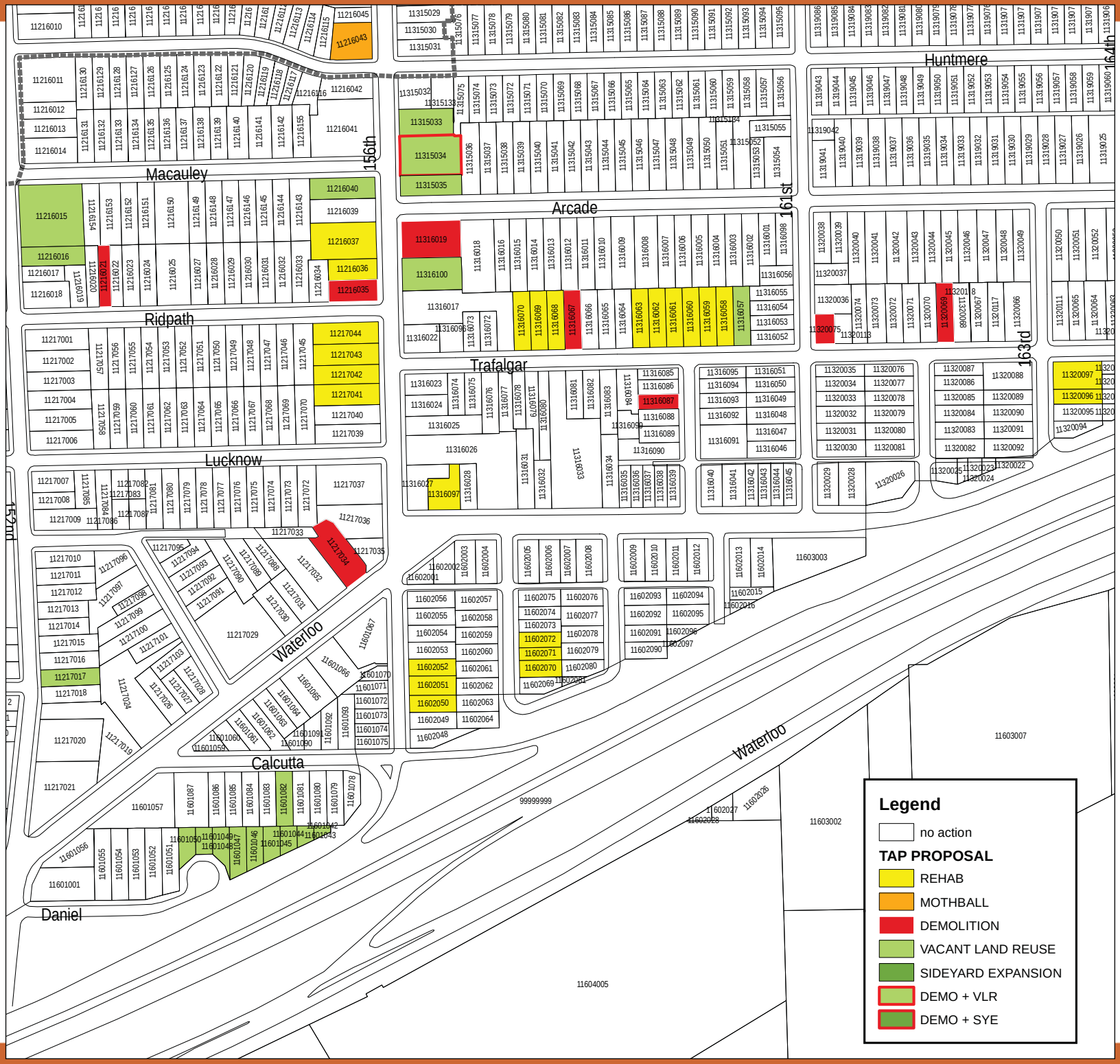

e 152 st
e 160 st
162 st
MEMORIAL SCHOOL
A
B
C
D
I-90
Pedestrian Bridge



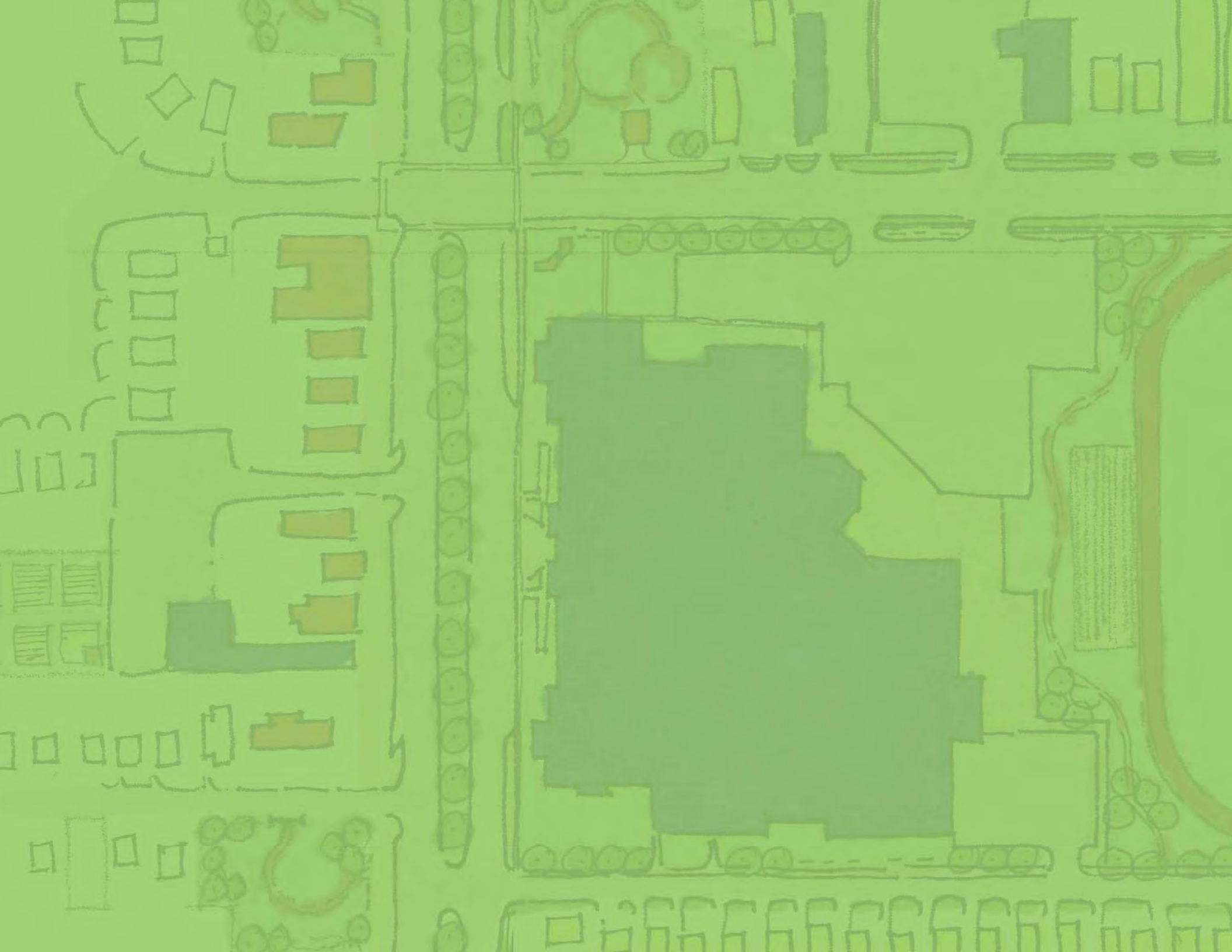
WATERLOO

W
47152


WATERLOO

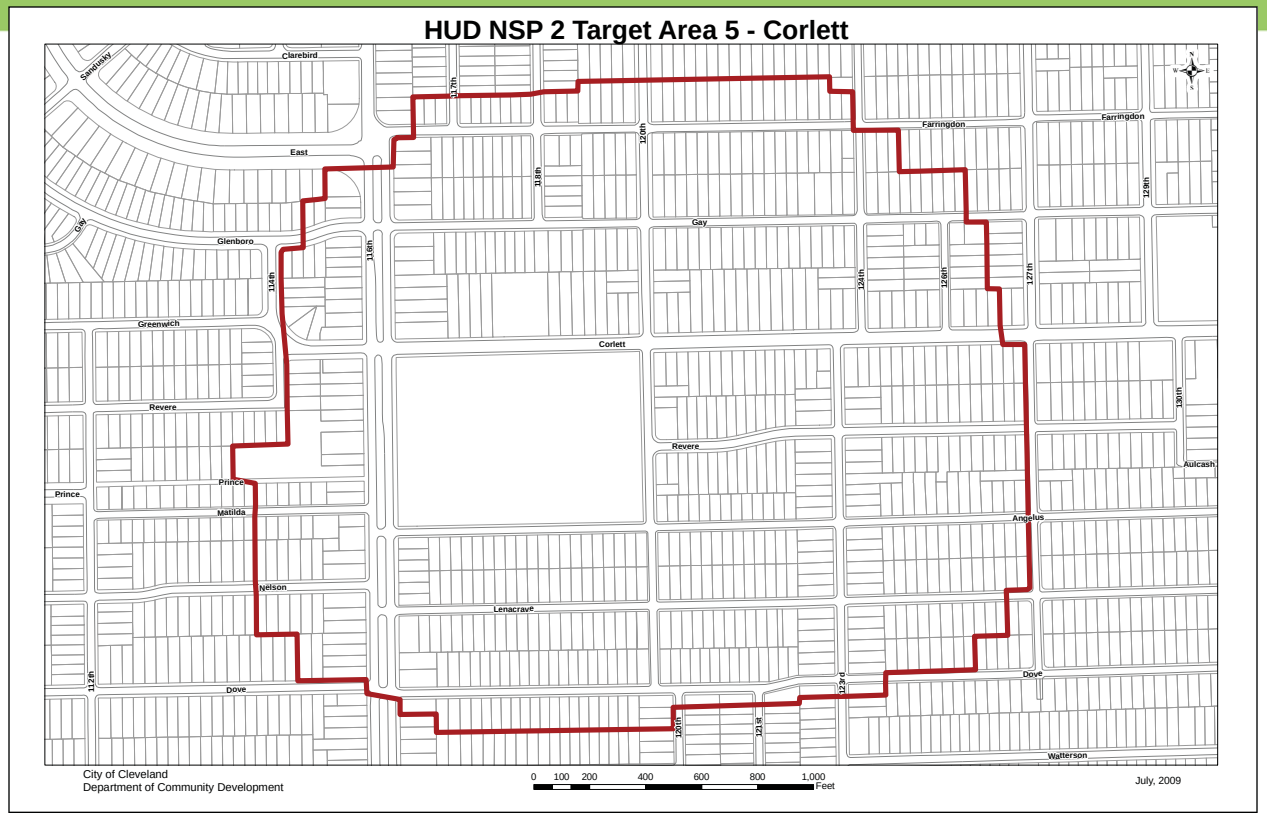

Huntmere
Macauley
Arcade
Ridpath
Trafalgar
Lucknow
Waterloo
Calcutta
Daniel
156th
161st
163rd
164th
152nd
Legend
no action
TAP PROPOSAL
REHAB
MOTHBALL
DEMOLITION
VACANT LAND REUSE
SIDEYARD EXPANSION
DEMO + VLR
DEMO + SYE

PARCEL	Developed	Vacant	Condition	1 REHAB	2 MOTHBALL	3 DEMO	4 VLR	5 VLR-SY	0 OTHER
112-16-015	N	Y	F				4		
112-16-016	N	Y	F				4		
112-16-020	Y	Y	U						
112-16-021	Y	Y	P			3			
112-16-035	Y	Y	P			3			
112-16-036	Y	N	G	1					
112-16-037	Y	N	G	1					
112-16-040	N	Y	P				4		
112-16-043	Y	Y	F		2				
112-17-017	N	Y	F				4		
112-17-034	Y	Y	P			3			
112-17-035	Y	N	P						
112-17-037	Y	N	S						
112-17-040	Y	N	P						
112-17-041	Y	N	F	1					
112-17-042	Y	N	F	1					
112-17-043	Y	U	G	1					
112-17-044	Y	N	G	1					
113-15-033	N	Y	U				4		
113-15-034	Y	N	F			3	4		
113-15-035	N	Y	U				4		
113-15-104	Y	U							
113-16-019	Y	Y	P	1		3			
113-16-028	Y	Y	F						
113-16-029	Y	N	F						
113-16-057	N	Y	P				4		
113-16-058	Y	N	P	1					
113-16-059	Y	N	P	1					
113-16-060	Y	N	F	1					
113-16-061	Y	N	P	1					
113-16-062	Y	N	P	1					
113-16-063	Y	N	P	1					
113-16-065	Y	Y	P						
113-16-066	Y	Y	P						
113-16-067	Y	N	P	1		3			
113-16-068	Y	N	P	1					
113-16-069	Y	N	P	1					
113-16-070	Y	Y	P	1					
113-16-072	Y	Y	P						
113-16-073	Y	N	P						
113-16-087	Y	Y	P			3			
113-16-097	Y	N	U	1					
113-16-100	N	Y	U				4		
113-20-069	Y	Y	F			3			
113-20-075	Y	Y	U			3			
113-20-094	Y	N	U						
113-20-095	Y	N	U						
113-20-096	Y	N	G	1					



FARRINGDON AVE
E 118TH ST
E 124TH ST
GAY AVE
GLENBORO DR
E 114TH ST
E 130TH ST
MARTIN LUTHER KING JR DR
E 112TH ST
ANGELUS AVE
E 120TH ST
E 128TH ST
NELSON AVE
LENACRAVE AVE

Corlett



DESIGNATED TARGET AREA
(5) Corlett

HOST ORGANIZATION
Union Miles Development Corporation (UMDC)

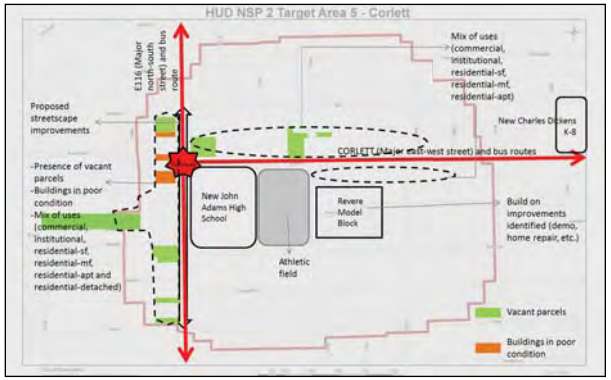
LEADERSHIP TEAM
Tiffany Andreoli, UMDC Staff Liaison
Manjula Boyina, TAP Liaison
Wayne Mortensen, TAP Manager
Marka Fields, City Planner

ENGAGED STAKEHOLDERS
James Gresham, Resident, Corlett Street Club Pres.
Donald Jolly, Principal, John Adams High School
Janice McMichael, Corlett Street Club Resident
Debra Prater, UMDC Director
Zachary Reed, Ward 2 Councilman
Pam Thomas, Angelus Ave Resident
Donald Woodruff, UMDC Real Estate Director

ABSTRACT
The Corlett Target Area Plan leverages the recently reconstructed John Adams High School to promote community engagement and stabilize the intergenerational neighborhood.

STAKEHOLDER FEEDBACK
Eight community stakeholders were engaged in conversational-style interviews as a basis for developing a base-line understanding of the area. Those findings were summarized into the following aspirations and concerns.

COMMUNITY STRENGTHS
1. Proud Older Residents that are Committed and Resilient
2. Easy Access to Freeway, Downtown
3. Strong Neighborhood Associations and Street Clubs
4. Two Newly Rebuilt Schools (Charles Dickens and John Adams) with Enthusiastic Alumni
5. Strong Industrial Core with Local Employment Base
6. Strong Transportation Access via Automobile, Biking, Walking, and RTA Bus Lines
7. History of Fundraising to Upgrade Landscaping and Maintain Homes
8. Strong Arterial Network (E116, Corlett Ave, E131) that Serves Area and Increases Visibility*
9. Pedestrian-Oriented Scale
10. Ongoing and Planned Developments:
    a. New Charles Dickens Elementary School (E131 and Corlett)
    b. New John Adams High School (E116 and Corlett)
    c. Ongoing Commercial Redevelopment at East 131st Street and Miles Avenue
    d. Planned Streetscape Improvements along Miles



Ave between E113 and E135

e. Planned Redevelopment of Retail and Streetscape along E131 to Create a Regional Destination

* 8,700 and 5,300 cars drive along E116 and Corlett Ave respectively every day

CHALLENGES

1. Lack of Coordinated Effort by Various Agencies Working in Area
2. Socioeconomic Conditions that Limit Resident Engagement
3. Lack of Resources for Neighborhood Improvements
4. Brain/Talent Drain*, Lack of Entrepreneurship
5. Lack of Activities for Disengaged Youth and Adult Residents (18-35)
6. Negative Perception of Public Safety
7. Lack of Definable Community Identify, Sense of Place
8. Deteriorating Infrastructure, Vacant Buildings
9. Lack of Convenient Recreational Opportunities
10. Poor streetscape along arterials, especially East 116th St. Characteristics include:
    a. Automobile-Oriented Retail
    b. Lack of Landscaping
    c. Poor Signage

* High student educational drop-out rate

OPPORTUNITIES

1. Vacant Land Adjacent to Adams High School, Along East 116th Street
2. Connective Qualities of Corlett Avenue between East 116th and 131st Street Corridors
3. Recently Reconstructed High School as a Viable Community Anchor
4. Community Need for Affordable and Universal/ Intergenerational Housing
5. Convenient Bus Stop Locations Near School
6. Community Interest in Sustainability
7. Ability to Expand Efforts Currently Focused on Revere Model Block
8. Ability to Use Codes and Available Financial Support to Encourage Home Improvements

THE VISION FOR CORLETT

…a vibrant community with businesses that are sustained by employed residents.

…a neighborhood with a diverse and stable housing stock capable of luring back suburban residents.

…a safe, pedestrian-oriented community that serves as a home for families throughout their lifespan.

…an accessible community that boasts home-ownership and is anchored by excellent schools with frequent events.

…a diverse community where residents of varied social and economic backgrounds can thrive.

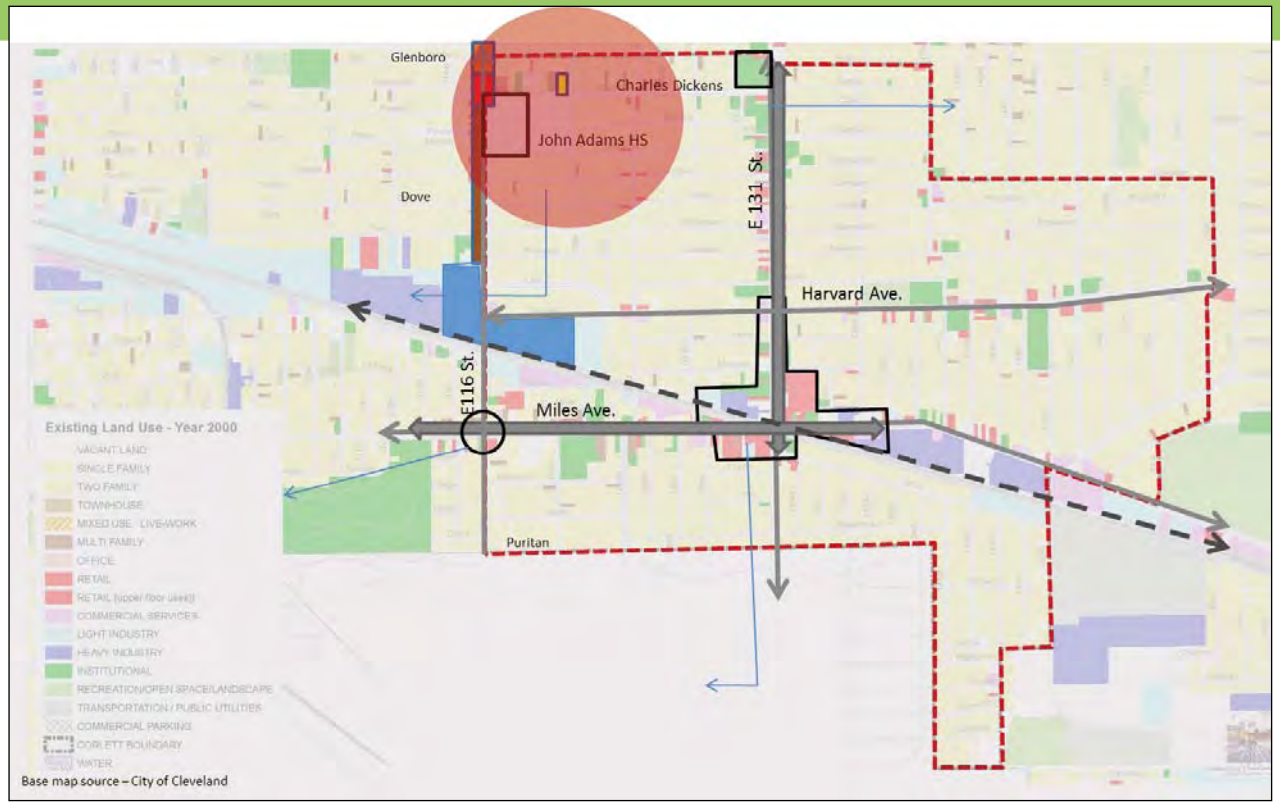
SITE ANALYSIS

The target area is anchored by John Adams High School. Committed home owners (home ownership in the area is about forty-five percent), street clubs, and religious congregations are actively engaged in the eight hundred resident neighborhood. About thirty percent of the population is school age (6-17) and another thirteen percent are elderly (over 65). Of the two-hundred and seventy households, over forty percent have an elderly resident while ten percent are intergenerational (children living with their grandparents). There are seven hundred parcels in the target area, of which thirty-five are currently vacant. Another twenty-eight parcels host buildings that could be justifiably demolished. The most dynamic parcels in the community are those on the West side of 116th Street and North side of Corlett as they boast a mixture of uses while the remaining portion of the target area is occupied by single and two-family homes. The housing diversity in the area is highlighted by the fact that, in addition to these challenges, there are forty-two currently vacant buildings that are either in "good" or "superior" condition scattered throughout the area; helpful for any community trying to redefine itself.

John Adams High School was built on its current site in 1923. Many prominent American figures have passed through its halls over the years, including:

- Albert Ayler* (1936-1970), jazz musician, composer
- Dick Feagler* (1938-), columnist
- Frederick Fennell (1914-2004), conductor, educator
- Arsenio Hall* (1955-), comedian, actor, producer
- Tom Jackson (1951-), ESPN NFL analyst
- Don King* (1931-), boxing promoter
- Madeline Manning* (1948-), Olympic Gold Medalist
- Robert Ward (1917-), composer

* pictured
(images courtesy corbis.com)

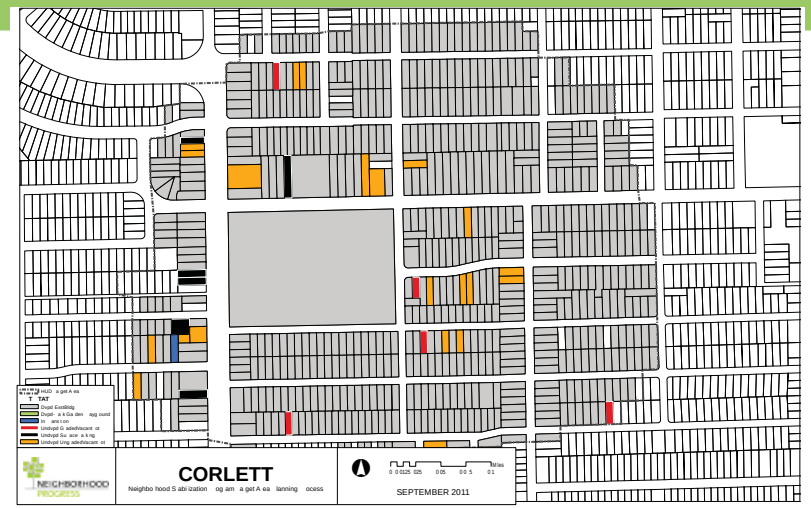


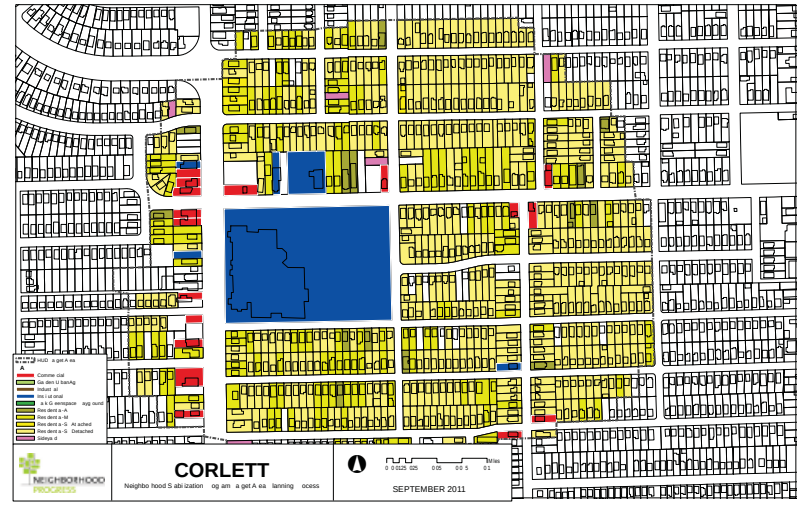
A victim of the City's budget shortfall, the School was closed in 1995. The community was outraged. After several years of organizing by the residents, Adams was rebuilt in 2006 and today hosts 1,300 students. A quintessential community school, over eighty-five percent of Adams' student population walks to school. Unfortunately, not everything has gone smoothly for the beloved institution. The 2010 Cleveland Metropolitan School District Transformation Plan revealed that the High School has been consistently under performing academically and is in need of significantly different programming. In response, the school has embraced a smaller academic approach in which it will host a ninth grade academy led by two-three innovative academicians.

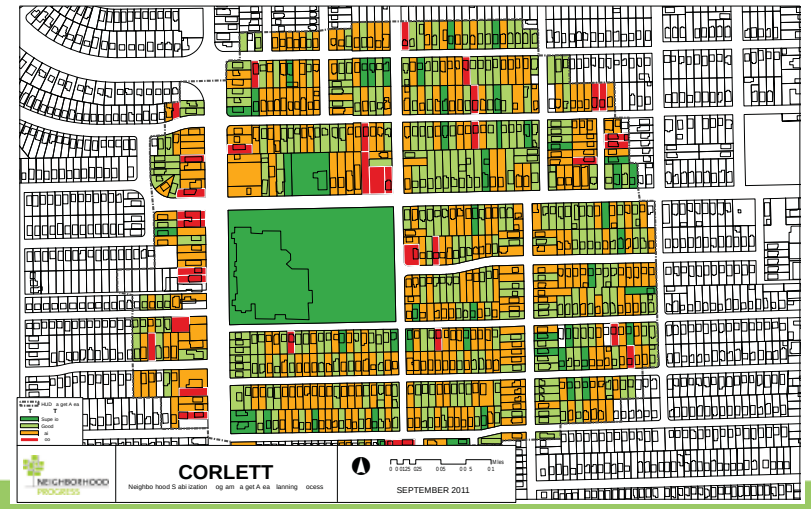
FIELD SURVEY

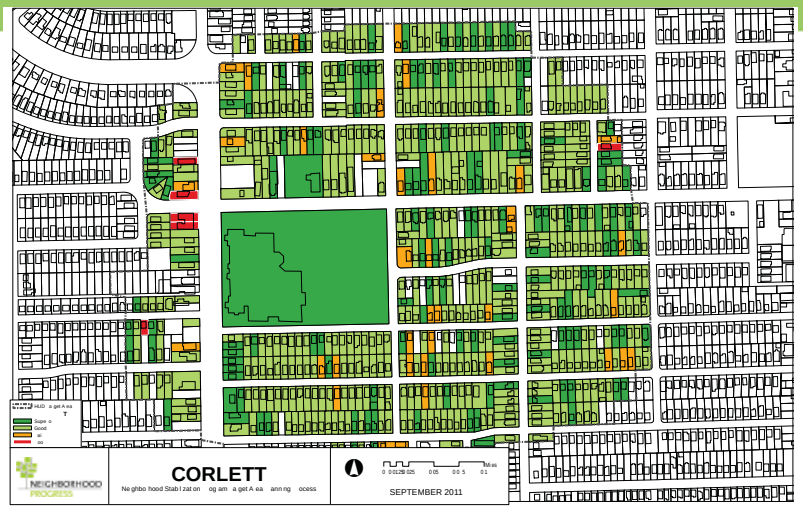
An essential first step in any urban design or planning endeavor is a detailed investigation into existing conditions. Often called "windshield surveys", this first-person research relies on a street-by-street and parcel-by-parcel analysis of the target area. It is a resource-intensive activity that yields time-sensitive results, but forms a more comprehensive understanding of the economic, social, and political dynamics acting on a particular place. Fortunately, many community organizations throughout Cleveland already participate in some version of this activity. Unfortunately, those surveys (including survey categories and ratings applied) are as varied as the communities themselves. For the purposes of the Target Area Planning process, a consolidated survey instrument was developed in collaboration with community development staff and was evenly applied across all identified target areas. To assure consistency in surveying, two Neighborhood Progress staff members facilitated the effort by training community volunteers and CDC staff as well as completing significant portions of each survey first hand. This provides the ability to simultaneously chronicle local conditions and compare across all target areas.

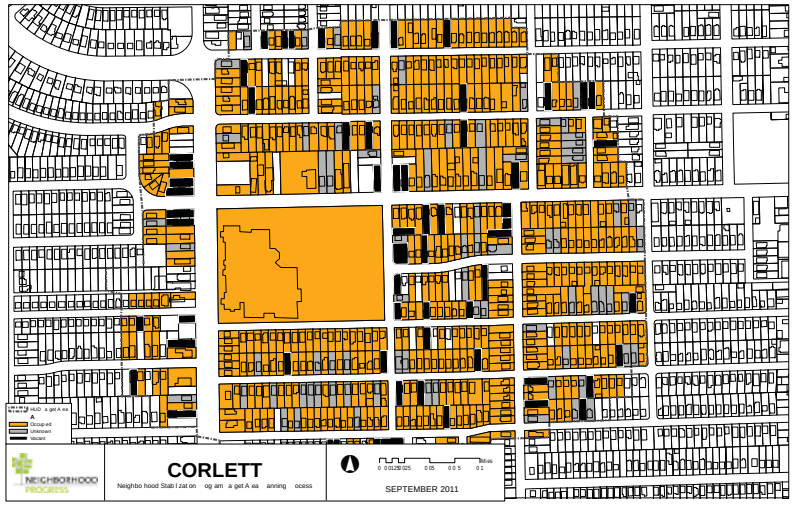
Five categories were analyzed in the survey: lot status, land use, lot condition, building condition, and building occupancy and each were given a limited range of responses. It was determined that these categories were inclusive of the key dynamics unavailable in other resources (i.e. the NEO CANDO web application) and that a trained community volunteer could quickly assess these dynamics. Neighborhood Progress will continue to refine the survey into a tool that can be implemented city-wide that is easy and quick-enough to regularly update. This evolution may lead to a more sophisticated input mechanism (i.e. with a smart phone) that automatically updates a central database and could be expanded to include code violation information.











LOT STATUS (top left)
This category simply denotes the current status of the parcel in question. Is there a building being constructed or torn down? Is it a vacant lot? Etc. This category helps us immediately identify places within the target area that are most susceptible to quick change. Looking at the orange or red lots, we can quickly identify where the vacant lots within the surveyed area are and if they are graded and ready to go (red) or need a small amount of site preparation (orange).

LAND USE (middle left)
In an ideal world, lots would be utilized as they were intended and city planners could more accurately predict the need of communities in which they operate. This category helps us see how the community is ACTUALLY functioning relative to where commercial activity is occurring, where the residential areas are concentrated, and what community assets (jobs, institutions) might be within a community.

LOT CONDITION (bottom left)
This category analyzes the physical condition of a given parcel. Is the yard well-kept or overgrown? Is it a meticulously-landscaped community asset or just an average lawn? Perhaps most importantly, the tool allows the user to identify lots that may present safety hazards and work to resolve that condition and maintain community pride and value. You may notice that lot conditions typically lag below building conditions because of home owners' tendency to apply limited resources first toward the maintenance of their home.

BUILDING CONDITION (top right)
The structural and aesthetic condition of buildings within an area is critical to the type of community that is fostered. This metric accounts for the wide array of building conditions that exist throughout Cleveland; from buildings that should be condemned to those that were recently constructed, renovated, or are meticulously maintained. The majority of communities in Cleveland have "Good" or "Fair" structures.

BUILDING OCCUPANCY (middle right)
This is, perhaps, the most straightforward category, but the hardest to assess on the part of the surveyor. Still, it is critical to understand the vacancy dynamics that are at work within a community. You will see that vacancy is often directly related to building and lot condition.

COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE

The target area is centered on John Adams High School and offers the potential for employing sustainable planning approaches that engage students in vocational programs designed to occupy vacant land and buildings in the area, resulting in the benefit of the students and the neighborhood.

TARGET AREA PLAN

The principle goal of the plan is to promote strong engagement between John Adams High School and the greater neighborhood while making the area more hospitable to intergenerational family needs. To realize this vision, the following actions are proposed:

1. Construct a Shared Community Athletic Complex behind John Adams High School.

John Adams Comes Home – Currently, the historically successful athletic teams of Adams play all of their games away from home (either on neutral or "hostile" sites). The ability for these athletes to play games on their own field – and in front of a friendly crowd – would provide a huge boost to the pride of those young people.

A Community that Walks Together… – As mentioned previously, a large portion of the community is elderly and many others suffer from sedentary diseases such as diabetes and obesity. The community would directly benefit from the inclusion of a walking/jogging track. The surface could be a conventional track around the sports field or be extended to activate the entirety of the block. In either scenario, use of the track by the hundreds of interested residents would be a direct illustration of

the positive benefits of physical activity and community engagement.

If you Build It… – The ability of the field to also serve as a venue for community events and festivals would fulfill the aspirations of the neighbors that came together to assist in this process for a central gathering space. To this end, the ability to use a synthetic surface, such as "Field Turf" for the playing surface would open up limitless possibilities to utilize the project as a dynamic (and all-weather) community venue.

Get the Kids Involved – The need to juxtapose youth recreational opportunities with more conventional exercise offerings is demonstrated by the community's significant intergenerational population. That way, Grandparents who are the guardians of young children could lead a more active lifestyle while entertaining the "young ones".

2. Create "Lab 116", a vocational training venue on the West side of 116th Street.

Engage the Student Body - The lab space would effectively engage John Adams High School students in relevant, meaningful, and hands-on coursework while improving the vitality of the corridor. The program could:

Explore the Construction Trades – Through the dissection and renovation of vacant and abandoned buildings, students will get a first-hand look at how buildings were historically assembled and will be exposed to modern building techniques. This coursework would provide students with confidence to pursue careers in the manual trades.

Fields of Success – Through the maintenance and care of school-sponsored gardens located on vacant land along E116 students would gain an appreciation for horticultural science, agricultural methods, and healthy eating. This experience would arm the students with real-world skills to enter the agricultural or food service industries.

Partner – To accomplish this innovative vocational training, Adams could partner with Cuyahoga Community College, ITT Tech, and local Businesses to provide instructional support and programmatic direction.

3. Revitalize a Stretch of East 116th Street.

A Marketable Garden – A market at which produce raised locally can be cycled back into the community and improve the diets of area residents.

Install Art – In partnership with Adams' art classes, vacant parcels can be used as installation spaces for quarterly/semester art displays and sculpture classes. Those same students can publish their work alongside other school achievements on banners affixed to utility poles along the corridor that would reinforce the community identity and enliven the environment. To accomplish this, the school can establish partnerships with local

professional artists and non-profit organizations like Cleveland Public Art.

Support Community-Supportive Businesses – The area lacks basic retail outlets to meet their basic needs. A small grocery or restaurant would be a much-celebrated achievement for the corridor; as would basic services such as health care and financial literacy training. Adjacency to the newly-developed athletic complex could legitimize the siting of a sports-related equipment or retail shop or a small café able to capitalize on the spurts of activity happening at the complex.

Enhance the Frontage – Building facades should be strategically improved with the use of awnings, projecting signs, planters, and physical improvements such as window replacement and tuck-pointing. Designated parking areas should also be defined along the corridor and carefully shielded from the street with landscape screening methods.

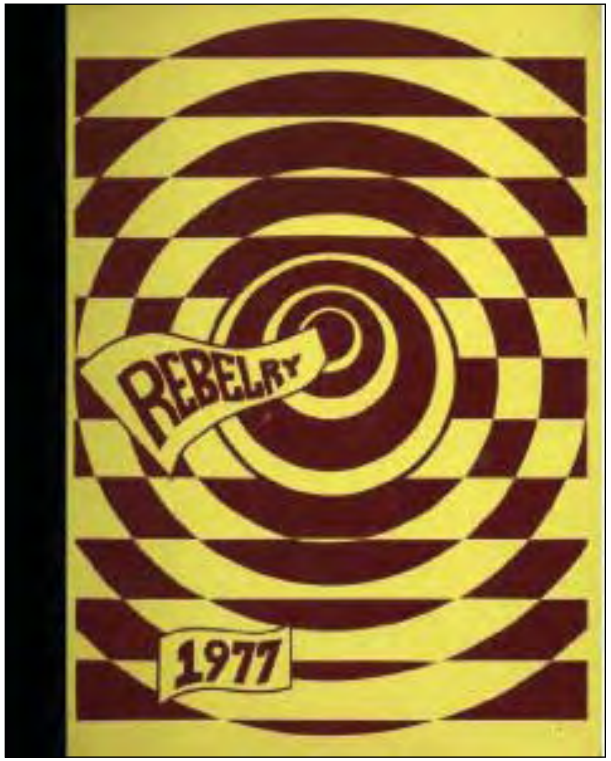
4. Develop the intersection of East 116th and Corlett as a community node, including:

Announce Your Presence – Utility Post Banners (See Recommendation 3)

Get Creative in Crosswalks – Turning the banal into an interesting opportunity for community branding is a creative way the community can directly brand itself and reach-out to residents and visitors alike.

Just Sit Around – A piece of vacant land on the Northeast corner of 116th and Corlett would be an ideal place for the Corlett sitting plaza, an expanded waiting area for both seniors and students that are RTA riders. While not a revenue-generating land use, it could dramatically improve the image of the community if thoughtfully designed. A central sculpture designed collaboratively between the school and local artist would be a welcome addition.

Show Your School Spirit – On the Southeast corner of the intersection, a generous setback and lawn space provides an opportunity for the High School to promote



community pride through a school-related planting or specialized landscape.

5. Connect the schools and improve the character of Corlett Avenue.

Find a Rhythm – Trees are curiously absent along large swaths of the corridor. Planting trees in the right-of-way would instantly provide scale and humanity to the community.

Leverage Front Yards – Helping private home-owners improve their front yards as well-maintained yards or active gardens.

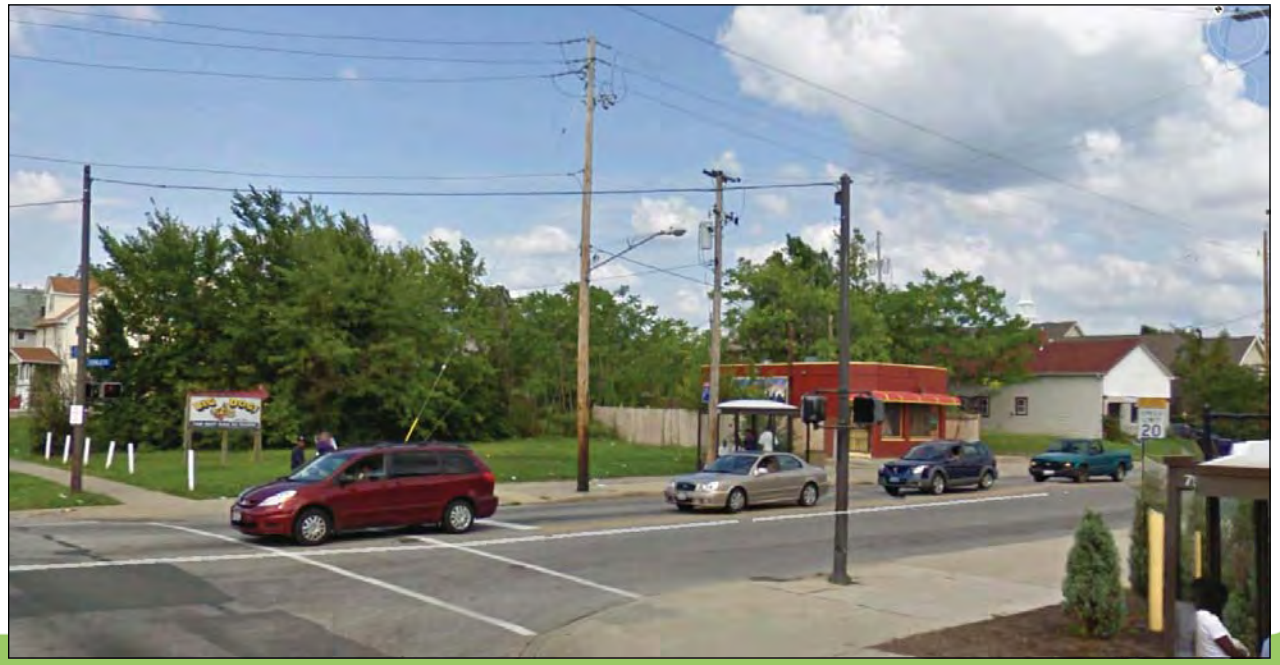
Learn from Landscapes – Varying demonstration gardens can be planted in vacant lots on either side of Corlett Avenue. Along the school boundary (South side) of Corlett, a combination of trees and art elements can humanize the area.

6. Promote the "Eco Block" District in the area immediately surrounding the school and Revere model block (developed radially from those assets).

It Takes a Village – Intergenerational housing should be developed by renovating or retrofitting existing homes. These units will, generally, be renovated to house elderly residents on the first floor and younger people upstairs.

Put Rain to Work – Utilize vacant parcels and community gardens to deal with stormwater and promote the use of rain barrels throughout the community.

Get Green – Promote passive and advanced sustainable building technologies in all rehab and new construction projects.



IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

1. The Corlett athletic complex is central to the recovery and future success of the community. Since NSP2 resources cannot be used to implement the project, every effort should be made to secure grant and philanthropic funding support for the high school amenity and intergenerational community recreational space. See the list of grant resources for funding sources.

2. Focus on Priority Parcels to concentrate NSP2 and other available resources. These include the area immediately around the school, Revere Model Block, and those along East 116th Street and Corlett Avenue. Since the target area has other parcels that need attention, it includes only the following parcels:
a. Those parcels outside the area identified as having vacant buildings in "fair" or "poor" condition. These structures have been targeted for demolition.
b. Those parcels outside the area identified as having vacant buildings that are in "good" or "superior" condition. These buildings have been targeted for rehab. These resources are the most difficult to secure, though, since they are competitively distributed and successful applicants have well-established partnerships.

3. Engage John Adams High and its students to facilitate community projects adjacent to the school. Collaboration with the school and the integration of community service into vocational training settings is instrumental to the recovery of the community.

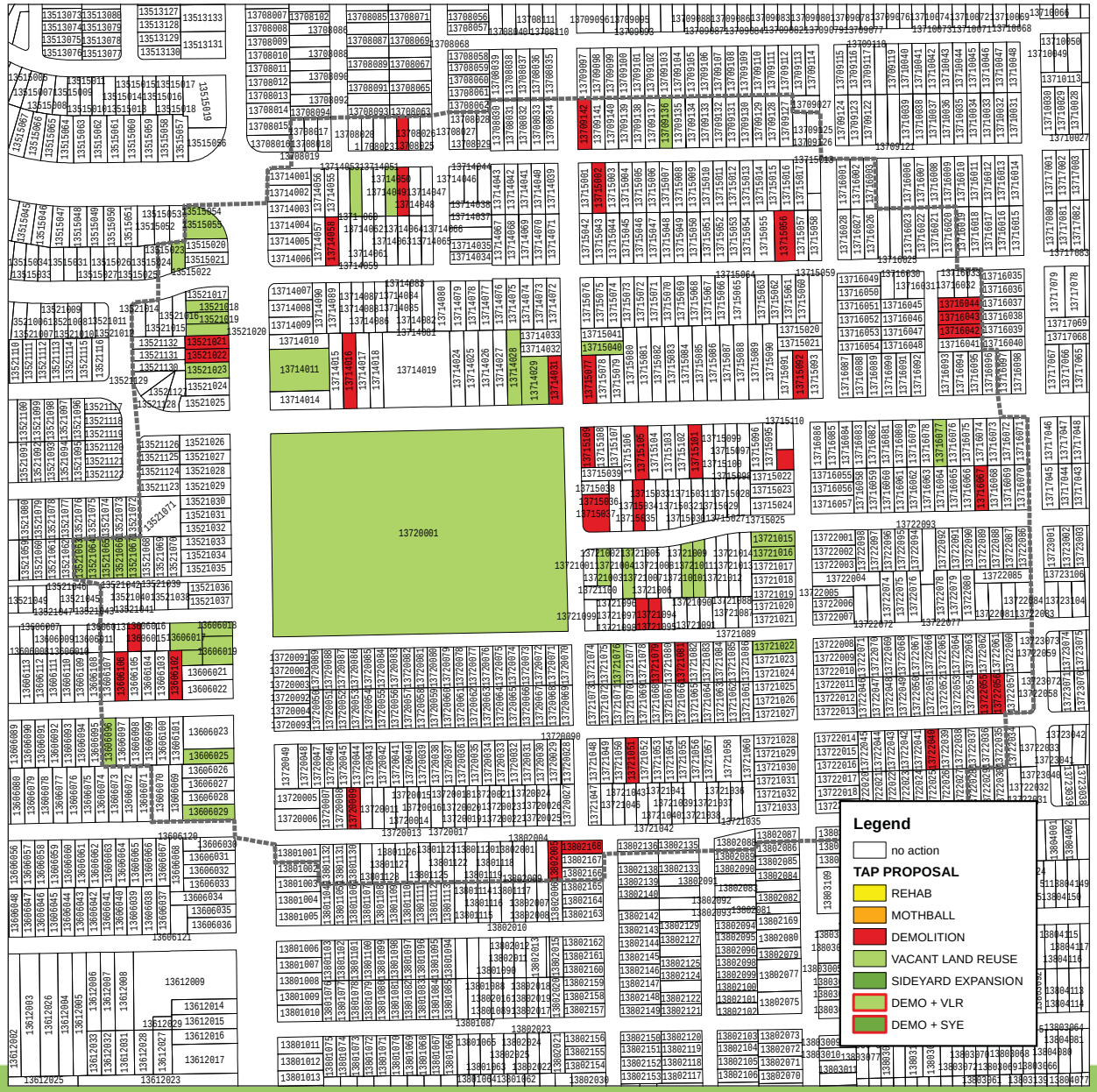
4. Promote stormwater management best practices in other vacant areas throughout the priority parcel area.

POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES

- Liberty Mutual - Responsible Sports Community Grants | Youth Sports Grants
- U.S. Department of Education's Physical Education Program PEP grant application
- Pepsi Fresh Project
- Cuyahoga County Community Development Block Grant - Playground Grant
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Grants.gov source for federal grants
- Responsible Sports Grants - Youth Sports Grants from Liberty Mutual
- Youth Garden Grants
- National Recess Week
- Frosted Flakes - for baseball or football fields
- NFL Play 60
- PNC Grow Up Great
- Akron Community Foundation
- Shade Structure Grant Program
- Access to Recreation
- Federal Government Grants
- Home Depot Grant Opportunity
- Nike Grant Program
- U.S. Department of Education (ED)
- Grants for Shade Structure
- Christopher and Dana Reeve Foundation: Quality of Life Grant Program
- Lowe's Outdoor Playground Grant
- Hasbro Children's Fund

PARCEL	Developed	Vacant	Condition	1 REHAB	2 MOTHBALL	3 DEMO	4 VLR	5 VLR-SY	0 OTHER
135-21-021	Y	Y				3			
135-21-022	Y	Y				3			
136-06-014	Y	Y				3			
136-06-025	N	N	P				4		0
136-06-026	Y	N							0
136-06-027	Y	N							0
136-06-028	Y	N	G						0
136-06-029	N	N					4		
136-06-102	Y	Y				3			
136-06-106	Y	Y				3			
137-09-136	N	Y					4		
137-14-016	Y	Y				3			
137-14-031	Y	Y				3			
137-14-058	Y	Y				3			
137-15-077	Y	Y				3			
137-15-094	Y	Y				3			
137-16-042	Y	Y				3			
137-16-043	Y	Y				3			
137-20-005	Y	N							0
137-20-009	Y	Y	F			3			
137-20-049	Y	N							0
137-21-051	Y	Y	F			3			
137-22-040	Y	Y				3			
137-22-055	Y	Y				3			
138-02-005	Y	Y	F			3			
138-02-168	Y	Y				3			

- CVS Caremark
- Land and Water Conservation Fund
- Recreation Trails Program
- Lowe's Outdoor Classroom Grant Program
- Lowe's Toolbox for Education
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
- Bay Watershed Education and Training Program
- L.L. Bean Conservation and Recreation Grants
- Environmental Protection Agency Environmental Education Grants
- Toyota Tapestry Grants
- Rosie's For All Kids Foundation - Early Childhood Care and Education Grants
- General Mills Youth Nutrition and Fitness Grants
- NRPA Step Up to Health Healthy Communities Start in Parks Grants
- Reader's Digest Make it Matter Grant
- National Education Association Student Achievement
- American Academy of Dermatology's Shade Structure Grants
- Youth Garden Grants
- Captain Planet Foundation Grants
- The Lorrie Otto Seeds for Educational Grant
- GreenWorks! Grant Program
- American Honda Foundation
- Staples Foundation For Learning
- DonorsChoose.org
- ING Unsung Heros
- Kids in Need Teacher Grants
- Education Mini Grants Funded by the Entomological Society of America
- The Melinda Gray Ardia Environmental Foundation
- Richard C. Bartlett Environmental Education Awards
- Operation Green Planet Free Seed Grants
- NIKE Bowerman Track Renovation Program
- Women's Sports Foundation Grants
- Rapides Foundation Re-Opens Walking Trail Mini-Grant Program
- Fiskars' Project Orange Thumb to Support Garden Programs
- USA Football Equipment Grants
- The Finish Line Youth Foundation
- LPGA-USGA Girls Golf Program
- United States Golf Association Grants
- Tony Hawk Foundation Skatepark Grants
- The Wal-Mart Foundation Grants
- United States Soccer Foundation Program & Field Grants
- FSF Junior Golf Grants
- CDC(Center for Disease Control) grants for nutrition and physical activity
- KaBOOM



Work Program - Corlett

Strategy and Action Steps	Time frame			
	0-6mo.	6 mo.-2 yrs	2-5 yrs	5-10 yrs
1. Community Stabilization				
a. Demolish 14 Requested Structures	↑			
b. Vacant Land Reuse Projects		↗		
2. Adding athletic field				
a. Identify potential grant source	↑			
b. Apply for grant	↑			
c. Seed Money	↑			
d. Design Charrette		↗		
e. Fundraising		↗	↘	
f. Design Development, CDs			↘	
g. Construction			↘	
3. Creating "Lab 116" west of E116				
a. Prepare inventory of vacant buildings and parcels in area	↑			
b. consumption in the neighborhood				
i. Identify strong partner with experience to work with students	↑			
ii. Develop a plan by engaging students		↗		
iii. Develop garden		↗		
c. Prepare a school program to develop art installations on parcels and banners along corridor				
i. Identify strong partner with experience to work with	↑			
ii. Develop a plan by engaging students		↗		
iii. Create art projects by engaging students		↗		
iv. Install art work			↘	
d. Explore vocational training agencies that will be housed in the renovated vacant buildings				
i. Identify agencies	↑			
ii. Develop a plan with incentives for them to be housed in neighborhood		↗		
iii. Work with building owners		↗		
e. Attract sports retail, doctors office, drug store to area			↘	
4.Improving E116 and Corlett Ave. intersection				
a. Develop a sitting park/waiting area at northeast corner of E116 and Corlett Ave.				
i. Identify professionals that would volunteer and engage students in developing and building park	↑			
ii. Prepare plan and engage students in development of plan		↗		
iii. Construct park		↗		
b. Install sculpture at southeast corner of E116 and Corlett Ave.				
i. Identify art agency that would work with students	↑			
ii. Engage students in development of plan for sculpture		↗		
iii. Develop and install sculpture			↘	

c. Development of creative cross walks
- i. Understand limitations of art within right-of-way
- ii. Identify agency to work with
- iii. Engage students in designing
- iv. Engage students in painting

5.Improving character along Corlett between E116 and E120

a. Create a combination of trees and art elements along school boundary
- i. Explore agency that will work with students
- ii. Work with students for ideas
- iii. Engage students in preparing art work
- iv. Plant trees

b. Create a series of learning landscape gardens on vacant parcels between John Adams and Charles Dickens
- i. Explore agency that will work with students
- ii. Work with students for ideas
- iii. Engage students in preparing art work
- iv. Plant trees

c.Create signage for learning landscapes and pedestrian crossings and connections

d. Promote landscaping on front yards
- i. Conduct annual Corlett Ave. contest for best front yard.

e. Plant trees in missing portions of right-of-way

6. Improving streetscape along E116, Corlett

a. Discourage parking in front of building
- i. Define parking area between buildings and use landscaping to screen parking from E116
- ii. Construct parking area
- iii. Work with property owner to develop landscaping
- iv. Prepare plan
- v. Identify group to maintain landscaping

b.Enhancing building facades
- i. Identify designers that help with low cost designs
- ii. Connect businesses and designers

c. Improve west side for on-street parallel parking where possible

d. Infrastructure Improvement
- i. Capital match request to pursue NOACA funding
- ii. Streetscape design and prioritized improvements
- iii. Work with ODOT, Public Works, and CPC in order to pursue any repairs or plan recommendations

7. Focusing on "Eco-Block" area (priority parcels) around school and Revere Block to rehabs dwelling units for intergenerational housing

a. Rehab existing units for intergenerational living by expanding and/or converting them using land on adjacent vacant parcels

b. Promote rain gardens on vacant lots

c. Market available resources for all homeowners to improve property

d. Promote green building

WEST BLVD
DETROIT AVE
WEST BLVD
LANDON AVE
SW 90th St
SW 90th St

US HWY 6
FATHER CARUSO DR
BRIGHTWOOD AVE
CASS AVE
HOPE AVE
BRIGHTWOOD AVE
CLIFTON BLVD
BAKER AVE
BAKER CT
FRANKLIN AVE
PEAR AVE
MADISON AVE
STANLEY AVE
LARNDER AVE
MONROE CT
LARNDER AVE
BACON AVE
NICHOLAS AVE
N MARGINAL DR
S MARGINAL DR
I 90
RAMP
HOPE AVE
NORTH AVE
SALLY CT
SCHNEIDER CT
HOLLY AVE

Cudell

DESIGNATED TARGET AREA
(6) Detroit-Shoreway/Cudell

HOST ORGANIZATION
Cudell Improvement, Inc. (CII)

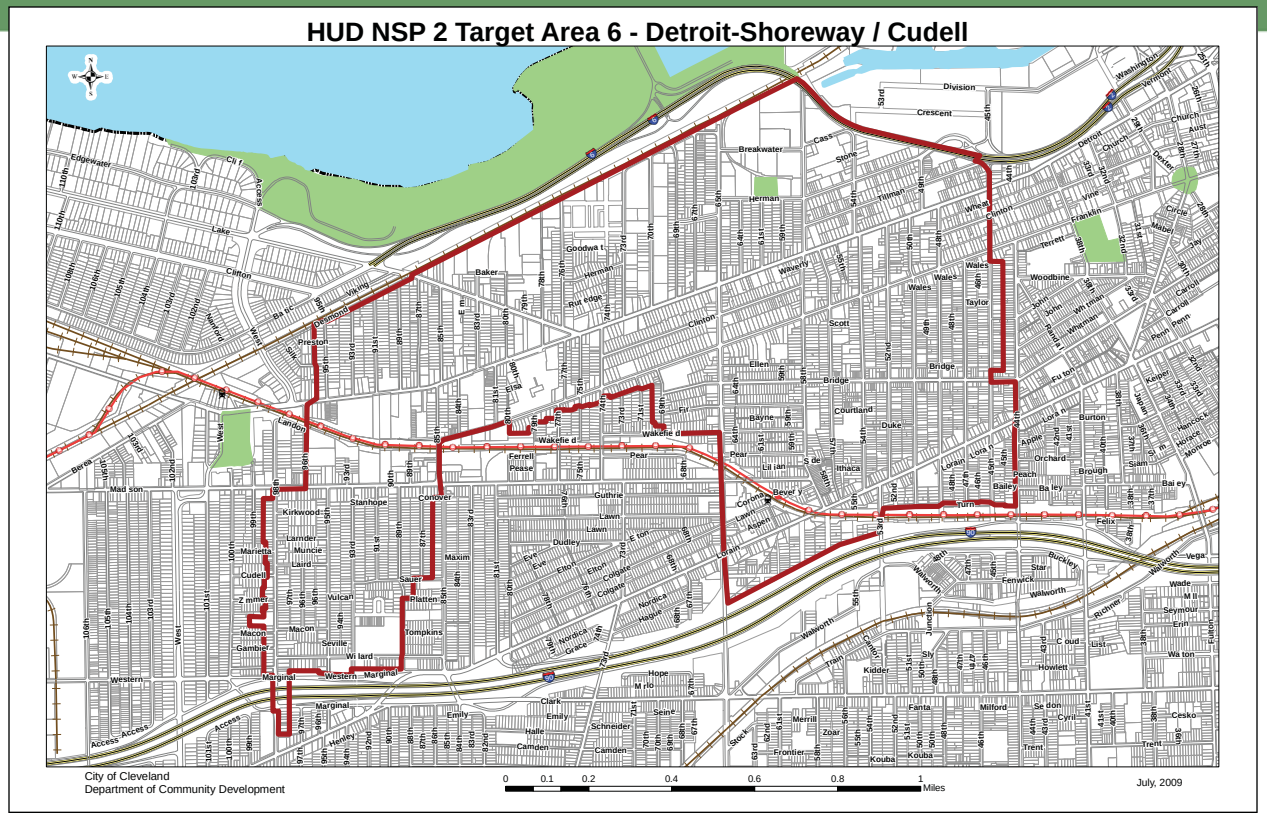
LEADERSHIP TEAM
Michael Bosak, City Planner
Anita Brindza, CII Director
Utkarsh Kankariya, TAP Liaison
Wayne Mortensen, TAP Manager
Priyanka Rathi, TAP Liaison

ENGAGED STAKEHOLDERS
Birgit Hilliard
Jan Kappenhagen
Joanne Newbury
Jeanette Toms
Jay Westbrook, Councilman

ABSTRACT
The identified target area for this neighborhood is a wedge-shaped piece of land that serves as a divisive boundary between North and South Cudell. The former Monarch Aluminum/Trinity Building site has been underutilized for many years and the Cudell Improvement, Inc. (CII) was eager to explore alternative approaches.

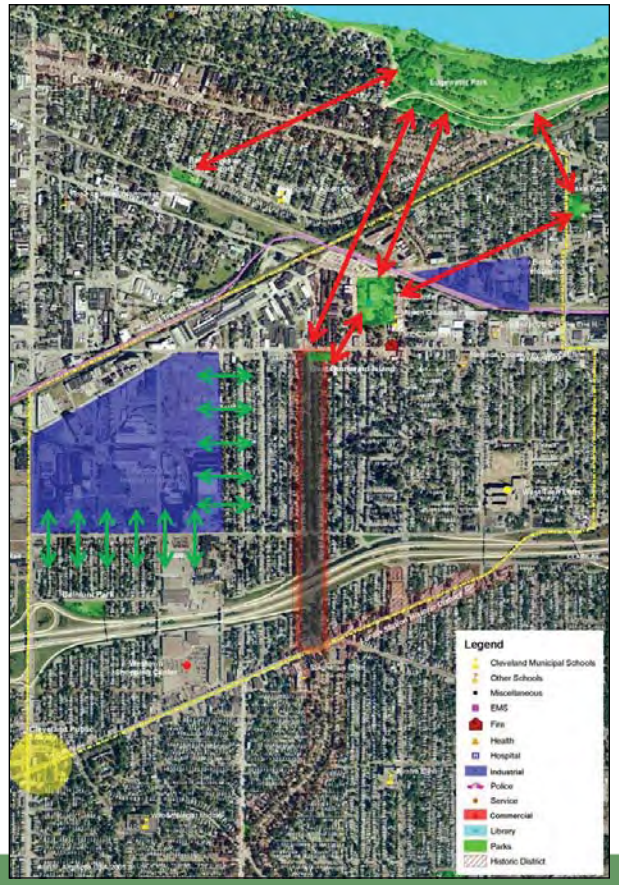
STAKEHOLDER FEEDBACK
Cudell is a fairly desirable neighborhood with a plethora of multifamily housing. One of the most celebrated of those properties is the West Tech Lofts. The facility is a stunning example of an adaptive reuse of a school building (West Tech High School) and now hosts 189 residential units.

Cudell Improvement, Inc. (CII) has a handle on its housing needs, though. Instead of exploring those issues



specifically, they asked their appointed Target Area Plan Liaisons to look at an area that is critical to the long-term viability, coherence, and success of their community: a piece of land known as the "Trinity" site. The property is a wedge-shaped site between Detroit Avenue and the Red Line Rapid Transit rail line that is the former home of Monarch Aluminum. A brief overview of that site:

- In 1998, a Philadelphia-based architecture firm was awarded the commission to study the site for housing, but the project was abandoned because the City decided it did not want residential development at environmentally-impaired site.
- Another proposal by the Cleveland Green House Group was also unsuccessful.
- Lackluster marketing strategies and site constraints have minimized developer interest (more than 25 developers have been approached by CII).
- A pedestrian bridge over the transit line was torn down in 1978 because of its deteriorating condition and pedestrians are now required to use a walkway included in the recently reconstructed Detroit Avenue overpass. While the path is in good condition, the incline of the bridge creates an obstructed site line that causes many to fear for their safety.
- The absence of way-finding signage in the community confuses Interstate 90 travelers from accessing Edgewater Park through Cudell.
- The area is a designated Superfund site. As such, it has access to federal funding as well as a Clean Ohio Grant that is being used to decontaminate the site. This effort is expected to be complete by the end of 2011.



- Local retail establishments on the North side of Detroit Avenue are community assets.
- Many motorists are confused by the configuration of the intersection of West Boulevard and Detroit Avenue as West "jogs" and intersects Detroit at two separate locations.
- The Cudell Recreation Center's entrance now feels like a "back door".
- Concerns have been expressed about a new bike route path suggested to run through residential neighborhoods.

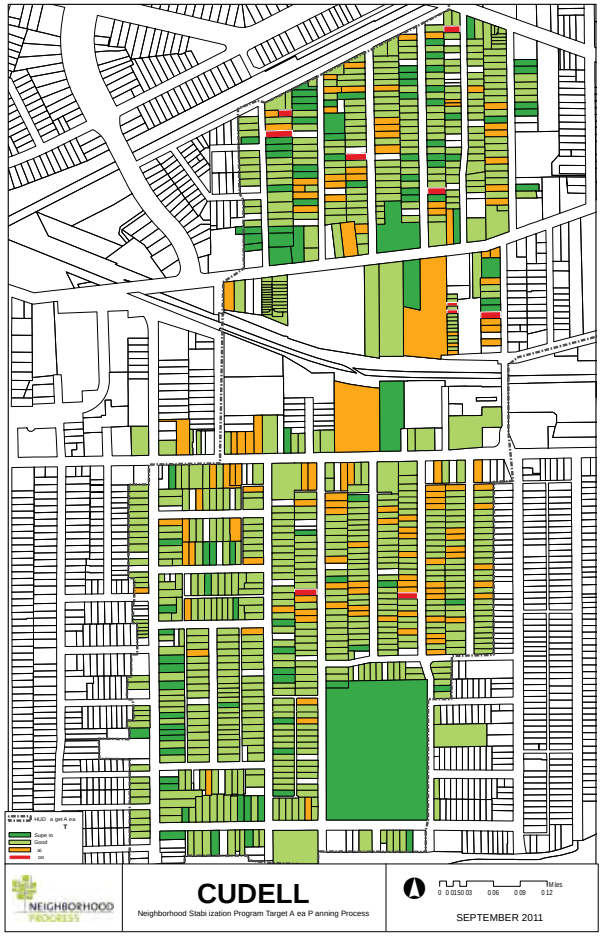
GOALS FOR THE SITE

- The site is shallow enough – and with enough road frontage – for use as retail, but with the lackluster commercial market, the CII realizes that another programming solution is necessary.
- CIA would like to create a facility where independent contractors and emerging businesses could access storage (warehouse) and light-manufacturing space, with access to freight delivery and customer service (also known as flex space for office or warehouse use).
- A forty-tree fruit orchard at 8610 Franklin Avenue (parcel no. 001-31-056) has been funded and planted since the completion of this planning process.

FIELD SURVEY

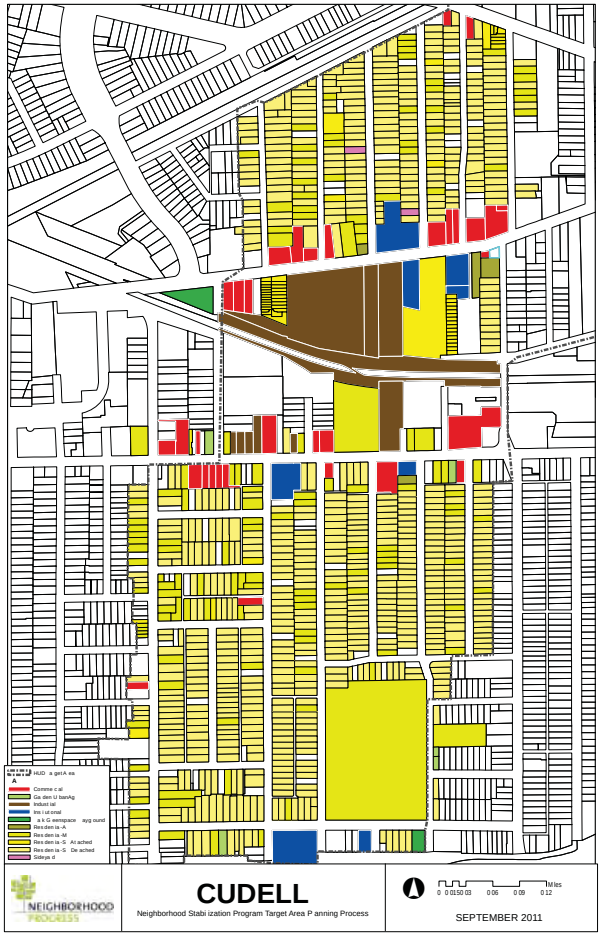
An essential first step in any urban design or planning endeavor is a detailed investigation into existing conditions. Often called "windshield surveys", this first-person research relies on a street-by-street and parcel-by-parcel analysis of the target area. It is a resource-intensive activity that yields time-sensitive results, but forms a more comprehensive understanding of the economic, social, and political dynamics acting on a particular place. Fortunately, many community organizations throughout Cleveland already participate in some version of this activity. Unfortunately, those surveys (including survey categories and ratings applied) are as varied as the communities themselves. For the purposes of the Target Area Planning process, a consolidated survey instrument was developed in collaboration with community development staff and was evenly applied across all identified target areas. To assure consistency in surveying, two Neighborhood Progress staff members facilitated the effort by training community volunteers and CDC staff as well as completing significant portions of each survey first hand. This allows the user to chronicle local conditions and also analyze findings across all target areas.

Five categories were analyzed in the survey: lot status, land use, lot condition, building condition, and building occupancy and each were given a limited range of responses. It was determined that these categories were inclusive of the key dynamics unavailable in other resources (i.e. the NEO CANDO web application) and that a trained community volunteer could quickly assess these dynamics. Neighborhood Progress will continue to refine the survey into a tool that can be implemented city-wide that is easy and quick-enough to regularly update. This evolution may lead to a more sophisticated input mechanism (i.e. with a smart phone) that automatically updates a central database and could be expanded to include code violation information.



LOT STATUS

This category simply denotes the current status of the parcel in question. Is there a building being constructed or torn down? Is it a vacant lot? Etc. This category helps us immediately identify places within the target area that are most susceptible to quick change. Looking at the orange or red lots, we can quickly identify where the vacant lots within the surveyed area are and if they are graded and ready to go (red) or need a small amount of site preparation (orange).



LAND USE

In an ideal world, lots would be utilized as they were intended and city planners could more accurately predict the need of communities in which they operate. This category helps us see how the community is ACTUALLY functioning relative to where commercial activity is occurring, where the residential areas are concentrated, and what community assets (jobs, institutions) might be within a community.

LOT CONDITION

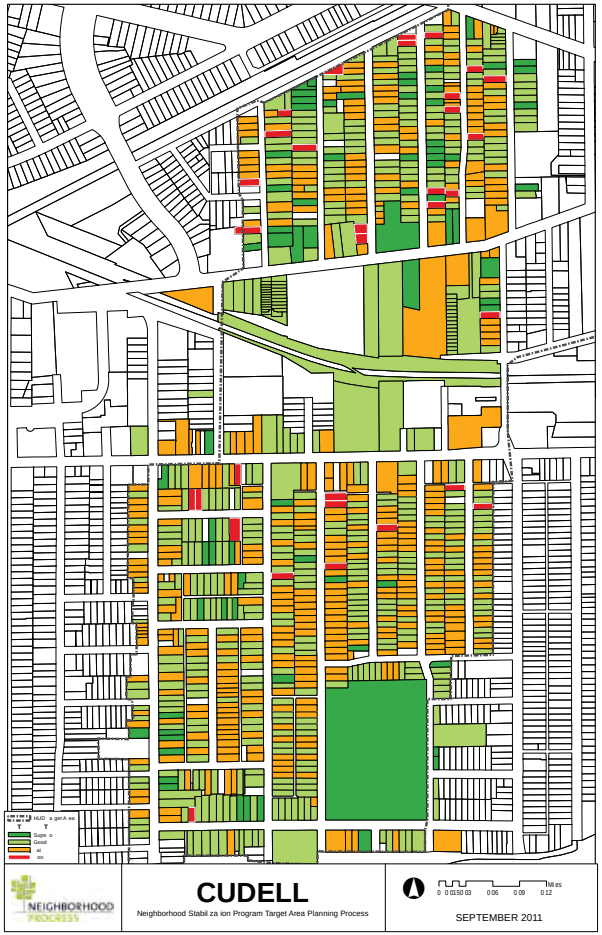
This category analyzes the physical condition of a given parcel. Is the yard well-kept or overgrown? Is it a meticulously-landscaped community asset or just an average lawn? Perhaps most importantly, the tool allows the user to identify lots that may present safety hazards and work to resolve that condition and maintain community pride and value. You may notice that lot conditions typically lag below building conditions because of home owners' tendency to apply limited resources first toward the maintenance of their home.

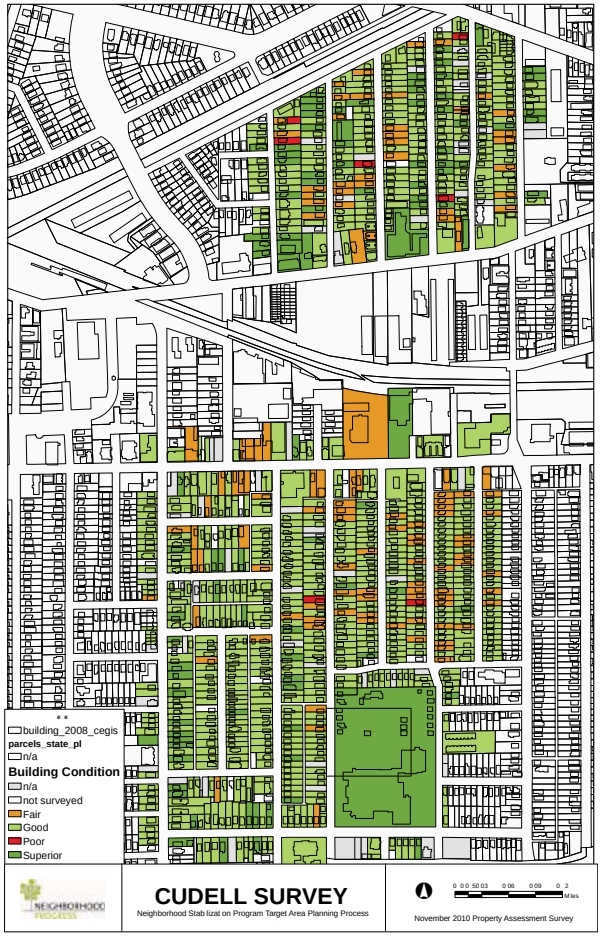
BUILDING CONDITION

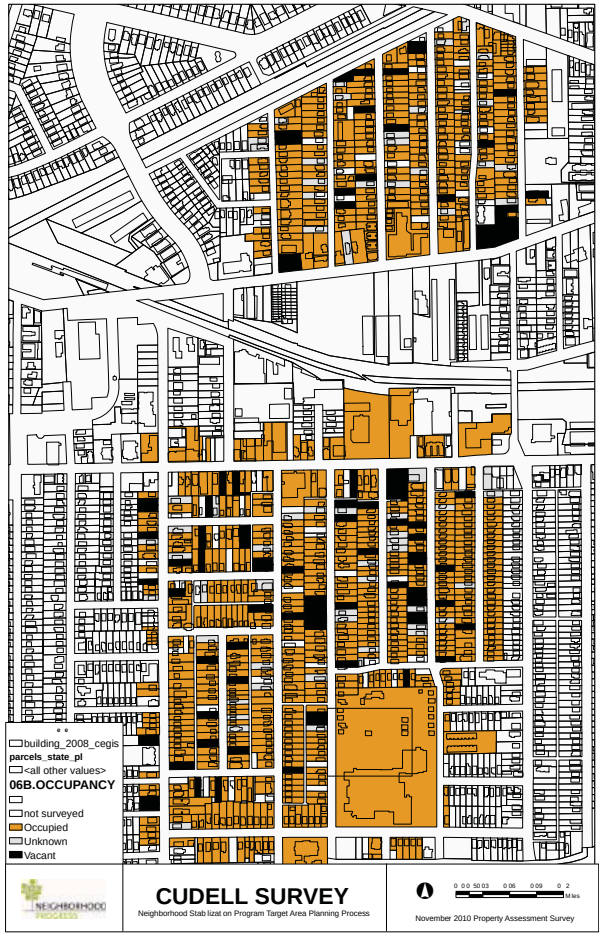
The structural and aesthetic condition of buildings within an area is critical to the type of community that is fostered. This metric accounts for the wide array of building conditions that exist throughout Cleveland; from buildings that should be condemned to those that were recently constructed, renovated, or are meticulously maintained. The majority of communities in Cleveland have "Good" or "Fair" structures.

BUILDING OCCUPANCY

This is, perhaps, the most straightforward category, but the hardest to assess on the part of the surveyor. Still, it is critical to understand the vacancy dynamics that are at work within a community. You will see that vacancy is often directly related to building and lot condition.







SITE ANALYSIS

Community Strengths:

- Some of the city's best lake access.
- Easy vehicular access to East, West and Downtown
- Diverse housing stock and price levels
- Cudell Recreation Center and associated Cudell Fine Arts Center
- Ready access to Interstate 90
- Historic Identity due to Clifton Boulevard West Boulevard Historic District
- WEBCO industrial area
- The Westown shopping center

Community Weaknesses:

- Housing stock deterioration
- Underutilized industrial sites used as warehouse/ storage space
- There is a deficiency of green space in the Southern part of neighborhood (South of I-90)
- Green spaces are isolated from one-another

Identified Opportunities:

- Reuse of industrial sites for job-producing industries (redevelop "Monarch Aluminum" and "Midland Steel" sites)
- Commercial reinvestment and capital upgrades throughout the neighborhood
- Target housing resources to streets immediately adjacent to the West Tech Lofts
- Create a pocket park on vacant land near the Detroit Avenue and West Boulevard intersection

Identified Threats:

- Residential areas need to be more densely populated/ engaged to maintain "eyes on the street".
- Alterations to homes in Southeast Cudell undermine the traditional architectural character of the area.
- The percentage of land occupied by industrial uses has gradually declined and left vacancy/abandonment

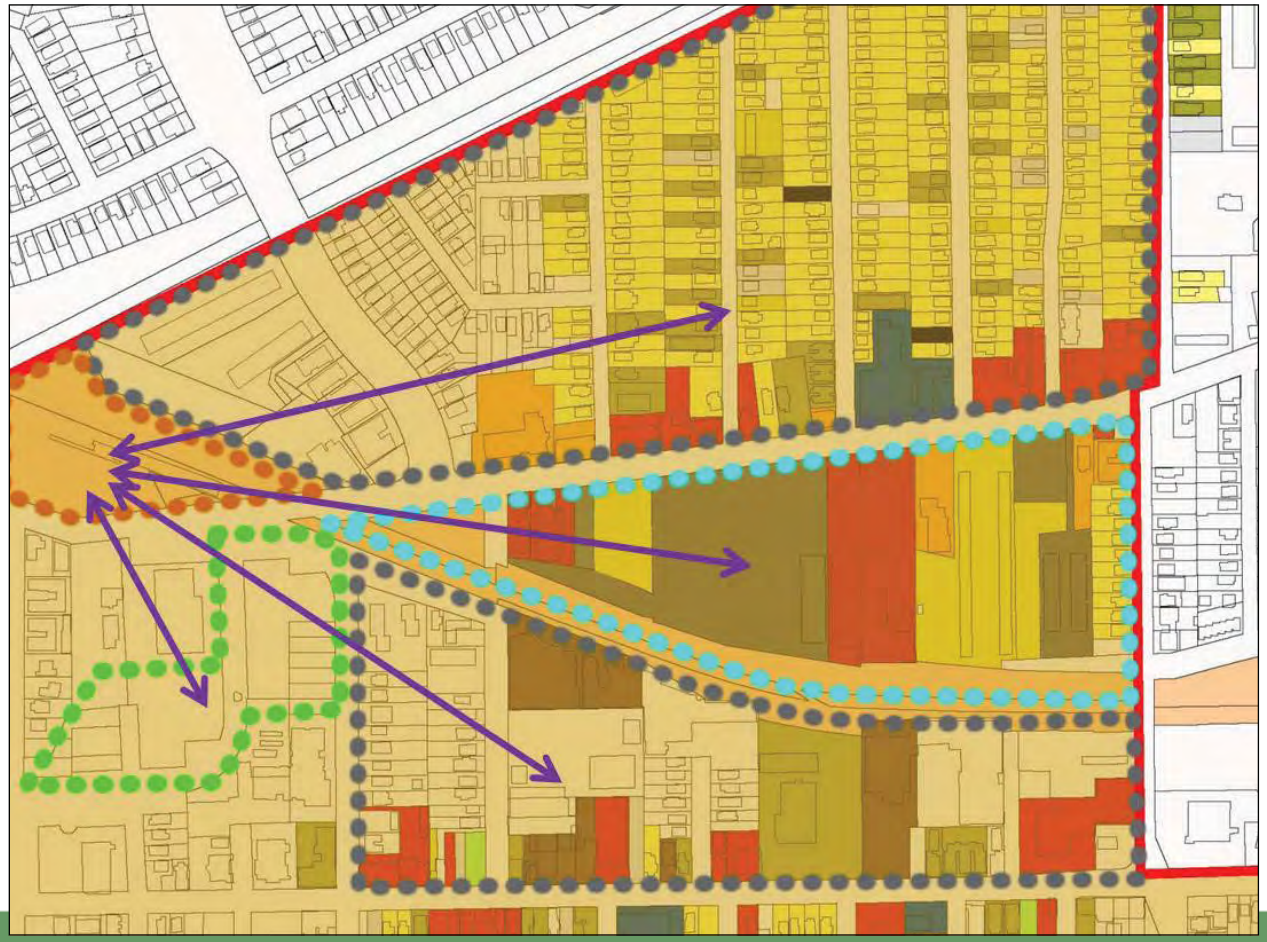
in its wake.

- Deficiency of parks, open spaces in the South part of neighborhood is problematic as this area has high percentage of households with children.

Community Assets:

The Cudell neighborhood boasts several land use categories, which provide a framework for a sustainable community. Among the neighborhood's most important assets are the Cudell Recreation Center, Clifton Boulevard West Boulevard Historic District, WEBCO industrial area and Westown Shopping Center. It will be critical to maximize the impact of public investment in these assets in order to strengthen the surrounding neighborhood. What follows are some strategies to spur this enhancement beyond these assets.

1. Brown fields – Cleaning up and reinvesting in these sites would, typically, provide community benefits by upgrading the aesthetics of the community to would-be investors while removing any prohibitive environmental threats.
2. Industrial Reuse – Re-appropriating industrial sites for job producing uses (i.e. Monarch aluminum and Midland Steel sites) would transform one of Cudell's greatest challenges (vacant industrial buildings) into assets.
3. Commercial Upgrades – Continue reinvestment and building renovations throughout the neighborhood.



Neighborhood Objectives:

1. Engage Business Owners
   a. Support existing industrial interests and help them expand where possible (while protecting the residential areas from adverse impact).
   b. Enhance the retail mix in commercial areas to better serve the needs of the residents and to foster community supportive retail.

2. Foster a connective green network that ties together existing parks, open spaces, and trails to enhance the quality of life for all residents.
   a. Increase lot maintenance/upkeep throughout the community by promoting available resources and community clean-up days.
   b. Combat the perception that parts of the neighborhood are unsafe through low-cost lighting solutions and citizen education programs.

3. Facilitate Projects Proposed in 2020 Connecting Cleveland Plan
   a. Potential transit-oriented development (TOD) at existing "W. 117" rapid station (intersection of West 117th and Madison Avenue.
   b. Proposed rapid transit station redevelopment (intersection of 114th Street and Madison Avenue).
   c. Proposed roadway improvements along Detroit Avenue.
   d. Streetscape enhancement at the edges of the neighborhood.

COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE

The lake-adjacent neighborhood has the historic character and housing diversity necessary to accommodate a range of lifestyle choices, while convenient access to major vehicular corridors make it an accessible community for residents and visitors in central Cleveland.

TARGET AREA PLAN

The identified target area for this neighborhood is the former Monarch Aluminum/Trinity Building property and surrounding area which is located at between Detroit Avenue on North and Landon/Franklin Avenues to the South, West 85th Street on the East and West Boulevard on the West.

Target Area Strengths:

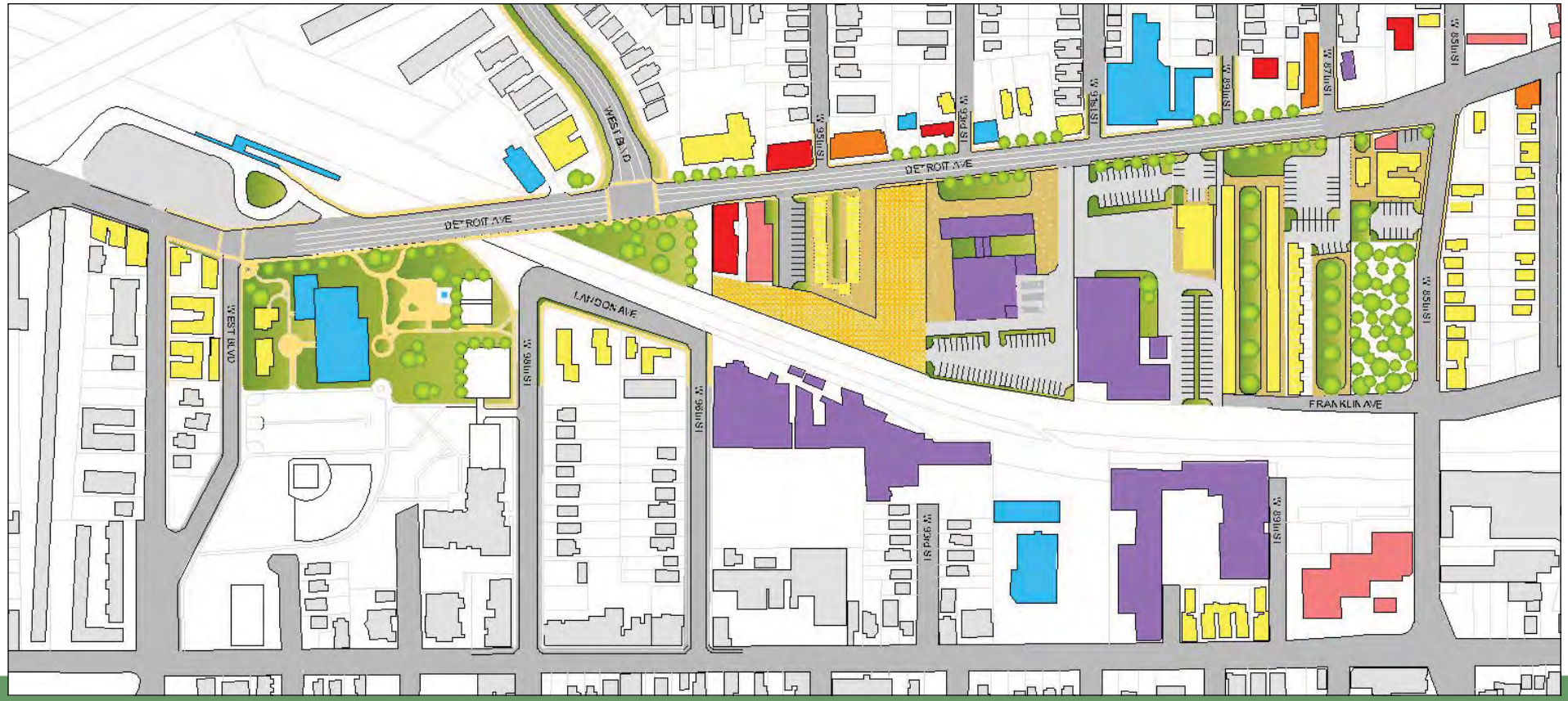
1. Proximity to Cudell Recreation and Fine Arts Center.
2. Ease of transportation with the help of West Blvd Cudell Rapid, which is walkable to entirety of Target Area.
3. Direct access to Edgewater Park, along West Boulevard
4. Importance of the West 85th Street as a Connector to Interstate 90

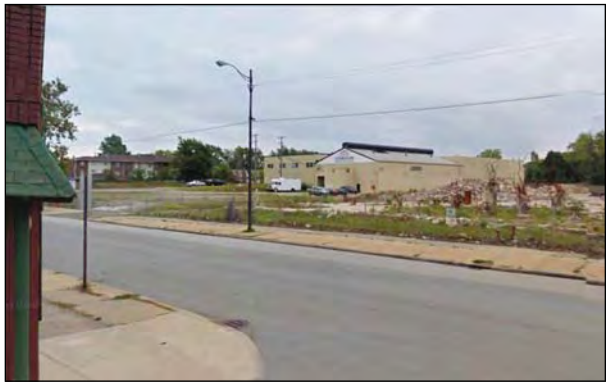
Target Area Challenges:

1. Attempts to market the largest vacant lot (Trinity building property) in the target area have been unsuccessful; largely because of the length of time it has taken to accomplish the clean-up.
2. Other potential small vacant lots remain undeveloped.
3. Challenged housing stock needs improvement in appearance.
4. Rear orientation of Cudell Recreation and Fine Arts Center syphon's activity from Detroit Avenue.
5. Traffic congestion problems on the narrow W 85th St corridor.
6. The Detroit Avenue overpass is a visual barrier because of its incline.

Plan Recommendations

1. Develop the small triangular lot as an urban park.
2. Develop the existing Trinity/Monarch Aluminum site into a small business enterprise center for emerging industrial businesses and independent contractors.
3. While the site is waiting for redevelopment, a sunflower bio energy garden reclamation can fill the lot. (PPN: 001-30-006)





4. Reorient Cudell Recreation and Fine Arts centers toward Detroit Avenue by transforming the east wall into a dynamic mural (partner with Cleveland Public Art or Mural My Neighborhood) and emphasizing the northern entrance.
5. Maintain apple orchard on the vacant site at 8610 Franklin Avenue. (PPN: 001-31-056)
6. A parking lot for Algart Nursing Home has been proposed. The lot should be developed with urban sensibilities and proactively filter stormwater through an on site bioswale. (PPN: 001-30-069)
7. Improve the appearance of existing townhomes with historic character to contribute toward the overall character of the neighborhood. (PPN: 001-31-003, Dindia Terrace)
8. Streetscape development to create opportunity for bike and pedestrian travel along Detroit Ave.
9. Necessary infrastructure upgrades to ensure appropriate circulation and sustainable treatment/ management of stormwater.

PROJECT PHASING

YEAR 01 - Implementation of the bio energy garden on the Trinity/Monarch Aluminum site along Detroit Avenue to create a visual barrier as a precursor to later redevelopment.

YEAR 02 - Improvements to the historic townhomes through acquisition of the property or facilitation of resources for private owner. (Possible strategy: apply to NPS for historic designation.)

YEAR 03 - Enhance streetscape along frontage of Cudell Recreation and Fine Arts Center.

YEARS 04-05 - Construction of emerging contractor enterprise center on the Trinity/Monarch Aluminum site.

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

Vacant Land Reuse - Transfer of NSP2-eligible vacant or abandoned parcels to CII or City land bank for development as pocket parks or urban agriculture sites. Funding covers property acquisition/transfer and basic lot upgrades (clearance, grading, fencing, etc.).

(1) The triangular pocket at the junction of Detroit Ave and W 96th St can be converted into landscape feature

(3) Bio energy garden at Trinity Site along Detroit Ave.

(5) Maintenance of Apple Orchard.

Neighborhood Historic Preservation and Heritage Home Programs - Grant program for qualifying historic structures (No Income Restrictions, Administered by Cleveland Restoration Society).

(7) Improvement of existing townhomes, including the Neal and DindiaTerraces (1910).

Storefront Renovation Program (SRP) - Technical, design, & financial assistance to commercial property owners whose retail buildings are located in twenty-seven designated target areas (40% rebate, up to $25k). (where applicable)

Other:

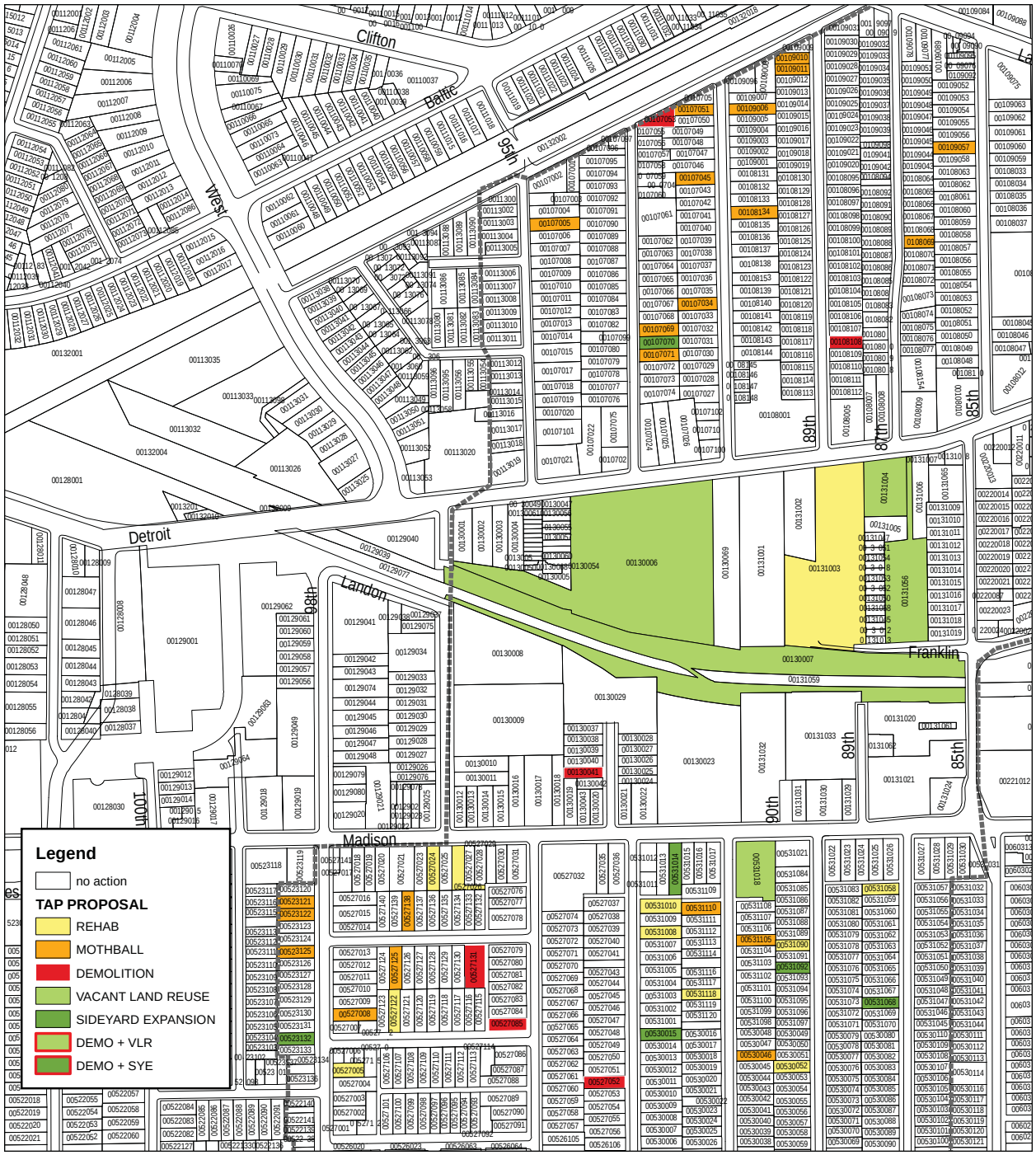
(10) Capital Improvements Budget: Construction of road access to proposed enterprise center on Trinity site.

(6) Northeast Ohio Sewer District: Looking for effective demonstration projects to sustainably manage stormwater.

NSP2 Mothball - Comprehensive "board-up" of vacant and abandoned structures to save for future sale or rehabilitation (approximately $10k/project).

(The vacant residences in fair or good condition around the target area can be secured for future sale/rehab by mothballing.)

NOTE: Afford-A-Home Program or Housing Enhancement



PARCEL	Developed	Vacant	Condition	1 REHAB	2 MOTHBALL	3 DEMO	4 VLR	5 VLR-SY	0 OTHER
001-07-003	Y	N	P						0
001-07-005	Y	Y	F	1	2				
001-07-006	Y	N	P						0
001-07-034	Y	Y	F	1	2				
001-07-036	Y	N	P						0
001-07-045	Y	Y	G		2				
001-07-051	Y	Y	F	1	2				
001-07-053	Y	Y	G			3			
001-07-069	Y	Y	F	1	2				
001-07-070	N	Y	F					5	
001-07-071	Y	Y	F	1	2				
001-08-007	Y	Y	G						0
001-08-009	Y	Y	G						0
001-08-069	Y	Y	G		2				
001-08-108	Y	Y	P			3			
001-08-134	Y	Y	F	1	2				
001-09-006	Y	Y	G		2				
001-09-010	Y	Y	F	1	2				
001-09-011	Y	Y	G		2				
001-09-057	Y	Y	G		2				
001-30-001	Y	N	F						0
001-30-002	Y	N	G						0
001-30-003	N	N	G						0
001-30-004	N	Y	G						0
001-30-006	N	Y	P				4		
001-30-007	N	Y	F				4		0
001-30-041	Y	Y	P	1		3			0
001-30-069	N	Y	G						0
001-31-003	Y	N	F	1					
001-31-004	N	N	F				4		
001-31-009	Y	N	F						0
001-31-010	Y	Y	G						0
001-31-011	Y	N	G						0
001-31-012	Y	N	S						0
001-31-013	Y	N	S						0
001-31-014	Y	N	P						0
001-31-015	Y	N	F						0
001-31-016	Y	N	F						0
001-31-018	Y	N	F						0
001-31-042	Y	N	F						0
001-31-043	Y	N	F						0
001-31-044	Y	N	F						0
001-31-048	Y	N	P						0
001-31-053	Y	N	F						0
001-31-054	Y	N	P						0
001-31-055	Y	N	F						0
001-31-056	N	Y	G				4		
001-31-058	Y	N	F						0

Loan Program (HELP) can also be beneficial.

NSP2 Demolition – Razing of existing vacant and abandoned property and basic site improvements (approx $10k/project).

() List has been provided to City Building and Housing Department. The CDC should continue to track the progress of these requests and utilize Neighborhood Stabilization Team meetings to brainstorm solutions to barriers.

() The vacant properties in poor condition around the target area can be demolished or given the choice of Repair-a-Home (RAH) or Housing Enhancement Loan Program (HELP) for betterment.

Since large portions of the focus area are not eligible for NSP2 funding, much of the success of CIA's ability to secure these resources will rely on their ability to appropriately target residential properties that contribute to the community and lay the "ground work" for a reinvigorated community gateway.

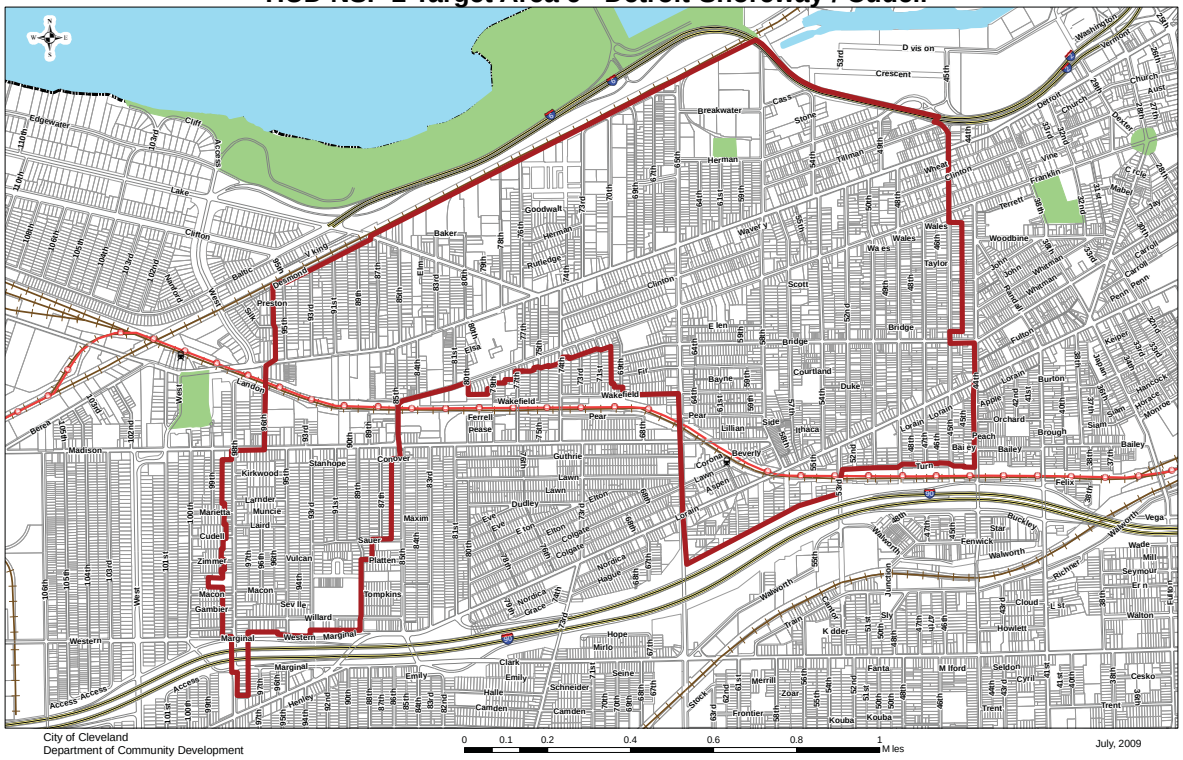
Detroit Shoreway

DESIGNATED TARGET AREA
(6) Detroit-Shoreway/Cudell

HOST ORGANIZATION
Detroit Shoreway Community Development Organization (DSCDO)

TAP LEADERSHIP
Marissa Butts, TAP Liaison
Trevor Hunt, City Planner
Wayne Mortensen, TAP Manager
Walter Wright, SII Liaison
Matt Yourkvitch, DSCDO Staff Liaison

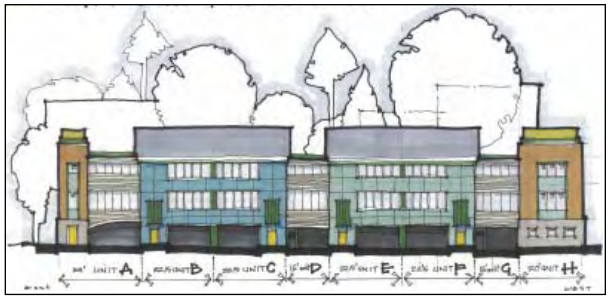
ENGAGED STAKEHOLDERS
Justin Glanville, Resident
Nicole Magee, Resident
Gregory Peckham, Resident
Jeff Ramsey, Executive Director
Matt Zone, Councilman

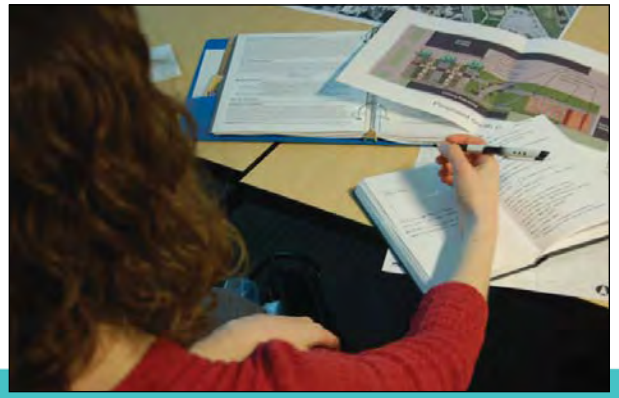


ABSTRACT
The Target Area Plan (TAP) for Detroit Shoreway focuses on the EcoVillage – an area loosely defined by Franklin Avenue on the North, Interstate 90 on the South and 55th and 73rd Streets to the East and West respectively. Much of the development of the district to-date has concentrated around the West 65th Rapid Transit Station and a five-and-a-half block stretch of West 58th Street, between Lorraine and Bridge Avenues. This plan aims to leverage past investments and direct future initiatives in a manner that improves the functionality of the area and further develops the district's brand as a welcoming and environmentally-responsive neighborhood. The EcoVillage has been the target of several housing program activities, such as model block programs and, as such, is well-suited for the primarily residential resources available through the Neighborhood Stabilization Program's Phase II allocation.

COMMUNITY FEEDBACK
Stakeholder input for Detroit Shoreway's TAP revolved around the coordination of resources in ways that would substantiate the EcoVillage "brand". The district has several recently-completed and proposed projects that should be carefully coordinated with available NSP2 resources to strengthen the implementation of the TAP and advance the district. Those projects are listed below.

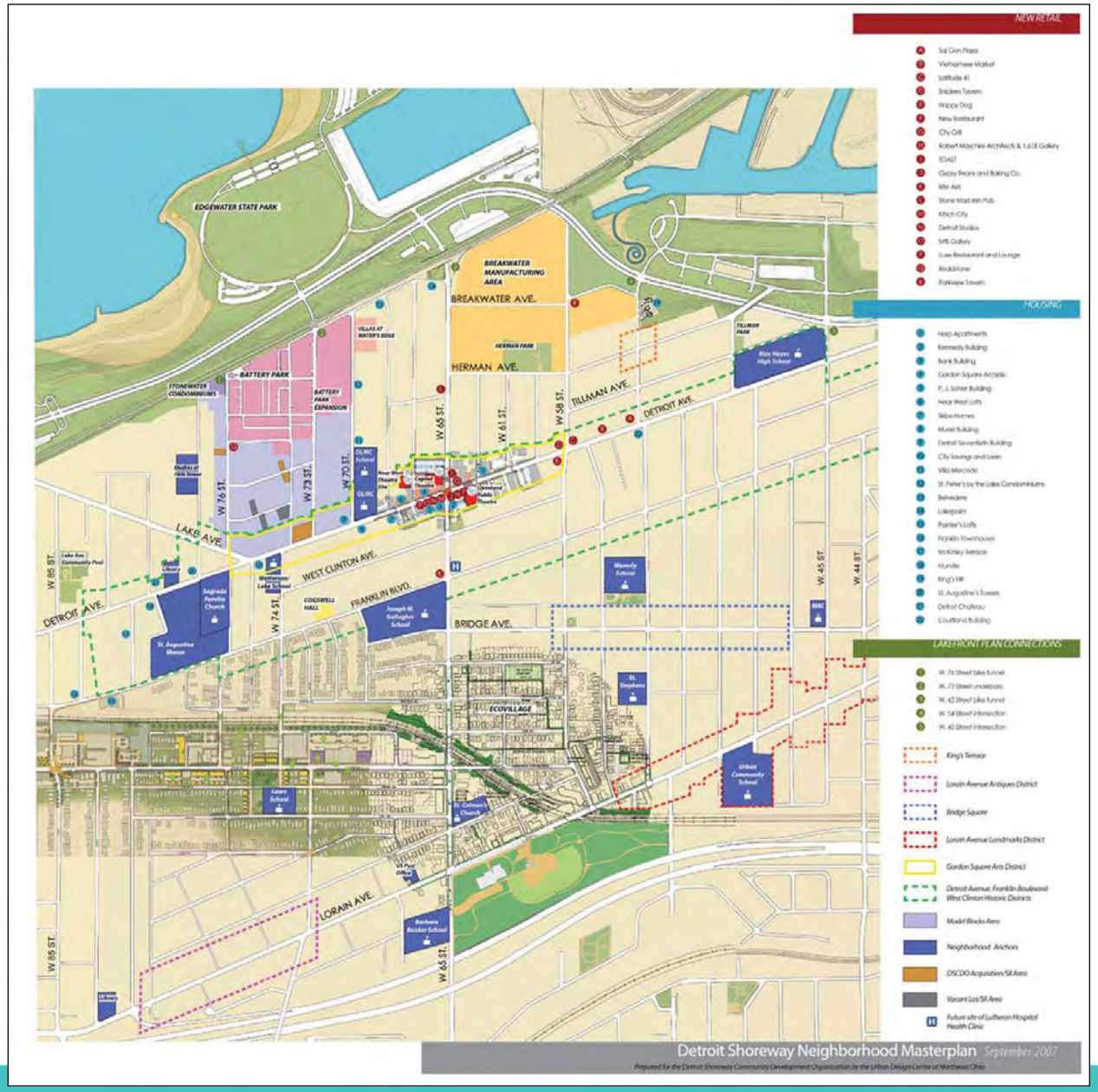
Community leaders should also look to organizational partners such as ParkWorks and Cleveland Public Art to elevate, holistically, the physical environment of the EcoVillage. For example, Cleveland Public Art could be an instrumental contributor to the creation of a fencing design standards and ideas manual proposed as part of this plan.





OPPORTUNITIES / ASSETS

1. Collaboration with Anticipated Housing Projects
2. Access to Proposed Train Ave Greenway Bike Path
3. Connection/Proximity to Edgewater Park
4. Rapid Transit Station
5. Community Gardens
6. Churches
7. Recreation Center and Green Space Plan
8. Existing Examples of Energy-Conscious Homes
9. Future/Planned Investment
10. Foresight in Establishment of EcoVillage



RISKS / CHALLENGES

1. Branding and Regional Identity
2. Diverse Juxtapositions between Properties
3. Access, Building Restraints Caused by Underpass
4. Lot Conditions
5. Road Conditions
6. Inadequate or Disjointed Street Parking
7. Safety Concerns
8. No 'Sense of Arrival' From RTA Station
9. Pedestrian and Bicyclist Safety, Particularly on 65th Street and Lorain Avenue
10. Lack of Community/Lifestyle-Supportive Retail

PLANNED PROJECTS

1. "Bridge 10", a residential town-house development, is to be located on the southeast corner of Bridge Avenue and West 58th Street. There is a possibility that this project, could expand onto an adjacent lot, thereby increasing its proposed unit count from ten to seventeen.

2/4. The EcoVillage Homes initiative intends to rehabilitate thirteen vacant and abandoned properties. To-date, the program has acquired two properties for this purpose.

3. DSCDO has asked The Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority to improve the appearance of its twenty-unit residential complex on West 58th Street. Requested upgrades would include façade and landscaping improvements and a reconfigured site plan that relocates the parking area with the assistance of DSCDO.

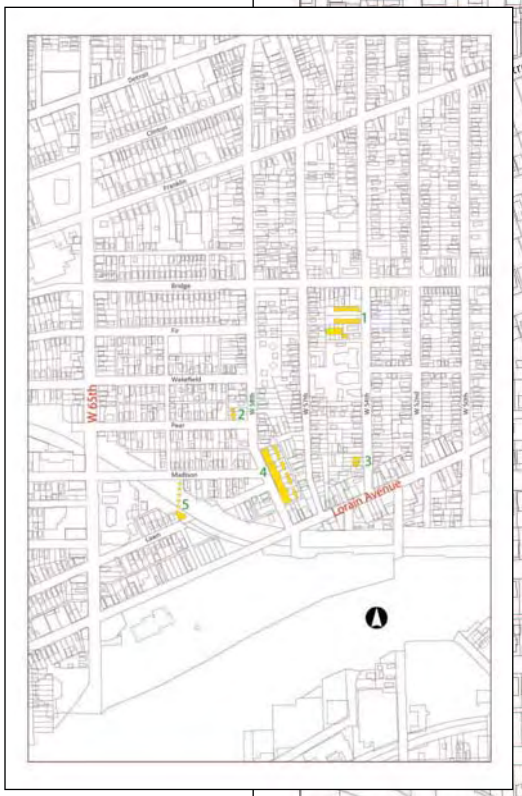
5. An effort to implement Green infill housing models throughout the district has commenced. To accomplish this, DSCDO has partnered with Habitat for Humanity and Neighborhood Progress, Inc.
   - 5a. Design development has been completed for the Habitat home with completion set for Aug 2011.
   - 5b. Preferred parcels have been identified for the NPI model that is still in design.

6. The City has allocated capital improvement funds to improve pedestrian connections to the West 65th Rapid Station. A deteriorating automotive bridge along Madison Avenue (between 65th and 61st Streets) will be replaced with a newly constructed pedestrian bridge and the existing pedestrian bridge on West 61st Street will be upgraded.
7. A resurfacing of West 58th Street is included in Councilman Zone's 2012 capital improvement budget. This provides an opportunity to secure additional funding for a more significant corridor reconstruction to bring it into closer alignment with the environmentally-progressive goals of the EcoVillage. More integrated green infrastructure, including multi-modal transit and passive stormwater management strategies should be aggressively pursued.
8. The Michael J. Zone Recreation Center is receiving a $3 Million facility improvement and site enhancement (completed by 2012).

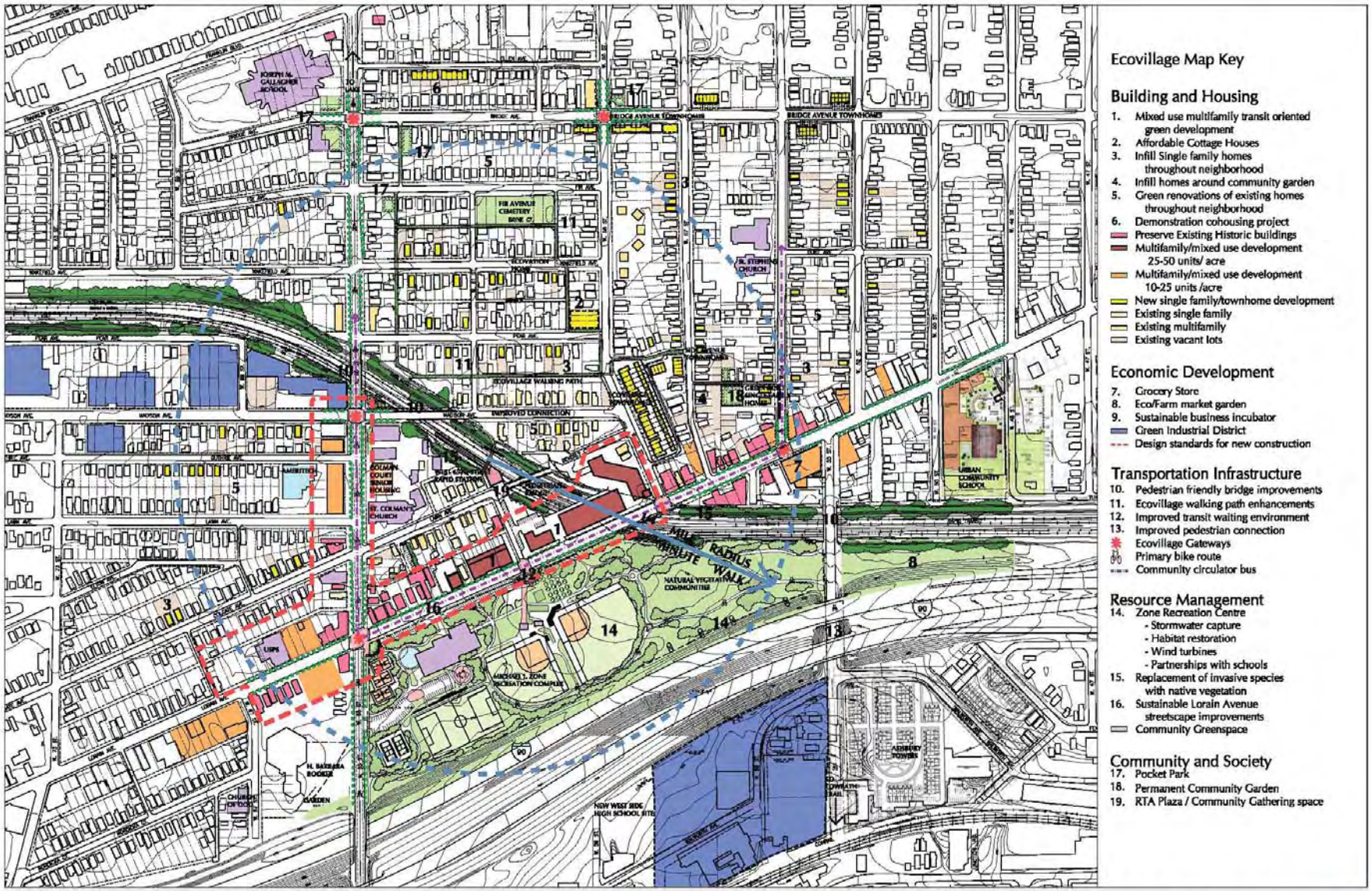
- Bicycle connections are planned to connect the community to the Train Avenue Greenway and Edgewater Park by way of West 65th Street. West 58th Street (between Lorain and Bridge Avenues) is a designated "NPI Model Block", which makes additional financial resources available to existing homeowners to improve their property.
- St. Stephen's Church controls a vacant parcel that they plan to transform into a meditation garden. They are currently seeking implementation funding and plan to construct the new landscape soon.

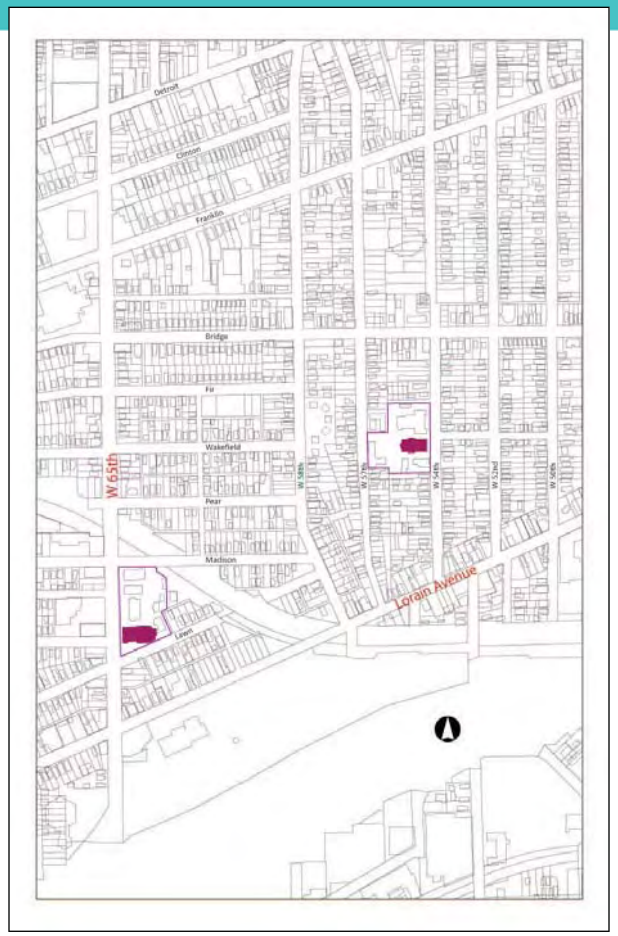
ASSETS

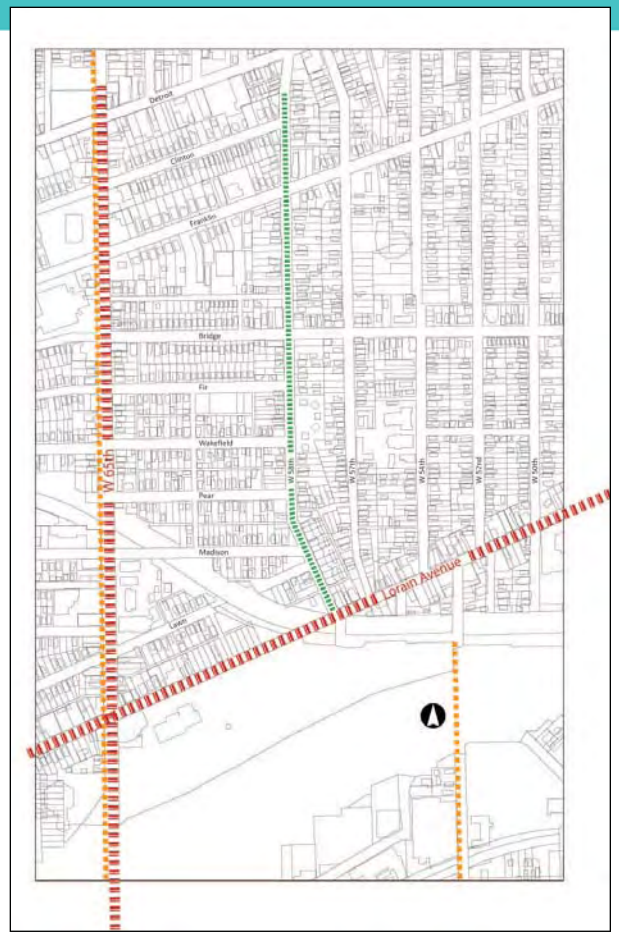
When asked to identify neighborhood assets, the rapid transit station was frequently referenced. It is a long-term goal that this station be leveraged to support a transit-oriented neighborhood lifestyle and surrounding development that benefits from multi-modal accessibility. Along with the community



gardens, recreation center, and green housing models, the West 65th Station legitimizes the EcoVillage brand. Promoting buy-in to this identity will require the constant engagement of these assets in the daily lives of district residents. Another asset cited by stakeholders is the area's demographic and housing diversity. This condition allows the community to be envisioned as a home for residents of all income levels and backgrounds dedicated to a more sustainable lifestyle.







SITE ANALYSIS

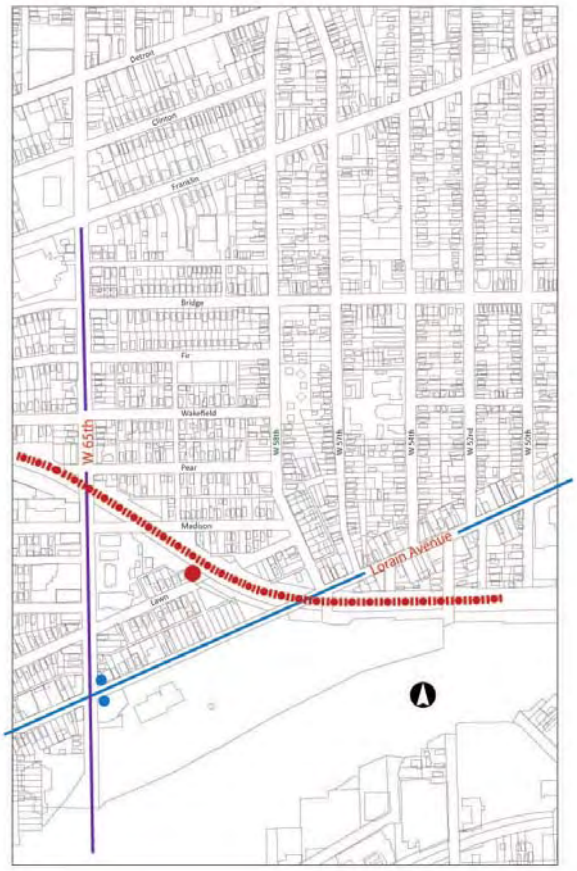
The arterial corridors of West 65th Street and Lorain Avenue are critical to the EcoVillage. The neighborhood recognizes a need to address the appearance of these corridors, particularly pertaining to the recruitment of new retail along Lorain that is within walking distance of area residents and proximate to the transit station. The Connecting Cleveland 2020 Citywide Plan (completed in 2005) targets more substantial multi-family development along 65th between Bridge and Pear Avenues as well retail and mixed-use development along Lorain.

The EcoVillage has a hierarchy of streets, ranging from these larger arteries to more typical neighborhood streets, many with old-growth trees that provide shade and improve the appearance of the community, but must be considered when proposing infrastructure alterations. These residential streets are generally similar, but have some identifying characteristics, such as a brick surface on Pear or a cemetery frontage as is the case with Fir. Several small carriage houses also add to the character of the area. Of the most consistent improvement opportunities is the nearly universal application of chain-link fencing along residential streets. West 58th Street serves as the central neighborhood corridor and is the site of several recent neighborhood improvement projects and development, including the EcoVillage Townhomes. These townhomes are one of several examples that promote more environmentally-responsive housing throughout the neighborhood. An historic building on the Northeast corner of Lorain and 58th could be a great asset as a renovated structure but if it proves too costly to renovate or structurally unstable, its location will be a key gateway for the district and the redevelopment of the corner will be a key piece to the puzzle.

The neighborhood has many constructive assets in addition to the RTA station, including two beautiful historic churches, community gardens, and the Michael J. Zone Recreation Center. The community gardens

continue to grow in size and importance. These assets would be well-served by improved means of connection (particularly the connection across Lorain to the recreation center). At present, this is a dynamic setting for the pedestrian or cyclist, containing both pleasant routes down tree-lined residential streets as well as unsafe and difficult-to-navigate segments. These agents of the "eco-lifestyle" are the major generators for new streetscape, path, and retail building construction guidelines with the goal of creating an environment that is more connected by—and conducive to—these means of travel. For example, the EcoVillage aspires to strengthen its connection to Edgewater Park along the Lake Erie shoreline by improving West 65th Street as a North-South connector with bike lanes and landscape enhancements.

This area is challenged to brand a cohesive identity. The EcoVillage is eager for residents and visitors to recognize the distinctiveness of the district and gain a sense of ownership and geographical recognition that many developers and planners have already ascribed to the evolving area. The identity imagined for the EcoVillage is not a stylish or chic brand, but rather a living demonstration of the positive consequences that emerge from the creation of adaptive environments that supports an affordable, healthy, and engaged lifestyle. Establishing a basis of values for this lifestyle at a grass roots level is necessary to helping the TAP and other similarly-oriented investments succeed.



Site Analysis

Lot and Building Conditions

- Vacant land
- City Land Bank
- Vacant building
- Fair building condition
- Poor building condition
- Fair lot condition
- Poor lot condition

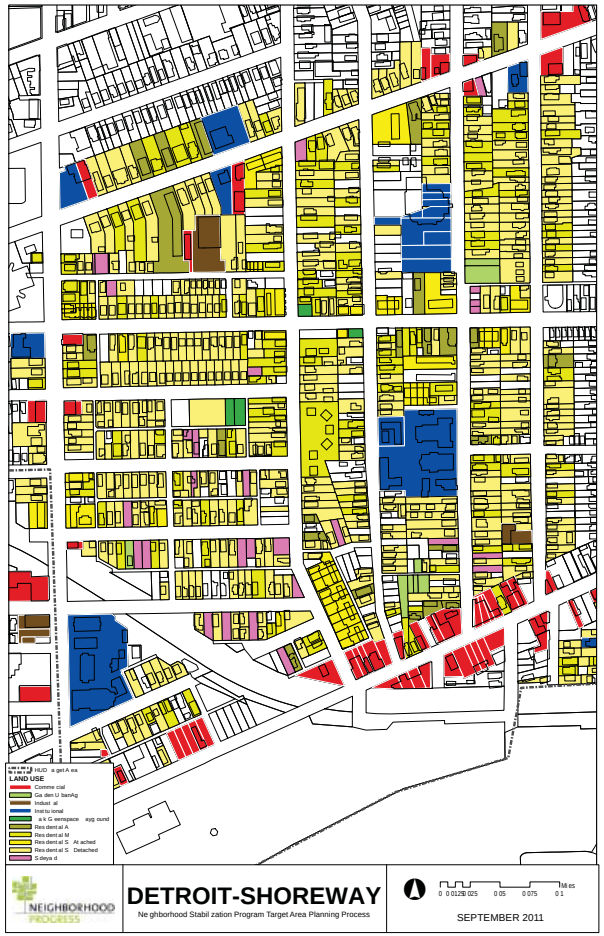
FIELD SURVEY

An essential first step in any urban design or planning endeavor is a detailed investigation into existing conditions. Often called "windshield surveys", this first-person research relies on a street-by-street and parcel-by-parcel analysis of the target area. It is a resource-intensive activity that yields time-sensitive results, but forms a more comprehensive understanding of the economic, social, and political dynamics acting on a particular place. Fortunately, many community organizations throughout Cleveland already participate in some version of this activity. Unfortunately, those surveys (including survey categories and ratings applied) are as varied as the communities themselves. For the purposes of the Target Area Planning process, a consolidated survey instrument was developed in collaboration with community development staff and was evenly applied across all identified target areas. To assure consistency in surveying, two Neighborhood Progress staff members facilitated the effort by training community volunteers and CDC staff as well as completing significant portions of each survey first hand. This allows the user to chronicle local conditions and also analyze findings across all target areas.

Five categories were analyzed in the survey: lot status, land use, lot condition, building condition, and building occupancy and each were given a limited range of responses. It was determined that these categories were inclusive of the key dynamics unavailable in other resources (i.e. the NEO CANDO web application) and that a trained community volunteer could quickly assess these dynamics. Neighborhood Progress will continue to refine the survey into a tool that can be implemented city-wide that is easy and quick-enough to regularly update. This evolution may lead to a more sophisticated input mechanism (i.e. with a smart phone) that automatically updates a central database and could be expanded to include code violation information.

LOT STATUS

This category simply denotes the current status of the parcel in question. Is there a building being constructed or torn down? Is it a vacant lot? Etc. This category helps us immediately identify places within the target area that are most susceptible to quick change. Looking at the orange or red lots, we can quickly identify where the vacant lots within the surveyed area are and if they are graded and ready to go (red) or need a small amount of site preparation (orange).



LAND USE

In an ideal world, lots would be utilized as they were intended and city planners could more accurately predict the need of communities in which they operate. This category helps us see how the community is ACTUALLY functioning relative to where commercial activity is occurring, where the residential areas are concentrated, and what community assets (jobs, institutions) might be within a community.

LOT CONDITION

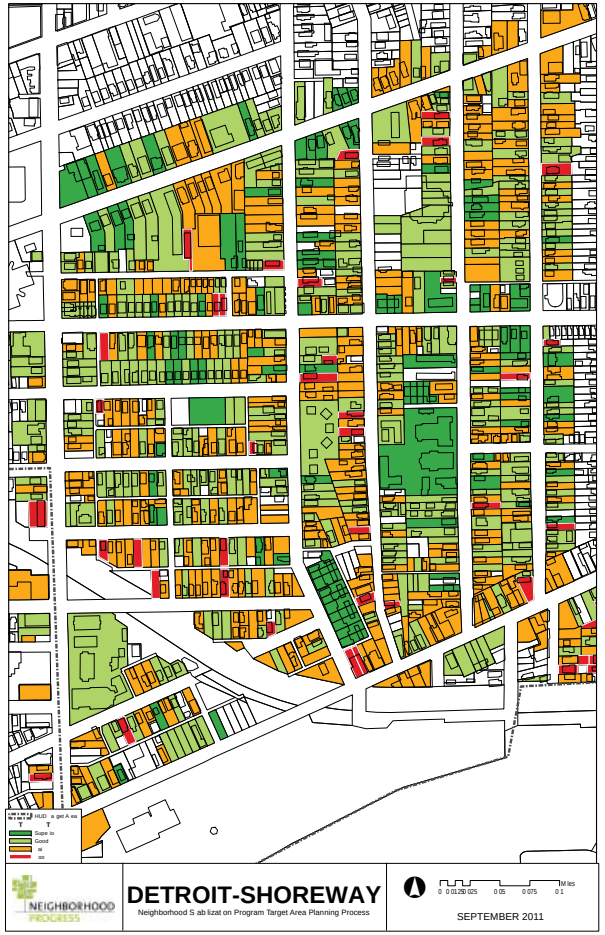
This category analyzes the physical condition of a given parcel. Is the yard well-kept or overgrown? Is it a meticulously-landscaped community asset or just an average lawn? Perhaps most importantly, the tool allows the user to identify lots that may present safety hazards and work to resolve that condition and maintain community pride and value. You may notice that lot conditions typically lag below building conditions because of home owners' tendency to apply limited resources first toward the maintenance of their home.

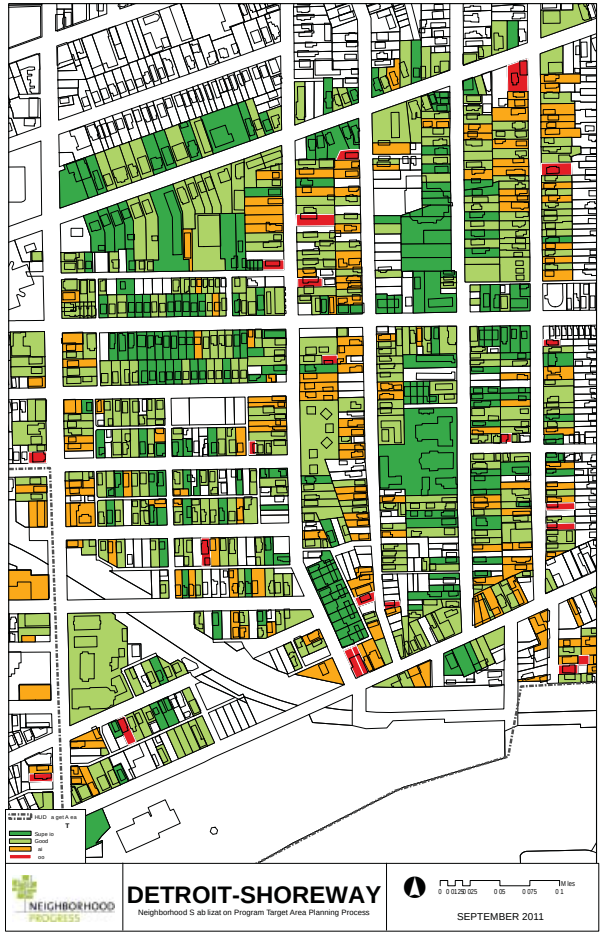
BUILDING CONDITION

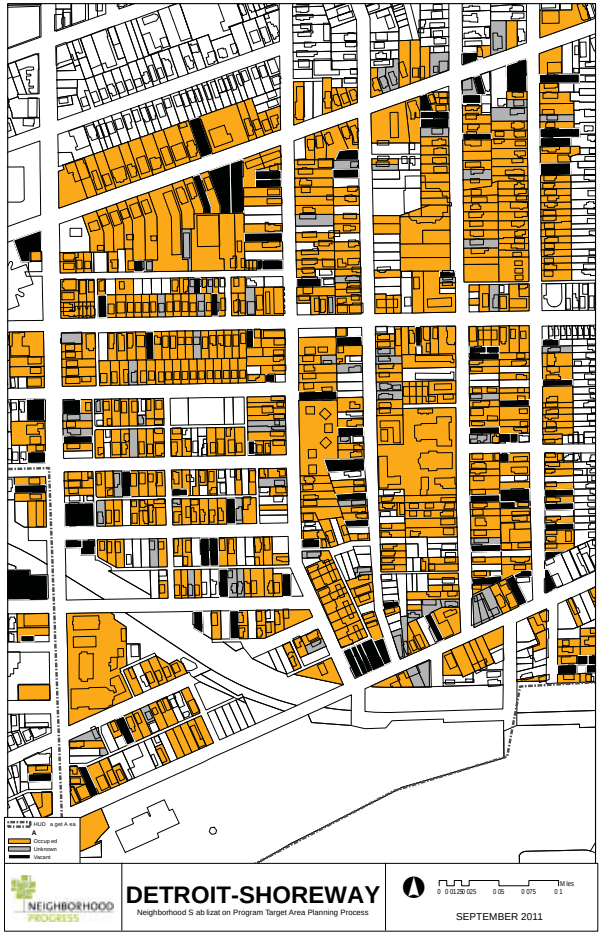
The structural and aesthetic condition of buildings within an area is critical to the type of community that is fostered. This metric accounts for the wide array of building conditions that exist throughout Cleveland; from buildings that should be condemned to those that were recently constructed, renovated, or are meticulously maintained. The majority of communities in Cleveland have "Good" or "Fair" structures.

BUILDING OCCUPANCY

This is, perhaps, the most straightforward category, but the hardest to assess on the part of the surveyor. Still, it is critical to understand the vacancy dynamics that are at work within a community. You will see that vacancy is often directly related to building and lot condition.







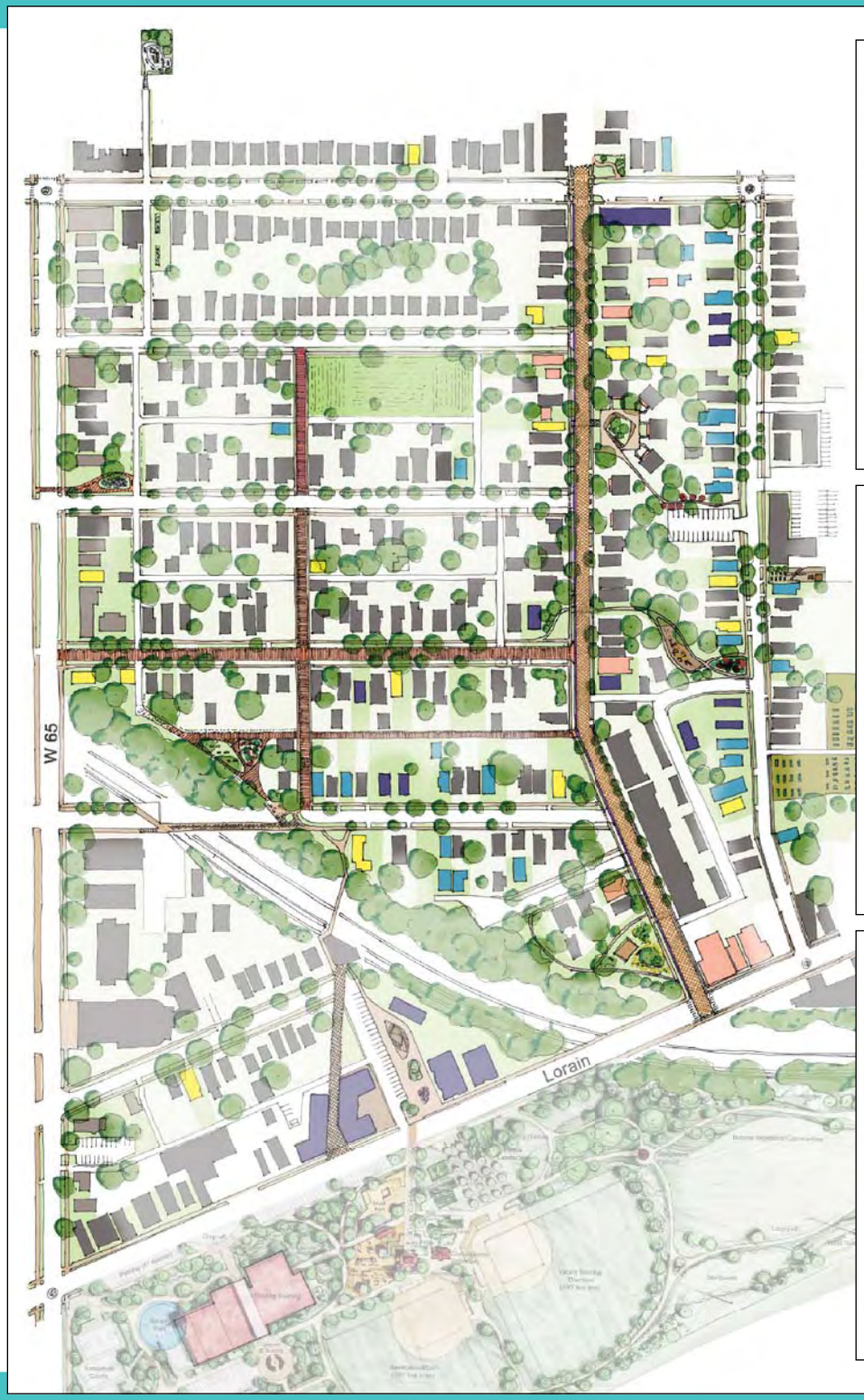
COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE

The Detroit Shoreway EcoVillage aspires to foster an ecologically-sensitive lifestyle in an equitable way. It is diverse neighborhood that promotes small business, is directly connected to public transit, and offers a wide range of housing, including increasingly green models.

TARGET AREA PLAN

The target area plan focuses on the development of housing around a green infrastructure network that will create a cohesive foundation for the neighborhood by promoting multi-modal transit, stormwater management, and environmental stewardship. The West 58th Street corridor will be the principle example of the myriad components that support and form the EcoVillage identity - from the development of the corridor itself into a model of sustainable infrastructure (with assistance from Councilman Zone and the Sewer District) to the housing that lines either side of it.

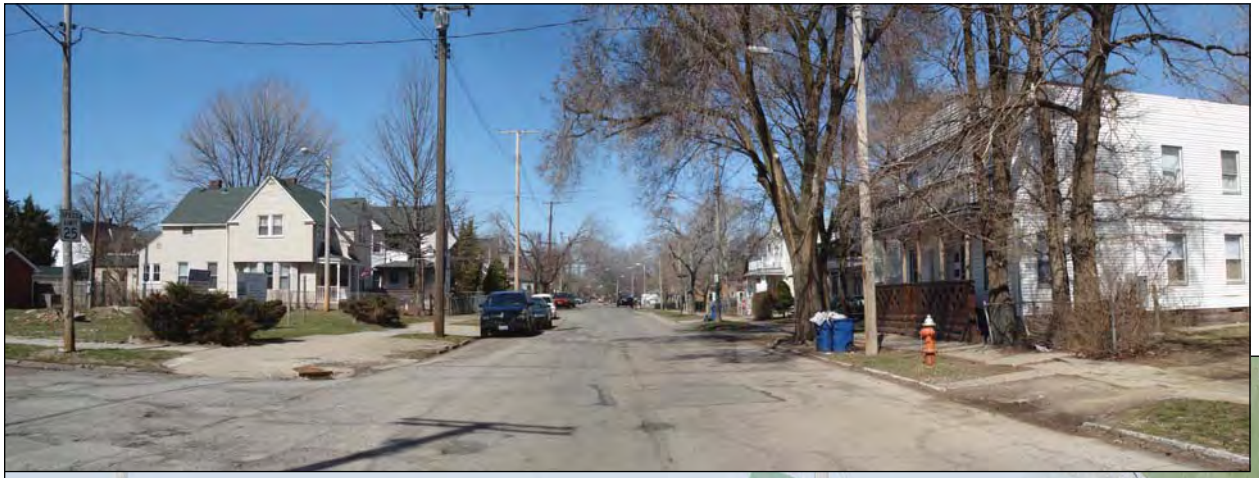
A key part of the district's identity and function is the West 65th RTA Station, which is a central asset to the target area. This plan recognizes the potential of the renovated pedestrian bridges along Madison Avenue by emphasizing a connection to the neighborhood walking path that combines improved alleyways and smaller streets, such as 64th and 61st. At the intersection of these paths, the plan also proposes a pocket park that provides neighborhood picnic space on a triangular site of presently vacant land (maintaining much of the trees that currently buffer it from the RTA tracks). The small streets mentioned will be the focus of a fencing improvement effort, including the creation of prototypes developed in partnership with Cleveland Public Art. The desire to focus on these streets is an alternative to dedicated pathways that cut through blocks since the majority of the blocks in this area are already urban-scaled. There are, however, some instances of paths traversing between 58th and 57th Streets. Foremost is

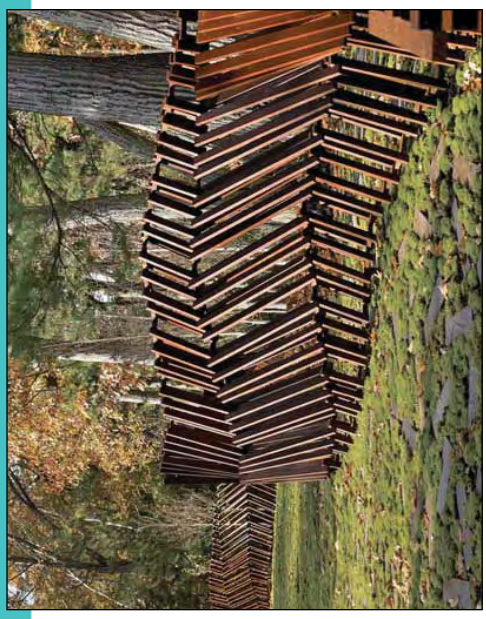


the path between the CMHA housing complex and St. Stephen's Church/Metro Catholic, which intersects a proposed parking lot to be shared by both. The proposed parking lot suggests the replacing the existing CMHA parking lot with a more attractive gathering space with street frontage. The second path on this block presents an alternative to walking down Side Ave with an incorporated playground (this is one of the few actions that may or may not be possible due to presently occupied housing and is therefore a longer-term strategy). This path would create greater connectivity to the community gardens on Ithaca Court. The other instance of longer-term park/green infrastructure amenity is the lot at the Northwest corner of Lorain Avenue and West 58th Street.

Additionally, the plan suggests sites for future green infill housing on vacant lots. This infill strategy focuses on the sites where there are several adjacent vacant lots. Like the 2020 plan, this strategy also suggests new development adjacent to the RTA Station, but perhaps at a more modest scale. Within this development, the plan maintains visibility to Lorain Avenue to the station and incorporates an outdoor space that connects the station to the fields of the Zone Recreation Center.

Phasing focuses principally on the visibility of the properties on West 65th and the actions to be taken on West 58th (with the exception of the park and playground that suggest future options). Key projects in this phase include the historic structure at the intersection of Lorain and W 58th, the Bridge 10 development, and the CMHA housing improvements and parking to be shared with St. Stephen's. Phase Two focuses on Madison Avenue and West 57th – building upon the scheduled pedestrian bridge improvements, St. Stephen's garden and new parking area, and the community gardens. The third phase looks to future infill and a concentrated fencing improvement program for the district (especially along 61st and 64th Streets).



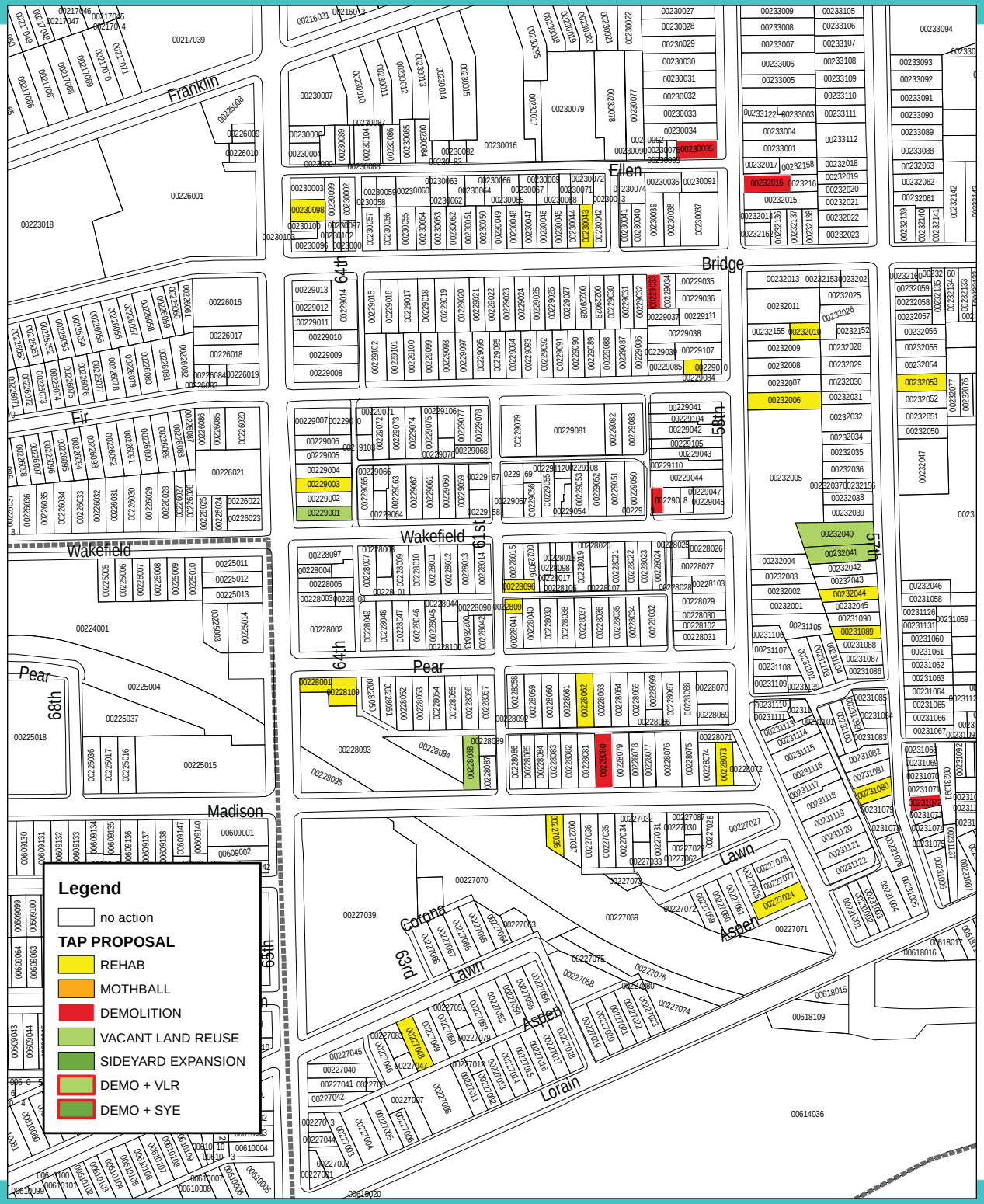


ARIEL
SUNNYSIDE
GLENVIEW
BACKER
BRITTANIA
MISTYRIDGE
REGAL
AMBASSADOR
SUMMIT
SKY COUNTRY
TULAMENE
CHESTERFIELD
STARFIRE
ROYAL SAGE
GLEN AULIN
AVENIDA DE LANDA
RIDGEWAY
FALL RIVER

STRATEGY

The implementation of the Target Area Plan is based on several principles to address multiple situations of challenged properties. The implementation chart lists all of these properties and hopes to find the most suitable resource for each by showing potential applicability. Properties that are currently vacant take priority as they are directly eligible for NSP2 funding. If a property is not vacant, it should be determined whether it is within a designated Model Block (City HTF or NPI). If the property is in neither of these designated areas or is a commercial property, other resources need to be secured. This strategy assumes the efficient utilization of resources to ensure that funding is allocated both for work on vacant and abandoned properties and for improvements to private property coordinated in collaboration with current residents. Relative to vacant land reuse project, the community could also address the stated dearth of available parking in the community by creating informal lots as corridors are reconstructed. The fencing initiative suggested in this proposal presents the community an ideal opportunity to work closely with Cleveland Public Art and ParkWorks in order to develop unique fencing standards and options for the EcoVillage.

A balance between investment in vacant and abandoned properties and improvements to private property will strengthen the local housing market, encourage resident involvement, and increase the chance of long-term sustainability.



PARCEL	Developed	Vacant	Condition	1 REHAB	2 MOTHBALL	3 DEMO	4 VLR	5 VLR-SY	0 OTHER
002-27-024	N	Y	F				4		
002-27-038	Y	Y	G	1					
002-27-048	Y	Y	P	1					
002-28-001	Y	N	F	1					
002-28-060	N	Y	G						0
002-28-062	Y	Y	G	1					
002-28-073	Y	Y	G	1					
002-28-080	Y	Y	P			3			
002-28-081	N	Y	F						0
002-28-082	N	Y	F						0
002-28-088	N	Y	P				4		
002-28-091	Y	UN	F	1					
002-28-096	Y	Y	F	1					
002-28-109	Y	Y	G	1					
002-29-001	N	S	UN				4		
002-29-003	Y	Y	F	1					
002-29-033	Y	Y	UN			3			
002-29-049	Y	Y	P			3			
002-29-084	Y	Y	F	1					
002-30-035	Y	Y	P			3			
002-30-043	Y	Y	F	1					
002-30-098	Y	N	F	1					
002-31-072	Y	Y	P			3			
002-31-080	Y	N	P	1					
002-31-089	Y	N	F	1					
002-31-099	N	Y	UN						0
002-31-109	Y	Y	G						0
002-31-149	N	Y	UN						0
002-31-150	N	Y	UN						0
002-31-151	N	Y	UN						0
002-31-152	N	Y	UN						0
002-31-153	N	Y	UN						0
002-32-006	Y	Y	F	1					
002-32-010	Y	UN	P	1					
002-32-016	Y	Y	P			3			
002-32-025	Y	Y	F						0
002-32-029	N	Y	F						0
002-32-030	N	Y	F						0
002-32-040	N	Y	F				4		
002-32-041	N	Y	F				4		
002-32-044	Y	Y	F	1					
002-32-053	Y	UN	F	1					
022-28-094	N	Y	UN				4		
022-31-084	N	Y	F						0
022-31-085	N	Y	UN						0
022-31-100	N	Y	UN						0
022-31-101	N	Y	UN						0

PROJECT PHASING

Phase One – West 58th and 65th

- West 58th Street Improvements (resurfacing, bioswales, shared bike lane)
- NE Corner of West 58th & Lorain NE (historic building renovation/redevelopment)
- CMHA and St. Stephen's Parking & Walking Trail
- NSP2 Rehabilitations, Model Block Improvements
- Bridge 10 Development

Phase Two – Madison and West 57th

- Madison/West 65th RTA Station Pedestrian Bridge Improvements
- 'Picnic Park' Connector from Madison Ave
- St. Stephen's Garden
- NSP2 Rehabilitations
- HTF Model Block Improvements
- NPI Model Block Improvements

Phase Three – West 64th and Long-Term

- Green Infill Housing
- Mini-Park between 65th and 64th Streets
- Playground at the End of 64th Street
- Additional Long-Term Green Infrastructure Amenities

E 76TH ST
E 78TH ST
E 80TH ST
E 81ST ST
E 82ND ST
E 83RD ST
E 73RD ST
MADISON CT
GOLDEN AVE
E 75TH PL
E 74TH ST
CENTRAL AVE
LUCIA AVE
RLAIN AVE
E 76TH ST

Fairfax

DESIGNATED TARGET AREA
(8) Fairfax

HOST ORGANIZATION
Fairfax Renaissance Development Corporation (FRDC)

TAP LEADERSHIP
Kandice Anderson-Williams, SII Liaison
Justin Fleming, Neighborhood Progress
Vickie Johnson, FRDC Executive Director
Wayne Mortensen, TAP Manager
Anthony Whitfield, FRDC Econ. Dvpmt. Director
Debra Wilson, FRDC Real Estate Manager

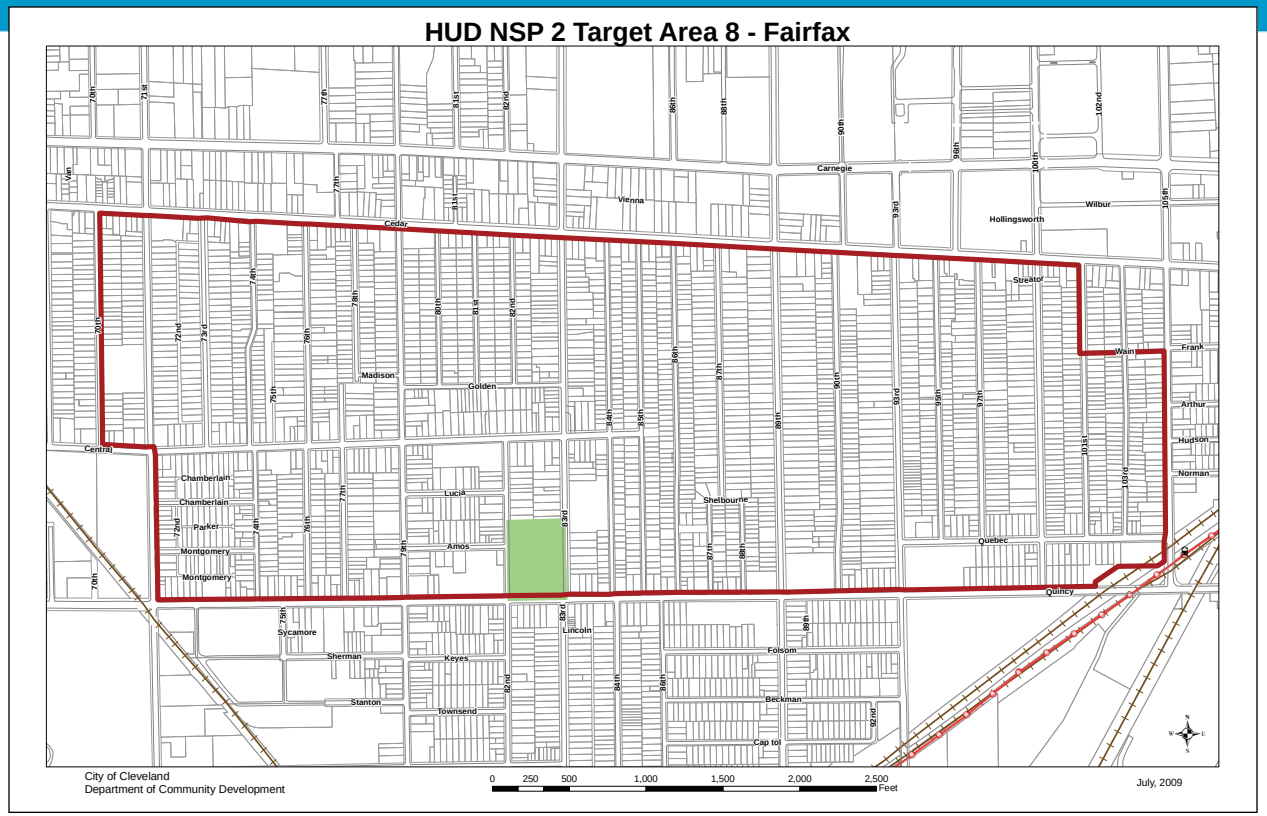
ABSTRACT
The Fairfax Renaissance Development Corporation (FRDC) determined early in the TAP process that they had done sufficient recent planning in the community around targeted initiatives. It was felt that this planning would allow the community to bypass the overt process facilitated for each of the other participating communities. The following proposal was developed over the course of two working sessions between the CDC and TAP process liaisons and represents the entirety of the work done in collaboration with the FRDC, relative to the Target Area Planning process.

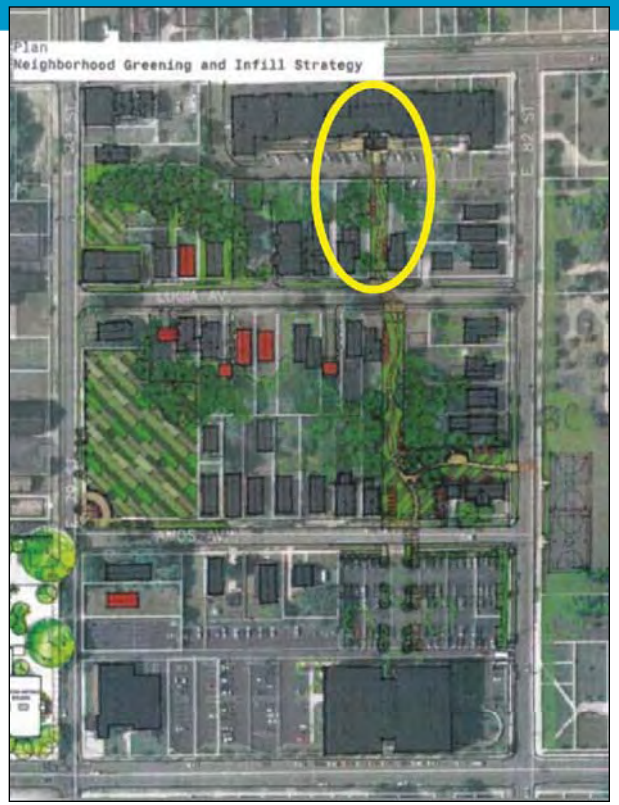
Going forward, the FRDC would choose to utilize any NSP2 resources that are secured to address any/all of the following, prioritized target areas.

AREA ONE (LOWER RIGHT)
Location: East 90th Street to 93rd along Quincy Ave.
Project: Integrated Garden, Art, Landscaping, & Food Production
This is a highly visible site located northwest of the new Cuyahoga County Juvenile Justice Center. This initiative will be a collaboration between FRDC, Cleveland Botanical Gardens, Olivet Institutional Baptist Church, Karamu House and the Juvenile Justice Center. The Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court has committed to have juveniles training in landscaping work on this site.

The site is comprised of eighteen (18) vacant parcels. FRDC is working diligently to obtain site control of the final parcel. The Board of Revisions filed foreclosure action on this parcel in March 2011.

AREA TWO (OPPOSITE, UPPER LEFT)
Location: Lucia Ave, between East 79th and 82nd
Project: Model Block Neighborhood Greening and Infill Strategy (as designed by CUDC)
This site is in FRDC's first Model Block area and is adjacent to a blighted home owned by LAND (NPI). The house was acquired at Sheriff's Sale and is scheduled to be deeded to the City of Cleveland and demolished. When this happens, FRDC will move forward with





landscaping of the vacant lots abutting the Renaissance at Fairfax Park senior building. The seniors living there lack green space and this area is ideal for this initiative. FRDC would open the fence and add a gate to this new landscaped area for the seniors and residents to enjoy.

AREA THREE (LEFT)
Location: East 89th Street Model Block Initiative.
Project: Side Yard Lot Development
One of FRDC's partners has a keen interest in East 89th Street. If FRDC raises at least $10,000 specifically to launch a Model Block initiative on East 89th Street it would create a 3 to 1 match. FRDC identified two houses with a vacant lot in between to provide assistance with exterior improvements to the homes and the reuse of the vacant lot.

AREA FOUR (NOT PICTURED)
Location: East 79th Street
Project: Fairfax Urban Farm

FRDC is in preliminary discussions with Cleveland Botanical Garden. Both properties will need to be demolished whether or not the Botanical Gardens expands the Urban Farm site.

AREA FIVE (BELOW)

Location: Langston Hughes House - East 86th Street
Project: Reading Garden
FRDC is renovating a house that was once home to Langston Hughes. The property has been designated as a landmark by the Cleveland's Landmarks Commission. A reading garden honoring Langston Hughes is planned for the vacant lots contiguous to the property.

PARCEL	Developed	Vacant	Condition	1 REHAB	2 MOTHBALL	3 DEMO	4 VLR	5 VLR-SY	0 OTHER
AREA 1									
119-34-026	N	Y	UK				4		
119-34-027	N	Y	UK				4		
119-34-028	N	Y	UK				4		
119-34-029	N	Y	UK				4		
119-34-030	N	Y	UK				4		
119-34-031	N	Y	UK				4		
119-34-034	N	Y	UK				4		
119-34-035	N	Y	UK				4		
119-34-036	N	Y	UK				4		
119-34-037	N	Y	UK				4		
119-34-038	N	Y	UK				4		
119-34-039	N	Y	UK				4		
119-34-082	N	Y	UK				4		
119-34-083	N	Y	UK				4		
119-34-084	N	Y	UK				4		
119-34-085	N	Y	UK				4		
119-34-086	N	Y	UK				4		
119-34-087	N	Y	UK				4		
AREA 2									
119-27-109	Y	Y	P			3	4		
119-27-137	N	Y	UK				4		
AREA 3									
119-32-053	Y	N	UK			3			
119-32-054	N	Y	UK					5	
119-34-004	N	Y	UK					5	
119-34-005	Y	N	UK						0
AREA 4									
119-26-068	Y	Y	UK			3	4		
119-26-069	Y	Y	UK			3	4		
AREA 5									
119-29-039	Y	Y	UK			3	4		
119-29-040	N	Y	UK					5	
119-29-041	N	Y	UK					5	
119-30-066	Y	Y	UK	1					

ADAMS AVE
PIERPONT AVE
E 92ND ST
PARKGATE AVE
SOMERSET AVE
THORN AVE
E 97TH ST
E 98TH ST
E 99TH ST
OSTEND AVE
NORTH BLVD
SHAKESPEARE PKWY
E 98TH PL
E 99TH PL
SOUTH BLVD
E 102ND ST
WEST CHESTER AVE
HULDA CT
HAMPDEN AVE
E 105TH ST
E 106TH PL
OLIVET AVE
TANNER AVE
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ETHEL CT
CHURCHILL AVE
EAST BLVD
DRYDEN RD
DALLAS RD
R KING BLVD
ELOCK RD
ANSEL RD
IDA AVE
MAUD AVE
CRUMB AVE
CRUMB AVE
SIMON AVE
KORMAN AVE
BELLEVUE AVE
MEDINA AVE
PULASKI AVE
SOWINSKI AVE
KOSCIUSZKO AVE
FANCHER AVE

Glenville

MASSIE AVE
PRIMROSE AVE
THORNWOOD AVE
CASTLEWOOD AVE
SOMERSET AVE
PASADENA AVE
CHESTERFIELD AVE
OSTEND AVE
DREXEL AVE
PHILLIPS AVE
NORTH BLVD
GRANTWOOD AVE
OSCEOLA AVE
SOUTH BLVD
TACOMA AVE
INGOMAR AVE
WESTCHESTER AVE
MANSION CT
HAMPDEN AVE
BENTON CT
OLIVET AVE
TANNER AVE
HATHAWAY AVE
TECUMSEH CT
THOMPSON CT
SUPERIOR AVE
OAKLAND AVE
ROCKBURST AVE
HULL AVE
BEULAH AVE
CHURCHILL AVE
ALLEY
ORVILLE AVE
MOULTON AVE
KNOWLTON AVE
KELTON AVE
AUBURNDALE AVE
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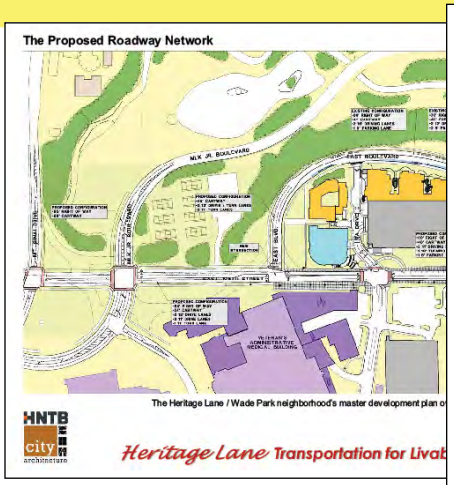
DESIGNATED TARGET AREA
(8) Glenville

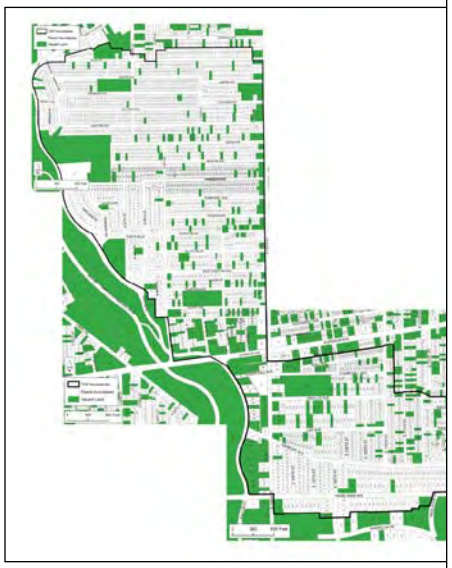
HOST ORGANIZATION
Famicos Foundation

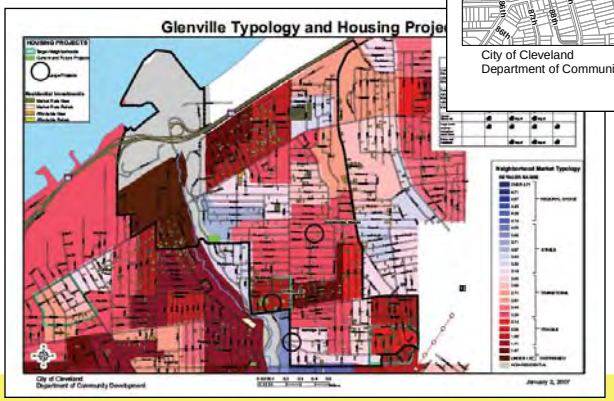
LEADERSHIP TEAM
Chuck Ackerman, Famicos Asst. Dir.
Fred Collier, Chief City Planner
David Maniet, TAP Liaison
Wayne Mortensen, TAP Manager

ABSTRACT
Concurrent to the Target Area Planning process, Famicos Foundation engaged renowned community planner, David Boehlke, in an intensive investigation and implementation strategy. The TAP Liaison engaged with Famicos to complete early investigation and site analysis, but later gave way to Mr. Boehlke's process. That executive summary is included here and takes the place of Glenville's Target Area Plan.

STAKEHOLDER FEEDBACK
Staff members of the Famicos Foundation were individually engaged over a period of three weeks to help formulate a nuanced understanding of the target area. Several themes wove through those conversations, including the perception of the target area in the community (including personal safety), the community's strong culture and tradition, its various housing issues, and the needs of residents in sustainable communities. The housing stock of the neighborhood was one of the commonly-repeated topics of the discussions. There are many sections of deteriorated housing that are an eyesore, and even a danger, to residents. In many cases, though, rehabilitation seems to be a sufficient solution and several local requests and plans for the renovation of existing structures have been made. Beyond those "rehabs", there are other locations where it seems that





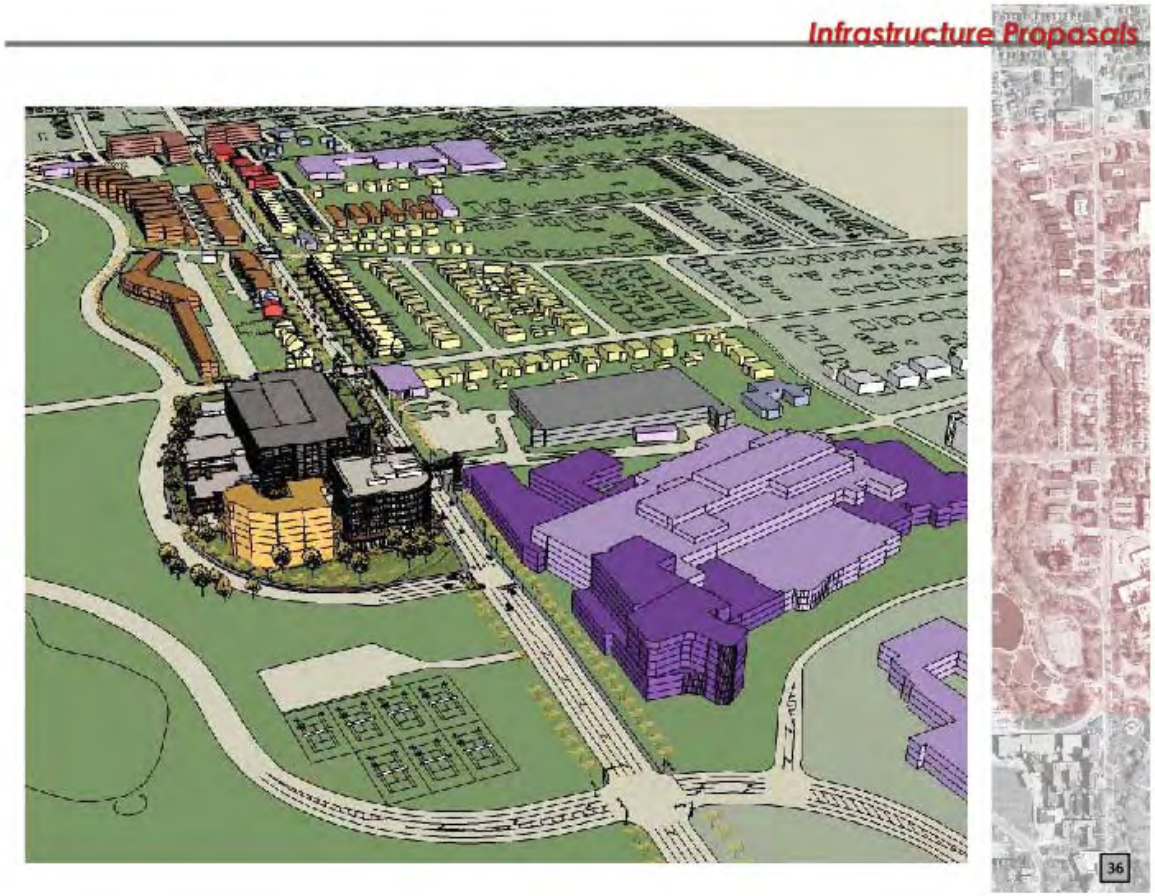


demolition is the most effective solution, especially in the short-term. Clusters of abandoned property frequently lead to increased crime levels and one such example of that can be found along Lee Road. If some focused demolition can occur in this area it could add a level of visibility that would positively affect area crime.

Taking steps toward this goal would also address one of Glenville's biggest challenges, the perception of personal safety. Glenville struggles with the real and perceived lack of community safety. The rough-around-the-edges neighborhood projects an impression of a not so safe location, which is reinforced by the students and faculty of University Circle who are told to avoid this area for their own safety. Local residents seem to know from where most of the local criminal activity emanates and local community watch organizations are sprouting up. Improving this dynamic will be important to making a successful plan for the community that can reassure residents and revitalize the local business market.

Some neighborhood strengths referenced in the stakeholder meetings included the community's willingness to engage. According to CDC staff, there is a large amount of human capital available to accomplish things in the neighborhood. Many older residents have a lot of pride in the community and channeling their collective will toward plan implementation will be critical. Unfortunately, the younger population of Glenville does not have as strong an attachment, but depending on their involvement in activities this may be flexible. In fact, just having a completed plan and using the community manpower to help implement will enfranchise all residents in the development. Currently, members of the community, while willing to participate, have trust issues with plans that are developed without their participation. Enrolling them in the implementation will assist with the resident's ownership of Glenville's future.

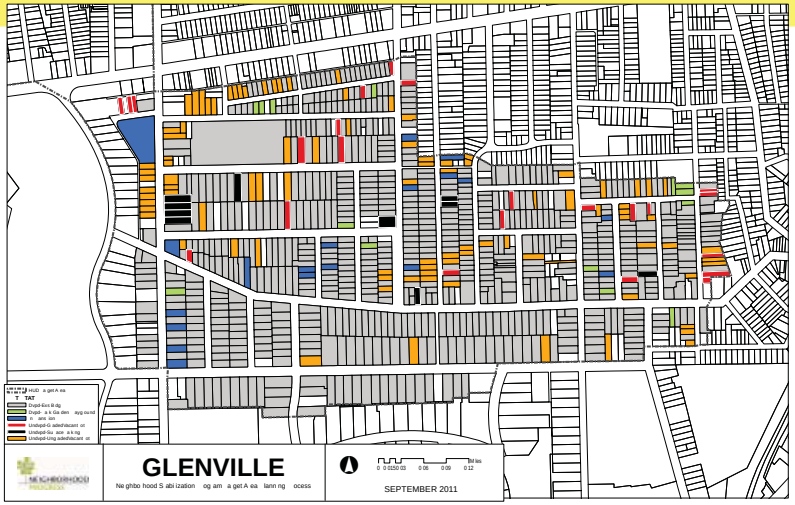
In many ways, the biggest challenge facing the Famicos Foundation is the engagement of the people themselves. Finding a way to implement a plan that promotes community safety and is attached to the residents of Glenville will help assure the long-term success of the plan.

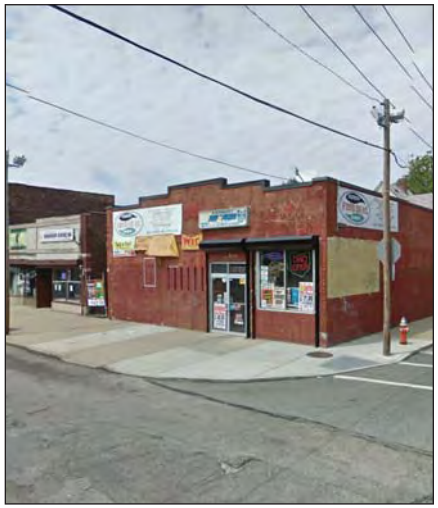


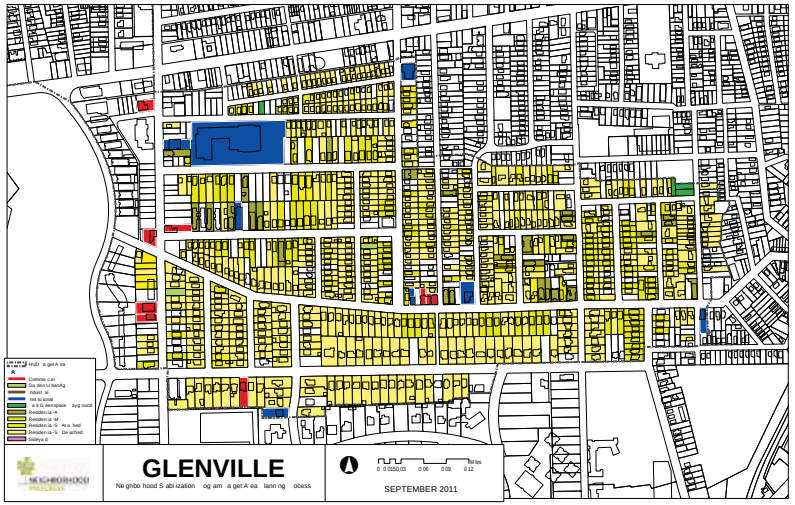
FIELD SURVEY

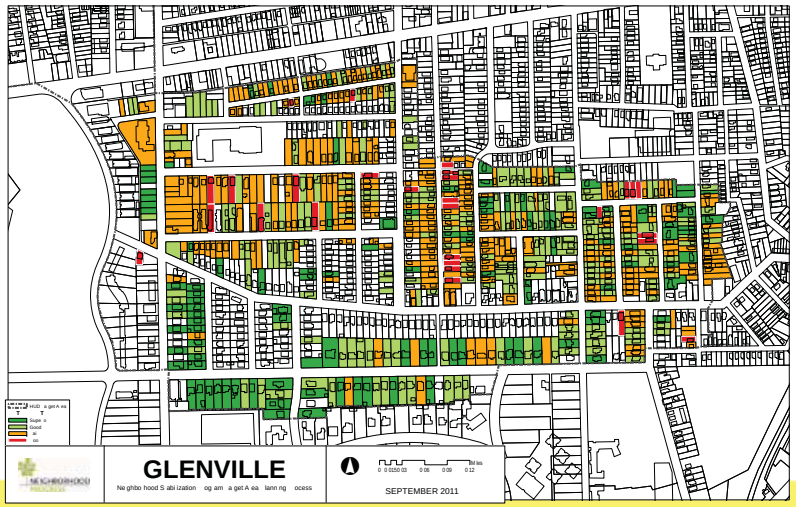
An essential first step in any urban design or planning endeavor is a detailed investigation into existing conditions. Often called "windshield surveys", this first-person research relies on a street-by-street and parcel-by-parcel analysis of the target area. It is a resource-intensive activity that yields time-sensitive results, but forms a more comprehensive understanding of the economic, social, and political dynamics acting on a particular place. Fortunately, many community organizations throughout Cleveland already participate in some version of this activity. Unfortunately, those surveys (including survey categories and ratings applied) are as varied as the communities themselves. For the purposes of the Target Area Planning process, a consolidated survey instrument was developed in collaboration with community development staff and was evenly applied across all identified target areas. To assure consistency in surveying, two Neighborhood Progress staff members facilitated the effort by training community volunteers and CDC staff as well as completing significant portions of each survey first hand. This provides the ability to simultaneously chronicle local conditions and compare across all target areas.

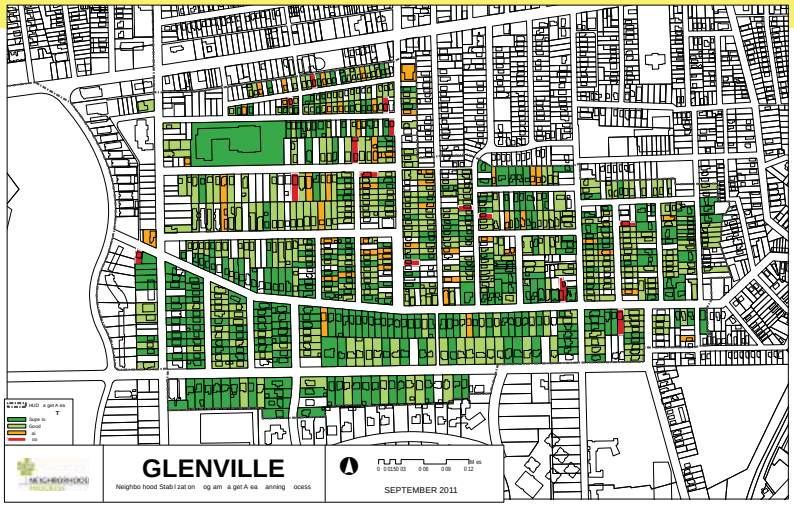
Five categories were analyzed in the survey: lot status, land use, lot condition, building condition, and building occupancy and each were given a limited range of responses. It was determined that these categories were inclusive of the key dynamics unavailable in other resources (i.e. the NEO CANDO web application) and that a trained community volunteer could quickly assess these dynamics. Neighborhood Progress will continue to refine the survey into a tool that can be implemented city-wide that is easy and quick-enough to regularly update. This evolution may lead to a more sophisticated input mechanism (i.e. with a smart phone) that automatically updates a central database and could be expanded to include code violation information.

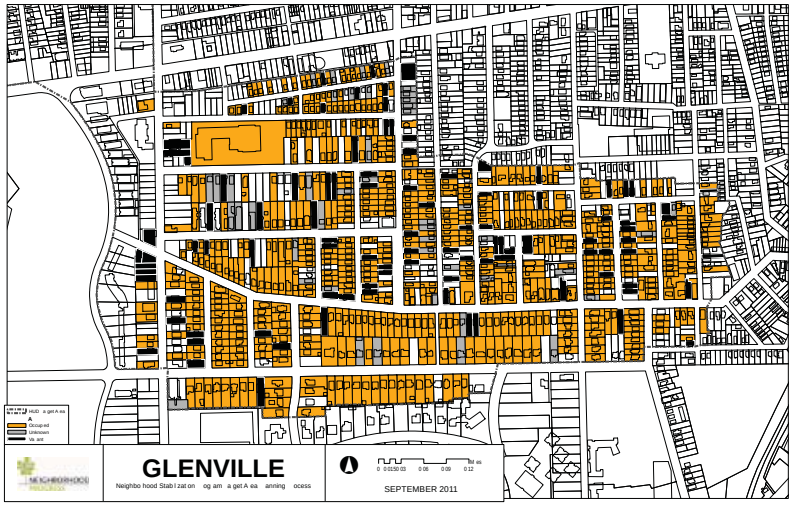












LOT STATUS (top left)
This category simply denotes the current status of the parcel in question. Is there a building being constructed or torn down? Is it a vacant lot? Etc. This category helps us immediately identify places within the target area that are most susceptible to quick change. Looking at the orange or red lots, we can quickly identify where the vacant lots within the surveyed area are and if they are graded and ready to go (red) or need a small amount of site preparation (orange).

LAND USE (middle left)
In an ideal world, lots would be utilized as they were intended and city planners could more accurately predict the need of communities in which they operate. This category helps us see how the community is ACTUALLY functioning relative to where commercial activity is occurring, where the residential areas are concentrated, and what community assets (jobs, institutions) might be within a community.

LOT CONDITION (bottom left)
This category analyzes the physical condition of a given parcel. Is the yard well-kept or overgrown? Is it a meticulously-landscaped community asset or just an average lawn? Perhaps most importantly, the tool allows the user to identify lots that may present safety hazards and work to resolve that condition and maintain community pride and value. You may notice that lot conditions typically lag below building conditions because of home owners' tendency to apply limited resources first toward the maintenance of their home.

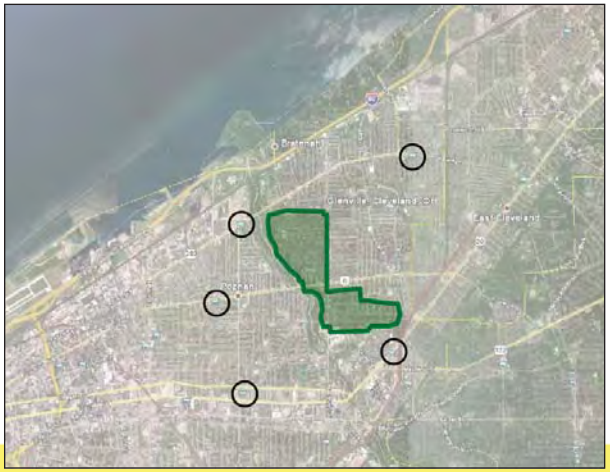
BUILDING CONDITION (top right)
The structural and aesthetic condition of buildings within an area is critical to the type of community that is fostered. This metric accounts for the wide array of building conditions that exist throughout Cleveland; from buildings that should be condemned to those that were recently constructed, renovated, or are meticulously maintained. The majority of communities in Cleveland have "Good" or "Fair" structures.

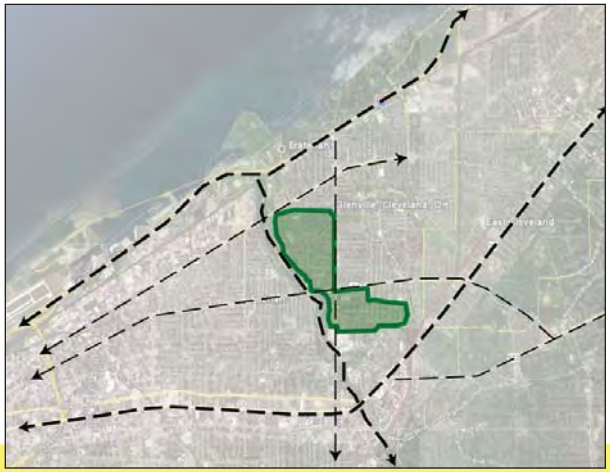
BUILDING OCCUPANCY (middle right)
This is, perhaps, the most straightforward category, but the hardest to assess on the part of the surveyor. Still, it is critical to understand the vacancy dynamics that are at work within a community. You will see that vacancy is often directly related to building and lot condition.

SITE ANALYSIS

Glenville is positioned on the east side of Cleveland and amongst some of the regions largest economic drivers. Its adjacency to Rockefeller Park -- an under-recognized treasure and home to the City's cultural gardens -- is further proof of serendipitous geography. Building upon these geographic adjacencies, it is important to mention that the community has great automotive connectivity to both these regional amenities as well as to the interconnective interstate system for long-distance travel.

These factors combine to make a sensible case for a renewed community effort that will focus on housing improvement initiatives. This is especially true when the housing stock is taken into account. While deterioration is occurring, there exists a large investment in the Southern area of Glenville thanks to myriad planning and community development efforts, including the nearly-complete VA hospital facility expansion. Similar growth both in and outside the community will spark the revitalization of the neighborhood fabric.





PARCEL	Developed	Vacant	Condition	1 REHAB	2 MOTHBALL	3 DEMO	4 VLR	5 VLR-SY	0 OTHER
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120-08-028	Y	Y	C		2				
120-08-042	Y	Y	C	1					
120-08-068	Y	Y	C			3			
120-08-071	Y	Y	P			3			
120-08-073	Y	Y	P			3			
120-09-013	Y	N	C			3			
120-09-025	Y	N	A	1					
120-09-080	Y	Y	B			3			
120-09-109	Y	Y	C			3			
120-10-072	Y	Y	C			3			
120-10-116	Y	Y	U			3			
120-10-124						3			
120-20-058	Y	N	A	1					
120-20-071	Y	Y	C	1					
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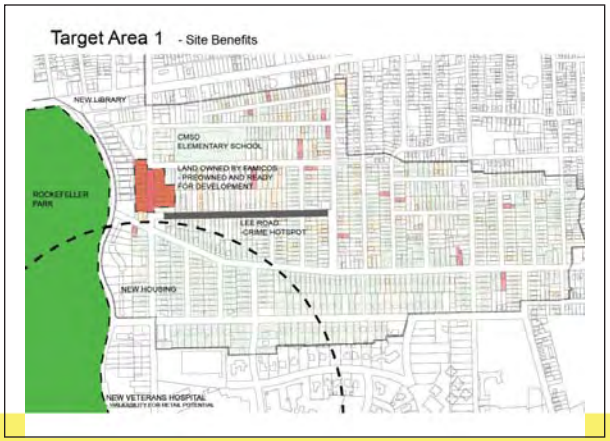
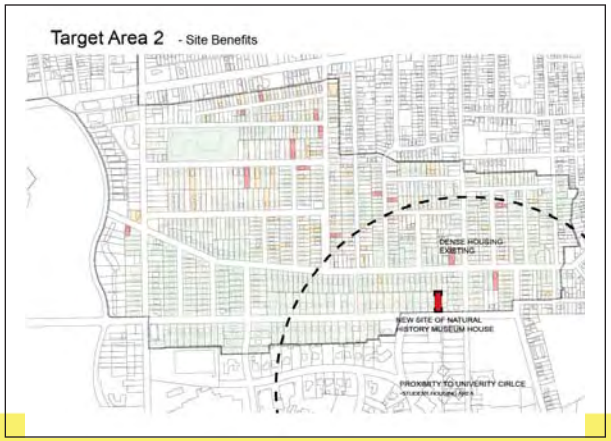




COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE *(courtesy D. Boehlke)*
The University Circle community is renowned as one of America's most attractive and dynamic urban centers. At least six residential neighborhoods are closely linked to the Circle and one such place – the Southernmost part of Glenville – consists of the blocks immediately North of the institutional anchors. This proposal suggests how these blocks can be reinvigorated as a diverse community that will, literally, become a local and national example of how committed neighbors and partner organizations can re-shape an at-risk area into a place of pride.

RECREATING A COMMUNITY OF CHOICE:
Engaging Neighbors in Recovering Neighborhood
Remarkably, University Circle's success didn't happen through one grand vision or a single plan. Over more than a century, the community constantly changed to meet new opportunities and new needs. Today this transformation continues through significant institutional investment, but these actions are only part of the story. At least six residential neighborhoods are closely linked to the Circle. Each is unique and each has potential to strengthen the larger community.

This proposal suggests how the area can be reinvigorated as a diverse community that will literally become a local and national example of how committed neighbors and partner organizations can re-shape an at-risk area into a place of pride. To achieve this, two target areas were chosen, based on their potential for success.

1. The two-dozen residential blocks Eastward from 106th Street have the location, buildings, and leadership that are the basis for a healthy, thriving neighborhood of choice.
2. East 105th Street and East Boulevard are both highly visible corridors that have incredible potential for revitalization as thoroughfares leading into University Circle.

Taken together, these two sites can demonstrate how community, government, and institutional partners can create and support an innovative renewal. The unique approach will rebuild market demand for quality housing while simultaneously assuring that the recovering neighborhoods have both diversity and sustainability.

VISION:
Real Change Requires Community Commitment
The transformation requires an unparalleled commitment of leadership, resources, and ingenuity. It moves beyond subsidies as the principal tool for neighborhood change. It fully engages resident leaders and insists that neighbors are the strongest agents for positive change. It directly addresses the lack of consumer demand for housing. It creates both new and renovated residential and commercial facilities that diverse customers are seeking. When it succeeds, it will be achieve a community where residents from all income groups and backgrounds cooperate with area institutions to achieve a place of pride and economic worth.

Famicos Foundation, Inc., working with the city government, local leaders, and funders, is reaching out to institutions, government agencies, and businesses to participate in the multi-faceted comprehensive strategies that will accomplish this transformation. Famicos is committed to an aggressive intervention that operates at a very large scale, that leverages the input of dozens of partners, and that uses the tested Healthy Neighborhoods Concept to drive the renewal process.

CONCEPT:
Practical Approach to Community Investment
The proposed concept argues that the community North of University Circle can only recover if:
1. The community has a positive image, with which people choose to identify,
2. The real estate market attracts strong buyers and renters and encourages current residents and property owners to invest themselves and their resources in the properties,
3. The conditions of the neighborhood and its properties are at a high standard that demonstrates community pride and individual responsibility, and
4. The residents demonstrate that they value each other and are willing to work together to create and sustain their community as a place of choice.

There will be two distinct strategic initiatives to accomplish these outcomes. One will be called the Circle North Project and it will substantially revitalize the residential blocks above Wade Park Avenue by developing higher quality housing options and by setting better standards of property maintenance. The second will be called Gateway105 and it will dramatically change the largely commercial and rental blocks along East 105th Street and East Boulevard. Both activities will invest significantly in creating positive neighborhood images and identities and in engaging the residents in nearly every aspect of the projects. To achieve the dynamic community envisioned in this proposal, the following reflects the working draft goals.

Goal: The Circle North project area is a safe, attractive, high-energy community with involved and responsible neighbors. The Gateway105 area reinforces those outcomes and creates a positive image for both its commercial and multi-family facilities.

Goal: The Circle North project area offers an improved real estate market for a diverse group of customers seeking quality rentals and home buyer opportunities

and stimulates sufficient demand to support conventional housing market activity. The Gateway105 area strengthens this real estate market by providing attractive market rate apartments, affordable units, and desirable retail and office space.

Goal: The Circle North project area consists of high quality houses on good blocks with excellent standards of upkeep. The Gateway105 area demonstrates that these same high standards of maintenance and attractive curb appeal can also be achieved in an area of businesses and multi-family structures.

Goal: The Circle North project area has a wide range of opportunities for residents to participate in managing the blocks and the larger neighborhood through neighbor circles, neighborhood associations, and special projects. The Gateway105 program strengthens this effort by engaging both renters and business owners as good neighbors and engaged citizens.

To achieve these goals requires strengthening what is already succeeding while minimizing the negative conditions that threaten the community. Fortunately, significant public and private dollars are committed to the first steps in renewing a half-dozen residential blocks through programs such as NSP1, SII, and others. Initial actions are also aimed at managing the East 105th Corridor and for introducing some high profile activities, such as a demonstration farm and a Farmers' Market. Taken together, this work is clearly headed in the right direction.

Regrettably, the current programs are too limited to make a real difference in the disinvestment trend in the neighborhood. This is not because there are too few involved neighbors or too few project opportunities. Nor can it be said that there are too few dollars for subsidized properties. While more dollars can always be used, the dollars should not be spent as they have in the past. More of the same will not accomplish real change.

THE REALITY OF THE REAL ESTATE MARKET:
Ultimately You Can Only Sell What People Want

One basic fact must be acknowledged. The neighborhood cannot recover unless it addresses a fundamental challenge: there are too few households - with sufficient resources - who are willing to invest in this community. Both the corridor and the residential blocks don't have the product that enough customers are seeking. Without the right products and the right incentives, the community is squandering its potential as a community of choice. This proposal is structured to addresses these concerns and to reposition market demand and supply at all economic levels.

During the next five years there will be reinvestment in the full range of property types: affordable units, workforce housing, and market rate houses and rental apartments. Over that time period, about 80 residential properties will be upgraded through substantial home improvements and, in many cases, new ownership. All renovations will be of superior quality, so that regardless of the income levels of the households, all properties will set high standards. While these structures will show the most dramatic change, they will be reinforced by nearly 100 properties, which will be upgraded through major repairs, such as a new roof, a rebuilt porch or replacement windows. Moreover, an additional 180 to 200 properties will benefit from exterior upgrading through curb appeal programs and minor repair loans and grants. In five years, this level of investment means that two-thirds of the properties will be improved to a standard that encourages long-term equity growth and stability.

During that same time, the larger rental and commercial properties will be re-developed as strong community resources. There will be a wider range of rental options; both market rate and affordable units will be developed to a high standard. Good design will be used throughout the corridors to add color and curb appeal. There will be a farmers' market with a variety of healthy foods, entertainment, and educational programs with a focus on health. A large-scale gardening project will operate a small farm. Further, new landscaping, improved signage, promotional banners, and dozens of small actions will recreate the corridors.

But, imaginative programming and more housing production will not substantially re-position the neighborhood. There must be increased diversity, especially a wider range of renters and owners. Some will work at local businesses and institutions and some will be students; others will be attracted from outside the community by the positive changes. But most will be current residents, who will see the improvements and will decide to stay and invest. These people will represent the renewed community, one with proud residents who will work together to maintain the blocks and their homes.

THE ROLES OF THE PARTNERS:
Recovery Must Have Broad Support

This work will be accomplished through a coordinated work plan among more than three dozen partners, including numerous government agencies, a similar number of local non profits, more than a dozen local and city institutions, various small businesses and individuals, and a number of corporate and foundation funders. Some partners will provide technical expertise in marketing, health and wellness programs, and the arts. Other partners will offer access to their employees for outreach regarding home buying and renting. The

health and safety departments of the city government will coordinate and target their services to maximize effectiveness. Demolitions will be quicker and more strategic. Non profits will commit to investments in keeping with the economic integration goals of the initiative. The lending partners will provide financial and lending assistance and workable construction and first mortgage loans. Most of the partners will be asked to make financial commitments no matter how large or small to support this community-wide initiative.

NEXT STEPS:
Nothing Changes Unless We Invest in Change

The work plan is not fully refined, because the exact direction of the program needs to reflect the involvement and expectations of the partners, but the trajectory of the work is already well known. This initiative must focus on rebuilding the housing market. The issue is not housing supply; it is housing demand. That demand exists, but it is seeking better products. This initiative will address that challenge.

The intended result is clear. This community must again be a "community of choice". If it continues on its current path, the economic picture is bleak. The larger houses nearest the Circle will still be desirable, but many of the owners will have a difficult time maintaining these properties if housing prices remain so low. The more affordable smaller houses further North will continue to be impacted by disinvestment that is happening on the Western, Northern, and Eastern edges. Too many rental buildings and commercial sites in the corridor will remain marginal. While this fine neighborhood has withstood much disinvestment, there is no doubt that a final tipping point will happen unless there is an aggressive plan to change direction.

During 2011, the critical decisions about this community will be made by scores of organizations and individuals. If those decisions are positive, there is no doubt that this will be a local and national model for recovering neighborhoods through partnership. And it will be a place where people choose to live and invest themselves and their resources, which is what a neighborhood ought to be.

INTRODUCTION TO THE INITIATIVES

The next challenge in this process of recovery is to demonstrate how severely under-invested neighborhoods can be re-positioned as communities of choice. The neighborhood immediately North of University Circle is an outstanding candidate for such an action. While currently at-risk for further disinvestment, this community has the quality houses, a close-in location, committed resident leaders, an experienced nonprofit, and the potential for effective partnerships with nearby institutions. Moreover, the first steps in community recovery – both commercial and residential - are already taking place and signs of positive change are on nearly every block. In other words, this community is a great place to invest at this critical point in Cleveland's recovery.

The site is bordered on the South by Wade Park Avenue and on the West by Rockefeller Park and extends to the East almost to the city line. The Northern boundary of the project is less definitive because historically the Glenville designation covered a vast number of blocks. For our purposes the Circle North Project area includes those 600 or so structures that line the two or three blocks North of Wade Park Avenue.

In this area there are two distinct sections. The first is the largely residential blocks Eastward from E.106th Street and the second part is E. 105th Street and blocks of mostly rental properties West to the park. E. 105th Street itself is a major gateway both to the University Circle institutions and to the neighborhoods extending northward to the lake.

The following two discussion papers are intended to initiate a conversation about the future of this neighborhood. The first paper discusses the core residential area from E.106th Eastward and is identified as the Circle North Project. The second paper focuses on E. 105th Street and the rental community to the West, which together are designated Gateway105

Circle North Project

Like so many Cleveland neighborhoods, the central challenge for this historic community is clear: there are too few customers interested in owning or renting in the neighborhood. As we know, when there are too few consumers, housing prices and rents fall. This results in fewer owners willing to invest in the properties, weaker sales prices, and declining standards of maintenance. In a housing surplus city like Cleveland, this pattern creates a disinvestment spiral that usually leads to vacancy and eventually to abandonment.

Fortunately, the blocks North of University Circle are remarkably well positioned to reverse this pattern. The original construction was solid, most of the housing stock is intact, and stable homeowners remain. Moreover, the neighborhood benefits from an excellent location with unparalleled institutional neighbors and a large pool of potential customers for quality housing.

Indeed, that observation exposes the frustrating conundrum. The neighborhood is undermined by the lack of customers, while, at the same time, strong customers are located nearby and could be attracted if the housing products offered by the neighborhood were better.

To attract these desirable customers, it is important that

these blocks re-position themselves as a "community of choice". Famicos Foundation, an established community development corporation, is proposing to convene residents, civic leaders, city council members, lenders, and institutional representatives to evaluate a multi-faceted transformation, to be known as the Circle North Project. The scale will be daunting. Likely $20,000,000 will be required in terms of construction financing, purchase mortgages, small rehab grants, large-scale renovation loans, individual home investments, and, of course, property development by Famicos Foundation, the Cleveland Housing Network, private developers, and others.

The selected redevelopment approach has been used with success elsewhere in the country and offers a comprehensive and achievable work plan. But restoring this community will require more than just a well thought-out approach. It will necessitate a true partnership, in which each partner sees a significant direct benefit and in which there is a broad level of involvement by the partners and, most especially, by the residents and local leaders who are critical to the planning and execution of this initiative.

The primary goal is to present the neighborhood as a sound housing market choice for a variety of users. The organizing principles will be drawn from the Healthy Neighborhoods concept, which emphasizes creating a positive identity, improving the real estate market, and setting high standards for maintenance while simultaneously engaging the residents as key players in managing the daily issues of the neighborhood.

A second goal is to offer a viable model for community revitalization in Cleveland that addresses the core issue of market demand. This initiative will illustrate how neighborhoods can revive without heavy dependence on subsidies that concentrate low-income households or on special tax programs that favor a narrow group of new residents. The intent is to create an intervention that can be replicated in other Cleveland neighborhoods. Practical, realistic, and market-driven investments will shape this product.

The third goal is to demonstrate to the nation how a variety of partners can work together to redevelop a soft market community into a diverse neighborhood of choice. While other cities have done some of these efforts, no civic initiative has attempted to bring as many partners together with such a wide range of tools tailored to address a similarly disinvested community.

These outcomes aren't just planning fantasies about an imaginary neighborhood. Nor are these outcomes about repairing particular houses or removing selected vacant buildings. The proposal doesn't suggest improving a few blocks or upgrading some rental properties. The changes must be much more fundamental. The neighborhood cannot be stable unless it stands on its own as a mixed-income community that can attract people that have other options of where to own or rent.

The Circle North Project envisions a neighborhood where there is a positive image of safety, cleanliness, energy and a sort of specialness. It will be a neighborhood where it makes sense to invest in owning and improving a home and where renters are willing to pay for units that offer superior value. It will be a neighborhood where terms like "great curb appeal" and "house proud" reflect the high expectations of the residents. And this will be a neighborhood where people take responsibility for the community and where neighbors simply act neighborly.

To assure that the neighborhood can compete for owners and renters that have the resources and stability to sustain and improve the community, innovative activities will be put in place to support investment around four critical themes.

1. The image of the neighborhood will be improved through identity-building efforts including the use of history and community events, the media, local information systems, and word-of-mouth campaigns.
2. The real estate market will be strengthened by the sale or rental of higher quality units and by the use of coordinated marketing techniques.
3. The standards of maintenance will be raised by removing distressed properties, upgrading many current eyesores, and renovating standard-setting properties.
4. The residents – individually, through small meetings, and in neighborhood associations - will have a central role in making and sustaining this place as a community of choice.

When the bulk of the work is completed in the next sixty months, approximately one out of six properties will be transformed in terms of home improvements and even ownership. These will be the places with the most dramatic change, but the transformation will be reinforced by an equal number of properties being noticeably improved through a major repair, such as a new roof, replacement windows, or a rebuilt porch. Finally, it is expected that at least two out of six additional properties will receive exterior upgrading through curb appeal and small repair efforts. Taken together, this means that two-thirds of the properties will be improved in just a few years.

But beyond housing production numbers, the community will be fundamentally changed. It will have a wider range of renters and owners. Some will work at local businesses and institutions and some will be students; others will attracted to the community by the

positive changes but most will be current residents, who will see the improvements and will decide to stay. To achieve this, some initial goals have been considered and tentative activities projected. The analysis produced the following.

ACTIVITIES AND OUTCOMES

Improved Image Goal: The Circle North Project area is seen as a safe, attractive, high-energy community with involved and responsible neighbors.

Example Activities:

Initially, Famicos will work with residents of Ashbury Avenue and later with the residents of Wade Park Avenue to create "signature" marks, such as a flag, lighting, flower, etc. The intent is to assure that as many houses as possible have a feature with flair that would be noticeable on the façades on these streets.

More than 250 properties will have a community identity logo attached to the structure.

Many of those properties – perhaps 200 or more - will have dusk-to-dawn front porch or yard lights to create a sense of welcome and neighborliness or will be landscaped with plants that are chosen as community identity symbols.

There will be at least eight community banners at key intersections entering the neighborhood and twelve such banners placed in the neighborhood.

An area-wide campaign, coordinated with the work of such groups as University Circle, Inc. will create a dynamic image for the community through media, promotions, and advertising.

STRENGTHENED REAL ESTATE MARKET GOAL:

The Circle North Project area will be an improved market for a diverse group of customers seeking quality rentals and home buyer opportunities, so that soon there will be sufficient demand to support conventional market activity.

Example Activities:

Over a five year period, between 15 and 25 properties will be renovated for sale to market rate home buyers through public programs such as Opportunity Housing or through incentives to private developers or purchasers

At the end of 60 months, 25 to 45 properties will be renovated under various programs, such as Cleveland Housing Network, for low-income households as buyers, lessees, or current renters.

Through the project at least 24 units will be renovated and marketed to targeted market-rate renters, including University Circle students and employees at area institutions.

A total of three or four landlords will be assisted in improving their units to demonstrate how to attract new tenants seeking higher quality units.

UPGRADED PHYSICAL CONDITIONS GOAL:

The Circle North project area will offer a range of high quality housing options on good blocks with high standards of upkeep.

Example Activities:

Over five years no fewer than 40 vacant or abandoned properties will be removed and the lots will be treated through a vacant lot program using the "Reimagining Cleveland" model.

Through the initiative 25 houses currently owned by elderly and/or disabled households will be upgraded with public dollars, contributed private funds, or volunteer efforts.

More than 15 rental units will be upgraded to serve the current tenants wishing to stay in the neighborhood but seeking better quality units.

Over the term of the project, 30 homeowners will be assisted in significantly upgrading their houses.

At least six of the currently vacant lots will be upgraded through adoption by an adjacent owner or through a volunteer project.

More than 70 properties will be improved in appearance and curb appeal in addition to those listed above.

INCREASED RESIDENT PARTICIPATION GOAL:

The Circle North project area will have a wide range of opportunities for residents to participate in managing the blocks and the larger neighborhood through neighbor circles, neighborhood associations, and special projects.

Example Activities:

There will be at least 30 special projects over the five years, which will identify, engage, and train resident leaders.

At least two neighborhood groups will be mentored and strengthened and there will be resident leadership training classes on matters such as planning meetings, setting agendas, reaching out to new members, and similar topics.

More than four block groups will be established or re-invigorated.

The majority of neighborhood events and celebrations will be planned and carried out by residents over the five-year initiative, but a full time staff position at Famicos will offer mentoring and facilitating of the resident activities cited above.

FINAL COMMENTS AND NEXT STEPS:

These four elements – an improved image, strengthen housing market, upgraded physical conditions, and increased resident participation – are critical to the recovery of this community. The task won't be simple or inexpensive: the undertaking must be done at a

significant scale and with commitment to repositioning the neighborhood as a mixed-income community of choice. Nevertheless, if these principals are adhered to, the Circle North Project will succeed and become a model for such investments.

However, to speed this process and to strengthen the long-term stability of the community, it is clear that the key gateway streets are critical to the community. As a result, Famicos Foundation proposes a second initiative to address the primarily commercial and rental neighborhood nearest to Rockefeller Park. This project is the natural companion to the investments in the residential blocks to the East. What follows is a summary of that initiative, which is known as Gateway105.

Gateway 105 Project

Gateway105 has enormous potential for positive transformation. The location, visibility, existing structures, and current and potential amenities suggest that this could be an iconic site in Cleveland's future. Although there is a modern well-used library, the area is mostly known for its rental and commercial structures, but, increasingly, vacant land and buildings also characterize it. The numbers tell much of the story. A large apartment complex and dozen apartment/coop structures (totaling over 80 units) define much of this area. Twenty single-family houses and five actively used commercial structures make up much of the remainder. Finally, there are at least eight buildings currently vacant and a significant percent of this area is the open lots resulting from earlier demolitions.

Beginning at Superior Avenue and stretching South to Wade Park Avenue, East 105th Street is a busy gateway street serving University Circle and the Veterans Administration facility. Whether drivers arrive by Martin Luther King Boulevard or via I-90, thousands of travelers a day get their first impression of the neighborhood along E. 105th Street. And for most neighborhood residents, this street is a key thoroughfare in their everyday activities.

The portion of E.105th above Wade Park Avenue is a mixture of vacant land and buildings, new townhomes (both occupied and currently for sale), high quality single family rehabs (both occupied and for sale), vacant single family homes, a day care center, a corner grocery, a tire store, and a coffee shop inside an office building.

While today the street reflects neglect and disinvestment, the goal is to transform the impression to one of safety, pride, and vibrancy. The new message will be that "good things are happening and more is coming".

This message will reinforce the on-going transformation of the Southern section of E.105th as a result of major new construction, including the expansion of the Veterans Administration. This impressive investment consists of a new administration building that will house thirteen hundred employees, a parking facility, and retail space.

FIRST STEPS FOR CHANGE

Just North of this investment, the Famicos Foundation is a primary property owner on E. 105th, including over two acres of vacant land, two new for-sale townhomes, and eight single-family homes (either fully or partially rehabbed). Further, Famicos Foundation owns the vacant Doan Classroom Apartments to be renovated as senior apartments in summer 2011. This investment provides an unparalleled opportunity for significant positive impact, both short term and long term.

The Gateway105 project proposes to touch all properties (land and buildings) in ways that transform the image of both the main street and the adjacent blocks. To accomplish this, Famicos will undertake an assessment of all commercial structures on E.105th. This assessment will include ownership, any property tax or foreclosure info, building conditions (including interior if accessible), existing use and zoning, etc. The initiative will then develop parcel-by-parcel actions, including the following short-term strategies:

1. Most vacant lots (public, private, and Famicos-owned) will receive simple low maintenance landscaping to demonstrate that space is being managed.
2. On particular Famicos-owned land, there will be four high visibility activities.
   - A working farm will be located on several parcels on the East side of E.105th, just South of Doan Classroom Apartments, and will provide training and employment for people who have a developmental disability.
   - A passive park will be developed on the parcel where E.105th, Ashbury and Lee intersect to soften the landscape and to encourage pedestrians.
   - A public art project in the passive park will be completed with local arts groups to add energy and beauty to the blocks.
   - An innovative Farmers' Market will be operated on parcels on the West side of E.105th at Ashbury.
3. Vacant buildings will be re-boarded with attractively designed boards or other cosmetic approaches and everyone will benefit from cleaner, better-maintained building grounds.
4. Demolition will be accelerated, whenever and wherever appropriate.
5. Famicos will work with the owners of the office building and the day care center to make exterior physical improvements with emphasis on landscaping and signage to reinforce the theme that the blocks and the buildings are being better maintained.

6. Residential homes - multi-family and single-family - that can be viewed from E.105th will receive façade improvements as part of a coordinated design effort and to support other neighborhood initiatives.
7. Extensive coordinated property improvements along East Boulevard will improve the appearance of the area and will enhance rental demand for these quality apartments.
8. Famicos will coordinate the design and installation of pole banners to reinforce the re-branding of the neighborhood and corridor streets.
9. Famicos will work with all privately-owned buildings to make significant visible exterior improvements.

These strategies will help to stabilize the gateway, while a community planning process is undertaken to develop a longer-range plan. This planning process will engage the residents, property owners, business leaders, elected officials and city staff and will create a practical plan for Gateway105, including potential uses such as retail, office, and housing. We anticipate that the plan will include a number of public and private investments that will achieve a transformation in the appearance and function of the area.

Gateway105 will reinforce the recovery of the whole neighborhood. There will be upgraded rental properties on East Boulevard, including high amenity market rate units. And there will be more neighborhood serving retail and office uses on E. 105th. Public infrastructure will be improved through re-surfaced streets, better lighting, and repaired sidewalks. Imaginative design ideas will upgrade the rears of the East Boulevard rental buildings and will make the Doan Classroom Apartments into an outstanding asset with excellent architectural and landscape features.

Increasingly, this corridor will be a great choice for a wider range of buyers and renters seeking high quality, but still affordable housing. In terms of retail, this community can target consumers and businesses that the nearby neighborhoods can't serve, due to lower property costs and low cost developable space. Gateway105 has potential to be a desirable choice for a large segment of the market.

Clearly, Gateway105 offer a tremendous opportunity to create the exciting, energized blocks that characterize revitalizing neighborhoods in Cleveland. And in this case, there is the benefit that the economic and social mix will be highly diverse and inclusive, which reflects what Cleveland must achieve in its recovery. But the challenge remains: there must be buy-in by all of the institutional, business, and civic partners that are critical to comprehensive neighborhood revitalization. If that is achieved, Gateway105 will become another symbol of the new Cleveland.

STRUCTURING FOR SUCCESS

The Circle North and Gateway105 Projects will be comprehensive and complex and will require significant investment capital. This reflects the belief that in a surplus housing city, it is critical to have such a large-scale effort. This community must compete with other city neighborhoods and with nearby suburbs for those residents that have the resources and commitment necessary to make the neighborhood succeed. The many current lower income residents will not see their neighborhood improve unless more people choose to live there.

To trigger such market decisions, a range of funding dollars will be needed, some for capital activities and some for operations. Funding will be necessary for construction projects and there must be solid commitments for permanent mortgage loans. Moreover, flexible resources will be required to manage this effort. Indeed, it is anticipated that the community development staff of Famicos Foundation will double over the next year. Additional funds will be needed to buy or option properties, which are critical to any effective market intervention. Small project funds, marketing costs, and other program expenses will need to be met through grants or in-kind services from partner organizations. Simply said, change won't happen without a large-scale intervention and that means significant, targeted dollars aimed at rebuilding a market for this community.

Fortunately, these dollars will produce real results. In five years, this neighborhood will be a benchmark of effective community change. It will have truly become a community of choice.

Lee - Miles

DELREY AVE
STOCKBRIDGE AVE
ELDAMERE AVE
KARES AVE
CLOVERSIDE AVE
WESTVIEW AVE
JUDSON DR
LOTUS DR
S LOTUS DR
HOLLY HILL DR
DEFOREST AVE
RESTOR AVE
GARDEN BLVD
DYNES AVE
CONCEPT DR
PALDA DR
RIDGETON DR
WAYNE DR
WYATT RD
MILES AVE
RAMSEY AVE
OAKDALE AVE
ALONZO AVE
LANGLY AVE
LIPTON AVE
SEVILLE AVE
SEVILLE RD
MEADOWVALE AVE
ELBERTA AVE
FAIRFAX AVE
MILES RD
INGLESIDE RD
LEE HEIGHTS BLVD
GLENVIEW RD
PARKTON DR
CRANWOOD PKWY
FEINER DR
SHADWOOD LN
ASCOT LN
E 151ST ST
E 155TH ST
E 156TH ST
E 157TH ST
E 160TH ST
E 162ND ST
E 163RD ST
E 164TH ST
E 175TH ST
E 176TH ST
E 177TH PL
E 178TH ST
E 181ST ST
E 186TH ST
E 187TH ST
E 188TH ST
E 189TH ST

DESIGNATED TARGET AREA
(12) Lee-Miles

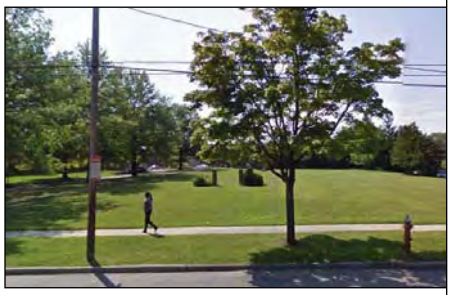
HOST ORGANIZATION
Harvard Community Services Center (HCSC)

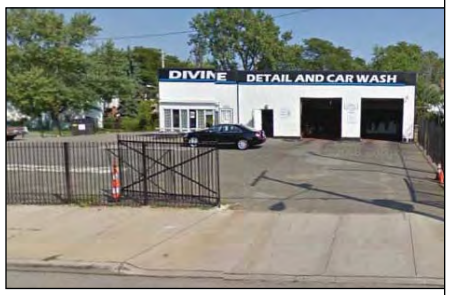
LEADERSHIP TEAM
Manjula Boyina, TAP Liaison
Wayne Mortensen, TAP Manager
Calvin Reid, HCSC Staff Liaison
Kim Scott, City Planner

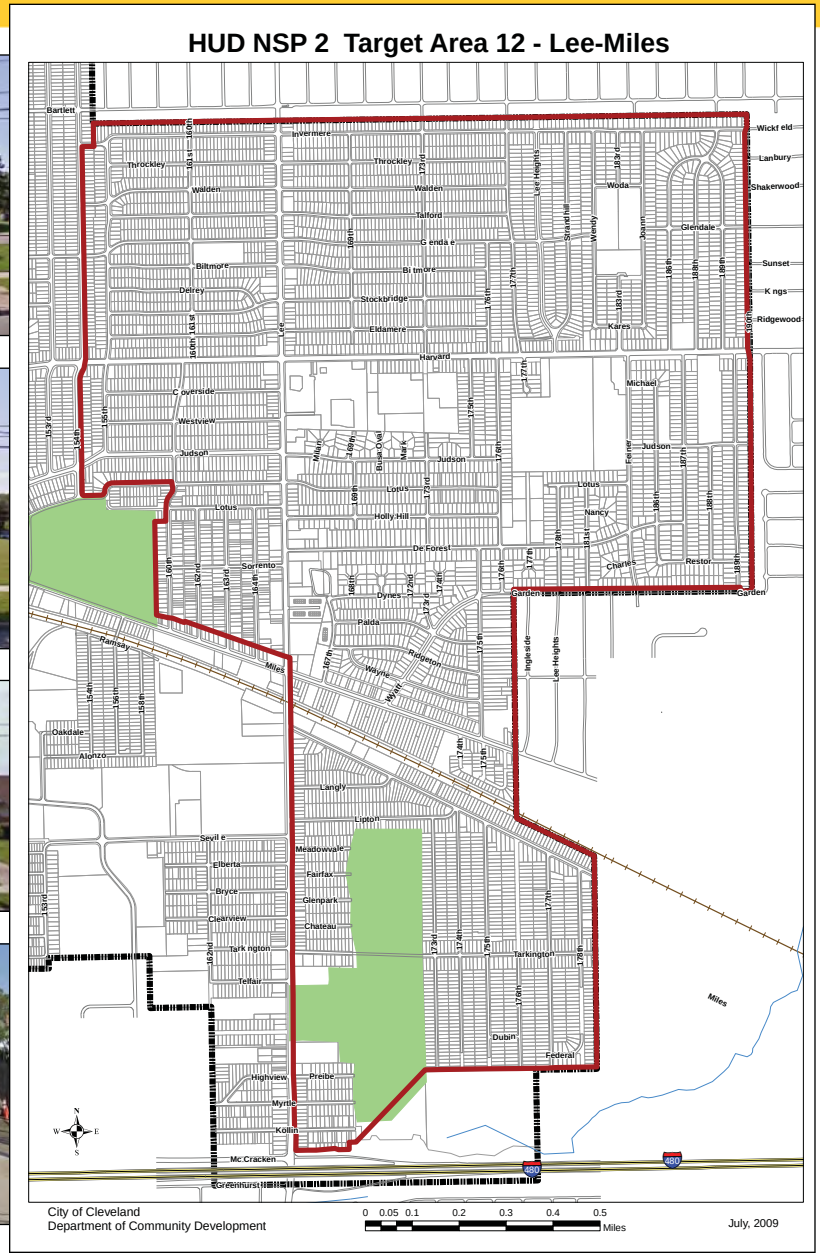
ENGAGED STAKEHOLDERS
Elaine Golston, HCSC Director
Donald Woodruff , UMDC Liaison
Terrell Pruitt, Councilman
Willie Jones, Resident
Everjean Stoner, Business Owner

ABSTRACT
This plan leverages an important corridor within a peripheral Cleveland community to enhance and define the identity of Lee-Miles and attract new residents and visitors to the neighborhood.

STAKEHOLDER FEEDBACK
Several community stakeholders were engaged in conversational-style interviews as a basis for developing a base-line understanding of the area. Those findings were summarized into the following aspirations and concerns.

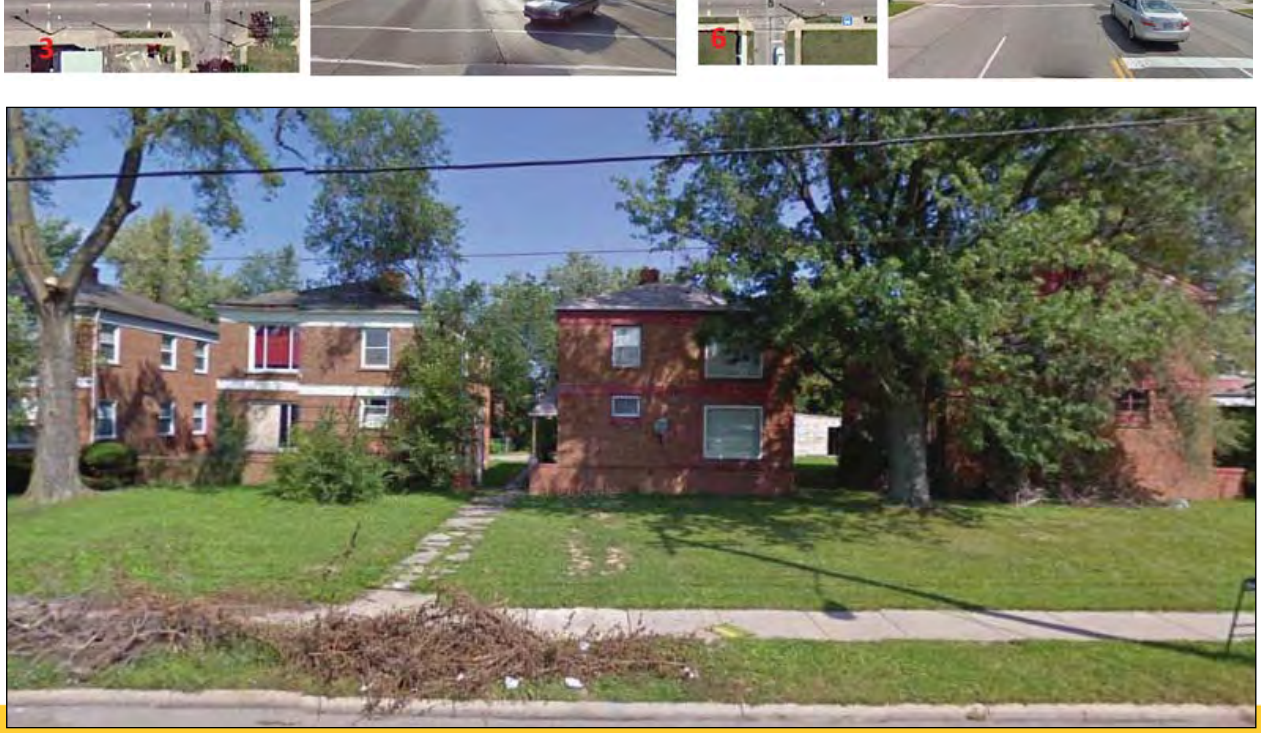






STRENGTHS
1. Access to high quality health care (Two hospitals less than 2 miles from neighborhood).
2. A comparably higher-quality housing, financially-accessible stock than other City neighborhoods.
3. Proximity to several community schools.
4. A Cleveland gateway community with desired suburban amenities, surrounded by inner-ring suburbs and city neighborhoods.
5. A safe and stable community, with an exceptionally-high home ownership rate.

CHALLENGES
1. Lack of consistent maintenance/upkeep of rental and inherited properties.
2. Schools may be inadequately preparing students for local professional jobs.



3. Commercial corridors, southern portion of community showing signs of decay.
4. Rapidly-aging resident population.
5. Non-descript community image.

OPPORTUNITIES

1. Harvard Community Center offers several community programs, including family counseling, youth projects, tutoring, street and merchants clubs, senior citizen programming, and daycare.
2. Harvard Avenue is a primary corridor that is at-present under utilized.
3. Several courtyard-style, two-family homes along Harvard could be repurposed or renovated into for-sale condominiums.
4. Kerruish Park has a lot of unrealized potential, especially as it relates to adjacent residential areas and around public transportation.
5. Cuyahoga Municipal Housing Authority has proposed senior housing at Miles and Lee.
6. Former site of Gracemount Elementary School slated to be developed as low-density residential area.
7. The general stability of the area infers that small upgrades would make a large difference.

THE VISION FOR LEE-MILES

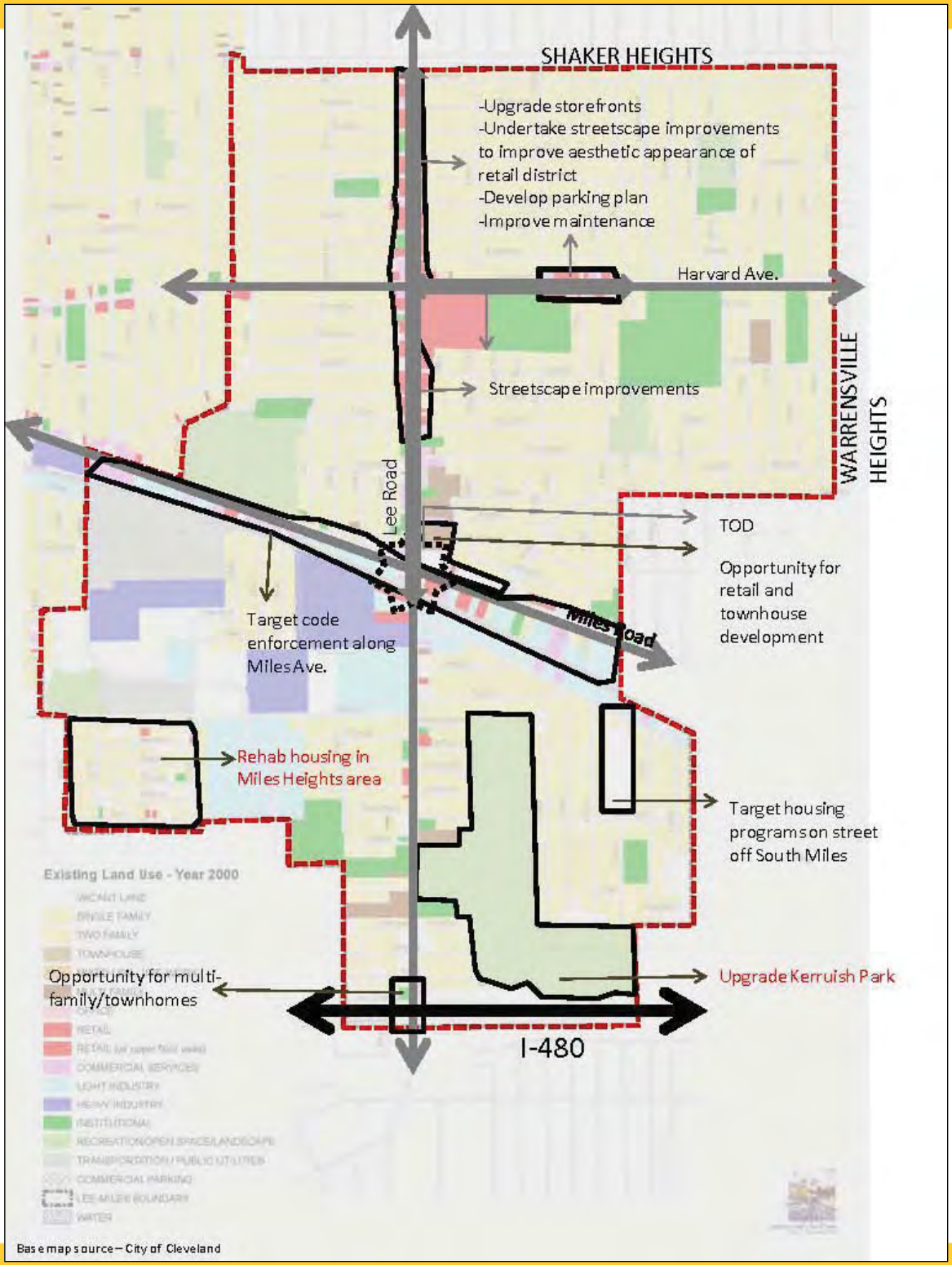
…to be a community of choice.
…to provide housing alternatives for seniors, especially in supportive configurations (clustered).
…to effectively maintain a highly-occupied and quality housing stock.
…to showcase a residential community brand unique to Lee-Miles, especially along Harvard Avenue.

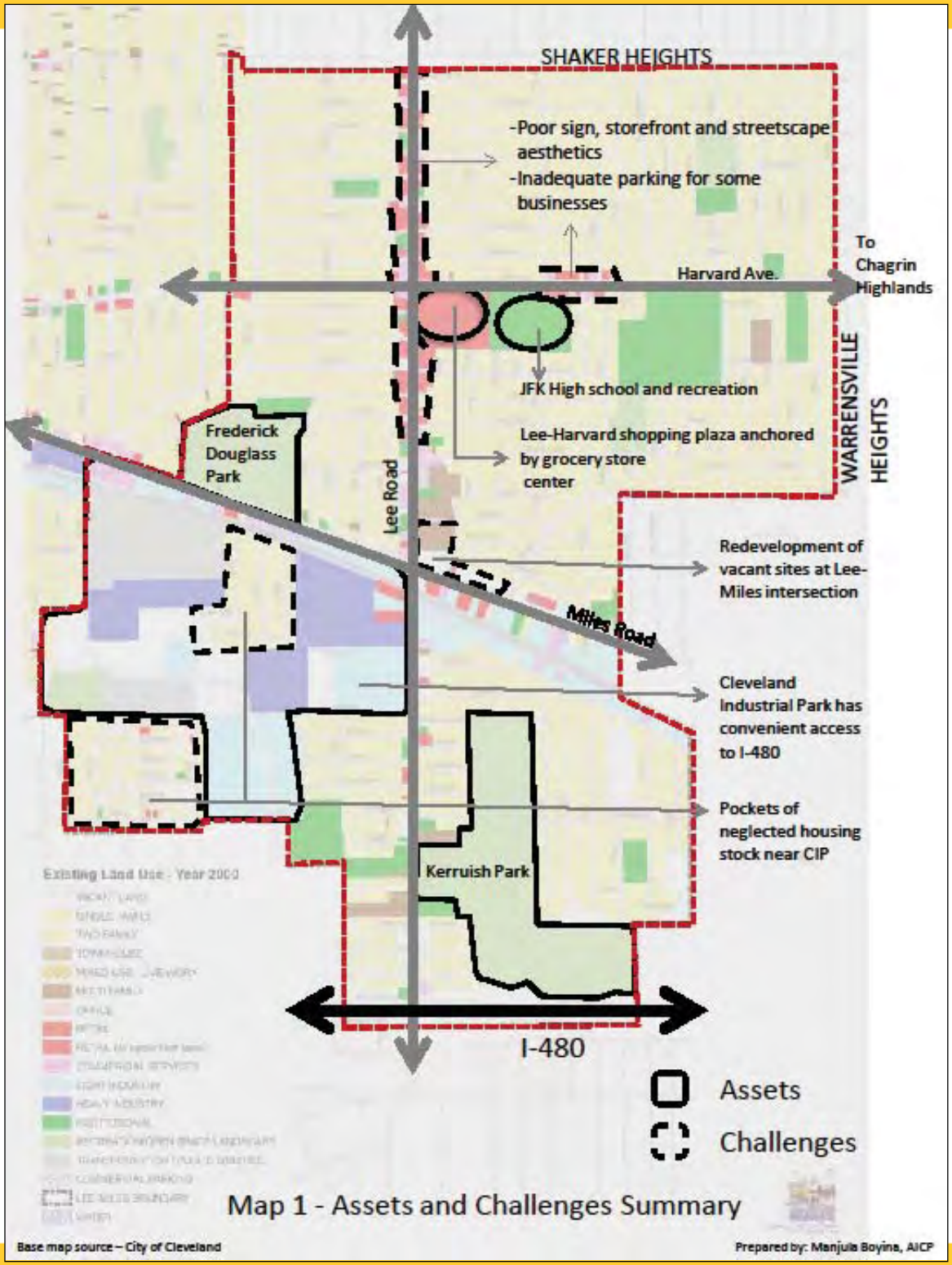
SITE ANALYSIS

Entering the City of Cleveland from the Southeast requires many to pass directly through Lee-Miles, many of whom use Harvard Avenue. As a peripheral community, Lee-Miles is a City neighborhood that boasts ready access to sought-after suburban amenities. With a home ownership rate of eighty-nine percent, the area has a solid housing stock, diverse collection of schools and recreational areas, and strong social service provision. The Cleveland Industrial Park is located in the Southwest portion of the neighborhood while regional employers – South Pointe Hospital and Chagrin Highlands – are less than three miles from the center of the community. The vast majority of commercial development in Lee-Miles is concentrated along its two major corridors, Lee and Harvard Avenues.

The challenges facing the neighborhood are each related to limited housing alternatives (most of the homes here are single-family units), automobile-dependence, struggling commercial corridors, outmoded infrastructure, and a concentrated older population. Several proposed and ongoing development initiatives are planned for the vicinity of the target area and, if properly leveraged, can complement any development that occurs as part of the neighborhood stabilization investment. The identified target area is in the Northeastern portion of the neighborhood, along Harvard Avenue and bound by East 177 Street to the west and the City boundary to the North and East. The area offers the feel of a suburban community with access to the requisite amenities, including diverse shopping opportunities, single and two-family homes, three schools, the Harvard Community Center, two parks, a medical rehabilitative clinic, and religious congregations.

The area has sixty-two vacant buildings, per the NST map (postal vacancies, dated 4/20/2011) and thirty





field-confirmed vacancies. Of these, six were determined to be in "fair" condition, while three others have been targeted for demolition.

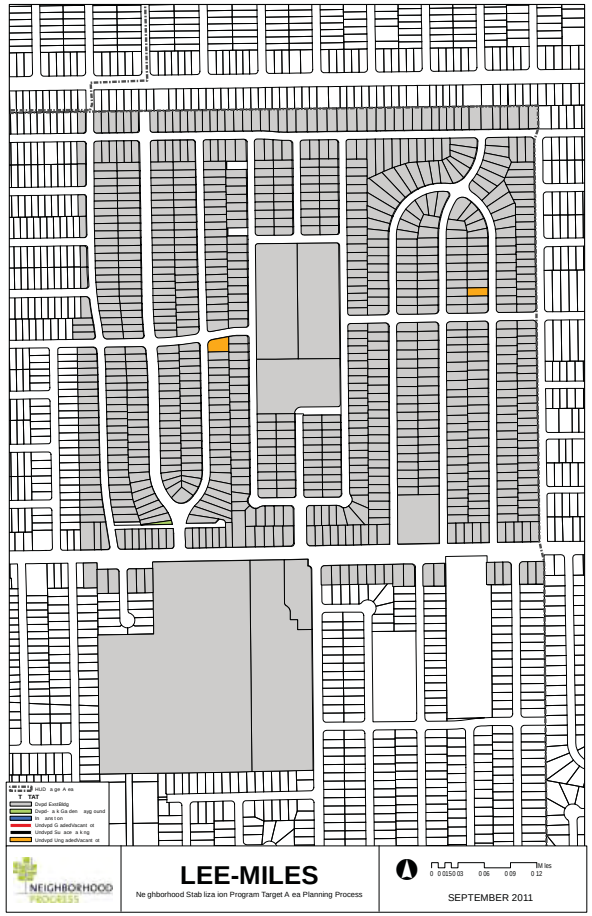
The Harvard Avenue corridor has several characteristics which should be taken into consideration for this plan. The corridor, like the community, lacks the distinctiveness fostered by other more successful streetscapes – a condition that is further compromised by the lack of community-specific signage (City of Cleveland and Warrensville Heights signs are both present). Residential properties along the automobile-oriented corridor are mostly well maintained and appropriately manicured, save a stretch of two-family units on the North side of Harvard. The four-lane roadway boasts an average daily traffic volume of 15,000 vehicles and features several RTA bus routes. Befitting of its status as an inner-ring suburban community, the corridor has generous sidewalks and frequent crosswalks.

The area North of Harvard Avenue within the target area is situated around Adlai Stevenson School and JoAnn Park. With the construction of the new school building, the City has plans for a reconfigured JoAnn park which will occupy the former school building site and provide a central green for neighborhood residents. The area immediately west of the target area is occupied by retail uses, which have the characteristics of pedestrian oriented retail development which seem to have been modified to serve the automobile oriented lifestyle of its consumers. As a result, the area now has a few vacant buildings and the parking discrepancy (lack of parking on the South side of the corridor and surplus on the North) needs to be addressed. The general aesthetics of the area, including signage, has a high-amount of improvement potential. To the South, Kerruish Park presents a striking amenity that could be exploited to stabilize and improve community conditions well into the future.

FIELD SURVEY

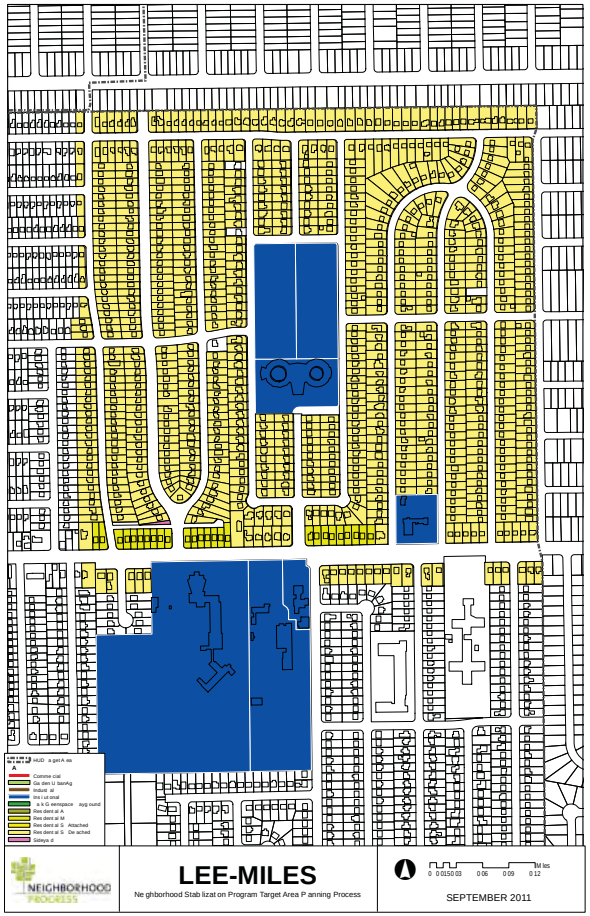
An essential first step in any urban design or planning endeavor is a detailed investigation into existing conditions. Often called "windshield surveys", this first-person research relies on a street-by-street and parcel-by-parcel analysis of the target area. It is a resource-intensive activity that yields time-sensitive results, but forms a more comprehensive understanding of the economic, social, and political dynamics acting on a particular place. Fortunately, many community organizations throughout Cleveland already participate in some version of this activity. Unfortunately, those surveys (including survey categories and ratings applied) are as varied as the communities themselves. For the purposes of the Target Area Planning process, a consolidated survey instrument was developed in collaboration with community development staff and was evenly applied across all identified target areas. To assure consistency in surveying, two Neighborhood Progress staff members facilitated the effort by training community volunteers and CDC staff as well as completing significant portions of each survey first hand. This provides the ability to simultaneously chronicle local conditions and compare across all target areas.

Five categories were analyzed in the survey: lot status, land use, lot condition, building condition, and building occupancy and each were given a limited range of responses. It was determined that these categories were inclusive of the key dynamics unavailable in other resources (i.e. the NEO CANDO web application) and that a trained community volunteer could quickly assess these dynamics. Neighborhood Progress will continue to refine the survey into a tool that can be implemented city-wide that is easy and quick-enough to regularly update. This evolution may lead to a more sophisticated input mechanism (i.e. with a smart phone) that automatically updates a central database and could be expanded to include code violation information.



LOT STATUS

This category simply denotes the current status of the parcel in question. Is there a building being constructed or torn down? Is it a vacant lot? Etc. This category helps us immediately identify places within the target area that are most susceptible to quick change. Looking at the orange or red lots, we can quickly identify where the vacant lots within the surveyed area are and if they are graded and ready to go (red) or need a small amount of site preparation (orange).



LAND USE

In an ideal world, lots would be utilized as they were intended and city planners could more accurately predict the need of communities in which they operate. This category helps us see how the community is ACTUALLY functioning relative to where commercial activity is occurring, where the residential areas are concentrated, and what community assets (jobs, institutions) might be within a community.

LOT CONDITION

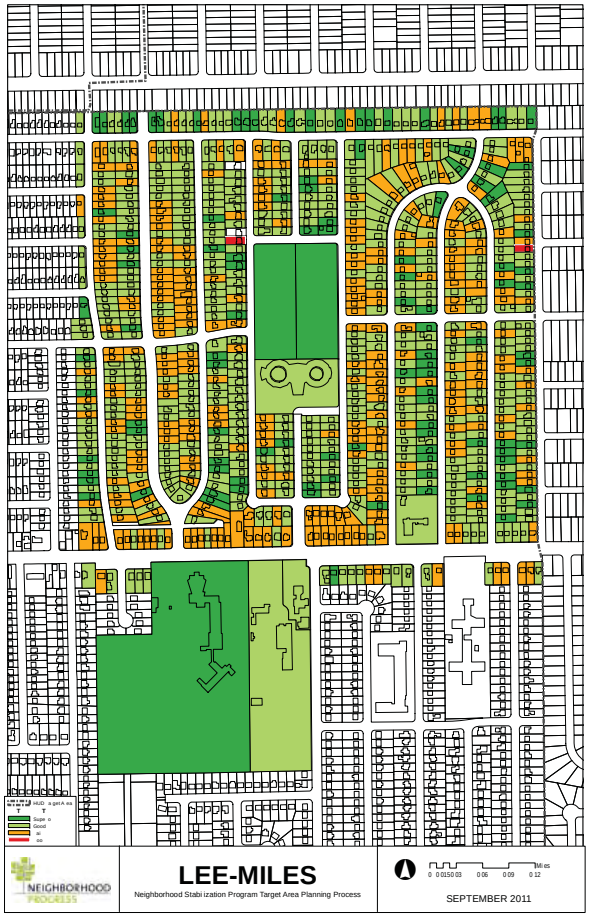
This category analyzes the physical condition of a given parcel. Is the yard well-kept or overgrown? Is it a meticulously-landscaped community asset or just an average lawn? Perhaps most importantly, the tool allows the user to identify lots that may present safety hazards and work to resolve that condition and maintain community pride and value. You may notice that lot conditions typically lag below building conditions because of home owners' tendency to apply limited resources first toward the maintenance of their home.

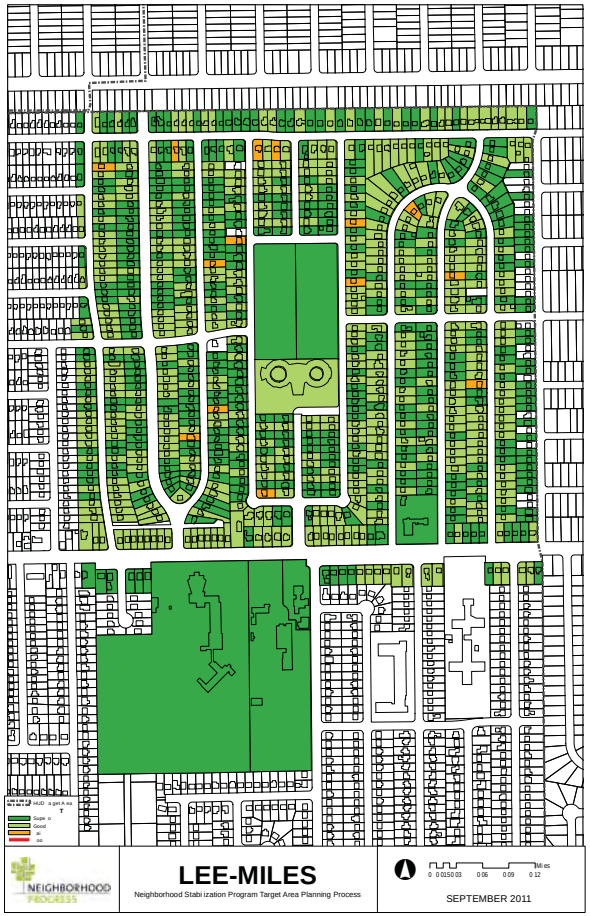
BUILDING CONDITION

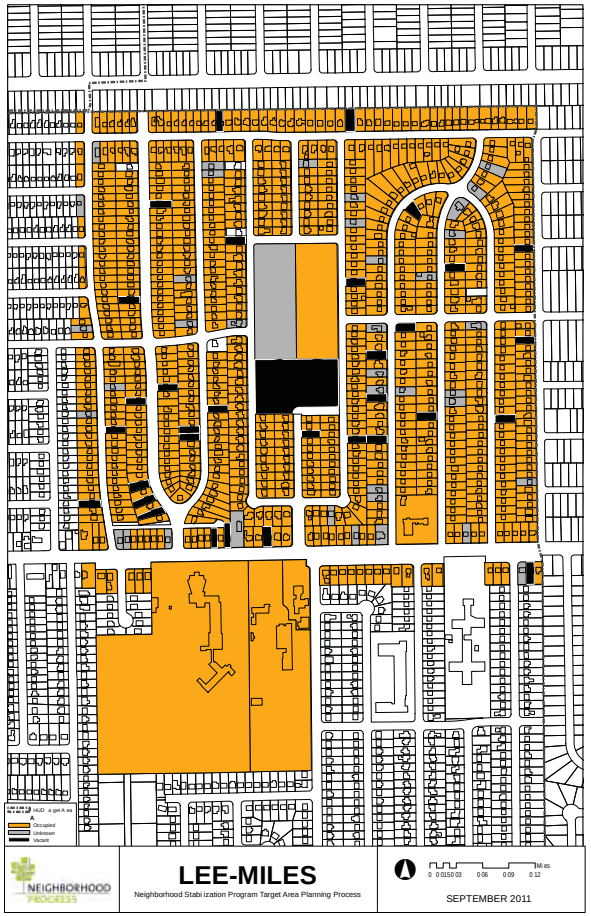
The structural and aesthetic condition of buildings within an area is critical to the type of community that is fostered. This metric accounts for the wide array of building conditions that exist throughout Cleveland; from buildings that should be condemned to those that were recently constructed, renovated, or are meticulously maintained. The majority of communities in Cleveland have "Good" or "Fair" structures.

BUILDING OCCUPANCY

This is, perhaps, the most straightforward category, but the hardest to assess on the part of the surveyor. Still, it is critical to understand the vacancy dynamics that are at work within a community. You will see that vacancy is often directly related to building and lot condition.







COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE

The target area has good housing stock that is occupied by owners, is close to economic assets such as South Pointe hospital and Chagrin Highlands and provides the feel of a suburban community with access to diverse shopping and the freeway within the City.

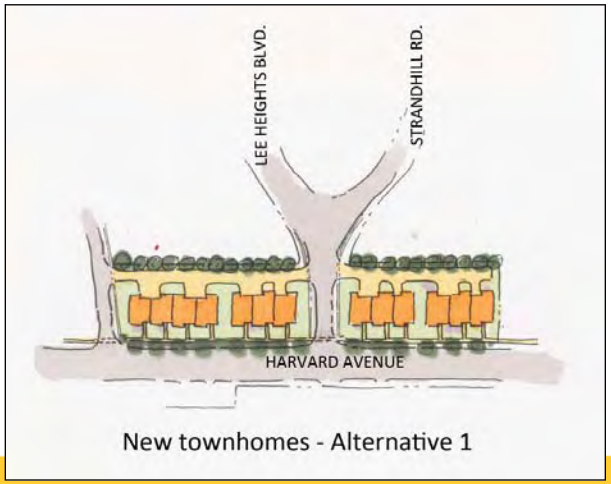
TARGET AREA PLAN

This plan leverages an important corridor within a peripheral Cleveland community to enhance and define the identity of Lee-Miles and attract new residents and visitors to the neighborhood.

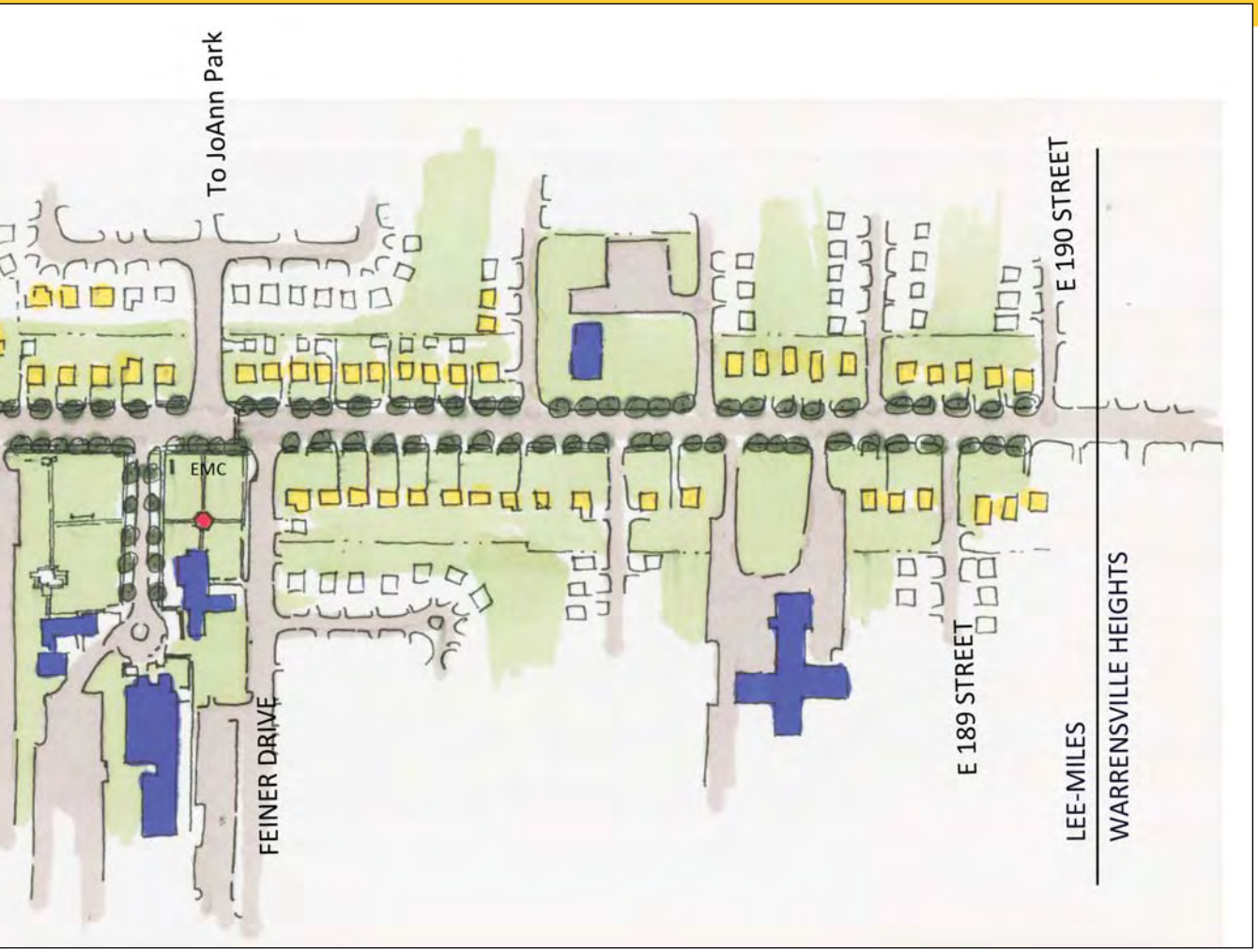
1. Redevelop two-family homes along Harvard Avenue into market-rate single family and condominium units. This will add housing diversity to the neighborhood and could incentivize employees from regional companies to live in an area, nearer their work.

2. Improve adjacent retail areas (outside the target area) to create a pedestrian-friendly destination.
   a. Place new and redeveloped buildings within 10'-15' of street (urban setback).
   b. Relocate patron parking to rear of commercial structures and to central parking areas.
   d. Create a uniform signage strategy that emphasizes the pedestrian experience.
   e. Promote aesthetically-pleasing landscape strategies along the corridor, especially where suburban setbacks exist.

3. Implement urban design elements and vacant lot strategies that create a more attractive, cohesive and distinguishing character along Harvard Avenue.
   a. Public Art along Frontage of Community Center and Schools
   b. Banners on Utility Poles Collaboratively Created with School Students



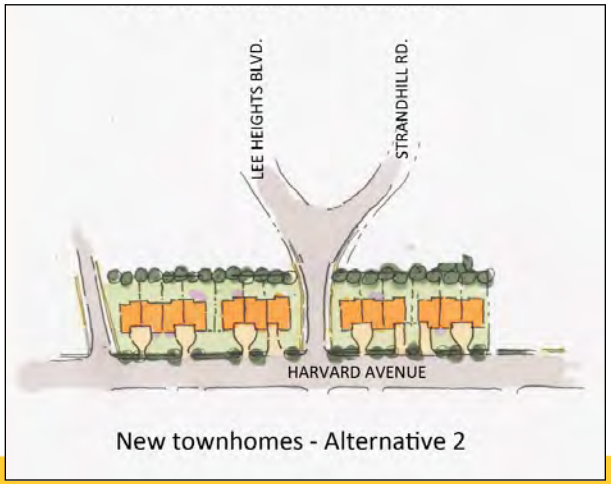
New townhomes - Alternative 1



c. Pedestrian-Orient Solar Street Lamp Fixtures
d. Street Trees
e. Electronic Bulletin Board in front of Harvard Community Center to Announce Neighborhood Events

4. Integrate elements that connect the Northern and Southern portions of the target area and make a more pedestrian friendly environment along Harvard Avenue.
   a. Dedicated or Shared Bike Lanes Along the Corridor
   b. Attractive and Generous Crosswalks that Encourage Pedestrian Exploration of the Target Area and Beyond

5. Investigate neighborhood opportunities adjacent to Kerruish Park.
   a. Stabilize Housing
   b. Celebrate Community Connections/Entrances
   c. Propose Reimagining Cleveland Projects



New townhomes - Alternative 2

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

1. Focus on the identified priority parcels to target Neighborhood Stabilization Program resources. Priority parcels include the parcels abutting Harvard Avenue and other high-priority parcels within target area as defined by the following criteria.
a. Vacant building in "fair" or "poor" condition. These buildings have been targeted for demolition.
b. Parcels with buildings that are slated for demolition.
c. Vacant land. These can used for infill development or side yard expansion of adjacent home owner (short-term strategy: landscape improvement along street).
d. Vacant buildings per survey in "good" or "superior" condition. These have been targeted for rehabilitation in order to improve their marketability and eventual resale.

2. Address other parcels that are vacant but in good condition and occupied but in fair condition by assisting property owners to secure other applicable resources to improve condition of homes.

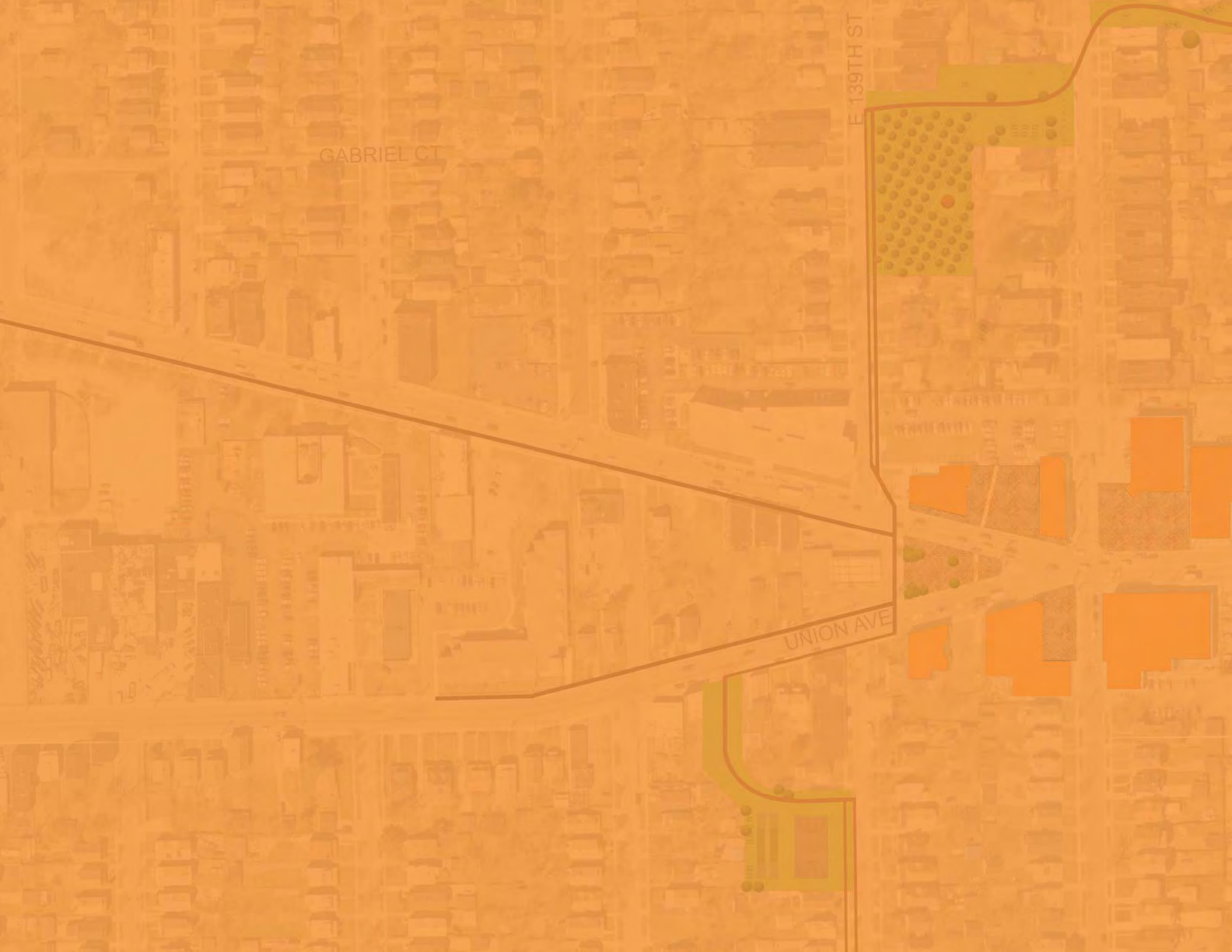
3. Engage students at schools near the target area in community projects, such as pole banners and art installations within the frontage of the Whitney Young and Harvard Center.

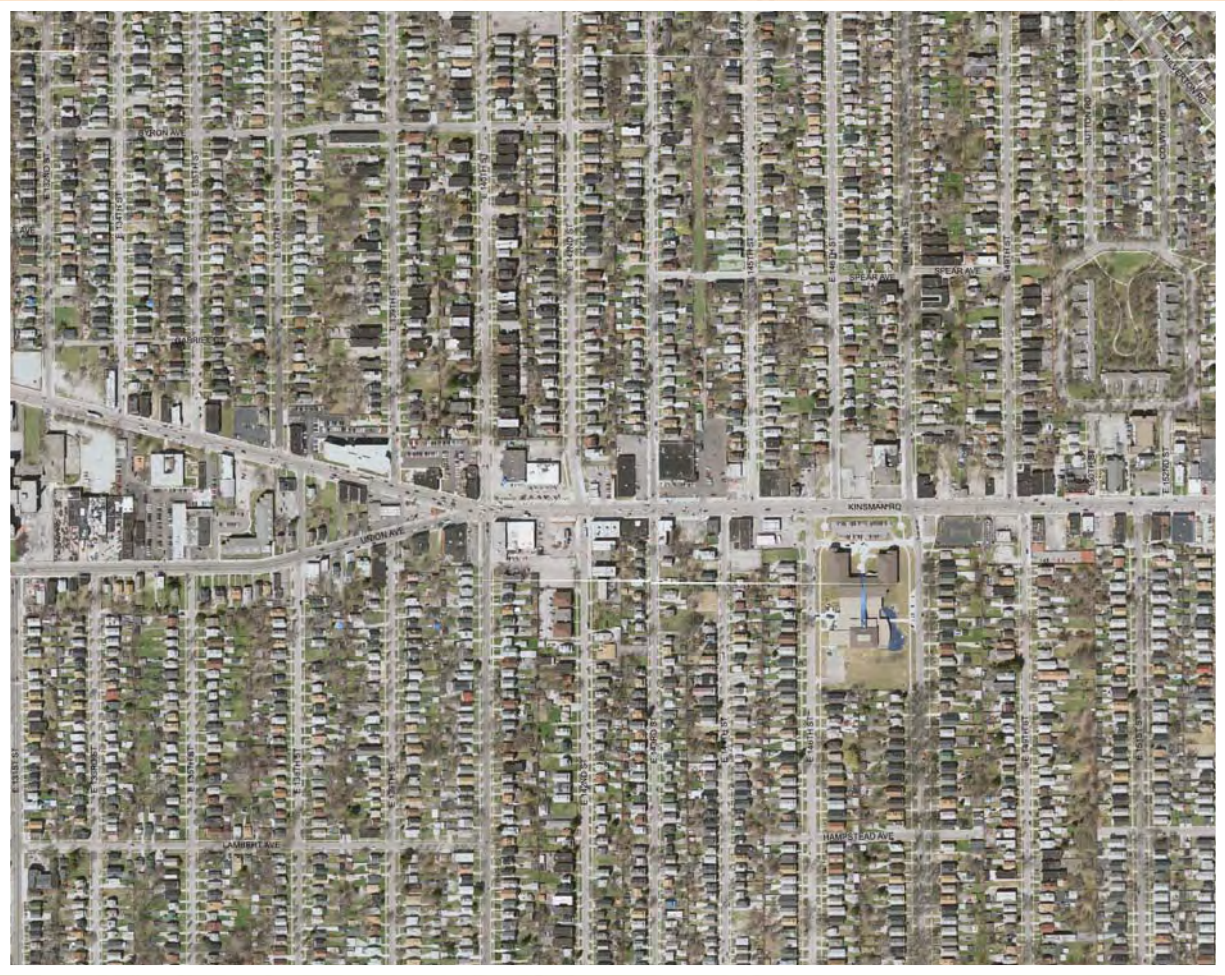
4. Collaborate with regional employers such as South Pointe Hospital and Chagrin Highlands to incentivize employee relocation to Lee-Miles.

5. Expand Harvard Avenue streetscape improvements (proposed between Lee Road and East 177th Street) Eastward from 177th Street to the edge of the neighborhood and promote corridor as "complete street".

6. Promote city, state, and federal grants available to elderly home owners to improve their home.

PARCEL	Developed	Vacant	Condition	1 REHAB	2 MOTHBALL	3 DEMO	4 VLR	5 VLR-SY	0 OTHER
140-20-025	Y	N	G	1					
140-20-026	Y	N	G	1					
140-20-027	Y	N	G	1					
140-20-028	Y	Y	G	1					
140-20-029	Y	Y	G	1					
140-20-030	Y	N	G	1					
140-20-031	Y	N	G	1					
140-20-032	Y	N	G	1					
140-21-001	Y	N	G	1					
140-21-002	Y	N	G	1					
140-21-003	Y	N	G	1					
140-21-004	Y	N	G	1					
140-21-005	Y	Y	G	1					
140-21-006	Y	N	G	1					
140-21-007	Y	Y	G	1					
140-20-062	Y	Y	G			3			
140-19-058	Y	Y	G			3			
140-22-054	Y	Y	G			3			
140-22-088	Y	Y	F			3			
140-20-040	Y	Y	F			3			
140-21-029	Y	Y	F			3			
140-22-062	Y	Y	F			3			
140-24-047	Y	Y	F			3			
140-18-016	Y	Y	F			3			
140-22-006	N	Y					4		
140-25-078	N	Y					4		
140-23-015	Y	Y	S	1					
140-23-030	Y	Y	G	1					
140-18-051	Y	Y	G	1					
140-19-044	Y	Y	G	1					
140-20-077	Y	Y	S	1					
140-20-082	Y	Y	G	1					
140-20-098	Y	Y	G	1					
140-20-066	Y	Y	G	1					
140-20-064	Y	Y	S	1					
140-20-041	Y	Y	G	1					
140-21-080	Y	Y	S	1					
140-25-027	Y	Y	S	1					
141-16-008	Y	Y	G	1					
140-22-044	Y	Y	G	1					
140-21-104	Y	Y	G	1					
140-26-057	Y	Y	S	1					
140-26-091	Y	Y	G	1					


GABRIEL CT
E 139TH ST
UNION AVE



Mt. Pleasant

DESIGNATED TARGET AREA
(13) Mt. Pleasant

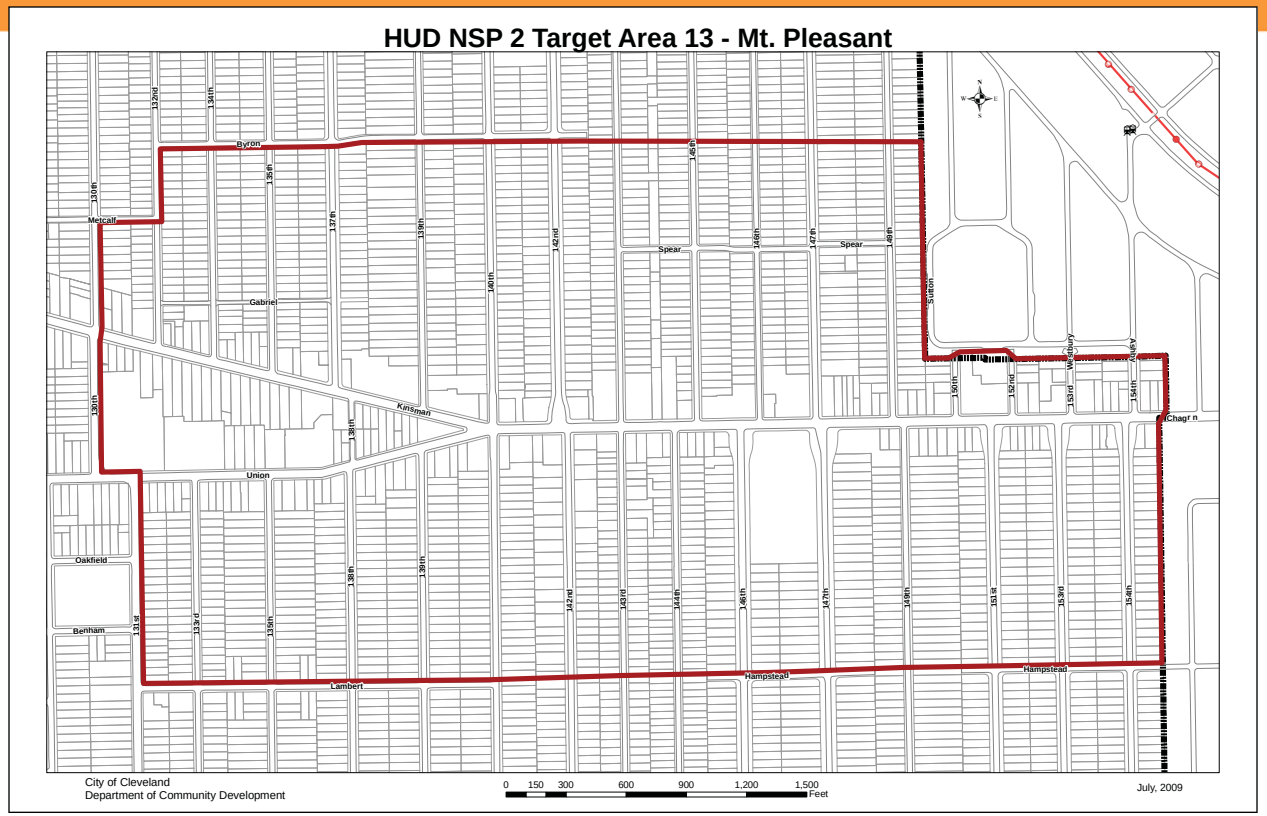
HOST ORGANIZATION
Mt. Pleasant NOW (MPN)

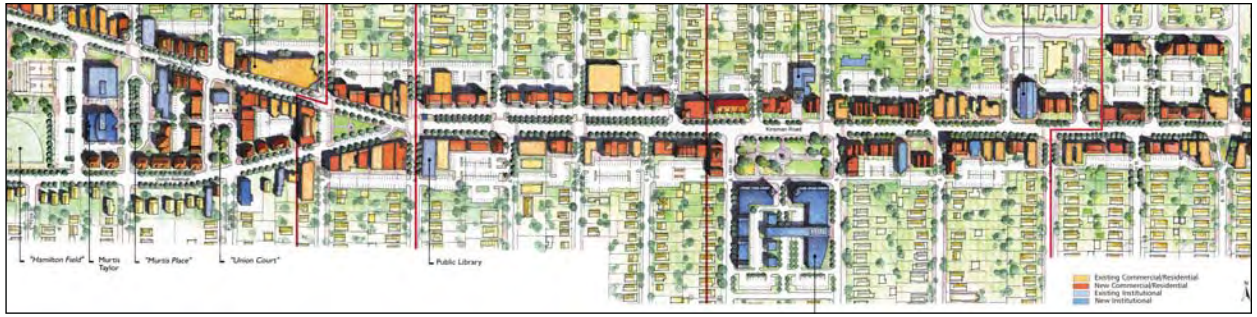
LEADERSHIP TEAM
Jesse Sweigart, TAP Liaison
Wayne Mortensen, TAP Manager
Michelle Brown, Staff Liaison
Marka Fields, City Planner

ENGAGED STAKEHOLDERS
Steve Davis, Business Owner
Betty Ewing, East 139th Street Block Club President
Donna Frazier, Non Profit Director
Ken Johnson, Councilman (Ward 4)
Kirkland Lydia, Non Profit Director
Terrell Pruitt, Councilman (Ward 1)
Zack Reed, Councilman (Ward 2)
Tom Stone, Mt. Pleasant NOW Director
Chandra Williams, East 139th Street Block Club Member

ABSTRACT
Mt. Pleasant has been dramatically affected by abandonment and blight. Despite the dire state of the community, present conditions provide a unique opportunity to reinvent its residential fabric by "backfilling" recreational amenities that did not exist previously. By reorienting the neighborhood around an interconnected network of parks, gardens, and other public spaces, Mt. Pleasant has an opportunity to not only stabilize, but to become a community of choice.

STAKEHOLDER FEEDBACK
Throughout stakeholder discussions, two overriding themes emerged. The first was the critical need to stabilize a declining residential neighborhood. The





other was the need to strengthen the community's key thoroughfare, Kinsman Road.

COMMUNITY STRENGTHS
1. Potentially-Available Buildings and Parcels
2. Strong Residential Community with Available Housing Stock (High-Amenity Structures)
3. Network of Social Service Organizations (MTP Exec. Roundtable)
4. Minority Business Owners
5. Conveniently Located Between Employment Centers (Downtown and Inner Ring Suburbs)
6. Mass Transit Access (Bus Line Boasts Highest Ridership in City)
7. Access to Recreational Amenities (Hamilton Rec Ctr, Luke Easter Park)
8. Dedicated Residents and Active Block Clubs
9. Holistic Community Plan
10. Rising Unity and Collaboration in Community

COMMUNITY CHALLENGES
1. High Unemployment, Low Income
2. Large Amount of Vacant/Abandoned Property
3. Local Schools & Educational Achievement Insufficient
4. Appearance of Commercial District
5. Lack of Supportive Retail/Commercial Offerings
6. Focus on Negative Aspects of Community
7. Insufficient Resources to Address Needs
8. Crime, Perception of Public Safety
9. Ineffective Programs, Disconnected Resources
10. Stronger, More Effective Business Community Needed that Serves Residents

Additional comments revolved around the need for homeowners to utilize services within the neighborhood, especially those provided by Mt. Pleasant NOW. There are also many great structures along Kinsman that lack the visibility and marketing resources that other commercial districts have. In order to address these dynamics, stakeholders were initially shown three development scenarios that explored investment strategies in the Target Area. Each was conceptually illustrated and introduced.

Scenario 1 - "Model Street": Target area focuses on East 139th, 140th, and 141st Streets, with the idea of strengthening a small section of the residential fabric that overlaps an important stretch of Kinsman Road.
Pros:
- Includes Recent CDC Focus (139th)
- Focuses on Kinsman Development

Cons:
- Area is divided between two different Wards (southern blocks fall under the jurisdiction of a different councilman)

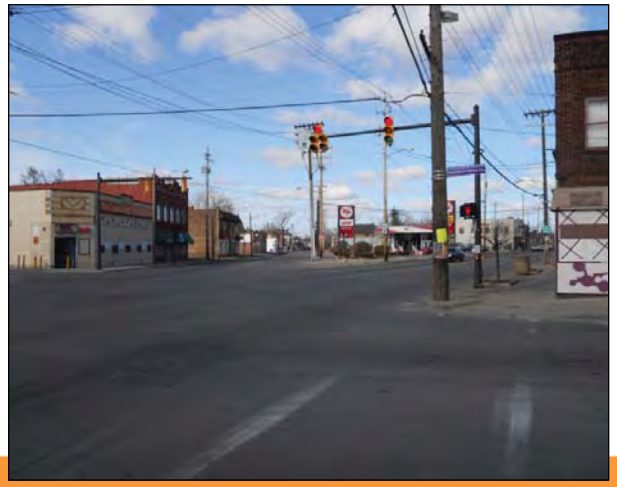
Scenario 2 – "Elementary School": Between East 142nd and 147th Streets, this target focused on Rickoff Elementary and its immediate context, while also focusing on the development of Kinsman.
Pros:
- Protects a Major Asset
- Focuses on the Kinsman Development

Cons:
- Area is divided between two different Wards (southern blocks fall under the jurisdiction of a different councilman)
- Area does not fall within either Model Block or CDC Focus Area Boundaries

Scenario 3 – "Campus": Target area focused on/around the triangular area between Union and Kinsman as a possible campus-like development for Mt. Pleasant.
Pros:
- Makes use of the potential land and assets

Cons:
- Some land availability is a variable and may not be known
- Partially beyond the CDC's TAP area
- Area not a primary concern

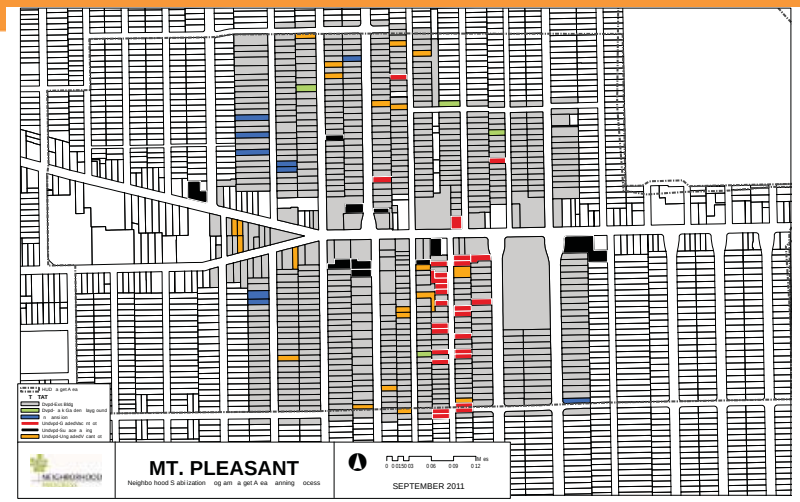
Throughout the conversation, the need for a very focused plan was enumerated several times. In order to best leverage the funds, Mt. Pleasant stakeholders opined, the various funding programs should be stacked atop one-another on the target area. They described that their vision for the community is a wheel that places Kinsman Road as the hub, with the residential streets as the spokes.

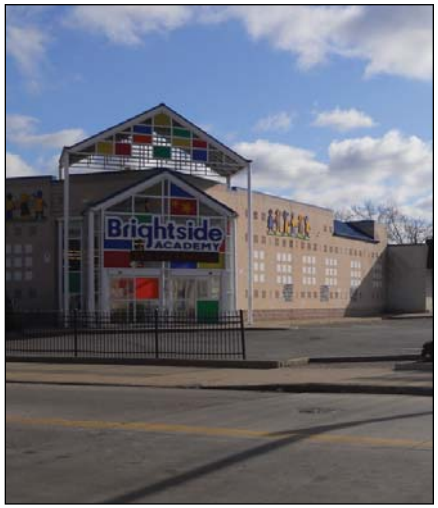


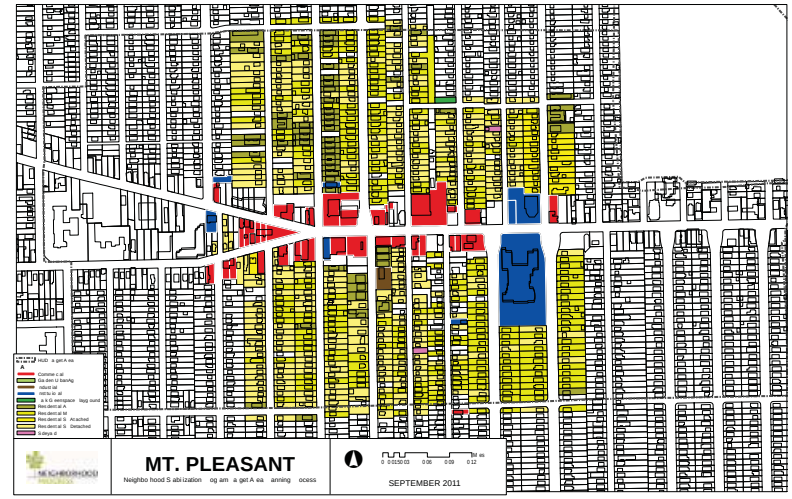
FIELD SURVEY

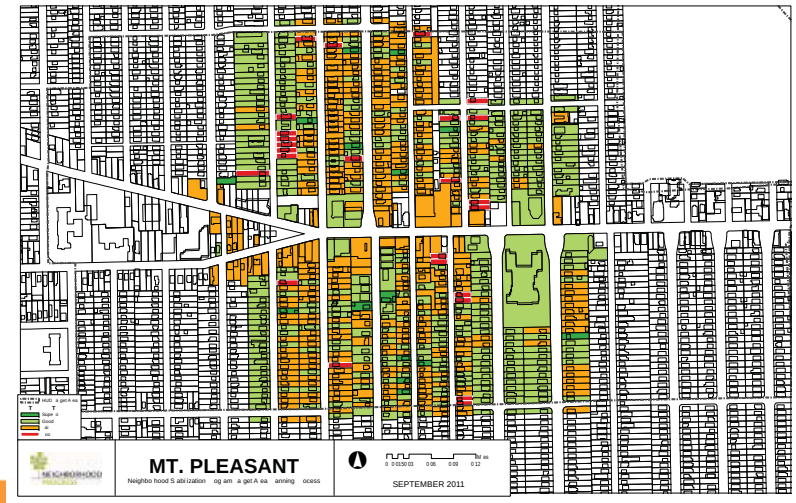
An essential first step in any urban design or planning endeavor is a detailed investigation into existing conditions. Often called "windshield surveys", this first-person research relies on a street-by-street and parcel-by-parcel analysis of the target area. It is a resource-intensive activity that yields time-sensitive results, but forms a more comprehensive understanding of the economic, social, and political dynamics acting on a particular place. Fortunately, many community organizations throughout Cleveland already participate in some version of this activity. Unfortunately, those surveys (including survey categories and ratings applied) are as varied as the communities themselves. For the purposes of the Target Area Planning process, a consolidated survey instrument was developed in collaboration with community development staff and was evenly applied across all identified target areas. To assure consistency in surveying, two Neighborhood Progress staff members facilitated the effort by training community volunteers and CDC staff as well as completing significant portions of each survey first hand. This provides the ability to simultaneously chronicle local conditions and compare across all target areas.

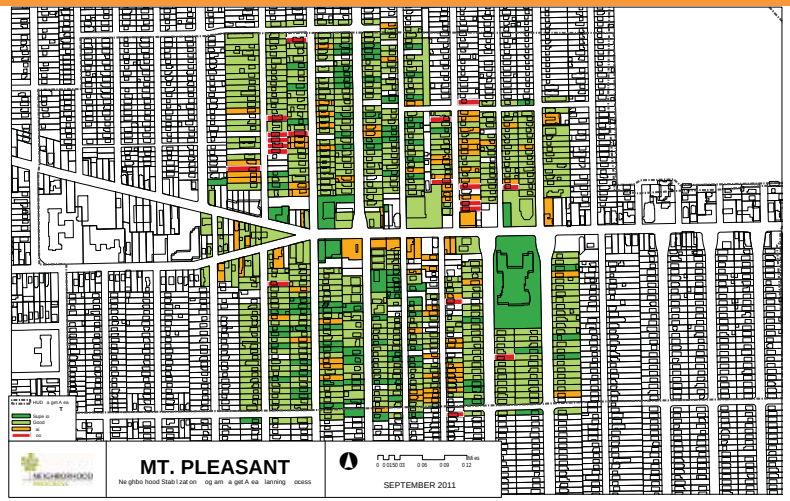
Five categories were analyzed in the survey: lot status, land use, lot condition, building condition, and building occupancy and each were given a limited range of responses. It was determined that these categories were inclusive of the key dynamics unavailable in other resources (i.e. the NEO CANDO web application) and that a trained community volunteer could quickly assess these dynamics. Neighborhood Progress will continue to refine the survey into a tool that can be implemented city-wide that is easy and quick-enough to regularly update. This evolution may lead to a more sophisticated input mechanism (i.e. with a smart phone) that automatically updates a central database and could be expanded to include code violation information.

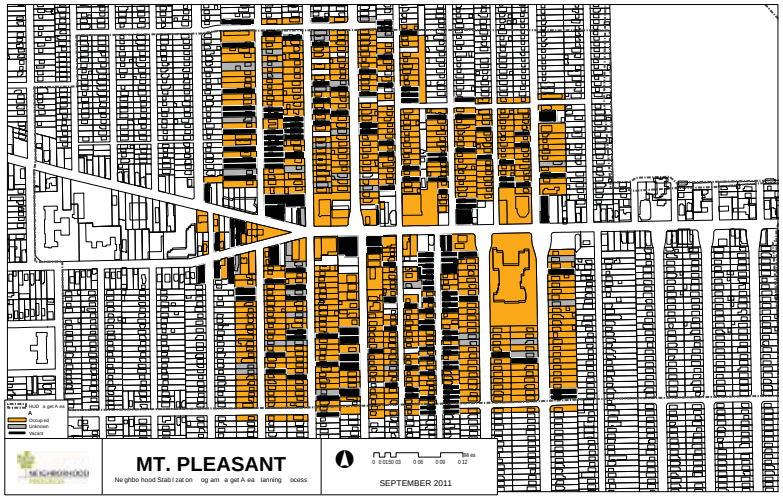


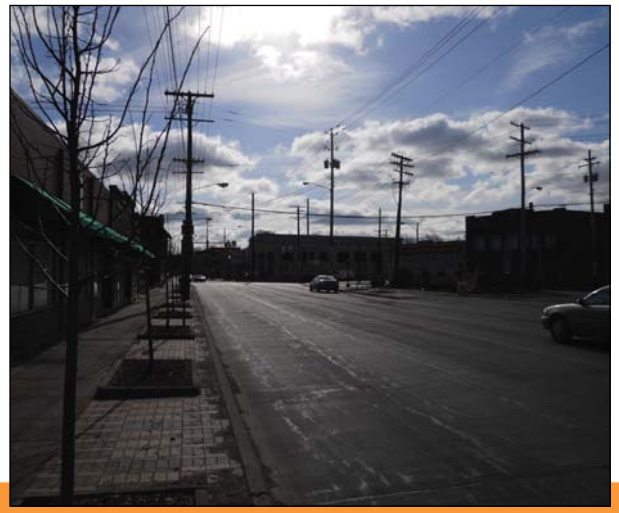












LOT STATUS (top left)
This category simply denotes the current status of the parcel in question. Is there a building being constructed or torn down? Is it a vacant lot? Etc. This category helps us immediately identify places within the target area that are most susceptible to quick change. Looking at the orange or red lots, we can quickly identify where the vacant lots within the surveyed area are and if they are graded and ready to go (red) or need a small amount of site preparation (orange).

LAND USE (middle left)
In an ideal world, lots would be utilized as they were intended and city planners could more accurately predict the need of communities in which they operate. This category helps us see how the community is ACTUALLY functioning relative to where commercial activity is occurring, where the residential areas are concentrated, and what community assets (jobs, institutions) might be within a community.

LOT CONDITION (bottom left)
This category analyzes the physical condition of a given parcel. Is the yard well-kept or overgrown? Is it a meticulously-landscaped community asset or just an average lawn? Perhaps most importantly, the tool allows the user to identify lots that may present safety hazards and work to resolve that condition and maintain community pride and value. You may notice that lot conditions typically lag below building conditions because of home owners' tendency to apply limited resources first toward the maintenance of their home.

BUILDING CONDITION (top right)
The structural and aesthetic condition of buildings within an area is critical to the type of community that is fostered. This metric accounts for the wide array of building conditions that exist throughout Cleveland; from buildings that should be condemned to those that were recently constructed, renovated, or are meticulously maintained. The majority of communities in Cleveland have "Good" or "Fair" structures.

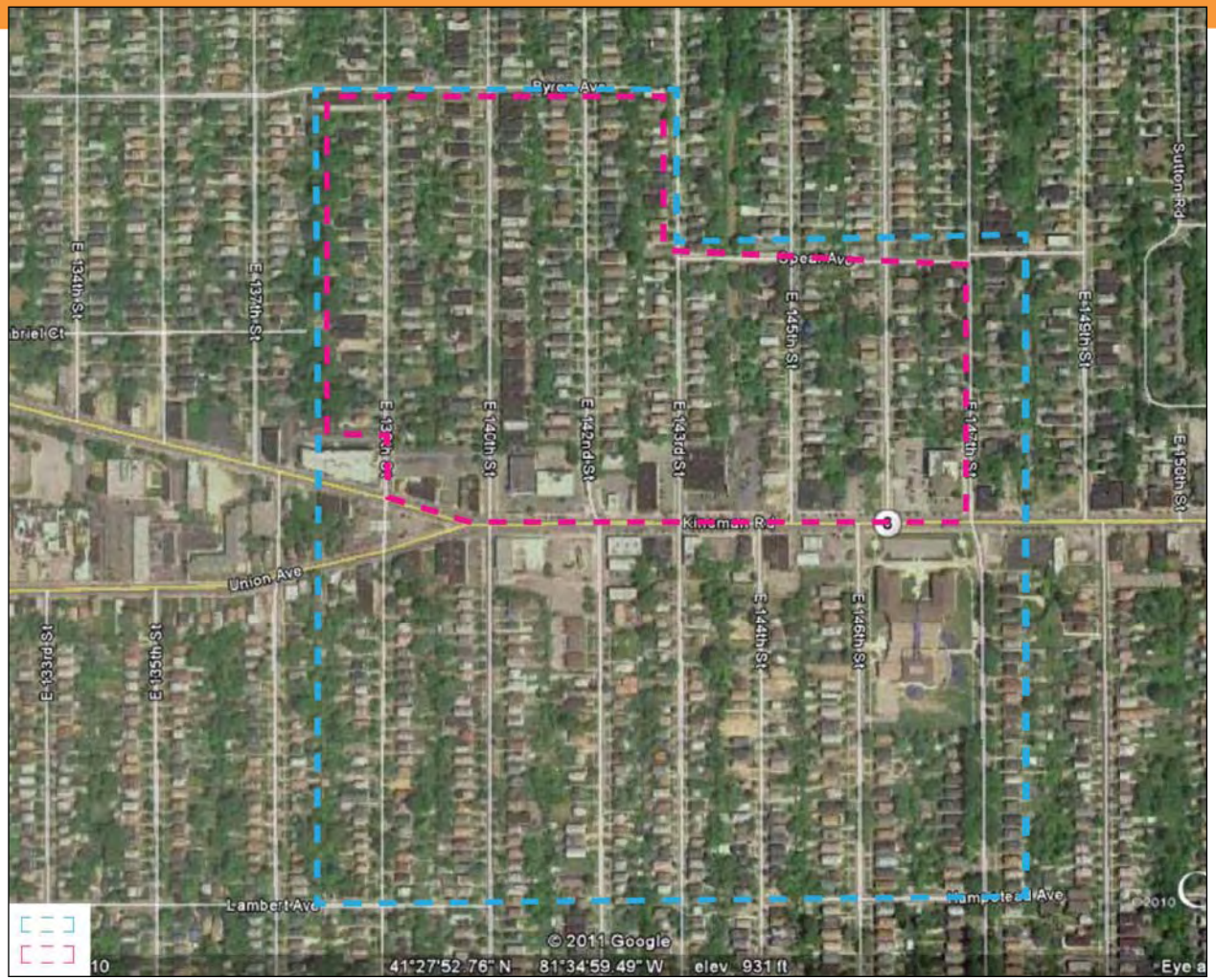
BUILDING OCCUPANCY (middle right)
This is, perhaps, the most straightforward category, but the hardest to assess on the part of the surveyor. Still, it is critical to understand the vacancy dynamics that are at work within a community. You will see that vacancy is often directly related to building and lot condition.

SITE ANALYSIS

The first level of analysis mapped all the homes and lots that were determined to be in poor condition. This suggested that the buildings and lots in the TAP area are, generally, in relatively good shape. This remained true once "fair" buildings were also included. However, when "fair" lot conditions were added, a large percentage of the map was immediately covered, suggesting that one of the largest problems facing Mt. Pleasant is its presentation to visitors via vacant lots and isolated blight. Improving overall lot conditions in the community could be a small step toward attracting residents and businesses back to the area; thereby reducing vacancy in the community.

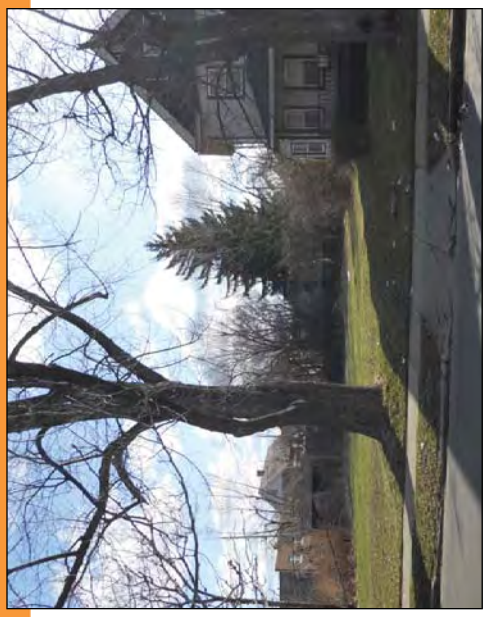
On the positive side, Mt. Pleasant has many great assets. For one, it is home to many community and family service programs within the TAP area, including a recreational center, preschool, and family service center. These assets are important to surrounding neighborhoods as well, since they provide services to residents beyond their immediate context. Another strength is Kinsman Road and the possibilities that corridor brings to the community. Its potential as a rejuvenated commercial corridor is illustrated in the 2000 community master plan completed by the Cleveland Urban Design Collaborative (CUDC). The amount of traffic on Kinsman shows how important this route is to connecting the eastern suburbs to downtown Cleveland; by building around these assets, the community could steadily improve the image of the neighborhood.

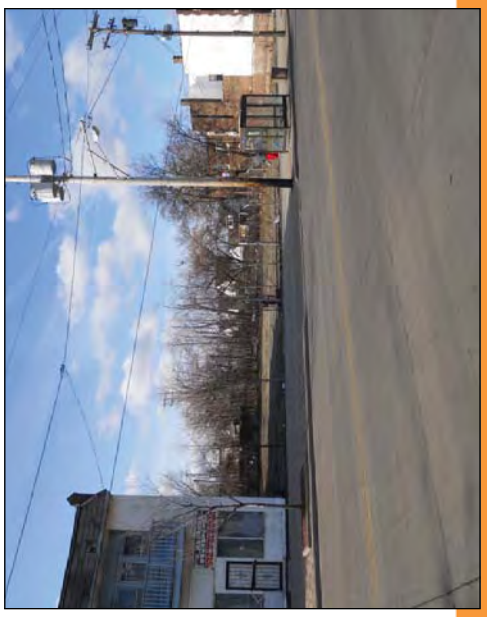
Stabilizing the housing stock is the principle concern for the community. It is the single-largest impediment to forward progress. As such, the need to determine which houses should be demolished, which should be preserved, and which ones should be rehabilitated is the primary thrust of this planning effort. However, any successful scheme must reinforce the potential of

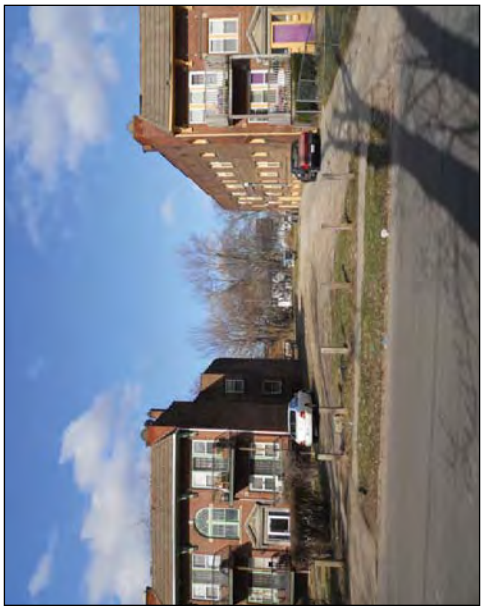


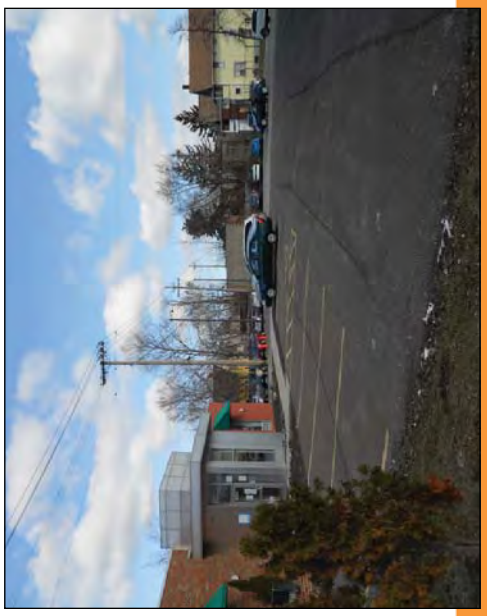
Kinsman as a community-supportive commercial corridor as accessible businesses and retail often are a deciding factor in choosing whether or not to purchase a home.

Paramount to these efforts is the improved perception and reality of public safety. Until this is improved even great community assets will struggle; if people do not feel safe the assets will go unpatronized. Upgrades to fair and poor lots can create this feeling of safety, thus, we have come full circle. Onto the plan....









COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE

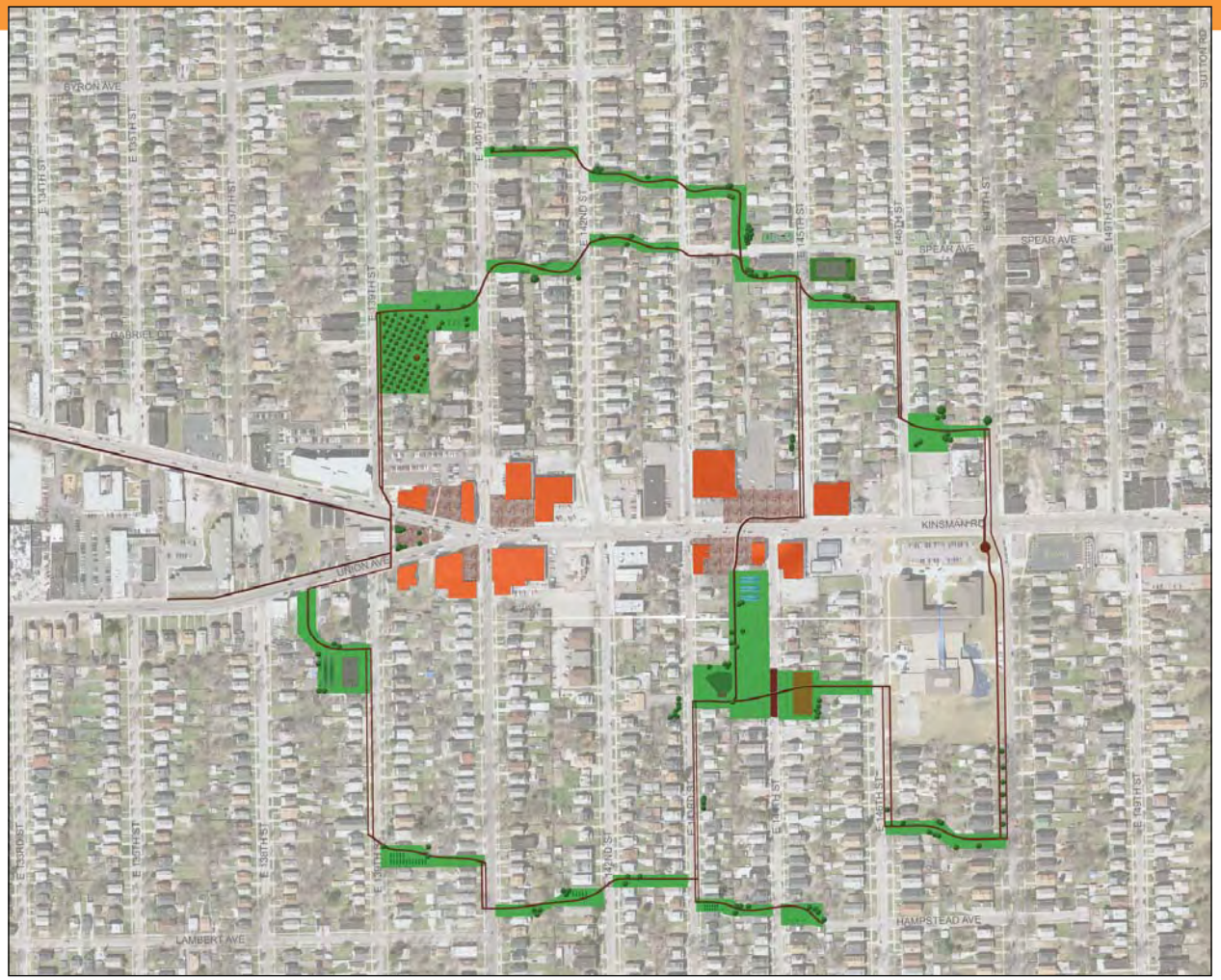
A strong base of engaged residents, channeled through a series of community programs that include Mt. Pleasant NOW, Murtis Taylor Hall, Arts District Committee, CPL, the Alexander Hamilton Recreational Center, and various block clubs – all of which conspire to provide evidence of the community's commitment to strengthen the community.

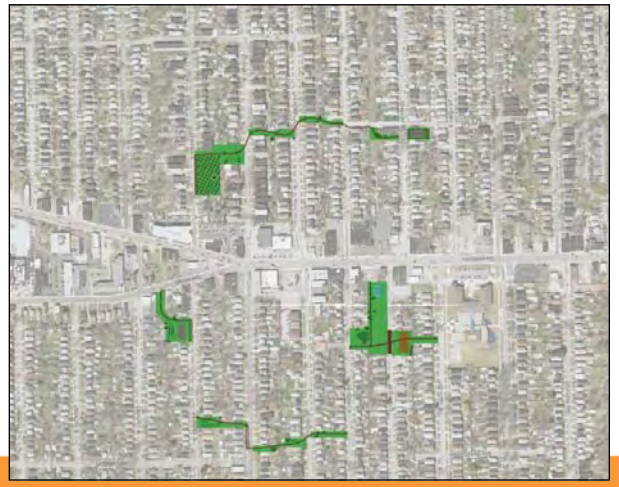
TARGET AREA PLAN

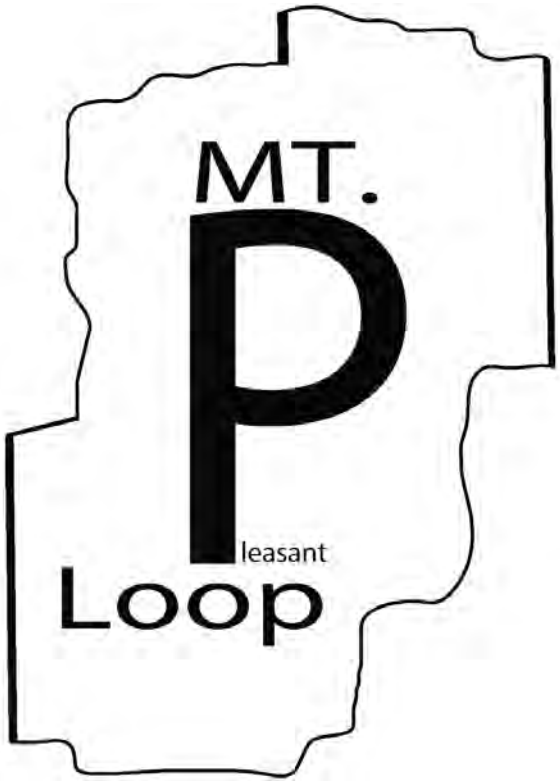
From the information gathered from meetings and interviews it is very important to consider how the residential fabric effects commercial development and vice versa. So, it is important to consider both in the Target Area Plan. Also, it is important to take advantage of opportunities that will allow Mt. Pleasant to distinguish itself from other communities by embracing unique approaches to the construction of community.

The Loop – The Mt. Pleasant Loop is an interconnected green network that stitches the community together through the reuse of blighted land as active recreational and urban agricultural amenities. The initial Loop can begin small and serve as a gateway that announces the intent of the community going forward. Such a bold stroke could be a driver for future investment if an appropriate program and maintenance arrangement is orchestrated. Once the Loop begins to connect various amenities dispersed throughout the neighborhood a framework for new development will be readily apparent. Eventually, the interconnected network could feature community events, such as Frisbee golf tournaments, community fitness programs or "Take Back the Night" walks, Relay for Life fundraisers, music and community health festivals, garden tours, or other community-building events.

Site Plan – The plan contains three elements: Open Spaces, Pathways, and Retail Squares. The open spaces



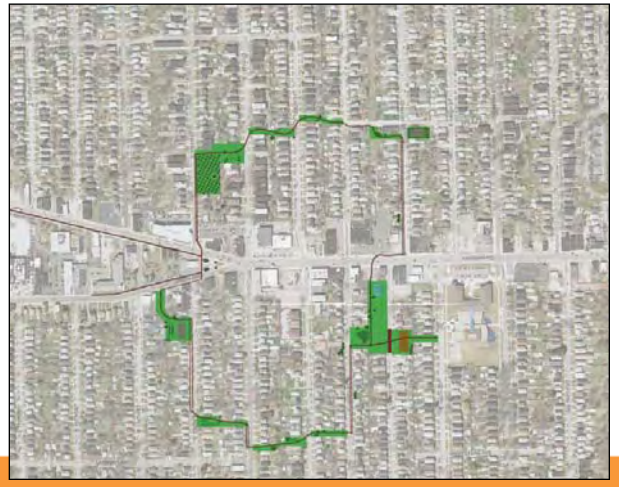


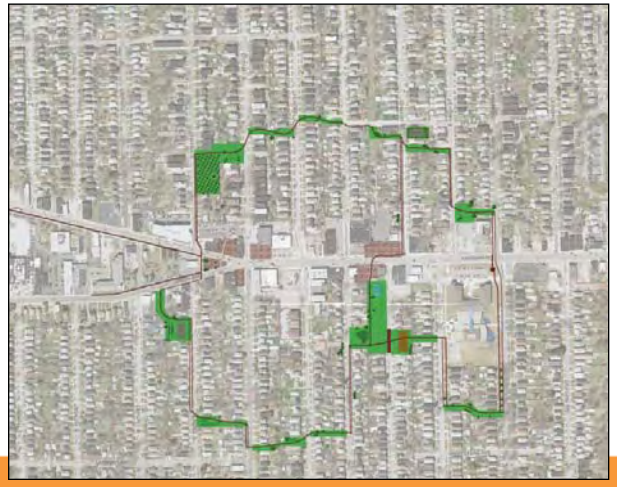


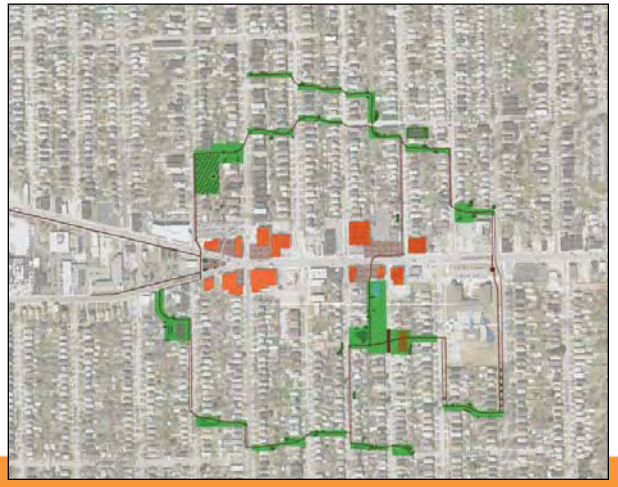
anchor the Loop and create nodes of activity that drives people to the pathways. The pathways connect the open spaces and create a "second frontage" for the community that can help restructure housing investments. The pathway can also help spur commercial development where they intersect with Kinsman Road. The retail squares would, ideally, work with the cultural arts committee in order to "pedestrianize" each square and redevelop or rehab the surrounding commercial buildings. In addition to these planned elements, the Loop could capably connect to many of the neighborhood's existing amenities by reaching out to the recreation center, senior housing, elementary school, and local churches.

Path Details – The most important considerations for path design revolve around safety. Lighting and unimpeded views will be critical to deterring mischievous behavior. Bollard lights serve a dual purpose at street edges: to deter automotive traffic and promote pedestrian usage (one of the bollards should be retractable in order to allow for police and maintenance access). Wayfinding signage will be critical at every intersection between the Loop and neighborhood street so that residents can orient themselves and feel compelled to get out of their car. Because the pathway runs adjacent to many occupied homes and backyards, fencing will be critical. To reinforce the safety and dynamism of the Loop the surface should be treated as a public art installation or vegetative palette. The only requirements for the barrier are a height of at least 7' and an opacity that prevents easy visibility into private lots. Other necessities include a smooth pathway that people of all physical abilities can avail themselves of and furniture that allows for resting and observation. The path should be painted where it crosses existing streets and should provide convenient access to community gardening areas.

Orchard – One of the proposed open space uses seems to be immediately available. A fruit orchard takes anywhere from 3 to 7 years to mature and can quickly become a new activity for community members while providing a visual cue that Mt. Pleasant is being reclaimed for a new future. The orchard would also provide an opportunity for fruit to be sold or distributed to those in the community that are in need. This plan illustrates miniature fruit trees set inside a 40' x 40' grid. The grid allows for the healthy growth of the trees as well as the maximum visibility from a car and sidewalk to help increase the perception of safety. At the center of the orchard, a new gazebo can host small gatherings and community performances. This could be substituted for a piece of public art or bonfire as well. As with all of the open spaces, lighting is an important element here. String lights suspended above the trees in







a complimentary grid encourages twilight use of the orchard and deters mischievous behavior.

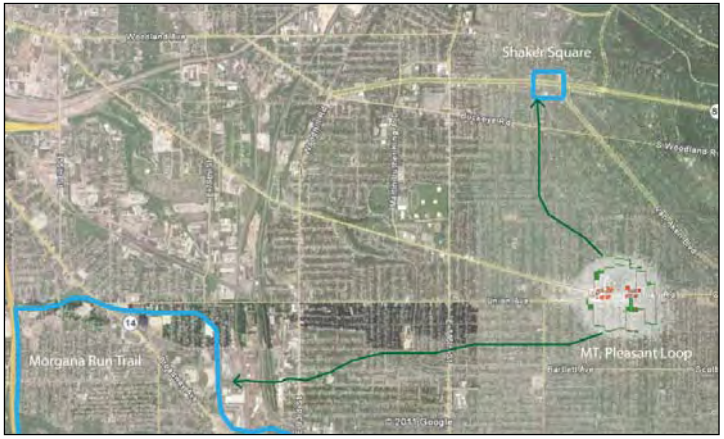
Park Details – This is a flexible space that can incorporate myriad programs. What is suggested initially is a playground for use by the public as well as the nearby elementary school. Also, greenhouses are suggested in order to extend the growing season. The greenhouses can be built anew or take advantage of the foundations of demolished buildings. A recessed amphitheater can be installed to host larger-scaled community events, such as poetry readings, plays, movies, or musical events. The residual space can perfectly accommodate public art.

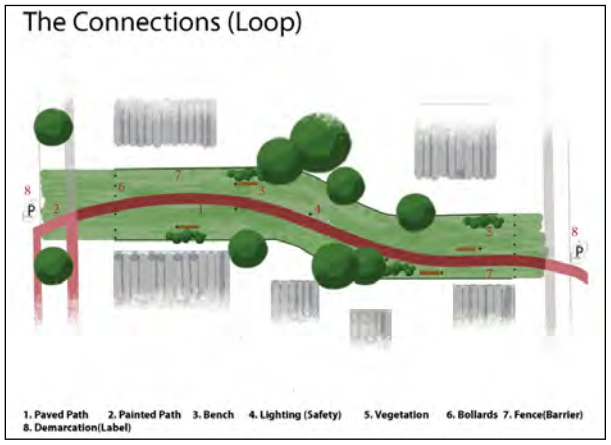
Northeast Vision – This open space builds off of an existing playground by adding recreational courts. The ideal design would feature a successful multifamily housing unit on one corner and a renovated playground on the other. Basketball courts on a third corner would balance additional amenities on the fourth if all identified properties can be attained. This would then create a small public square, where the intersection becomes entirely pedestrian friendly – surrounded by dynamic community activities on a regular basis.

Southwest Vision – This recreational area would build off of nearby commercial buildings and the senior center access the street. A bocce ball court is shown to provide an example of an intergenerational activity that could bring together many residents of Mt. Pleasant.

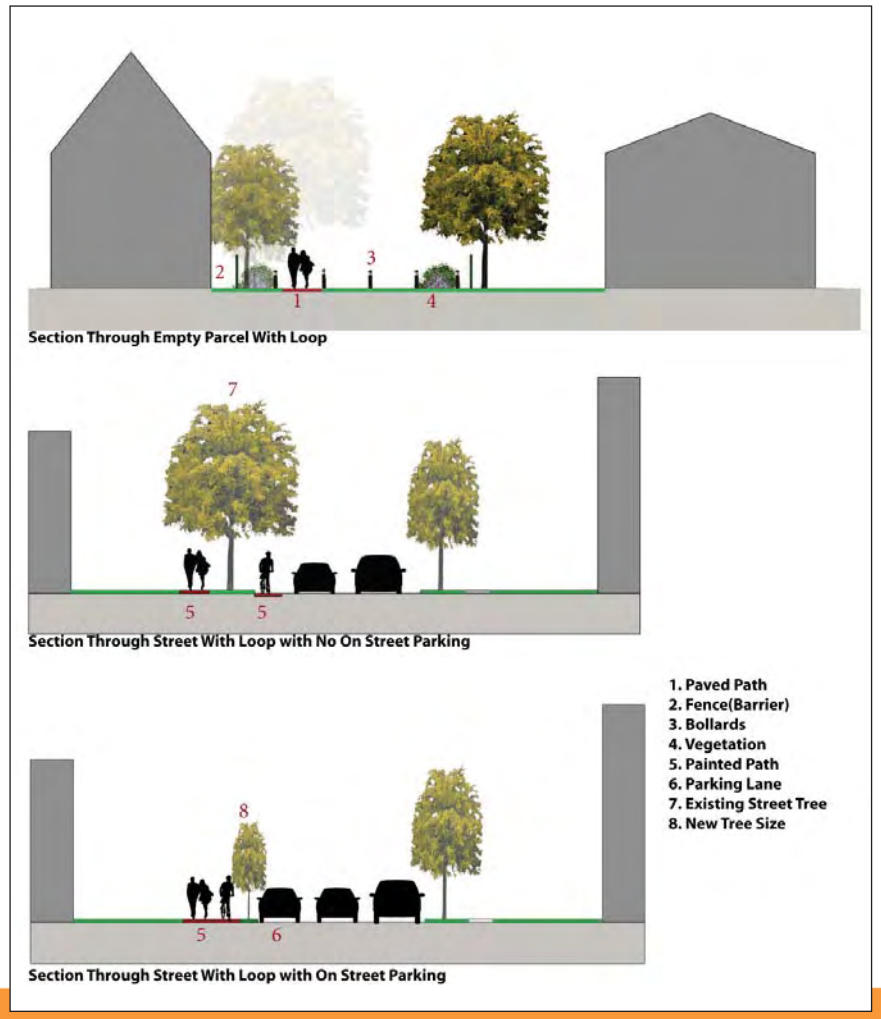
Phase 1 (1-3 years)

1. Through demolition and vacant land reuse, create and secure the four composite open spaces to anchor the pathways.
2. Develop the East-West Pathways connecting the two Northern and two southern open spaces to one other.





3. Utilize side yard expansion to provide parking for multi-family housing on currently vacant/abandoned properties. This would provide more convenient access to these facilities and relive street congestion.
4. Side yard expansion for vacant or abandoned lots to increase the values of occupied homes.
5. Homes in superior condition that are adjacent to the Loop are mothballed and eventually transferred to residents willing to relocate within the community and help look after a small piece of the recreational network.
6. Begin North-South connections of the Loop which involves painting lanes on streets and sidewalks and marking/ branding the Loop.



Phase 2 (3-7 years)

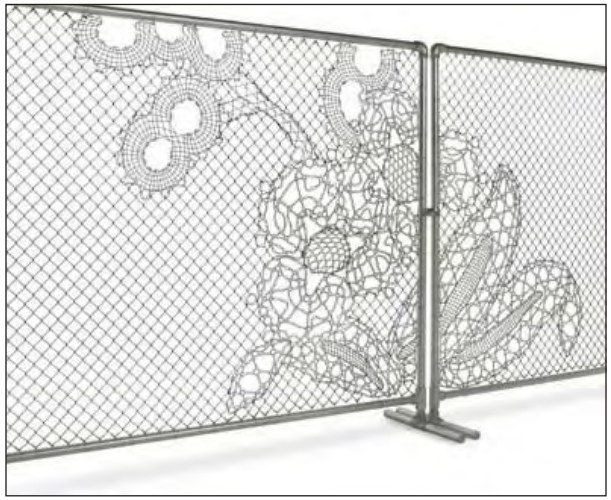
1. Continue to enhance the Loop through sweat equity and initiate regular community events schedule.
2. Connect existing amenities to the Loop, including the school, church, senior housing, and recreation center.
3. Informally remake the intersections of the Loop and Kinsman Road into pedestrian-friendly areas that provide generous cross walks, seating, shade, and public art.

Phase 3 (7-10 years)

1. Continue to connect the Loop to meaningful assets and make additions as possible to the existing set-aside.
2. The commercial squares are redeveloped through the addition of commercial tenants and rehabilitated storefronts.
3. The community reassesses the viability of the 2000 cultural arts district plan and enacts whatever elements are practical.

Phase 4 (10+ years)

1. New housing is added that fronts onto the pathway instead of the street, which gradually alleviates the need for privacy barriers. Homes should be community-oriented and have generous stoops or porches on their "Loop" façade.
2. Kinsman Road is fully rehabilitate and occupied with community-supportive commerce.
3. The Loop features regional connections to the Morgana Run and Towpath Trails as well as to Shaker Square.



Southwest Recreational
5
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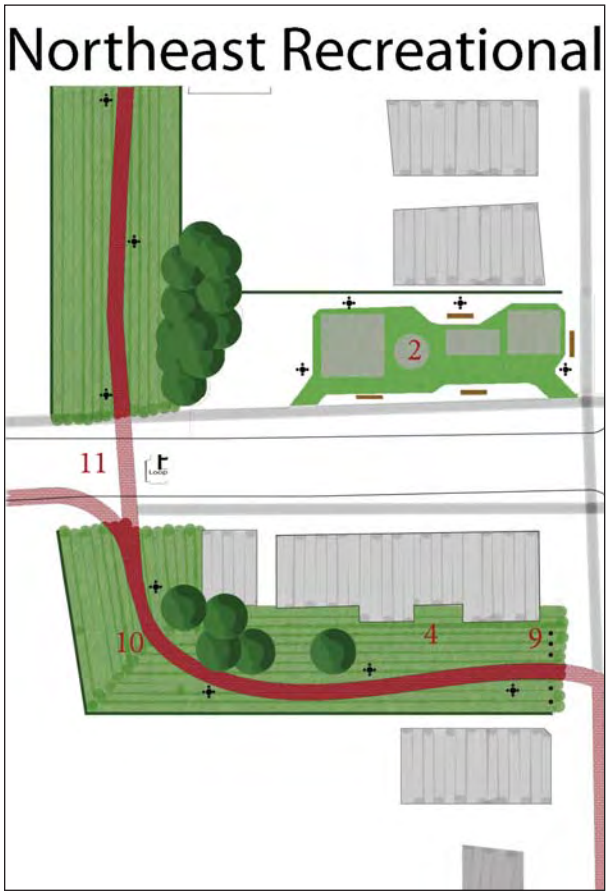
E.143
P
P


Northeast Recreational
2
11
10
4
9

Southeast Park
10
1
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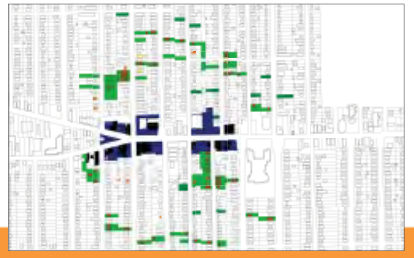
11

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

Primary Loop and Open Spaces - This is where a majority of the funding is needed. This process involves demolition and vacant land/side yard resources, but vacant land reuse can also be accomplished through sweat equity investments. The Loop should be a prime candidate for Reimagining Cleveland funding due to its transformative potential. Most critical is the understanding that the Loop should emphasize the creation of value-added place to the community, by carefully considering program and building slowly. The chart goes through each property in a clockwise motion following the trail of the path. There are some properties that are occupied that are in active foreclose, have delinquent taxes, are notated as a postal vacancy, or are in fair/poor condition. These residents could be relocated within the neighborhood if that is a desirable option, but alternatives should be explored if a property shows signs that it will be difficult to obtain/repurpose since the need to make progress is great and the fabric offers some alternate solutions.

Path Extension - From the primary Loop, an extension is suggested that would further incorporate the community's amenities of the school and church. This can be done with the same strategy as the primary Loop, but the usage of city streets can be seen as "fall-back" options if sidewalks are repaired, street trees planted (or consistently present), and painted pathways/wayfinding signage is installed.

Supportive Loop Developments - This category includes the properties that would benefit from the development of the Loop. This includes mothballing "superior" homes for resell to new residents that want to live along the Loop. It also helps improve streetscapes where the Loop runs parallel to the street. Also, where the Loop path is ON the street, parking will need to be supplemented so this category also addresses where



vacant lots can be repurposed as parking for multifamily housing to relieve parking congestion.

Short-Term Side Yard Expansions – Within the NSP2 time frame it is critical to redevelop as many of the vacant lots as possible.

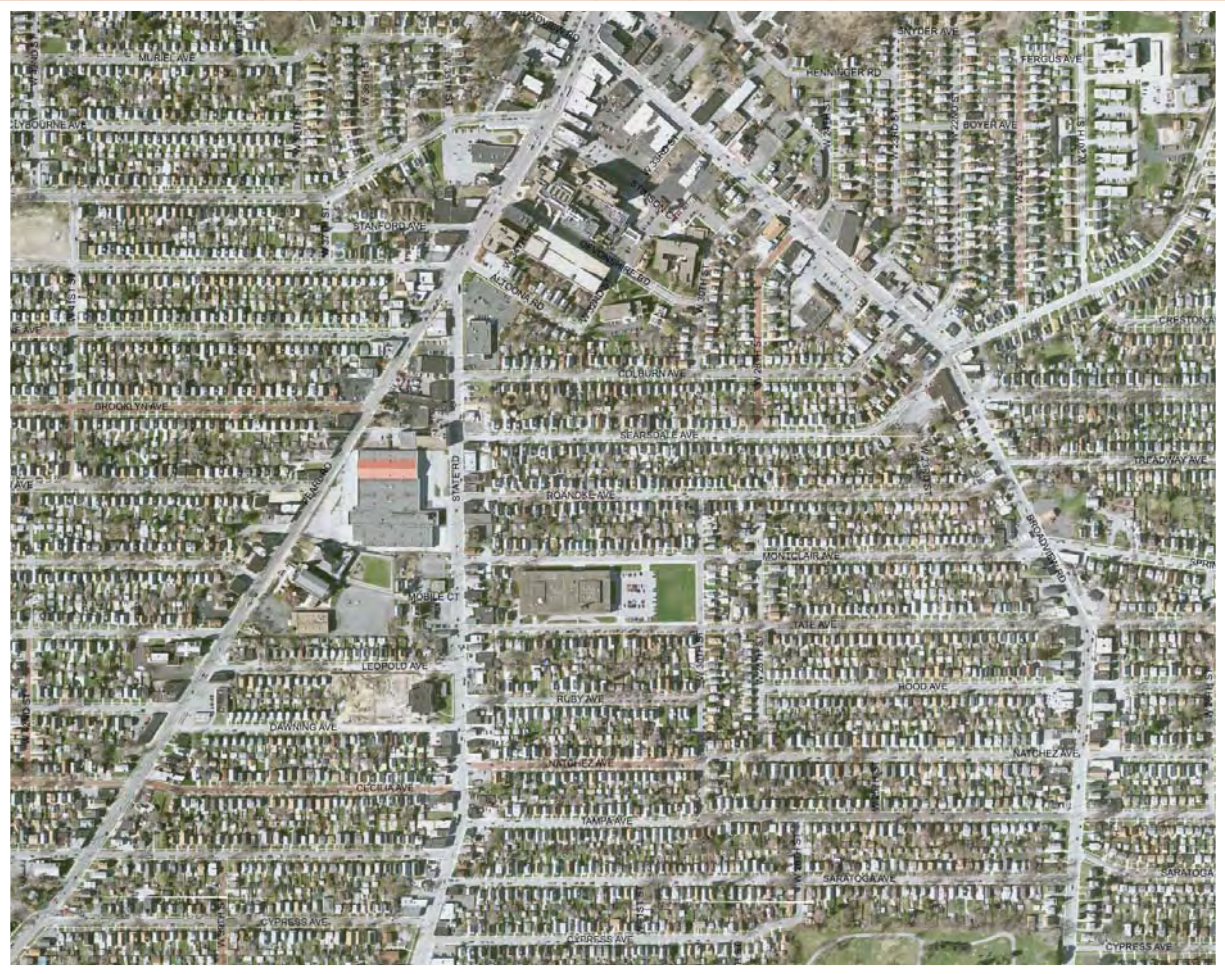
Secondary Loop Connections – After the completion of the Loop, other connections are examined based on present conditions. This, of course, is subject to change as the community evolves and other opportunities are presented.

Plan B (Primary Loop Alternatives) – It is likely that the Loop will face difficulties in assembly and could be obstructed. In an attempt to address this, property alternatives have been defined within areas where this is most likely to happen. The pathway between East 140th and 142nd Streets, North of Kinsman has three alternative routes. Also the pathway between East 140th and 142nd Streets South of Kinsman as well as between East 139th and 140th Streets are listed.

Commercial Square Improvements – It is important to create a safe, pedestrian environment where the Loop crosses the street. With NOACA funding, streetscape improvements can be made in these instances. The plan also includes rehabilitating existing storefronts that are part of the Square and Loop. This could pave the way for new retail development at these nodes in the future.

PARCEL	Developed	Vacant	Condition	REHAB	MOTHBALL	DEMO	VLR	VLR-SY	OTHER
130-11-096	N	Y	U	0	0	0	0	5	0
130-12-028	Y	Y	S	0	0	0	0	0	0
130-12-033	N	Y	F	0	0	0	0	0	0
130-12-034	Y	N	G	0	0	0	0	0	0
130-12-035	N	Y	G	0	0	0	4	0	0
130-12-035	N	Y	G	0	0	0	0	0	0
130-12-057	Y	Y	F	0	0	3	4	0	0
130-12-058	Y	Y	P	0	0	3	0	0	0
130-12-059	Y	Y	G	0	0	3	0	0	0
130-12-060	Y	Y	S	0	2	0	0	0	0
130-12-078	Y	Y	P	0	0	3	0	0	0
130-12-079	Y	Y	P	0	0	3	0	0	0
130-12-080	Y	Y	P	0	0	3	0	0	0
130-12-081	Y	Y	P	0	0	3	0	0	0
130-12-082	Y	Y	G	0	0	3	0	0	0
130-12-083	N	Y	F	0	0	0	0	0	0
130-12-084	N	Y	F	0	0	0	4	0	0
130-12-090	Y	Y	G	0	2	0	0	0	0
130-12-093	Y	Y	S	0	2	0	0	0	0
130-12-096	N	Y	F	0	0	0	4	0	0
130-12-099	N	Y	F	0	0	0	4	0	0
130-13-001	Y	N	S	0	0	0	0	0	0
130-13-003	Y	N	G	0	0	0	0	0	0
130-13-009	Y	N	G	0	0	0	0	0	0
130-13-016	Y	Y	G	0	0	3	0	5	0
130-13-024	Y	Y	G	0	0	3	0	5	0
130-13-031	Y	Y	P	0	0	3	4	0	0
130-13-041	Y	Y	S	0	0	0	0	5	0
130-13-064	N	Y	F	0	0	0	4	0	0
130-13-065	Y	Y	G	0	0	0	4	0	0
130-13-097	Y	Y	S	0	0	3	0	0	0
130-13-100	Y	Y	F	0	0	3	4	0	0
130-13-102	Y	Y	F	1	0	0	0	0	0
130-13-104	N	Y	F	0	0	0	4	0	0
130-13-120	N	Y	F	0	0	0	4	0	0
130-14-001	Y	Y	F	1	0	0	0	0	0
130-14-003	Y	N	G	0	0	3	4	0	0
130-14-004	Y	Y	G	0	0	3	4	0	0
130-14-006	N	Y	F	0	0	0	4	0	0
130-14-008	N	Y	U	0	0	0	4	0	0
130-14-008	N	Y	G	0	0	0	4	0	0
130-14-035	Y	N	G	0	0	3	4	0	0
130-14-035	Y	N	G	0	0	3	4	0	0
130-14-039	Y	Y	S	0	0	3	4	0	0
130-14-040	Y	Y	G	0	0	3	4	0	0
130-14-043	Y	N	F	0	0	0	4	0	0
130-14-048	Y	Y	G	0	0	3	4	0	0
130-14-075	N	Y	U	0	0	0	0	5	0
139-01-041	Y	Y	F	0	0	3	4	0	0
139-01-049	Y	N	F	0	0	0	0	5	0
139-01-057	Y	Y	G	0	0	3	4	0	0
139-01-058	Y	Y	G	0	0	3	4	0	0
139-01-059	N	Y	F	0	0	0	4	0	0
139-01-075	Y	N	F	0	0	0	0	5	0
139-01-076	N	Y	G	0	0	0	0	5	0
139-01-089	Y	Y	G	0	0	3	4	0	0
139-01-091	N	Y	U	0	0	0	0	0	0
139-01-096	N	Y	F	0	0	0	4	0	0
139-01-122	Y	Y	G	0	0	3	4	0	0
139-01-123	Y	Y	G	1	0	3	4	0	0
139-01-125	Y	Y	S	0	2	0	0	0	0
139-01-126	Y	Y	G	0	0	3	4	0	0
139-01-130	Y	Y	G	0	0	3	4	0	0
139-01-134	Y	Y	G	0	0	3	4	0	0
139-01-135	Y	N	G	0	0	3	4	0	0
139-01-140	Y	Y	F	0	0	3	4	0	0
139-01-145	Y	Y	G	0	0	3	4	0	0
139-10-001	Y	Y	F	0	0	0	0	0	0
139-10-002	Y	Y	F	0	0	0	0	0	0
139-10-003	Y	Y	G	0	0	0	0	0	0
139-10-006	Y	N	G	0	0	0	4	0	0
139-10-011	Y	N	G	0	0	0	4	0	0
139-10-012	Y	Y	G	0	0	3	4	0	0
139-10-025	Y	Y	G	0	0	0	4	0	0
139-10-026	Y	N	P	0	0	3	4	0	0
139-10-039	Y	Y	G	0	0	3	4	0	0
139-10-057	Y	Y	U	0	0	3	4	0	0
139-10-058	Y	Y	G	0	0	3	4	0	0
139-10-067	N	Y	U	0	0	0	0	5	0
139-10-074	Y	Y	G	0	0	3	4	0	0
139-10-075	Y	Y	G	0	0	3	4	0	0
139-10-076	Y	Y	P	0	0	3	4	0	0
139-10-077	Y	Y	F	0	0	3	4	0	0
130-13-013	Y	Y	G	0	0	0	4	0	0
137-06-066	Y	Y	G	0	0	0	4	0	0

PEARL RD
COLBURN AVE
SEARSDALE AVE



Old Brooklyn

DESIGNATED TARGET AREA
(14) Old Brooklyn

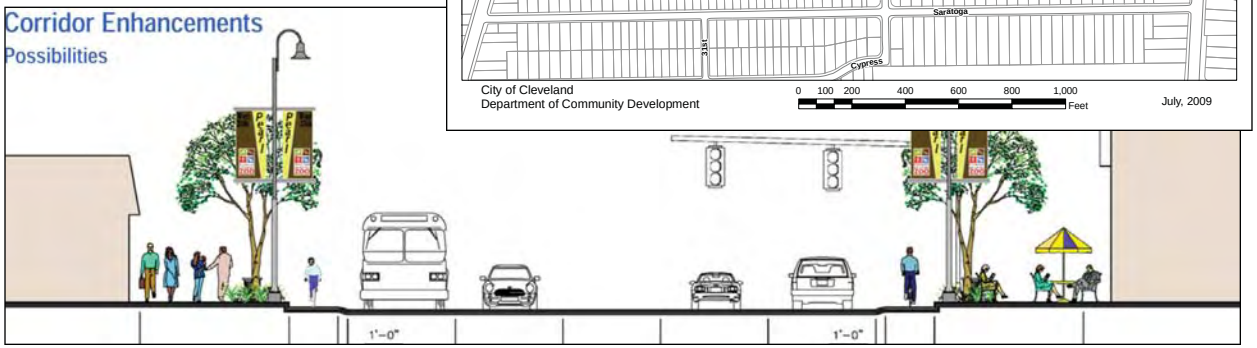
HOST ORGANIZATION
Old Brooklyn Community Development Corporation (OBCDC)

LEADERSHIP TEAM
George Cantor, City Planner
Wayne Mortensen, TAP Manager
Robyn Sandys, OBCDC Executive Director
Mathew Spencer, TAP Liaison

ENGAGED STAKEHOLDERS
Kevin Kelley, Councilman (Ward 13)
Jeff Kipp, Resident, OBCDC Board Member
Christopher Lohr, OBCDC Staff
Lori Peterson, OBCDC Staff
Jeff Sugalski, Resident
David Waldman, OBCDC Staff
Sheila Walter, OBCDC Staff

ABSTRACT
The intent of this target area plan is to capitalize on existing planning efforts and enhance their missions through strategies that are based on the rehabilitation of the existing housing stock as well as the creation of new public spaces.

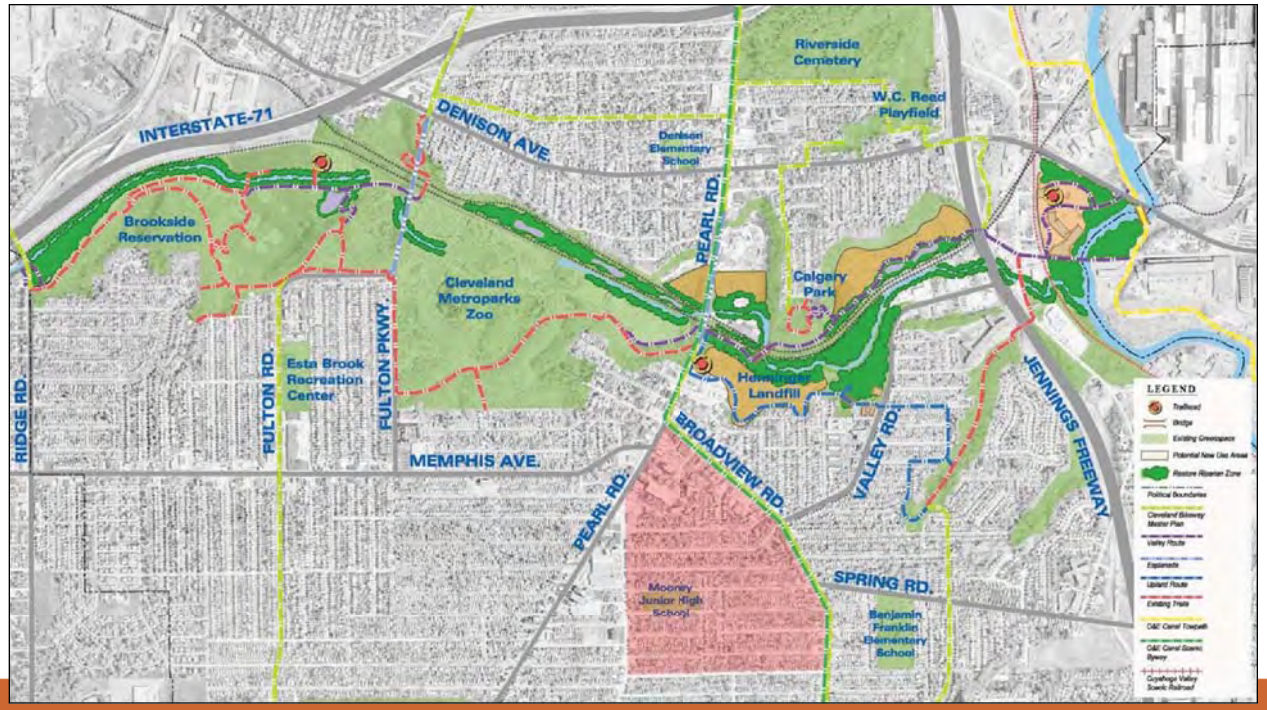
INITIAL FEEDBACK
The staff at OBCDC is passionate and excited about the potential and future of the Old Brooklyn community. With a broad purview, the aim of the OBCDC is to be involved in every aspect of development within Old Brooklyn, especially as it relates to Downtown Old Brooklyn and Pearl Road from Wildlife Way (Zoo entrance) at the North to State Road at the South and East from Pearl down Broadview. The community desires a mixed-use district that will provide amenities for both residents and area



West 25th / Pearl Road Transportation Plan (cityarchitecture

employees. The biggest improvement being pursued by the CDC are streetscape improvements for Pearl Road, which has secured initial funding. The second priority project is the restoration of Lower Big Creek, which has been thoroughly planned and is now in implementation. When complete, this will be a significant recreational asset for residents and will connect the Towpath Trail to the Cleveland Zoo.

The basis of their current housing work revolves around basic code inspections and foreclosure prevention; although those efforts have had unknown impact as many attempts to reach out to homeowners have gone unanswered. Some opportunities participants wanted to explore initially included the possibility of identifying and using funding for deconstruction as well as creating senior-friendly housing that could capitalize on the MetroHealth Senior Health and Wellness Center. At that time, the future of Charles Mooney School (K-8) in the center of the TAP area was still in question (identified as an "at risk" school by CMSD), but Old Brooklyn has since learned that the school will remain.



Immediately following the initial stakeholder discussion, the CDC staff generated a list of ideas related to housing and potential properties they are interested in doing programs for within the TAP area. Additionally, the in-house code official visited many of the targeted homes in an attempt to better understand the condition of the homes and identify potential areas of intervention. OBCDC is eager to define a concrete plan for the expenditure of NSP2 funding as well as identify potential opportunities available via NSP3 so that the community can be in the best possible position when that funding becomes available.

IDENTIFIED STRENGTHS

1. Central Location with Good Freeway/Bus Access to Downtown Cleveland
2. Proximity to Cleveland Metroparks Zoo
3. Proximity to Towpath Trail/Big Creek/Cuyahoga River Valley
4. Community Gardens
5. MetroHealth South Campus/Senior Health and Wellness Center
6. Existing Residential Neighborhood with Dense Building Stock
7. Planning and Streetscape Improvements Coming for Downtown Old Brooklyn
8. Wi-Fi Neighborhood

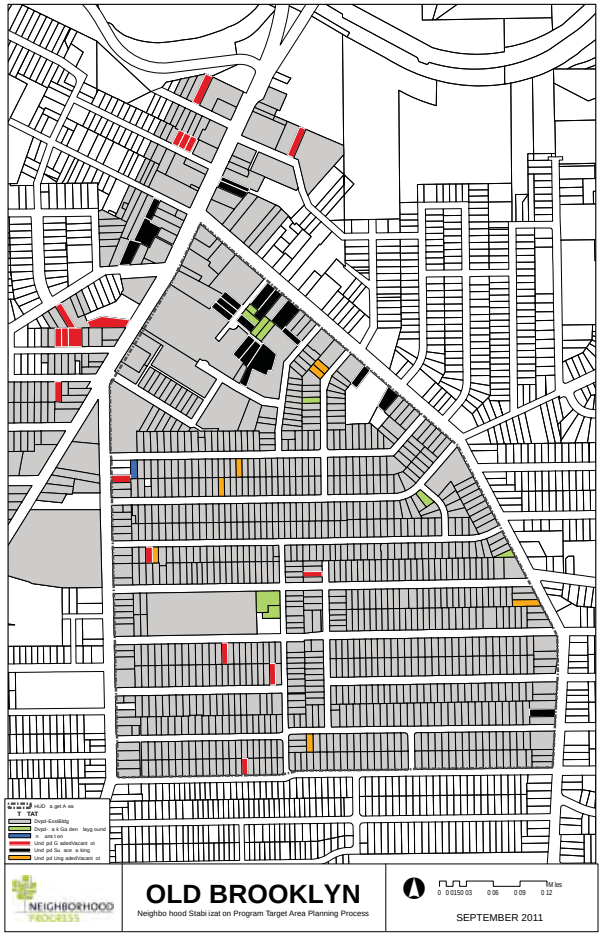
IDENTIFIED CHALLENGES

1. Clean-up and Redevelopment of Henninger Landfill/ Lower Big Creek Greenway
2. Connecting Towpath Trail to Zoo, Brookside Res.
3. Deterioration in Some Pockets of Existing Housing/ Building Stock
4. Redevelopment of Downtown Business Corridors of Pearl and Broadview (Business Improvement District)
5. Empty Old Brooklyn RTA Service Garage

FIELD SURVEY

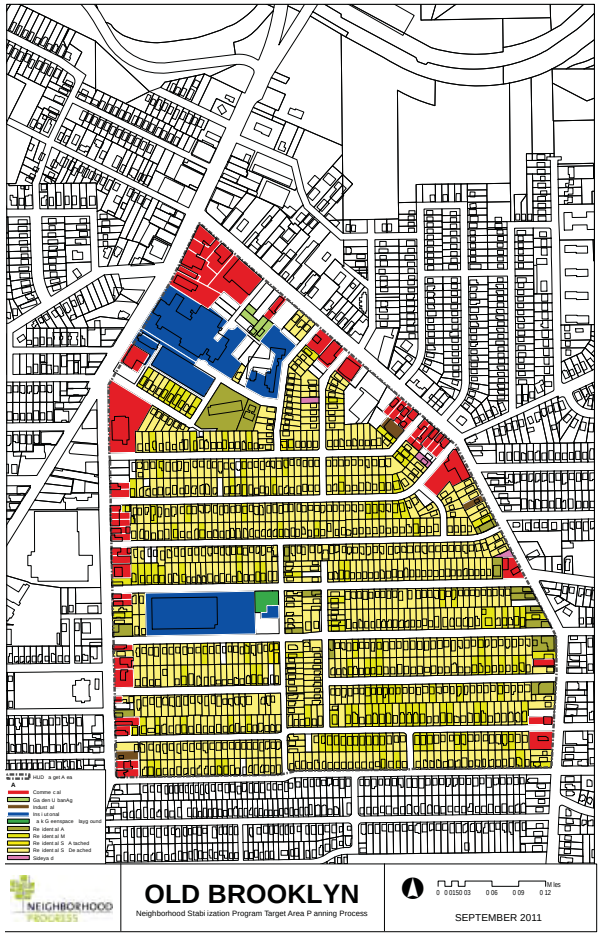
An essential first step in any urban design or planning endeavor is a detailed investigation into existing conditions. Often called "windshield surveys", this first-person research relies on a street-by-street and parcel-by-parcel analysis of the target area. It is a resource-intensive activity that yields time-sensitive results, but forms a more comprehensive understanding of the economic, social, and political dynamics acting on a particular place. Fortunately, many community organizations throughout Cleveland already participate in some version of this activity. Unfortunately, those surveys (including survey categories and ratings applied) are as varied as the communities themselves. For the purposes of the Target Area Planning process, a consolidated survey instrument was developed in collaboration with community development staff and was evenly applied across all identified target areas. To assure consistency in surveying, two Neighborhood Progress staff members facilitated the effort by training community volunteers and CDC staff as well as completing significant portions of each survey first hand. This provides the ability to simultaneously chronicle local conditions and compare across all target areas.

Five categories were analyzed in the survey: lot status, land use, lot condition, building condition, and building occupancy and each were given a limited range of responses. It was determined that these categories were inclusive of the key dynamics unavailable in other resources (i.e. the NEO CANDO web application) and that a trained community volunteer could quickly assess these dynamics. Neighborhood Progress will continue to refine the survey into a tool that can be implemented city-wide that is easy and quick-enough to regularly update. This evolution may lead to a more sophisticated input mechanism (i.e. with a smart phone) that automatically updates a central database and could be expanded to include code violation information.



LOT STATUS

This category simply denotes the current status of the parcel in question. Is there a building being constructed or torn down? Is it a vacant lot? Etc. This category helps us immediately identify places within the target area that are most susceptible to quick change. Looking at the orange or red lots, we can quickly identify where the vacant lots within the surveyed area are and if they are graded and ready to go (red) or need a small amount of site preparation (orange).



LAND USE

In an ideal world, lots would be utilized as they were intended and city planners could more accurately predict the need of communities in which they operate. This category helps us see how the community is ACTUALLY functioning relative to where commercial activity is occurring, where the residential areas are concentrated, and what community assets (jobs, institutions) might be within a community.

LOT CONDITION

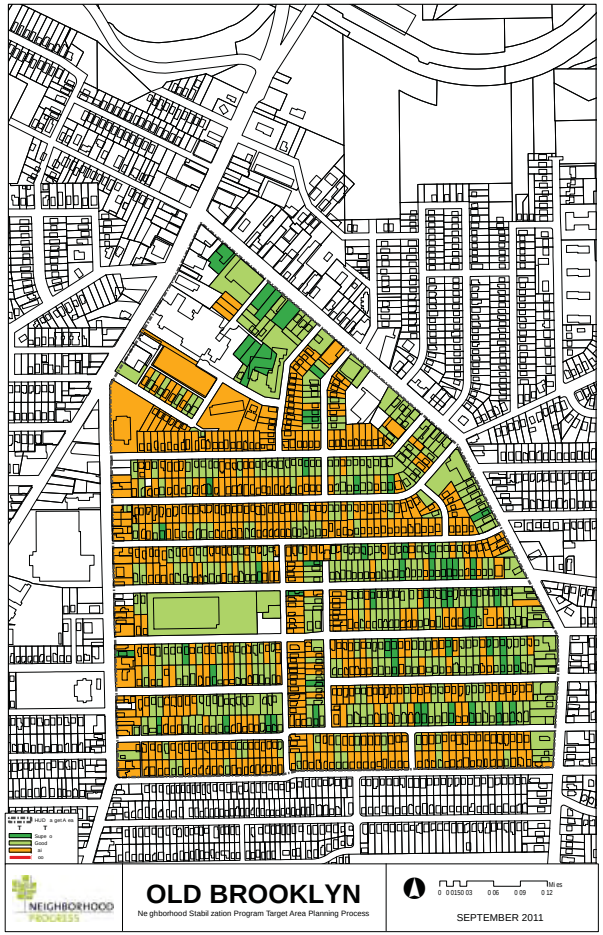
This category analyzes the physical condition of a given parcel. Is the yard well-kept or overgrown? Is it a meticulously-landscaped community asset or just an average lawn? Perhaps most importantly, the tool allows the user to identify lots that may present safety hazards and work to resolve that condition and maintain community pride and value. You may notice that lot conditions typically lag below building conditions because of home owners' tendency to apply limited resources first toward the maintenance of their home.

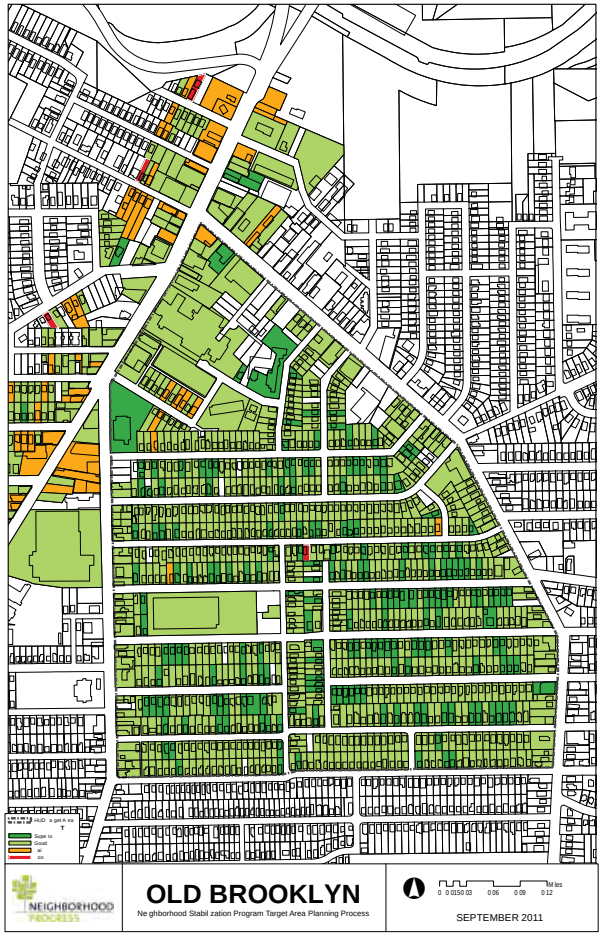
BUILDING CONDITION

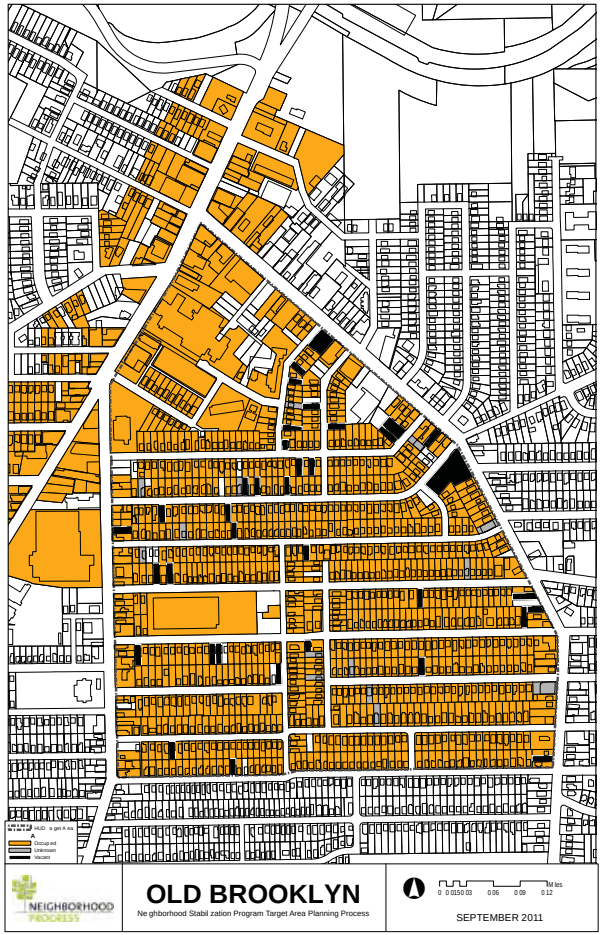
The structural and aesthetic condition of buildings within an area is critical to the type of community that is fostered. This metric accounts for the wide array of building conditions that exist throughout Cleveland; from buildings that should be condemned to those that were recently constructed, renovated, or are meticulously maintained. The majority of communities in Cleveland have "Good" or "Fair" structures.

BUILDING OCCUPANCY

This is, perhaps, the most straightforward category, but the hardest to assess on the part of the surveyor. Still, it is critical to understand the vacancy dynamics that are at work within a community. You will see that vacancy is often directly related to building and lot condition.





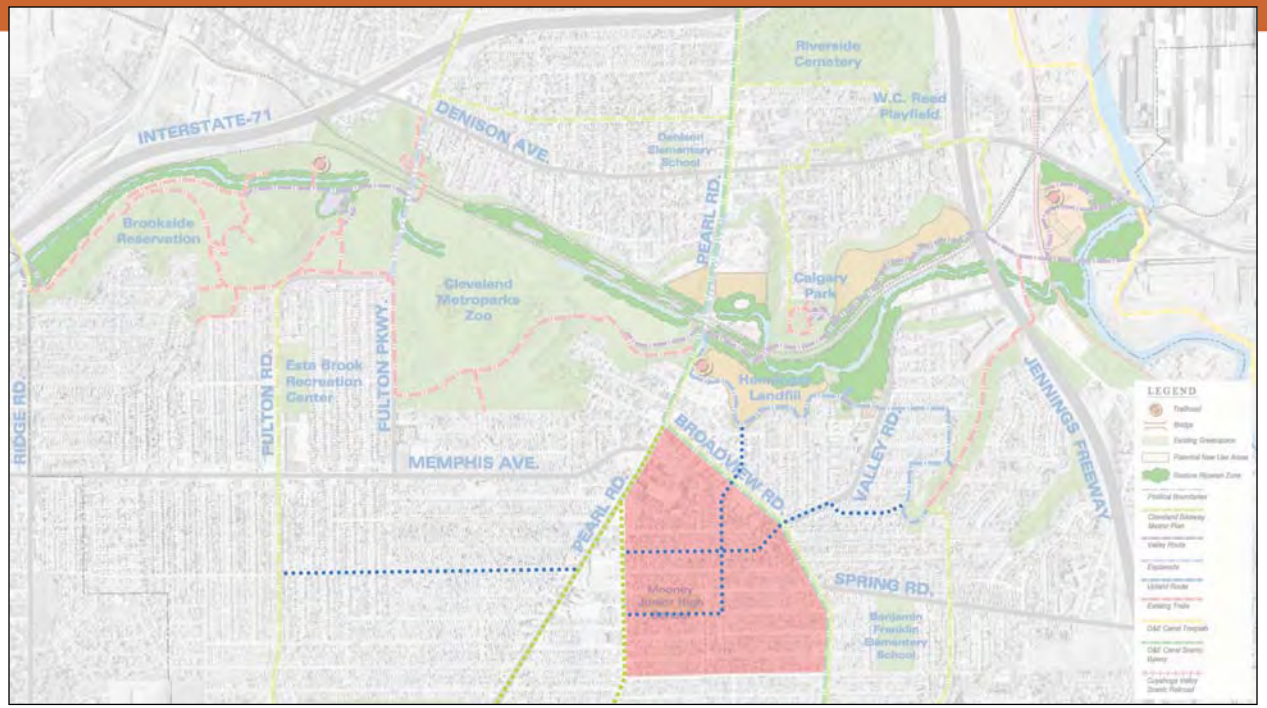


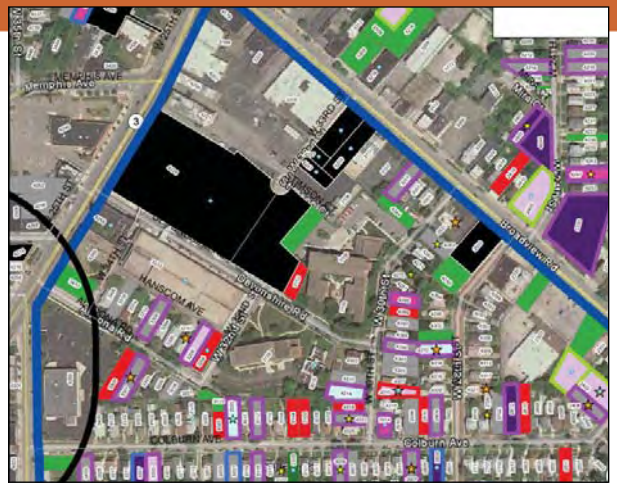
SITE ANALYSIS

Already influenced by extensive planning efforts focused on retail revitalization and environmental restoration, the Old Brooklyn Target area features an established neighborhood of existing one and two-family housing between two significant commercial corridors. The neighborhood is well connected to Downtown Cleveland by three Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority (RTA) bus lines as well as to the greater region through its proximity to Interstates 71 and 480 as well as Jennings Freeway. State and Pearl Roads, running through the target area, are principal entries for visitors to the nearby Cleveland Metroparks Zoo. In both the "2009 Old Brooklyn/Brooklyn Centre Neighborhood Master Plan" and the "Pearl Road/West 25th Street Transportation Corridor Plan" (2009), the intersection of Pearl and Broadview is slated for revitalization as a "destination downtown". With building and streetscape improvements, downtown Old Brooklyn will feature many conversions of two to three-story traditional brick buildings into mixed-use structures that include retail, office, service, and, possibly, residential programming.

The "Lower Big Creek Greenway Plan" (2008) calls for a vacant area along Big Creek—just North of the Target Area—to be environmentally restored and for the construction of active and passive recreational areas that include urban camping and adventure bicycling. The area will provide a vital link between the Towpath Trail, the Zoo and the Brookside Reservation. While this project will complete the East-West connection, no delineated pathway extends South into existing residential neighborhoods.

Two assets within the target area include the MetroHealth Senior Health and Wellness Center and the Mooney School. The neighborhood itself is comprised predominantly of post-World War II era suburban-style housing with a low vacancy rate (as compared to other





target areas throughout the city). While all streets within the target area offer sidewalks and tree lawns, no direct North-South connection through the neighborhood is possible. This is particularly challenging along West 28th.

Challenges the neighborhood faces include vacancies and foreclosures of both homes and businesses, buildings in poor physical condition, a general lack of maintenance to—and decline of—many buildings along the area's signature streets, an absence of destination shops and unique retail opportunities that attract visitors, and a lack of adequate community public space. With an aging population, the need to craft neighborhoods that are safe and provide convenient access to community-supportive businesses and services (especially for the senior population) can help stabilize the community as it meets the needs of its current residents and positions itself for new residents. A massive infrastructure improvement currently underway for the entire Old Brooklyn community is the installation of free public Wi-Fi access to all residents and businesses. It is hoped that this investment will provide a tangible benefit for residents and announces to the greater community that Old Brooklyn is here to stay.

COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE

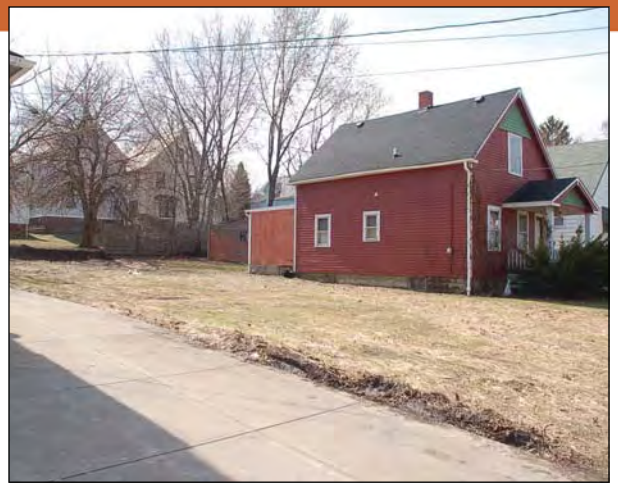
Centrally located within the Region, the community is a stable residential neighborhood with proximity to plentiful active and passive recreational opportunities, retail options and specialized health care which are highly attractive amenities to both current and prospective residents.

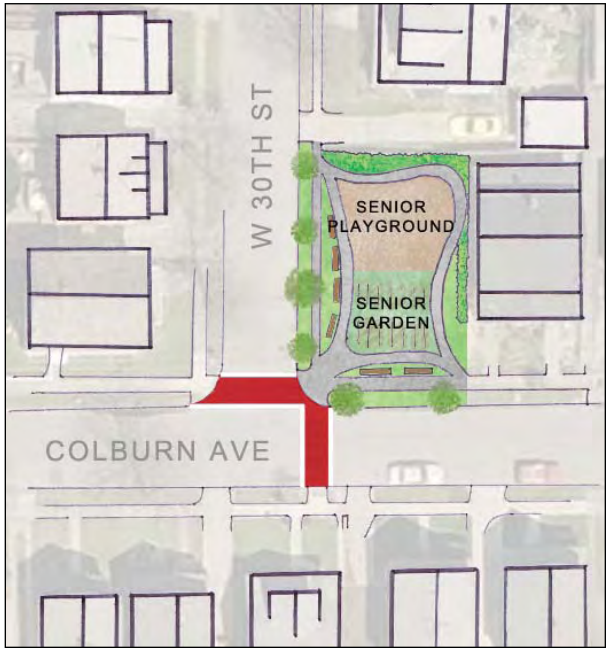
TARGET AREA PLAN

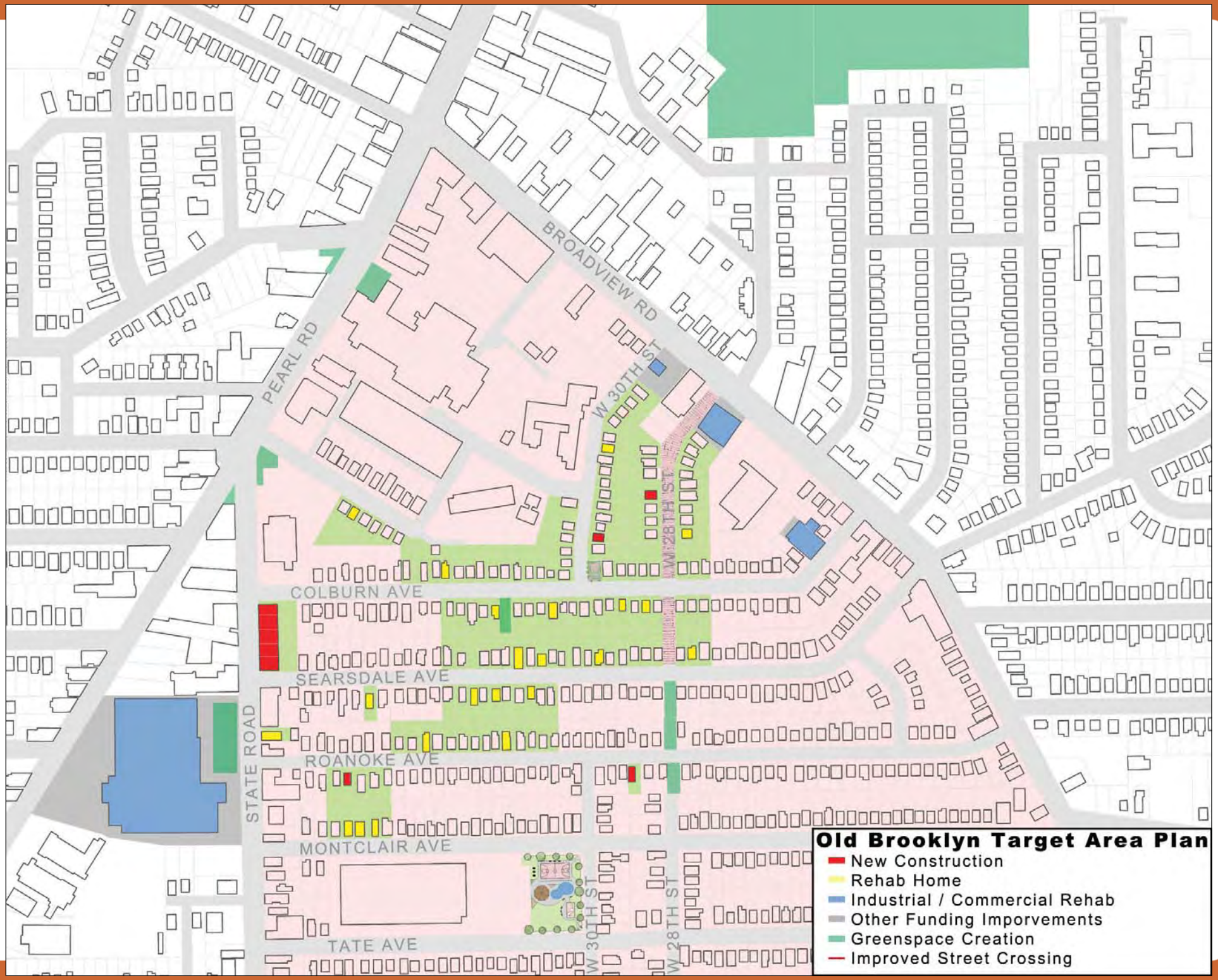
The intent of this target area plan is to capitalize on existing planning efforts and enhance their missions through strategies that are based on the rehabilitation of the existing housing stock as well as the creation of new public spaces. Utilizing Neighborhood Stabilization Program, Phase Two (NSP2) funding, identified homes can be acquired and either demolished (if necessary) or rehabilitated for future resale by the Old Brooklyn Community Development Corporation.

Rehabilitation of homes should focus on making all homes in the neighborhood universally accessible (through universal design principles). This includes ground levels that are free of steps and thresholds, wider doors and hallway widths and essential functions (bed, bath, living) that all take place on one level. Existing community assets, including the MetroHealth Senior Health and Wellness Center and Senior Services Center along with the currently available and potential retail sites, make the area a supportive community for seniors and persons with disabilities. The best use of NSP2 funding in this community would be to help provide an adequate housing stock that accommodates the special needs of this demographic in the northern portion of the target area.

In addition to demolition and rehabilitation of homes, any funding acquired should be used to acquire vacant lots throughout the neighborhood in order to provide the requisite pocket parts and community spaces that are necessary to sustain dynamic communities. The principal vacant land reuse projects include (1) the "Town Square" in a current parking lot at the MetroHealth campus (Pearl and Memphis), (2) the "Senior Playground" on a neighborhood parcel (perhaps at Colburn and West 30th, where a lot is currently in tax foreclosure), and (3) the "Mooney Schoolyard Transformation" into a vibrant community park with a playground, basketball court, and spray park implemented in phases. Additional pocket parks can be created along Colburn and as a vital link that completes the connection of West 28th Street from North to South. Each of these efforts would most likely require additional funding sources for full realization,

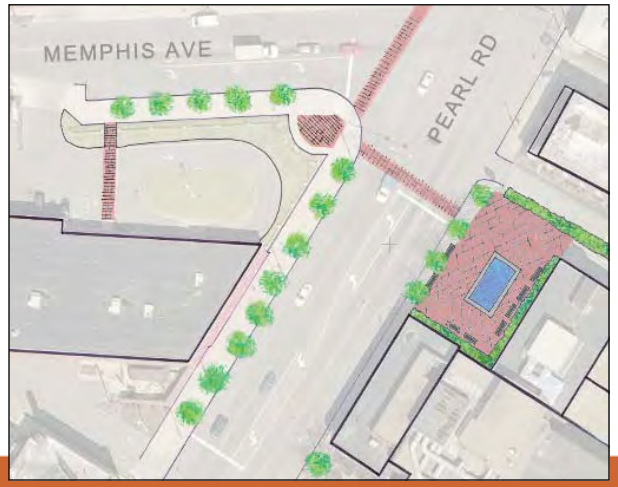


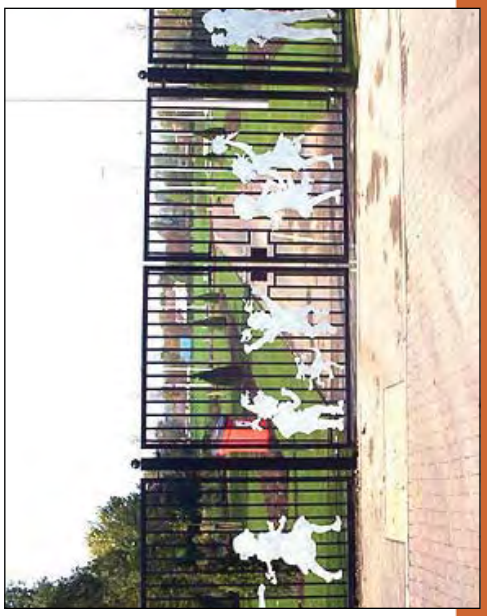


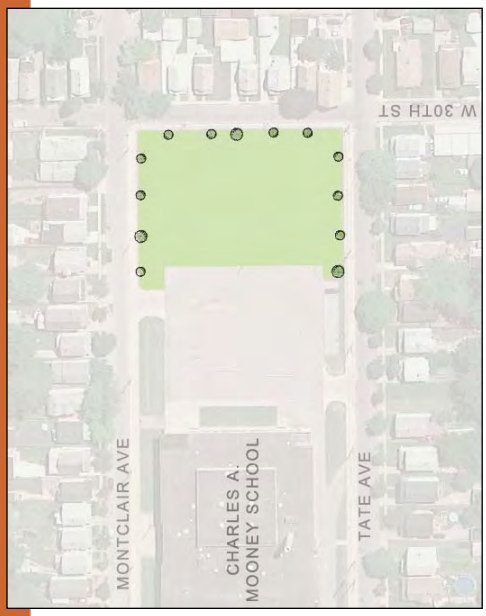

Old Brooklyn Target Area Plan
New Construction
Rehab Home
Industrial / Commercial Rehab
Other Funding Imporvements
Greenspace Creation
Improved Street Crossing
BROADVIEW RD
PEARL RD
W 30TH ST
W 28TH ST
COLBURN AVE
SEARSDALE AVE
ROANOKE AVE
MONTCLAIR AVE
TATE AVE
STATE ROAD

but the unique intent of these projects will provide a distinct advantage in acquiring support.

A stretch of vacant land (along State Road) could be acquired through NSP2 funding with the intent of holding the land for future construction of mixed use or multi-family universally-designed housing. Another initiative not centered on NSP2 funding is the creation of an interior recreation campus at the abandoned RTA Garage. This project could include an indoor cycling and BMX track, skate park, laser tag, cafe and interior/exterior dog park/kennel. This facility, along with improved street crossings in the area, would add a recreational amenity and regional destination to the neighborhood and compliment the efforts underway at the Lower Big Creek. A final project, managed by various partners and non-profits is the creation of a Senior Business Incubator within one or multiple vacant commercial and industrial buildings along Broadview Road. This project aspires to provide flexible space for seniors to use their creative talents and business know-how to create small-scale business endeavors and seek higher amounts of financial independence and productivity.





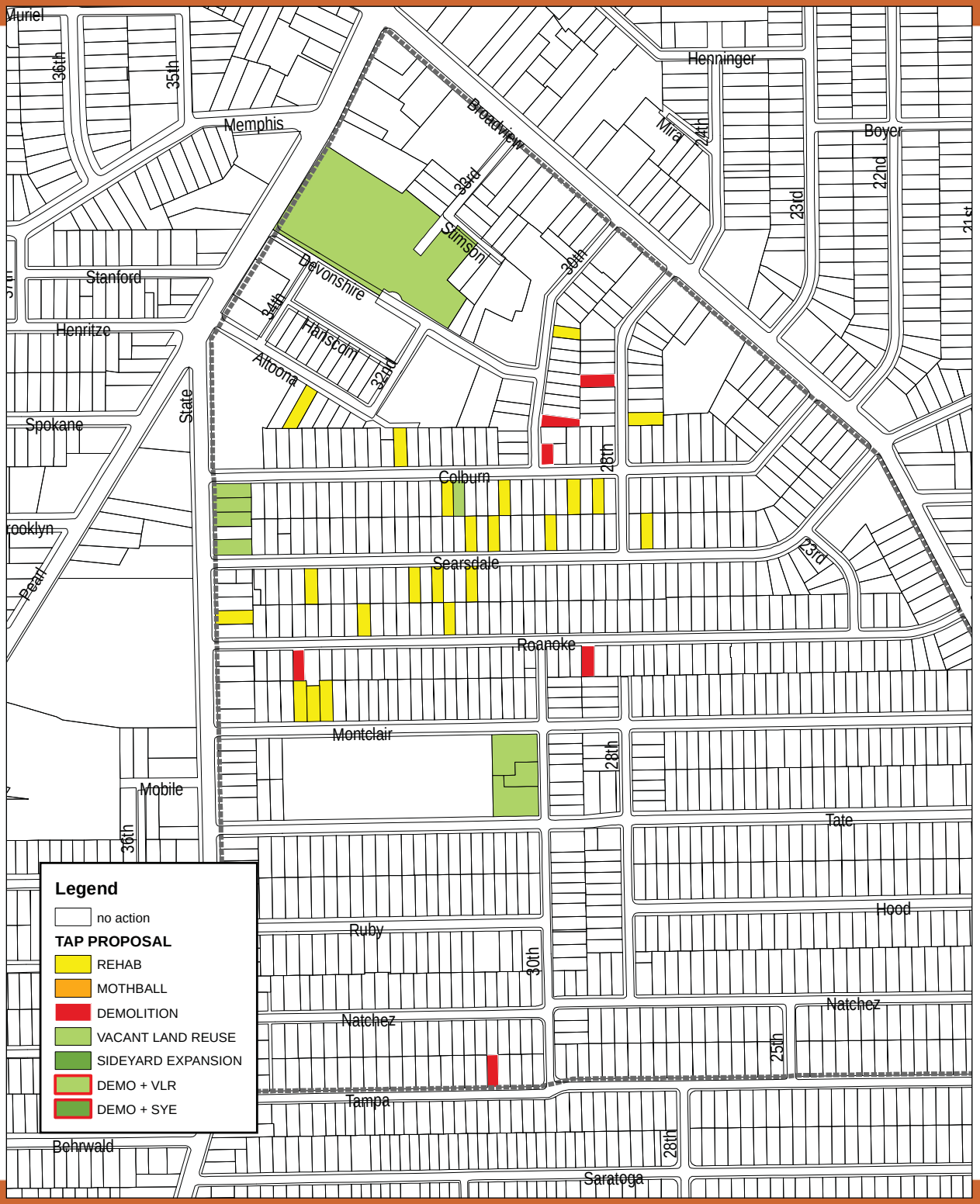

W 30TH ST
MONTCLAIR AVE
CHARLES A.
MOONEY SCHOOL
TATE AVE

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

The Old Brooklyn neighborhood presents numerous opportunities for use of NSP2 funding that are immediate and readily available, but the OBCDC must begin the process of establishing the partnerships necessary to facilitate and sustain these improvements immediately.

Two properties are currently owned by the Cuyahoga County Land Band and acquisition and rehabilitations of those homes can commence right away. The Northern portion of the target area features numerous vacant homes with absentee owners that are in various stages of foreclosure. Whether the OBCDC undertakes these projects or works with private developers to achieve the goals outlined in the target area plan, the process of studying and acquiring vacant homes can occur within the next few months. Concurrently, vacant lots along Colburn and State roads should be acquired for future residential development control. The lots are in decent condition and would require funding mainly for acquisition.

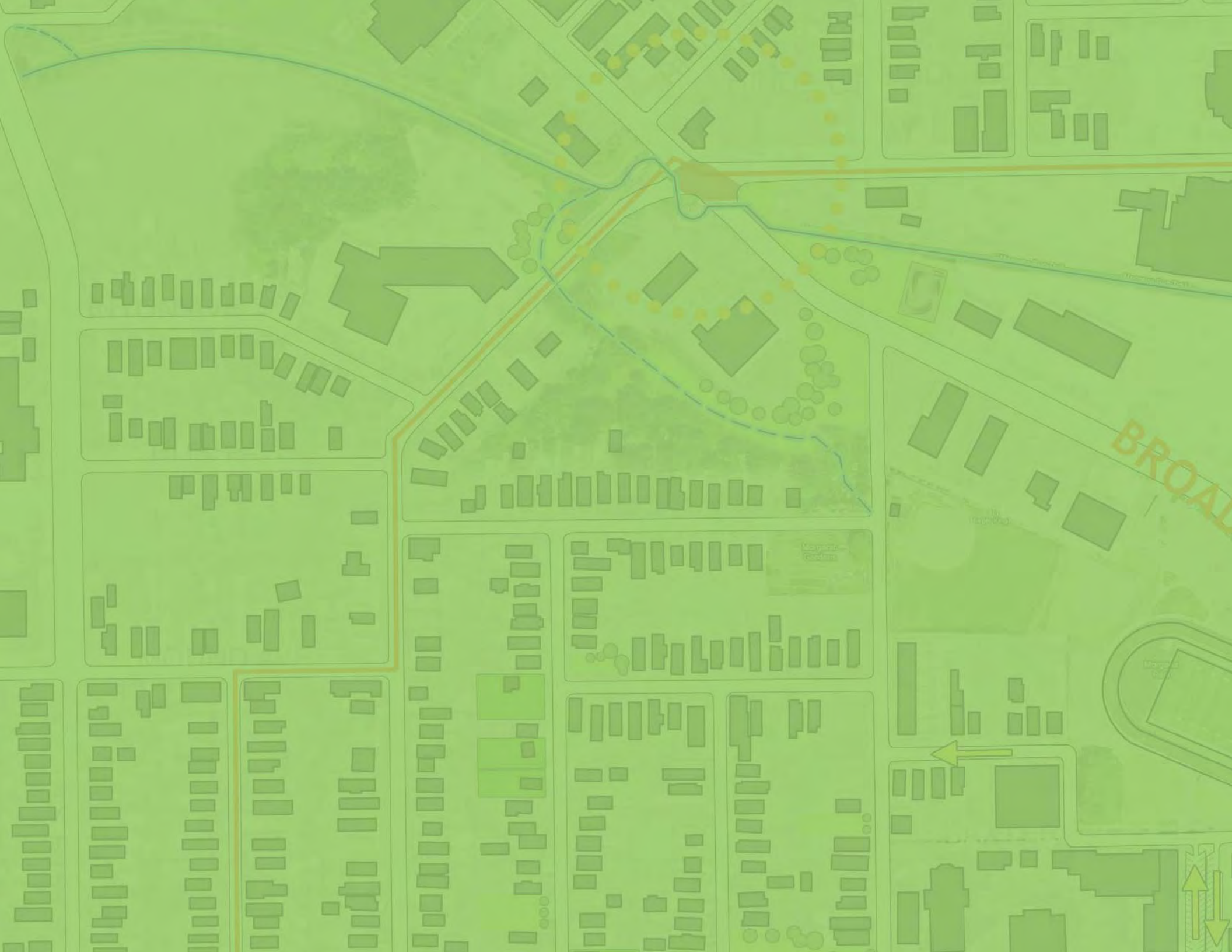
While the passion of the CDC may be to acquire and construct "Town Square" first, the other vacant lot opportunities available in the next few months should not go unnoticed if funding is available. Efforts in 2012 should be rehabilitation of acquired homes into universally accessible homes as well as the raising of additional funding for "Town Square" and the "Senior Playground" to further incubate the idea of this "intergenerational commons". Alongside the rehabs, a targeted sidewalk maintenance enforcement program should be done throughout the Northern portion of the target area. This program should notify homeowners of problem sidewalks and educate them on any available city funding programs to help with repairs. A coordinating group should oversee the option of working with a single contractor to potentially lower costs to all interested homeowners. This work should



PARCEL	Developed	Vacant	Condition	1 REHAB	2 MOTHBALL	3 DEMO	4 VLR	5 VLR-SY	0 OTHER
011-03-038	Y	N	G			3			
011-04-001	N	-	G				4		0
011-04-030	N	-	G				4		0
011-04-169	N	-	G				4		0
014-17-041	Y	N	G	1					
014-17-057	Y	Y	G	1					
014-18-001	N	-	G				4		
014-19-002	Y	Y	G			3			
014-19-010	Y	Y	G	1					
014-19-045	Y	U	S			3			0
014-19-049	Y	Y	G	1		3			
014-19-064	Y	Y	S	1					
014-20-007	Y	Y	G	1					
014-20-010	Y	N	G						
014-20-011	Y	N	G				4		
014-20-012	Y	N	G						0
014-20-013	N	-	F				4		
014-20-014	N	-	-				4		
014-20-015	N	-	-				4		
014-20-031	Y	U	G	1					
014-20-032	N	-	G				4		
014-20-036	Y	U	G	1					
014-20-042	Y	Y	G	1					
014-20-044	Y	Y	S	1					
014-20-051	Y	Y	G	1					
014-20-056	Y	Y	G	1					
014-20-058	Y	Y	G	1					
014-20-080	Y	Y	G	1					
014-20-088	Y	U	G	1					
014-20-090	Y	Y	G	1					
014-20-093	Y	U	G	1					
014-20-120	Y	Y	G	1					
014-20-127	Y	U	G	1					
014-20-140	Y	N	G	1		3			
014-20-164	Y	Y	P			3			
014-20-193	Y	Y	F	1					
014-20-194	Y	U	G	1					
014-20-196	Y	Y	G	1					
014-20-200	Y	N	G						
014-21-063	Y	U	G	1					
014-21-097	Y	N	G						0
014-21-098	Y	N	G						0
014-21-150	Y	N	G						0

occur in early spring 2012 and continue every spring thereafter to ensure a safe, walkable neighborhood for a population that requires smooth walking surfaces.

2013 should see the realization of any new housing and/or mixed-use construction on the acquired vacant lots. A partner and plan would also be desirable for the Old Brooklyn RTA garage building by 2013. The final project should be the Mooney School Park grounds project and would require the consent and participation of the school district. The property, currently owned by the Cleveland School System, may not require significant funding to acquire and reprogram. As it relates to NSP2 funding, if completed in phases, the park would require additional outside funding sources. Realized through five phases, the park should be graded and receive street trees and improved sidewalks. The second phase, construction of a playground and addition of decorative fencing, should be designed to not hinder any future phase. Additional development would include a basketball court and benches (phase 3), a restroom and pump house building (phase 4), and a children's spray park (phase 5). These could all be completed as funding becomes available and do not rely on NSP2 funding for anything beyond Phase I. To enhance the marketability and functionality of the neighborhood, "Town Square" and the "Senior Playground" should be prioritized.


BROAD

Slavic Village

DESIGNATED TARGET AREA
(16) Slavic Village

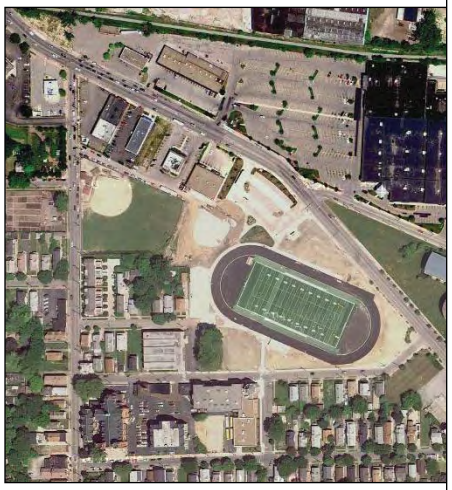
HOST ORGANIZATION
Slavic Village Development (SVD)

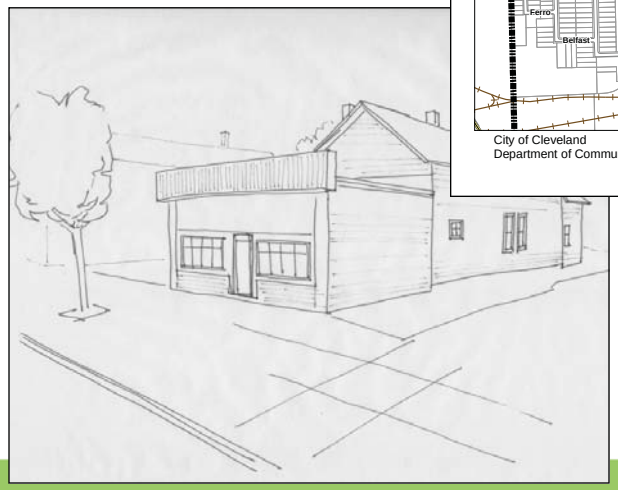
LEADERSHIP TEAM
Trevor Hunt, City Planner
Wayne Mortensen, TAP Manager
Lilly Russell, TAP Liaison
Marlane Weslian, SVD Staff Liaison

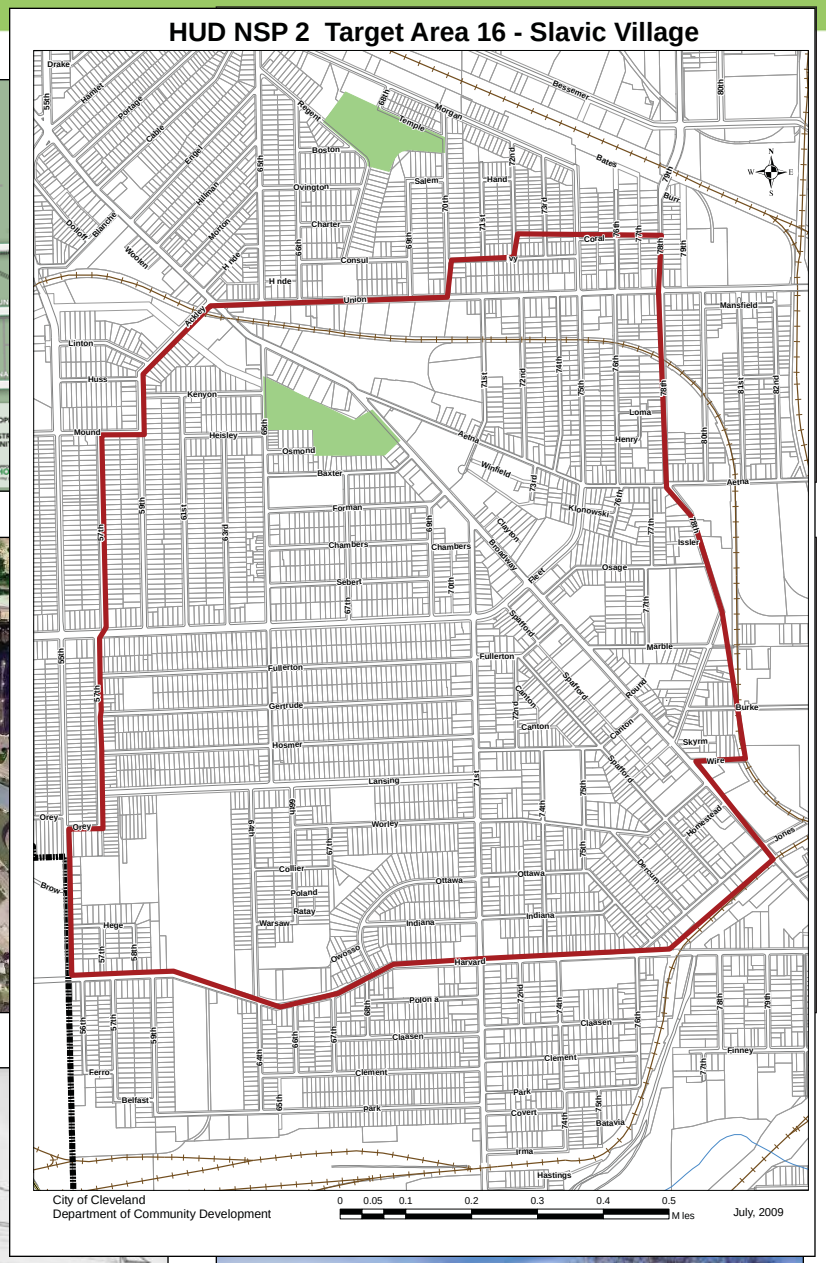
ENGAGED STAKEHOLDERS
Bonita Albrecht, Resident
Anthony Andreoli, Resident
Anthony Brancatelli, Councilman
Chuck Gliha, Resident
Linda Golubski, Business Owner
Leo Hyland, Cleveland Central Catholic High School
Tiffany Lane Andreoli, Resident
Marilyn Mosinski, Resident
Dennis Strauss, Resident
Marcelina Sladewska, Resident
Ben Stefanski, Resident
Fr. Michael Sulfka, Saint Stanislaus

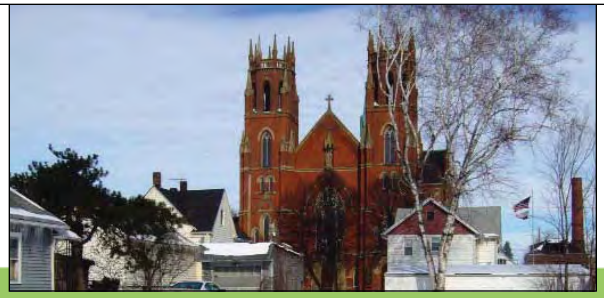
ABSTRACT
The Slavic Village TAP connects and leverages existing community assets to create a more legible, connective, and safe urban framework that directs future investment in a manner that reinforces and builds on the spine of the community.

STAKEHOLDER FEEDBACK
To develop a more detailed understanding of the target area, several stakeholders were confidentially interviewed. The collective findings follow.









Anchors - While the residential fabric of Slavic Village has experienced some turbulence, it could be argued that the anchors of the community have never been stronger – and more critical to the future of the area. Saint Stanislaus Parish, Cleveland Central Catholic School, Third Federal, Metro Health, and the Boys and Girls Club are all treasured community institutions and each has made significant recent investments in the community. The newly constructed Mound School will also join that list this fall. An anchor of the social variety is the community's principle strength, though: the residents. The community is able to support an aggressive programming calendar and implement grassroots projects (often on a "shoe string" budget) due to very active residents that assist in everything from planning efforts to festivals, church activities, outdoor events. Slavic Village also has great access to City's employment centers (Downtown and University Circle).

Community Opportunities

1. Community Anchors - St. Stanislaus, CCC, Third Federal, Metro Health, Boys and Girls Club
2. Recreational Amenities - Morgana Run Bike trail, Golfing, Ball Fields, Rec Center, Mill Creek
3. New schools - Mound School, expanded CCC - and K-12 campus
4. Active residents, block clubs, Development Corporation

5. Strong Employers
6. Property is affordable for young families
7. Ethnic Cultures are present
8. Great access to the largest area employers - Downtown and University Circle
9. Reprogramming of South High

Foreclosure and Vacancy - Over the last few years Slavic Village has been the focus of many investigative new stories revolving around the foreclosure crisis. Often identified as the "epicenter" of the crisis, the community (according to many estimates) had the highest percentage of foreclosed homeowners in the country. This negative publicity still echoes in the ears of many suburbanites and prospective home owners. Closely following the foreclosure crisis was an epidemic of vacant structures and vandalism (material "stripping"). Though not violent in nature, this type of crime is easily visible to passers-by and has compounded the difficulty of recovery in Slavic Village by adding another level of concern to existing and prospective home owners.

Special subsets of the vacancy are the many former Polish businesses and abandoned school buildings. The former helped establish the community and provided a distinctive and reassuring brand to the residents of the area. The absence of these buildings leaves the community without much needed commercial services and community identity. The vacant school buildings in the area are all still very much in limbo. This list includes the former Mound School, A.B. Hart School, and South High School (although South High has an active community recreation center that partially occupies the building). Mound and A.B. Hart are slated for demolition, but a new use for South High is still being sought.

Community Challenges

1. Bad P.R. and branding- suburbanites do not like to come in, potential home buyers shy away
2. Missing old Polish businesses and other distinctive businesses, including restaurants
3. Aging Housing Stock
4. Aging Infrastructure
5. No attractive route into the area
6. Historic building disinvestment
7. Material stripping of buildings still an issue
8. Lack of investment awareness by potential residents
9. Vacant school buildings- Mound School, A.B. Hart School, South High

Direction - While the residents and community institutions of Slavic Village have formed a beating heart and strong lungs, the skin still needs some work. Curb appeal within the community could continue to be upgraded, especially at main access points, such as along Fleet and Broadway Avenues (the retail strip along Broadway is also an area of emphasis). Stakeholders are, generally, aware that the area is being rebranded and are interested to see how much of the community's heritage can be kept and leveraged in future development.

Recruiting new business is always difficult, but existing and future Village residents still need reasons to live in the area and the integration of community-supportive retail would help to create more vibrance and sustainability. Finally, continued efforts to improve connections between anchors and schools/parks as well as walking/biking trails that connect Slavic Village to other communities are also seen as critical to the long-term success of the area.

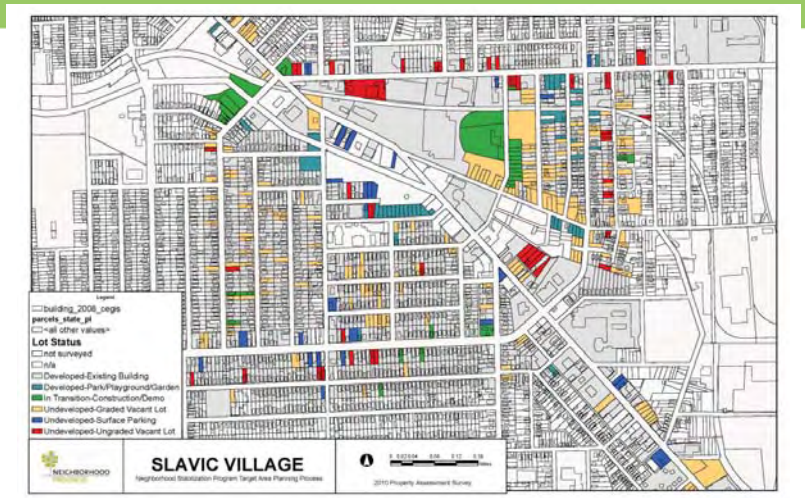
TAP Opportunities

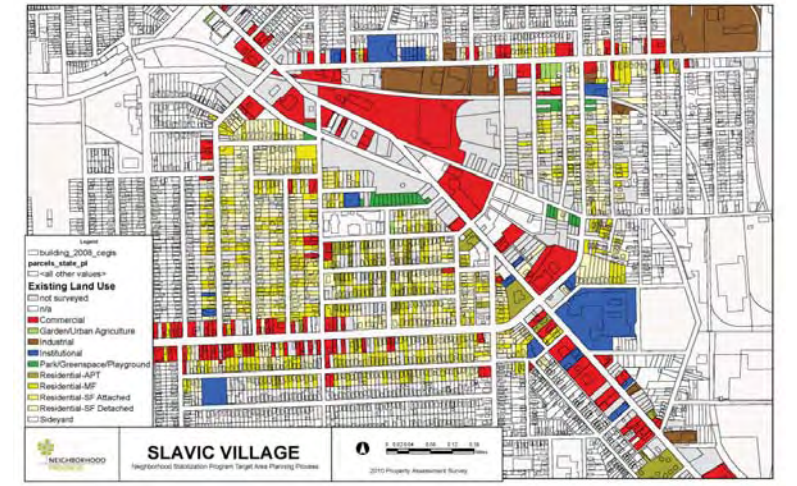
- Fleet Ave Revitalization, Esp around key nodes
- East 65th Street Revitalization
- Strategic House Demolition
- Children's Safety around Schools

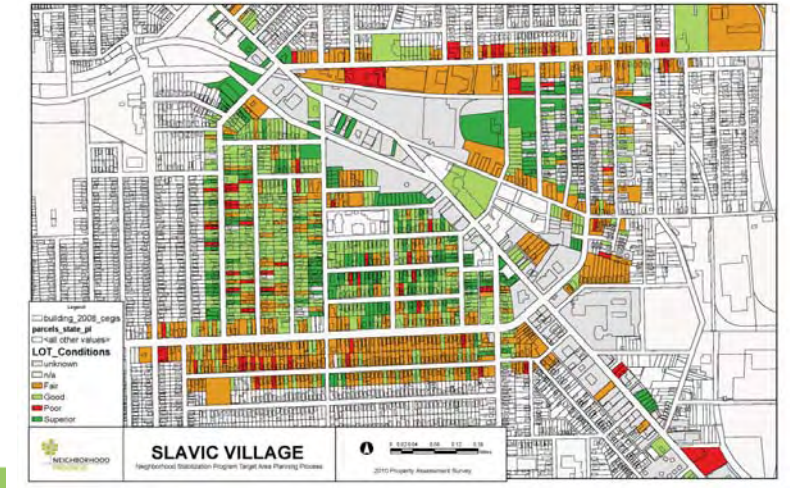
FIELD SURVEY

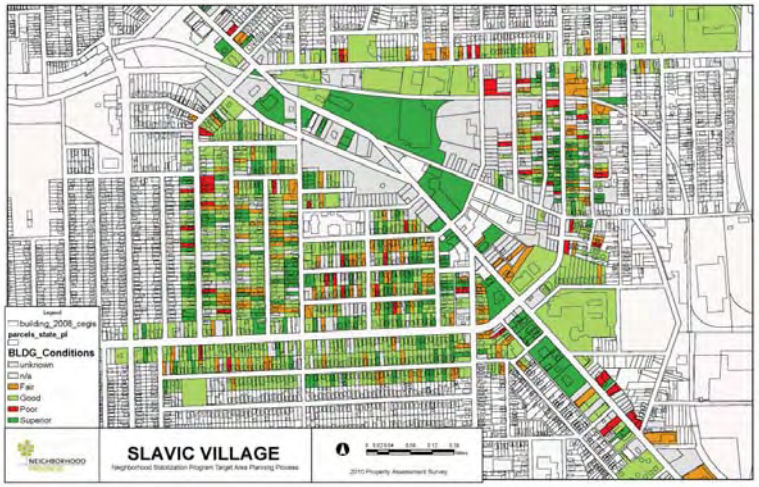
An essential first step in any urban design or planning endeavor is a detailed investigation into existing conditions. Often called "windshield surveys", this first-person research relies on a street-by-street and parcel-by-parcel analysis of the target area. It is a resource-intensive activity that yields time-sensitive results, but forms a more comprehensive understanding of the economic, social, and political dynamics acting on a particular place. Fortunately, many community organizations throughout Cleveland already participate in some version of this activity. Unfortunately, those surveys (including survey categories and ratings applied) are as varied as the communities themselves. For the purposes of the Target Area Planning process, a consolidated survey instrument was developed in collaboration with community development staff and was evenly applied across all identified target areas. To assure consistency in surveying, two Neighborhood Progress staff members facilitated the effort by training community volunteers and CDC staff as well as completing significant portions of each survey first hand. This provides the ability to simultaneously chronicle local conditions and compare across all target areas.

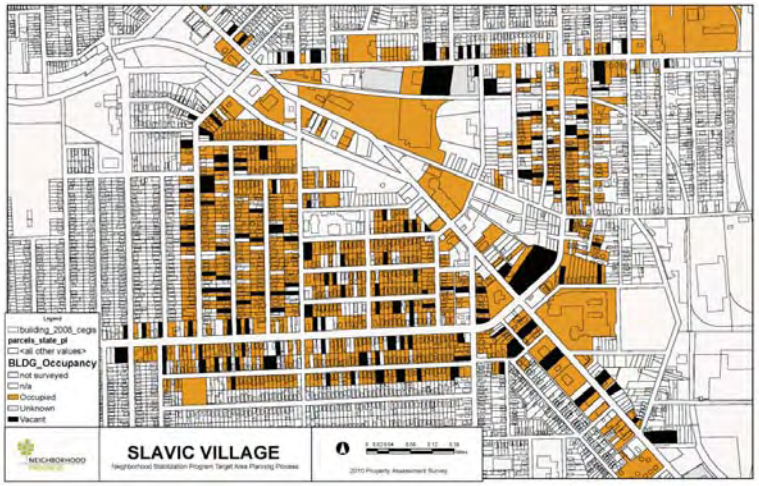
Five categories were analyzed in the survey: lot status, land use, lot condition, building condition, and building occupancy and each were given a limited range of responses. It was determined that these categories were inclusive of the key dynamics unavailable in other resources (i.e. the NEO CANDO web application) and that a trained community volunteer could quickly assess these dynamics. Neighborhood Progress will continue to refine the survey into a tool that can be implemented city-wide that is easy and quick-enough to regularly update. This evolution may lead to a more sophisticated input mechanism (i.e. with a smart phone) that automatically updates a central database and could be expanded to include code violation information.

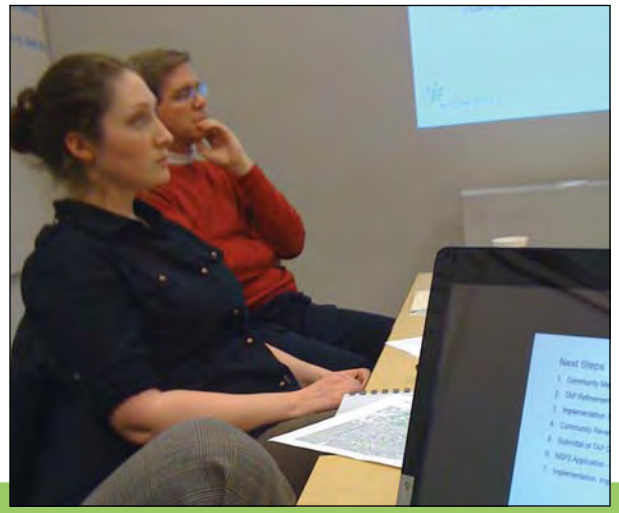












LOT STATUS

This category simply denotes the current status of the parcel in question. Is there a building being constructed or torn down? Is it a vacant lot? Etc. This category helps us immediately identify places within the target area that are most susceptible to quick change. Looking at the orange or red lots, we can quickly identify where the vacant lots within the surveyed area are and if they are graded and ready to go (red) or need a small amount of site preparation (orange).

LAND USE

In an ideal world, lots would be utilized as they were intended and city planners could more accurately predict the need of communities in which they operate. This category helps us see how the community is ACTUALLY functioning relative to where commercial activity is occurring, where the residential areas are concentrated, and what community assets (jobs, institutions) might be within a community.

LOT CONDITION

This category analyzes the physical condition of a given parcel. Is the yard well-kept or overgrown? Is it a meticulously-landscaped community asset or just an average lawn? Perhaps most importantly, the tool allows the user to identify lots that may present safety hazards and work to resolve that condition and maintain community pride and value. You may notice that lot conditions typically lag below building conditions because of home owners' tendency to apply limited resources first toward the maintenance of their home.

BUILDING CONDITION

The structural and aesthetic condition of buildings within an area is critical to the type of community that is fostered. This metric accounts for the wide array of building conditions that exist throughout Cleveland; from buildings that should be condemned to those that were recently constructed, renovated, or are meticulously maintained. The majority of communities in Cleveland have "Good" or "Fair" structures.

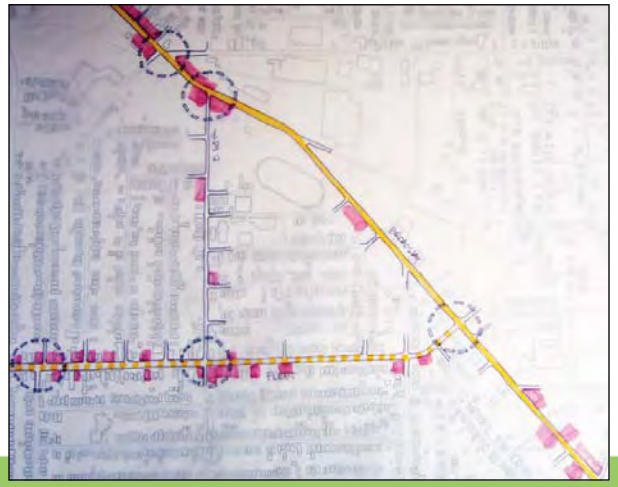
BUILDING OCCUPANCY

This is, perhaps, the most straightforward category, but the hardest to assess on the part of the surveyor. Still, it is critical to understand the vacancy dynamics that are at work within a community. You will see that vacancy is often directly related to building and lot condition.

SITE ANALYSIS

Much of the occupied housing in the area is in decent shape, but there is a direct correlation between vacancy and deteriorating homes. Non-franchise, small businesses in the area are struggling and many have already migrated or closed-up shop – leaving numerous retail spaces vacant (mostly along Fleet). Fleet Avenue, itself, features dozens of structures that have been insensitively retrofit over the years in order to respond to changing market conditions. The result is a "hodgepodge" corridor that lacks flexibility at present.

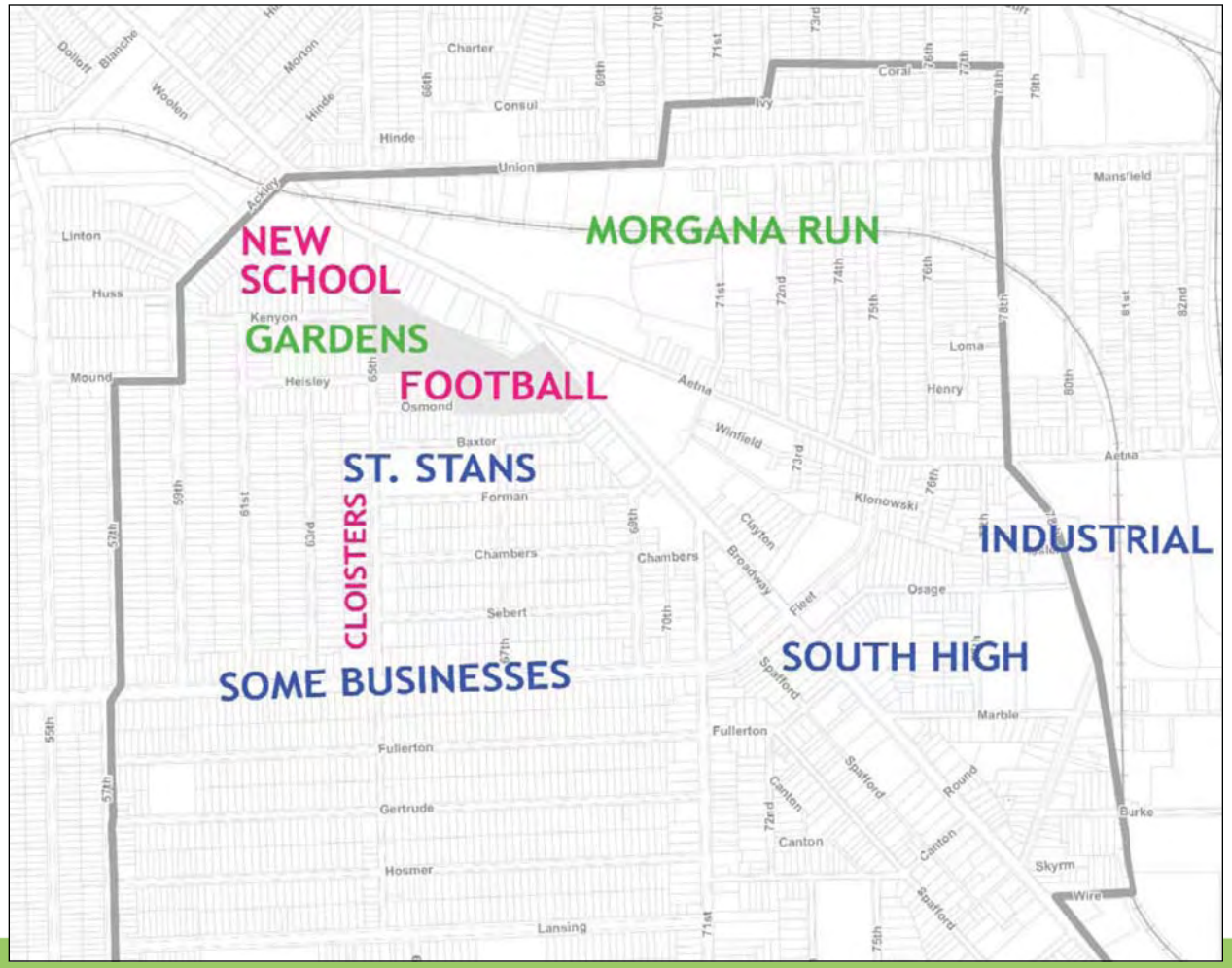
Completed Projects - The new Mound School is currently under construction and will be close to both the Morgana Run Trail and the Boys and Girls Club (the community desires to have a safe connection between these facilities for area youth). Passive stormwater management opportunities along paths and surrounding the school should be explored. Also, Cleveland Central Catholic – for the first time in its history – now has a dedicated sports stadium and track, complete with a grandstand and ticket booth. The site was partially occupied by two public baseball diamonds, but the new athletic field has already proven to be a dynamic community facility and will be a popular destination when games start up again this fall. The new Cloister townhome project was developed between St. Stanislaus and Fleet Avenue on East 65th Street on a site of mostly vacant and abandoned properties. 17 of the 22 units have been completed and are currently occupied. The Opportunity Homes program has also been active within in Slavic Village. "OpHo" selects homes in Neighborhood Progress, Inc. Strategic Investment Initiative areas that are in distress and completes an exhaustive rehab before reselling them to income-qualifying buyers. A handful of homes in Slavic Village have been selected for the program and three have been completed and sold as of the time of this plan.



Community Assets - St. Stanislaus Shrine Church has been an instrumental piece of the community since its beginning. Its acquisition of religious treasures has made Cleveland a destination for many polish dignitaries, including Pope John Paul, II. Beyond the church itself, the parish also operates a rectory and elementary school on the grounds. Cleveland Central Catholic has also recently expanded and now boasts an enrollment of about 850 K-12 students from throughout Greater Cleveland.

Employers in the area include the recently-built Third Federal banking headquarters that has helped stabilize the area along with the Metro Health Center. The bank has also chipped in financing assistance for projects nearby and is backing the Morgana East housing development adjacent to its headquarters.

Outdoor activities and healthy living have become key elements of Slavic Village living. Built as a rails-to-trails project, the Morgana Run Bike Trail was an industrial rail spur that is now a popular amenity with Clevelanders. This trail has sparked other activities, such as two murals on the sides of buildings near the trail and weekly walking clubs. The Morganic Gardens is a community garden near both the Mound School and St. Stanislaus. The garden plots are highly sought after as they come with fencing and water for only $10 per growing season.



Proposed - Morgana East is a proposed housing development adjacent to the Metro Health center with around one hundred units of mixed single-family and townhome-style houses. The land is cleared, but the current housing market has made progress difficult.
The Fleet Avenue Improvement Project would include a comprehensive resurfacing and reworking of lanes to convert the corridor into a "complete street" that includes bike lanes, tree buffers, and street parking. This project has been included in the City's 2013 Capital Budget.
The Morgana Run trail will continue to be connected to as many adjacent communities and community amenities as practical, especially the Towpath trail, should it continue to progress as planned.

COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE

With the growth of its anchor institutions, schools, outdoor activities, and some fine-tuning with NSP2 funding, Slavic Village could be an even better area to raise a family.

TARGET AREA PLAN & IMPLEMENTATION

Celebrate Gateways - Create nodes along Fleet Avenue at East 55th, 65th, and 71st Streets and Broadway Avenue using improved paving and wayfinding/branding signage. A nodal strategy for community-supportive retail should be targeted for Fleet Avenue between East 55th and 57th Streets and at 65th where a node of activity currently exists. Such a strategy would allow commercial activity to be specifically concentrated along the corridor and drives the need to renovate the facades of the structures between to enhance the aesthetic of Fleet as a niche, mixed-use street that is welcoming to new *residents*. Beyond the addition of bike lanes and street trees, the streetscape reconstruction will slow traffic and make the corridor more business and pedestrian friendly.

Implementation: The community should do whatever it can to implement passive stormwater management techniques along the length of the corridor as well, such as permeable paving sections in the sidewalks and bio-retention areas around street trees and plantings. Aside from dealing more responsibly and proactively with stormwater, implementation funding may be available through the Northeast Ohio Sewer District.

Create a Skate Park Park Space – The corner of Broadway and Union, as a prominent and visible intersection, is critical to the branding and promotion of Slavic Village. With Third Federal's headquarters and the new football field as a backdrop, only the Morgana Run Trail currently utilizes the key site. As such, it is a great opportunity to create an activity node along the trail and a positive impression on visitors.

Implementation: The CDC has engaged a design consultant simultaneously working on a skate park for a City Park. Implementation funding will necessarily come from private and philanthropic sources, in addition to any funding available through Re-Imagining Cleveland and NPI Strategic Investment Initiative grant money.

Enhance Bike/Walk Routes - Create a safe biking and walking route between Cleveland Central Catholic, Mound Elementary, the Boys and Girls Club, and play fields using the "paper street" that runs between Ackley and 65th. This can be similar in nature to the Morgana Run Trail, clearly marked for children to understand their way and protect them from traffic as they walk to/from school and other activities. This route will create a way for students to get between the institutions without having to cross Broadway Avenue or ride alongside traffic for long stretches of time. Exploit stormwater options.

Implementation: Re-Imaging Cleveland funds could be utilized to create the paper street bike trail and rework the corner of Broadway into a great pausing place along the Morgana Run Trail. Some work on surrounding lots may be accomplished through community sweat equity days for cleanup and planting improvements.

Rework the Road Network – Reconfigure the roadway network around St. Stanislaus and Cleveland Central Catholic to more proactively meet the needs of the nearly one-thousand students that are in the vicinity of those two institutions each day. A one-way configuration should be implemented to make drop-offs easier, increase available street parking, and heighten student safety. The plan shows a portion of Baxter being transformed into a plaza that better integrates the campus and creates a more logical circulation approach.

Implementation: To complete the formal transformation of the roadway network will take a large amount of resources to complete the necessary construction and capital improvement. This would ideally feature well-constructed roadways and the removal of unused portions of the existing network in favor of either connective landscaping or a public plaza that restricts automobiles. On an informal basis, Slavic Village can accomplish the same operability with just a few thousand dollars worth of road paint, street barricades (cones or otherwise), and public information efforts.

Razing Residential – The trade-off in communities with rich history is usually the age of the housing stock. Such is the case in Slavic Village, where homes average about a century old and those that have been less cared for or vandalized are prohibitively costly to rehabilitate. These should be razed as soon as possible to maintain the aesthetic and social morale of the neighborhood from eroding. Consider public art as land holding strategy.

Implementation: Many homes in this area are in need of repair. Vacant homes that are in need of health or safety repairs to go back on the market can utilize NSP2 rehab funding. Formerly residential buildings along Fleet Avenue that were haphazardly converted to storefronts that now lay vacant can also utilize NSP2 funds to convert them back into residential structures. This would eliminate many of the forlorn storefronts that line the corridor whose transformation should be publicly celebrated. Occupied residential structures that are in either of the former situations or just generally need repairs can qualify for funding from one of several City of Cleveland grant programs, such as HELP, CASH, or the Paint Reimbursement program.

Utilize NSP2 demolition funding to clear out blighted homes (some of which have been waiting for city demolition or condemnation inspection) to bring up the appearance of the neighborhood and marginally reduce the housing supply.

BROADWAY
E. 65th
FLEET

Enhance Park and Open Space – Transform large, vacant parcels into small neighborhood parks and gardens where residents and resident groups can be found to champion their operation and upkeep. Side yard expansion is an effective use of smaller vacant parcels in neighborhood with less demand, but committed existing residents. This is a permanent solution, though, that will hamper the ability to develop should the market improve, so only isolated scattered parcels should be used for this option. The residential parcels in this area are typically limited to a house and garage, without much space for a yard, so many residents - if able to pay the increased taxes - would probably enjoy having additional yard space. Adjacent vacant lots can be turned into small park spaces, or landscaped near the street as a way to create a sense of ownership and completeness on the lots without forgoing the opportunity to redevelop them in the future.

The current Morganic Garden area is a great community garden, but the demand for plots exceeds supply, so adding another garden to the area could utilize some of the vacant parcels. A section of contiguous vacant parcels exists on Sebert at East 67th Street that could serve a different area of resident than Morganic and can be connected to a cut-through park to the St. Stanislaus/ CCC campus area for students to learn about plants.

Implementation: Utilize NSP2 funding to facilitate parcel transactions and minor upgrades of side yard expansions and vacant land reuse projects. Re-Imagining Cleveland and SII funding should be pooled to make additional improvements to reuse projects. Seedlings may also be available through the Ohio State University Extension Office's "Summer Sprouts" program. Some vacant corner lots or multiple lots could utilize grassroots community work to upgrade the street frontage with planting or trees, but in a way that could accommodate future development.

Increase Walkability – Slavic Village contains some of the largest blocks in the entire city. This reality discourages pedestrian circulation and prevents the area from being as walkable as it could be. The community should utilize vacant lots near the mid-block where available to create pedestrian connectors. These pass-throughs could range greatly in implementation cost, from sparsely landscaped pathways, to a luxuriously landscaped reflection space.

PARCEL	Developed	Vacant	Condition	1 REHAB	2 MOTHBALL	3 DEMO	4 VLR	5 VLR-SY	0 OTHER
132-01-106	N	Y	P					5	
132-01-109	N	Y	G					5	
132-04-016	Y		G	1					
132-06-006	N	Y	G					5	
132-06-023	N	Y	G				4		
132-06-036	N	Y	F					5	
132-06-047	Y	Y	P			3			
132-06-048	N	Y	S				4		
132-06-049	N	Y	S				4		
132-06-051	N	Y	G					5	
132-06-052	N	Y	G					5	
132-06-061	Y	Y	P	1					
132-06-063	Y	Y	P	1					
132-06-064	N	Y	S				4		
132-06-065	N	Y	S				4		
132-06-066	N	Y	S				4		
132-06-068	N	Y	S					5	
132-06-088	Y	Y	P			3			0
132-06-097	Y	Y	F		2				
132-06-105	N	Y	G				4		0
132-06-106	N	Y	G				4		0
132-06-107	N	Y	G				4		0
132-06-108	N	Y	G				4		0
132-06-109	N	Y	G				4		0
132-06-110	N	Y	G				4		0
132-06-116	Y	Y	P			3			
132-07-036	Y*	Y	F					5	
132-07-042	Y	Y	F	1					
132-07-064	N	Y	F					5	
132-07-078	Y*	Y	P					5	
132-08-019	Y*	Y	F				4		
132-08-020	N	Y	G				4		
132-08-021	Y	Y	P			3			
132-08-084	Y	Y	F	1					
132-08-111	Y	Y	F			3			
132-08-122	N	Y	G					5	
132-08-141	N	Y	G					5	
132-08-169	N	Y	G				4		
132-08-170	Y*	Y	P				4		
132-12-018	Y	?	G	1					
132-14-003	Y	Y	G	1					
132-14-005	Y	Y	G	1					
132-14-017	Y	?	G	1					
132-14-019	Y	N?	G			3			0
132-15-001	Y	?	G			3			0
132-15-002	Y	Y	G			3			0
132-15-003	Y	Y	F	1					
132-15-005	Y	Y	G	1					

Implementation: These parks would entail paving, landscaping, and fencing under NSP2 vacant land reuse, with lighting, seating, and other elements as additional features that could be donated or fundraised for at a later date if needed. Secure design strategies and effective maintenance arrangements are critical here.

UNRESOLVED ISSUES

Ben Stefanski, a long-time resident of the Slavic Village area, has been acquiring properties in the target area for nearly a decade with the intent of creating a mall or plaza-like space between St. Stanislaus and Fleet Avenue, fronted along East 65th and 67th Streets by new housing. With control of approximately eighteen parcels thus far, Stefanski plans to complete a master plan with a community engagement component. While the CDC has been supportive of all residents' improvement initiatives, the Stefanski properties have been the subject of several code violations and maintenance issues that have begun to depress the community further. Also, the protracted timeline has irritated many existing residents and forced others to avoid investing in the community because of the lack of clarity. Still others that would appear to be part of the land acquisition strategy have resolved that they will never leave their property, making the final vision all but unattainable. This is a critical dynamics that needs to be followed as it will continue to have a destabilizing effect on the community until a final plan is realized or abandoned altogether.

LONGFELLOW AVE
MARQUETTE ST
ST CLAIR AVE
CLINTON ST
ROOSEVELT AVE
HARVARD AVE
HARVARD ST
HARVARD
HARVARD AVE
HARVARD
HARVARD
HARVARD

DESIGNATED TARGET AREA
(18) St. Clair - Superior

HOST ORGANIZATION
St. Clair Superior Development Corporation (SCSDC)

LEADERSHIP TEAM
Austin Kotting, TAP Liaison
Wayne Mortensen, TAP Manager
Cory Riordan, SCSDC Executive Director
Kim Scott, City Planner

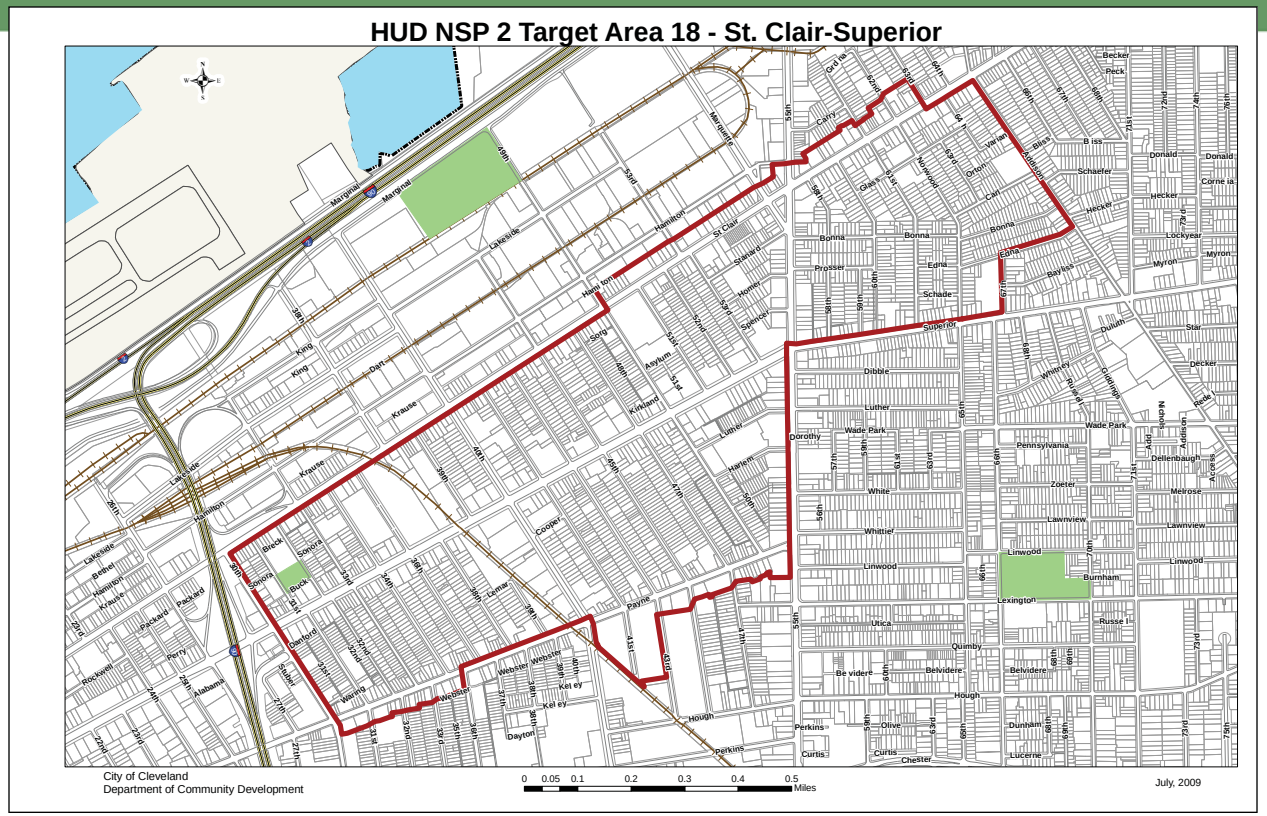
ENGAGED STAKEHOLDERS
Alenka Banko, Business Owner
Charlie Blubaugh, Resident
Michael Byun, Non-profit Director
TJ Dow, Councilman (Ward 7)
Jamar Doyle, SCSDC Project Manager
Alex Duong, Business Owner
Ursula Hite, Resident
Harriet Gould, Resident
Jeff Johnson, Councilman (Ward 8)

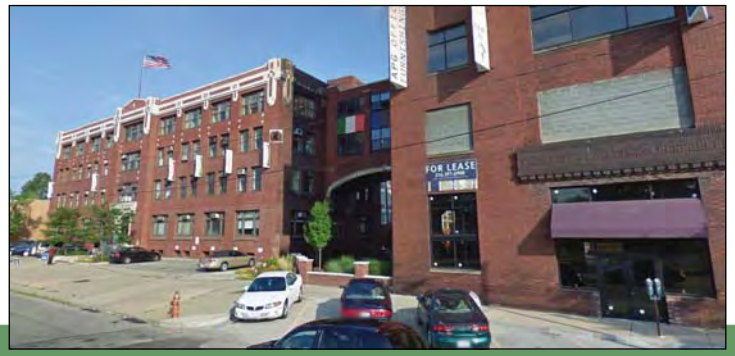
ABSTRACT
The plan for St. Clair – Superior can be broken down into several discrete and interrelated initiatives, including a street connection and beautification program, expanded housing options, and the re-appropriation of currently vacant land for public space.

STAKEHOLDER FEEDBACK
Speaking with the community stakeholders in the St. Clair – Superior target area has shed light upon a largely healthy and growing community, founded on (and sustained by) waves of immigration from all over the world. As is the case in many immigrant communities, there are issues that need to be dealt with to ensure that current and future growth benefits the larger community. Among these issues include parking, housing choice, aesthetics and neighborhood branding, social divisions along ethnic, racial, and linguistic lines, and public space.

The St. Clair – Superior Community Development Organization has identified East 36th and 38th Streets between Superior and Payne Avenues as priorities for investment. Projects such as Tyler Village and Asian Town Center on Superior are to be connected with other areas of retail investment along Payne Avenue by increasing the perception of personal safety and "curb appeal" on 36th and 38th Streets.

Other priorities for the SCSDC include attracting even more artists to the area. There are already more artists and craftspeople living and working in the neighborhood than anywhere else in





Cleveland (density), but according to the CDC there could be many times more if the profile of the neighborhood was elevated and housing variety improved.

Like most immigrant communities, SCS's Asian community exhibits high levels of self-sufficiency, but also a tendency to avoid contact with the Anglophone establishment. The Asian businesses in the area have historically focused their promotional efforts within their own ethno-linguistic community. The result of this is that, with a few exceptions [mainly restaurants such as Siam Cafe and Bo Loong], most of the general population of Greater Cleveland is unaware of the amount of commerce that happens in this area. This situation is beginning to shift, though, as the growing success of the Cleveland Asian Festival demonstrates. This event, in particular, indicates that the Asian community is looking to bolster its reciprocal arrangements with other demographics and community groups. Although programming and events are the primary driver for this accelerated integration, thoughtful planning could bolster the long-term success of the community if it takes these events and the unique social dynamics of the community in mind.

Planning for automobile use will be a challenge in this area. According to several stakeholders (and corroborated by personal experience) the area is almost exclusively traversed by car. Because of a combination of factors – including a perception of an unsafe environment and an uninviting streetscape – it is not uncommon for someone to drive a distance as short as three blocks. The SCSDC has proposed a streetscape plan to introduce a more pedestrian-friendly environment along Superior Avenue (from the overpass to 55th Street), but there will still be much more to do to in order to integrate cars, bicycles and pedestrians (especially on a street as wide as Superior, with several active businesses that require regular vehicle access). Even though the area appears to be over-parked at first glance, there are still conflicts regarding parking spaces between residents and business owners. Owners want to ensure that only their customers park in their lots and residents would rather business patrons not take up residential street parking.

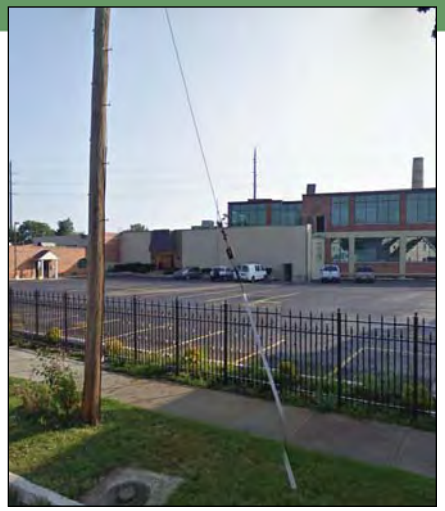
Another issue identified by several stakeholders was the perception of the area as being more unsafe than it actually is. This issue is present among all demographics and a survey of area residents and business owners showed that residents consider the area to be more 'safe' than 'unsafe' by a ratio of two to one, while business owners (whose numbers split almost exactly in half between living in the area and living elsewhere) perceived the area as more 'unsafe' by the same 2 to 1 ratio.

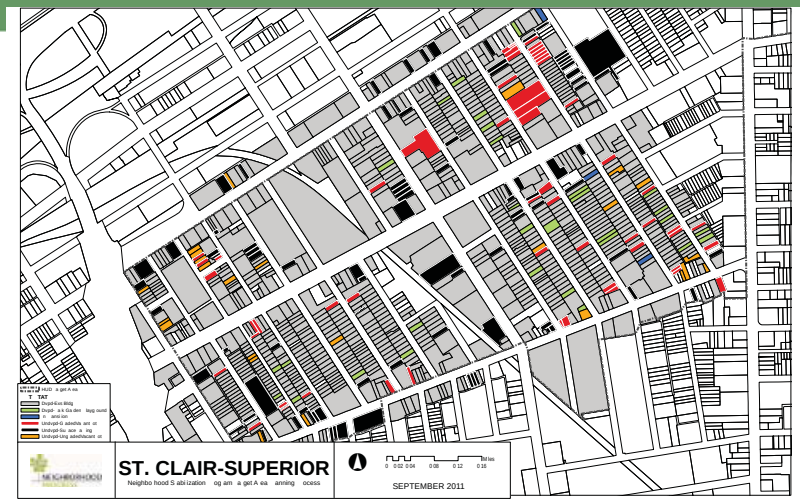
Housing choice is another large issue. As addressed previously, the community has expressed a desire for additional residential typologies that accommodate more lifestyle choices, including communal or cooperative housing. A specific constituent group with unmet needs is artists and craftspeople. Despite the high number of vacant former industrial buildings in the area which appear ripe for renovation and inhabitation, there is significant unmet demand for live/work studio space in the area. This demand has come from both locals and from people outside the region who are considering relocating to Cleveland, based on the strength of the City's various art scenes.

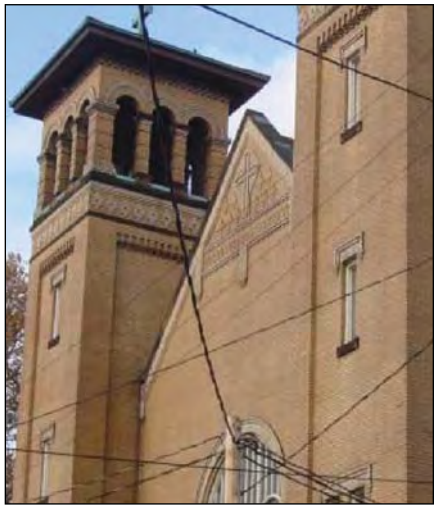
FIELD SURVEY

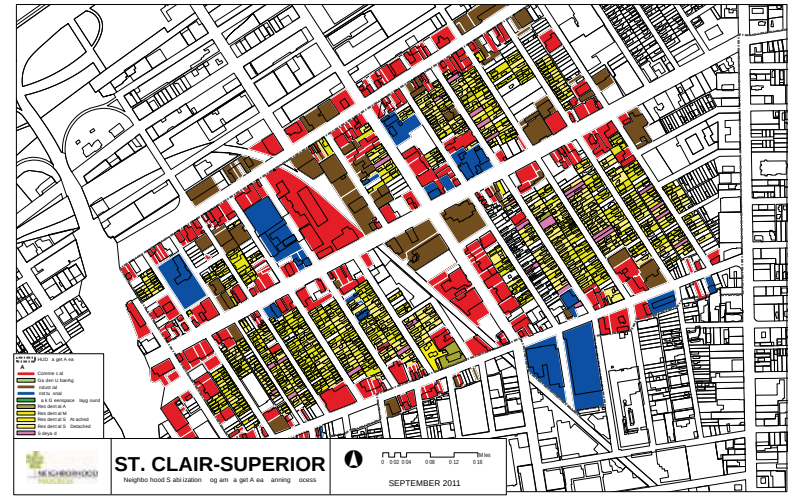
An essential first step in any urban design or planning endeavor is a detailed investigation into existing conditions. Often called "windshield surveys", this first-person research relies on a street-by-street and parcel-by-parcel analysis of the target area. It is a resource-intensive activity that yields time-sensitive results, but forms a more comprehensive understanding of the economic, social, and political dynamics acting on a particular place. Fortunately, many community organizations throughout Cleveland already participate in some version of this activity. Unfortunately, those surveys (including survey categories and ratings applied) are as varied as the communities themselves. For the purposes of the Target Area Planning process, a consolidated survey instrument was developed in collaboration with community development staff and was evenly applied across all identified target areas. To assure consistency in surveying, two Neighborhood Progress staff members facilitated the effort by training community volunteers and CDC staff as well as completing significant portions of each survey first hand. This provides the ability to simultaneously chronicle local conditions and compare across all target areas.

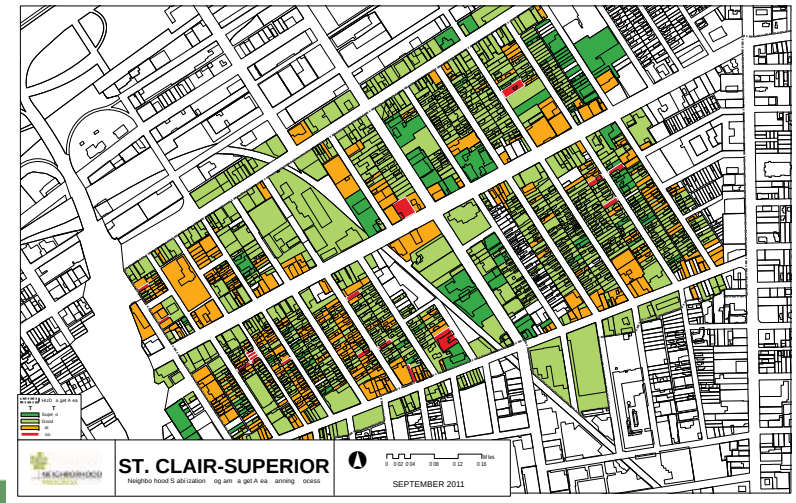
Five categories were analyzed in the survey: lot status, land use, lot condition, building condition, and building occupancy and each were given a limited range of responses. It was determined that these categories were inclusive of the key dynamics unavailable in other resources (i.e. the NEO CANDO web application) and that a trained community volunteer could quickly assess these dynamics. Neighborhood Progress will continue to refine the survey into a tool that can be implemented city-wide that is easy and quick-enough to regularly update. This evolution may lead to a more sophisticated input mechanism (i.e. with a smart phone) that automatically updates a central database and could be expanded to include code violation information.

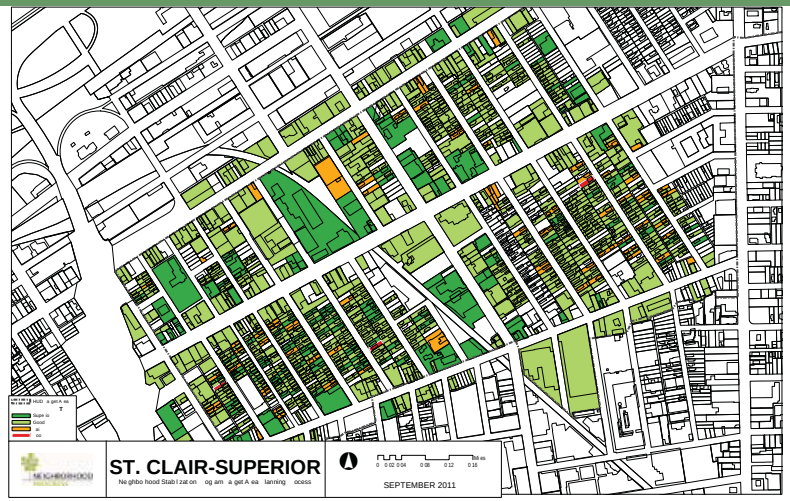


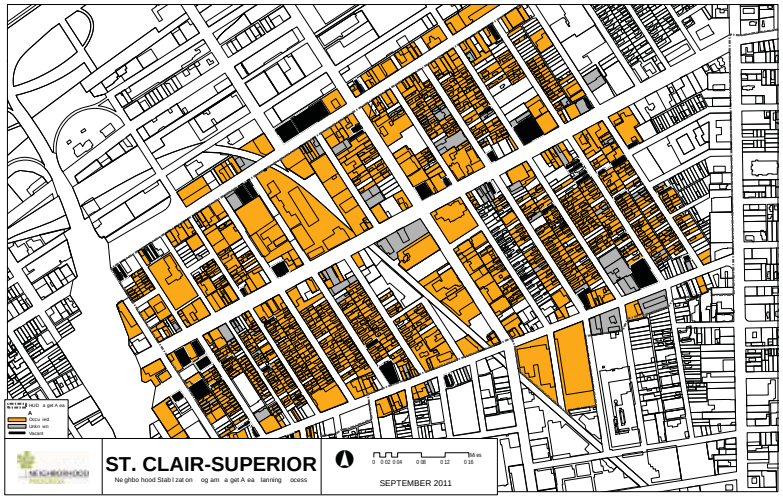


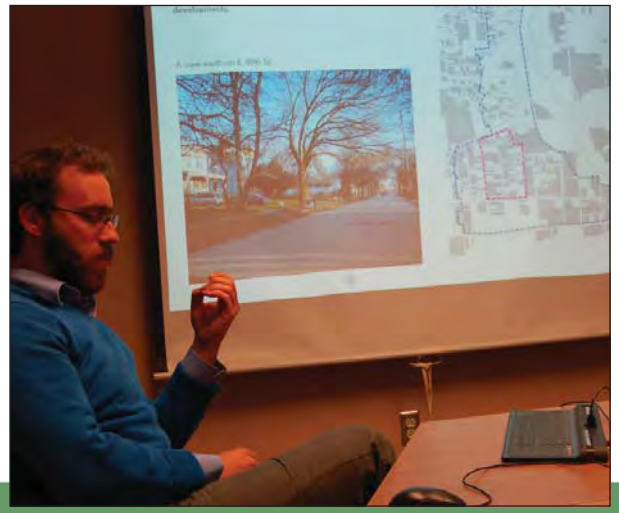












LOT STATUS (top left)
This category simply denotes the current status of the parcel in question. Is there a building being constructed or torn down? Is it a vacant lot? Etc. This category helps us immediately identify places within the target area that are most susceptible to quick change. Looking at the orange or red lots, we can quickly identify where the vacant lots within the surveyed area are and if they are graded and ready to go (red) or need a small amount of site preparation (orange).

LAND USE (middle left)
In an ideal world, lots would be utilized as they were intended and city planners could more accurately predict the need of communities in which they operate. This category helps us see how the community is ACTUALLY functioning relative to where commercial activity is occurring, where the residential areas are concentrated, and what community assets (jobs, institutions) might be within a community.

LOT CONDITION (bottom left)
This category analyzes the physical condition of a given parcel. Is the yard well-kept or overgrown? Is it a meticulously-landscaped community asset or just an average lawn? Perhaps most importantly, the tool allows the user to identify lots that may present safety hazards and work to resolve that condition and maintain community pride and value. You may notice that lot conditions typically lag below building conditions because of home owners' tendency to apply limited resources first toward the maintenance of their home.

BUILDING CONDITION (top right)
The structural and aesthetic condition of buildings within an area is critical to the type of community that is fostered. This metric accounts for the wide array of building conditions that exist throughout Cleveland; from buildings that should be condemned to those that were recently constructed, renovated, or are meticulously maintained. The majority of communities in Cleveland have "Good" or "Fair" structures.

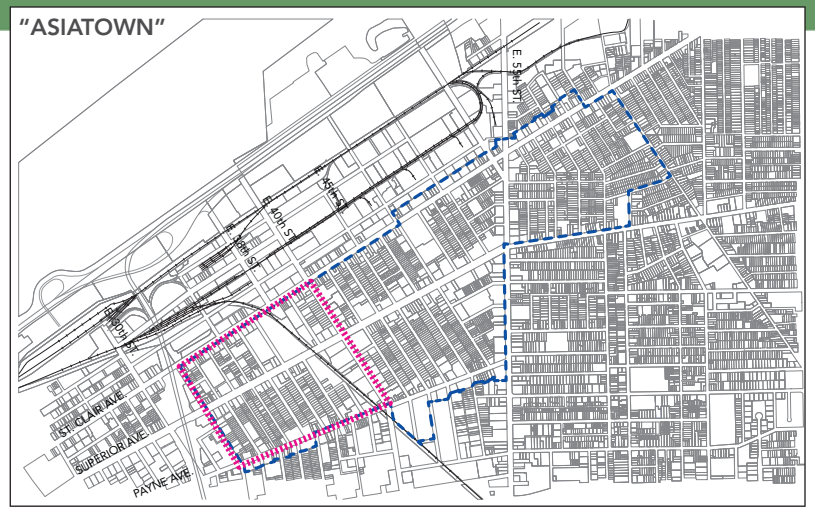
BUILDING OCCUPANCY (middle right)
This is, perhaps, the most straightforward category, but the hardest to assess on the part of the surveyor. Still, it is critical to understand the vacancy dynamics that are at work within a community. You will see that vacancy is often directly related to building and lot condition.

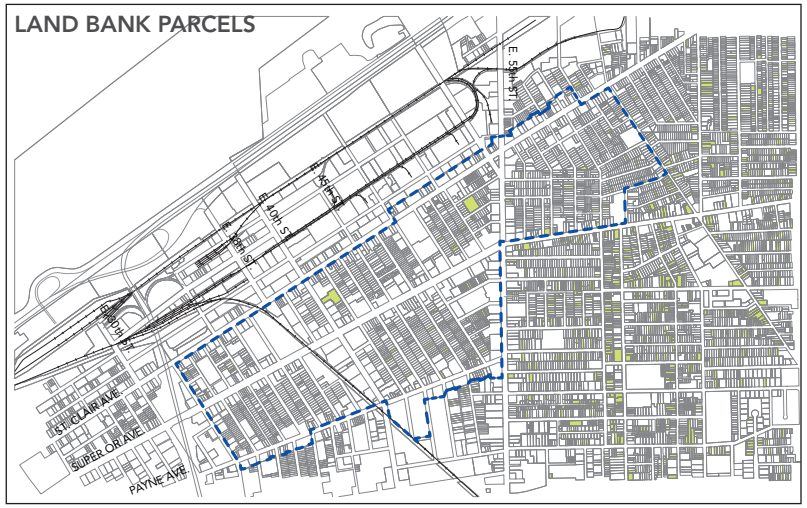
SITE ANALYSIS

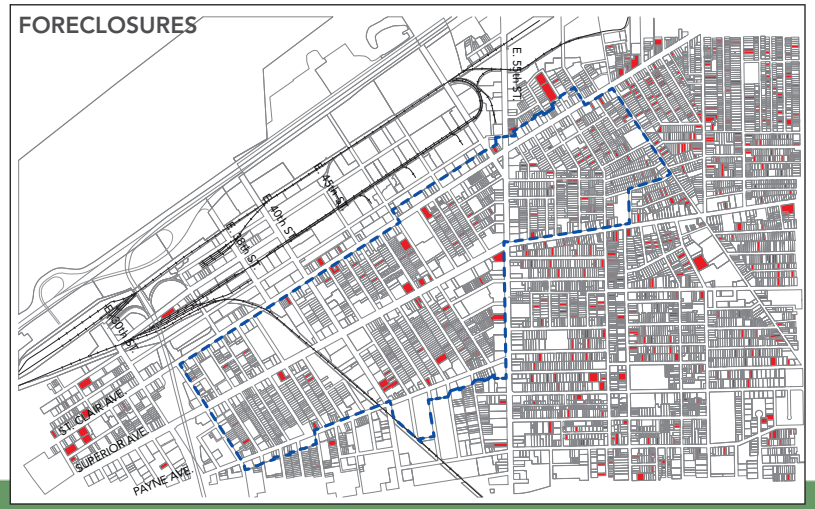
St. Clair – Superior's stable residential areas, developing commercial sector, active light & heavy manufacturing, and status as a place for the production of art make it a prime candidate for revitalization and improvement efforts. One project currently on the table is a streetscape renovation and rebranding effort being led by SCSDC. The project is set to be implemented along Superior Avenue, between East 30th and 40th Streets, as well as East 36th Street, between St. Clair and Superior. The aim of this intervention is to create a more pedestrian and cyclist-friendly environment as well as improved wayfinding and community branding. This project is meant to externalize and express the culture and heritage of the area's large Asian immigrant population via graphic design and public art, while further establishing the area as an entertainment destination.

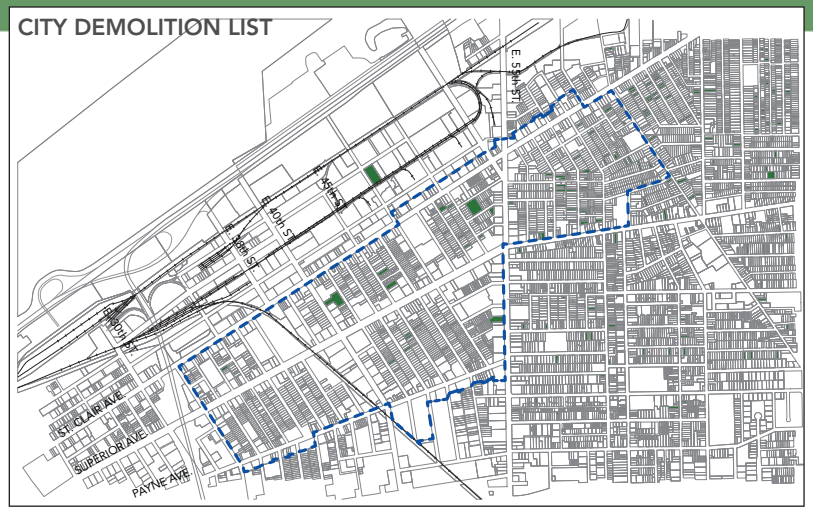
The creation of "Asia Town" as a known entity within the area is already underway. As individual restaurants such as Bo Loong and Siam Cafe grow in popularity, people from outside the immediate area are coming to identify the area by its high Vietnamese, Chinese, and Korean populations. Through the Asia Town Transportation and Streetscape Plan, the SCSDC is seeking to strengthen this nascent neighborhood's identity and "brand".

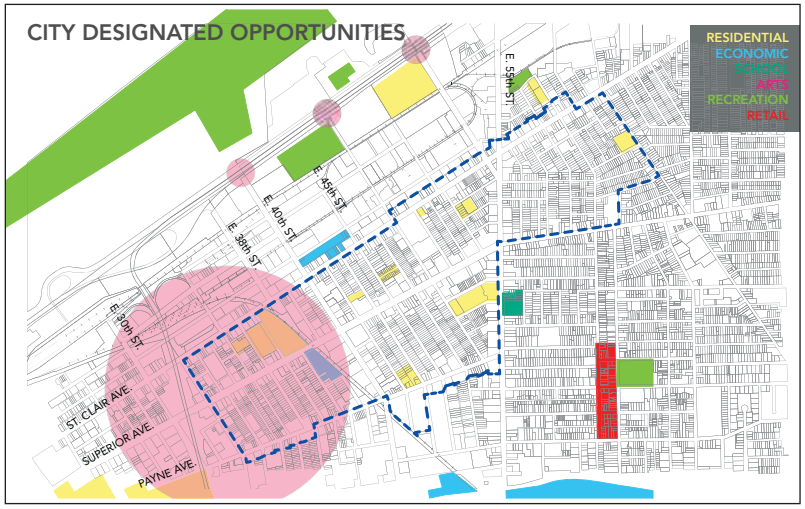
In addition to the study area's potential to develop into a strong commercial and entertainment destination, it is also home to a wide variety of materially-productive activities. Many artists have taken up live-work residences in repurposed warehouses in and around the area. Other industrial buildings are still being used for their original purposes, with both heavy and light industry existing in relatively close proximity to each other and to residential and commercial uses. The area's proximity to railroads, abundant and cheap space, and relatively stable social fabric have historically made it a center of production and this has largely not changed. Artistic, artisanal and

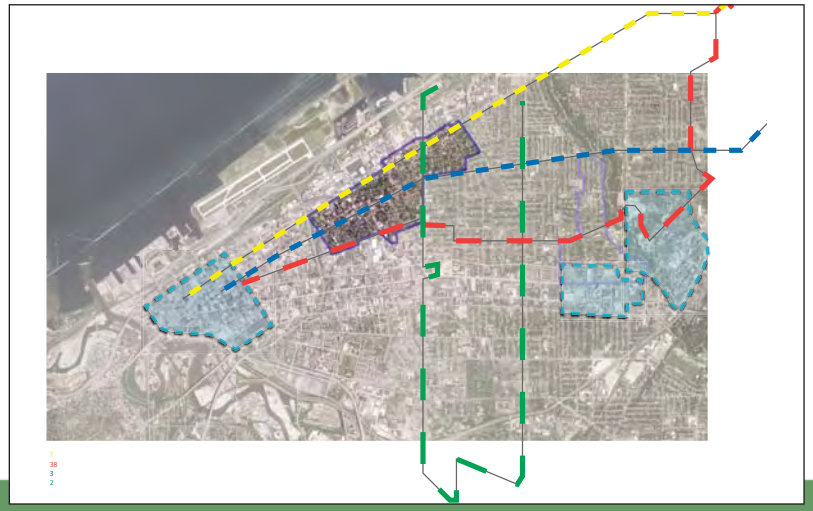












industrial production all stand to remain strong in this area for the foreseeable future.

The SCSDC seeks to capitalize on [and augment] the character of the neighborhood by developing new infill housing prototypes to be placed on vacant residential lots. These units would be freestanding single-family homes with associated studio spaces, suitable for use as home offices, art studios, workshops, or other things. Architects have been engaged to prepare preliminary schematics for these.

In addition to the reinforcement of the East-West Superior Avenue axis as described in the Asia Town master plan, SCSDC also places a priority on connecting Superior to additional areas of investment on Payne Avenue. 36th and 38th Streets are targeted for improvement with an eye to establishing them as preferred routes of North-South connectivity between entertainment and commercial destinations on Superior and Payne. How this is manifested as an implementable strategy may become part of this project.

38th and 49th Streets are the closest the area comes to having waterfront access (although Interstate 90 cuts them off from the actual shore) as both reach areas with broad views of Lake Erie and connect to Marginal Road. Constructing new parks is out of the scope of this project, but it is worth keeping in mind that these are the two easiest means of access to Marginal and I-90.

COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE

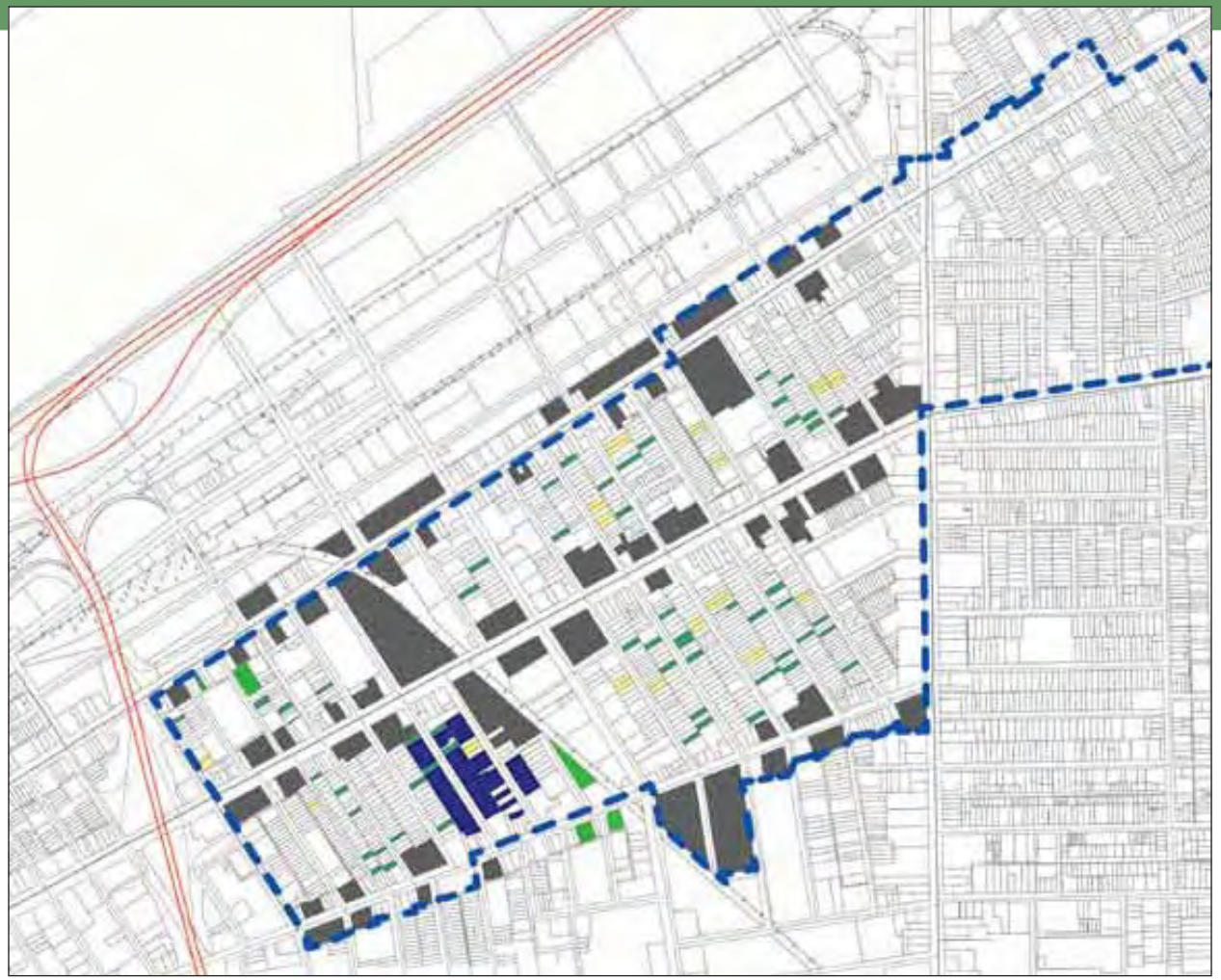
Just West of Downtown, St. Clair - Superior is one of the last communities in Cleveland where things are still "made"; expressed most frequently through its robust artist community. This dynamics is matched only by its robust Asian population and, together, these advantages conspire to create one of the most lively and diverse neighborhoods in greater Cleveland.

TARGET AREA PLAN

The SCSDC has identified East 36th and 38th Streets as primary avenues of connection between existing areas of investment on Superior and Payne Avenues. As such, aesthetic improvements should be made to homes along this street. As has been done in other parts of the neighborhood, chain-link fences can be painted black to reduce their visual impact. Signature street lighting on 36th and 38th can further reinforce a cohesive identity as well as improving safety.

The neighborhood's housing stock is, generally, in good condition. What is needed is adaptation of selected homes in the area in order to formally embrace a communal living model embraced by residents. When two adjacent properties are unoccupied, NSP2 rehabilitation money could be expended to adapt both of the houses into a new, multi-family, communal housing type. Continuing the agenda of providing genuine housing choice to residents in search of a larger communal option, single vacant properties could be acquired by neighbors via the NSP2 side yard expansion program. Marked in green are all of the isolated residential vacancies in the area, and thus all the potential candidates for such an initiative.

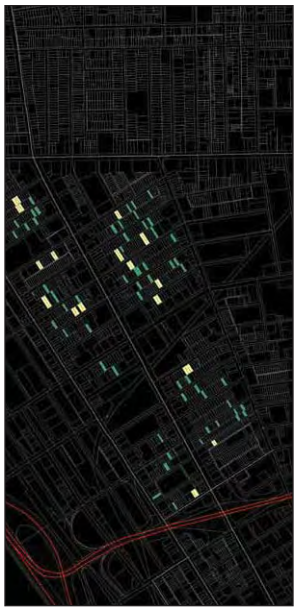
NSP2's Vacant Land Reuse provision can be used in collaboration with existing centers of activity. The Sterling Recreation Center is across the street from several contiguous vacant lots which could be combined to provide a public space that complements the functions of the Center. Recognizing that baseball is growing rapidly in popularity among Asian-Americans, investment in the Sterling baseball facilities would be a logical follow-up as well.



One of the neighborhood's most exciting businesses, Asia Town Center, plans to improve their surrounding landscape and would greatly benefit from the reuse of the triangular parcel between the railroad and East 38th Street as a small park. This would be equally beneficial to the senior living tower at 38th and Payne. Across Payne lies additional space that could also be repurposed. Traffic calming measures would be necessary to make such a park accessible to the residents of the center. Any calming that is accomplished would directly benefit businesses along Payne Avenue. All of these public spaces could be a major benefit to the Cleveland Asian Festival if programmed flexibly enough to provide festival and temporary parking space as well as the opportunity for people to meet across ethnic and socioeconomic boundaries.

Payne Ave

Superior



IMPLEMENTATION

The plan for St. Clair – Superior can be broken down into several discrete and interrelated initiatives. The first is the 36th and 38th Street connection and beautification program. Although these homes are, generally, in acceptable condition, the chain-link fences found throughout the area are generally thought to be an eyesore. The SCSDC's budget for streetscape improvements can be used to provide matching funds or simple grants to paint the fences a darker color (dark green or black), so as to reduce their visual impact. The other, and more significant aspect, of this initiative is to commission a signature street lighting fixture for the pair of streets. Although the neighborhood is fairly safe, better lighting would have a significant impact on both actual and perceived safety; each is critically important to the functioning of a community. Similar to other programs deployed in Cleveland and elsewhere, the light fixture would be the property of Cleveland Public Power and responsibility for its maintenance would fall with the homeowner. It is imperative that the lighting be at a scale and arrangement that encourages people to walk on the streets (no sidewalks) and feel comfortable exploring the area on foot.

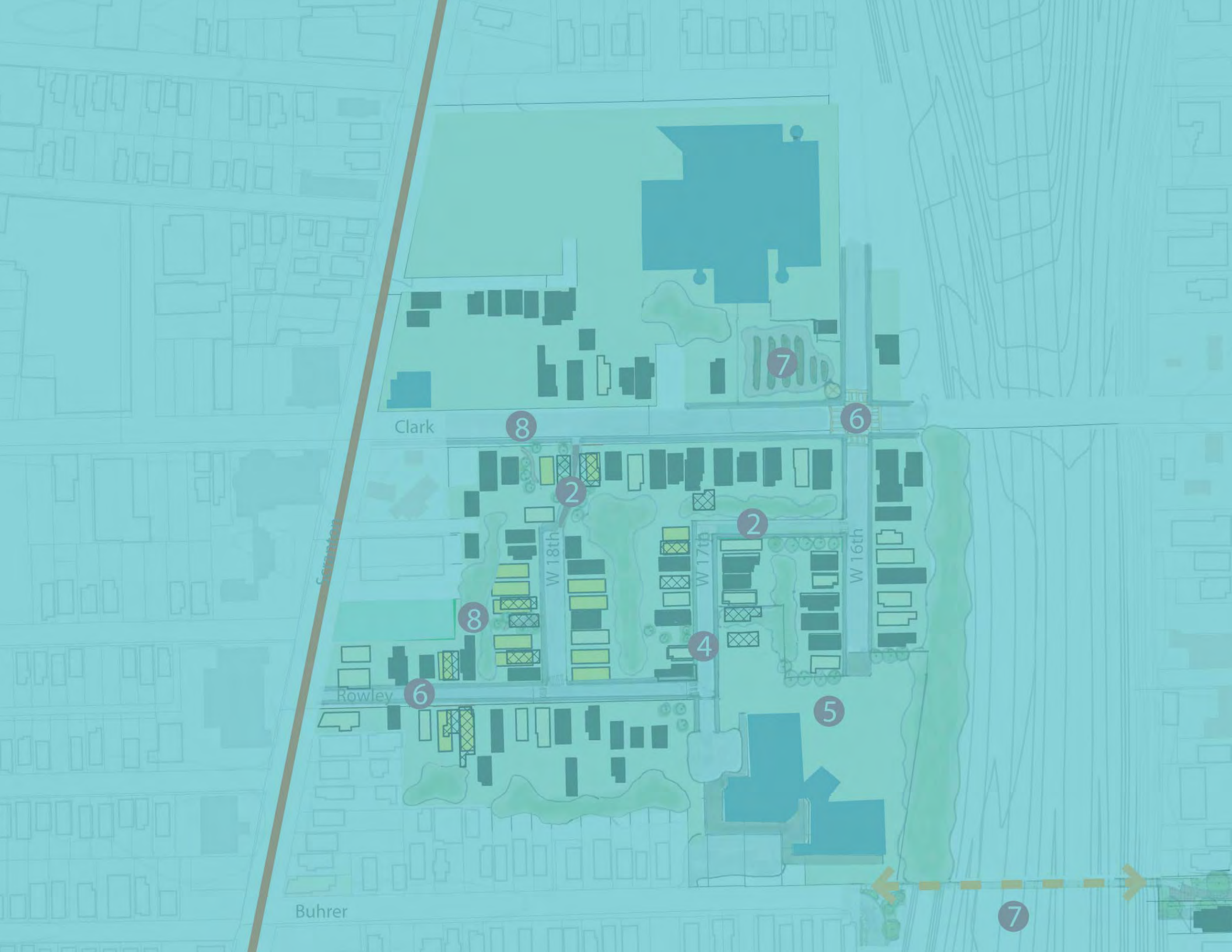
The next initiative is an appropriation of currently vacant land for public space. Three places of civic importance have been selected: the Sterling Recreation Center, Asia Town Center, and Asian Evergreen senior housing facility. Each of these is a focus of civic life for a segment of the population, and each stands to benefit from an improvement and expansion of its associated public space. Across 32nd Street from the Sterling Rec Center are a row of vacant lots that could become a park with a less structured program to contrast with the fenced off and heavily programmed play areas at the Rec Center. A triangular piece of land against the railroad tracks off 38th Street between Payne and Superior provides an opportunity for a small, largely non-programmed park to be shared between Asian Town Center, the Senior Living Center, and other residents of the area. On the other side of Payne from the senior housing facility are additional pockets of land that could be adapted for a park use. All of these parcels can be acquired using the NSP2 provision for vacant land reuse. Consistency in branding and landscape design can establish these three regions and contribute to a cohesive neighborhood identity.

A tertiary (and continuing) initiative is an expansion of housing options in the area that accommodate a wider array of lifestyles. Although there are comparatively few vacant houses in the area, the ones that do exist provide an opportunity to meet an unmet need of collective or cooperative housing. The modestly-sized homes in the area do not accommodate larger families or multi-family living arrangements, which leads many families to relocate to the suburbs.

PARCEL	Developed	Vacant	Condition	1 REHAB	2 MOTHBALL	3 DEMO	4 VLR	5 VLR-SY	0 OTHER
102-28-120	Y	Y	G					5	0
102-28-091	Y	Y	P					5	0
102-28-106	Y	Y	G					5	0
102-28-036	Y	Y	G					5	0
102-29-159	Y	Y	P					5	0
104-26-074	Y	Y	F					5	0
104-24-045	Y	Y	G	1					0
104-24-043	Y	Y	F	1					0
102-18-063	N	N	F				4		
102-18-064	N	N	F				4		
102-18-065	N	N	F				4		
102-18-066	N	N	F				4		
102-18-067	N	N	F				4		
102-18-068	N	N	F				4		
102-30-053	N	N	P				4		
102-39-013	N	N	G				4		
102-39-008	N	N	G				4		
102-39-009	N	N	G				4		
102-39-010	N	N	G				4		

In this scenario, NSP2 money would be used in a manner that combines vacant land reuse with side yard expansion. Vacant houses can be acquired and rehabilitated if necessary. Also, lots can be consolidated or property transferred to the owners of neighboring parcels in order to create a "complex" of sorts that is suitable for communal living. Depending on the needs and the means of the residents occupying these units, they could remain as they are (two houses with a shared space between), the yards could be landscaped in such a way as to unify the space further, or an actual addition could be constructed that consolidates the mini complex into "C", "H", or "O" configurations.

In parallel with this initiative, the rehabilitation money can also be used to develop a large group-housing model without a specific family in mind. Scattered throughout the target area are several side-by-side residential vacancies, which could be rehabilitated and marketed to potential buyers from the Asian immigrant community as a communal living type that can be customized to fit the needs of the family or group.


Clark
Rowley
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W 18th
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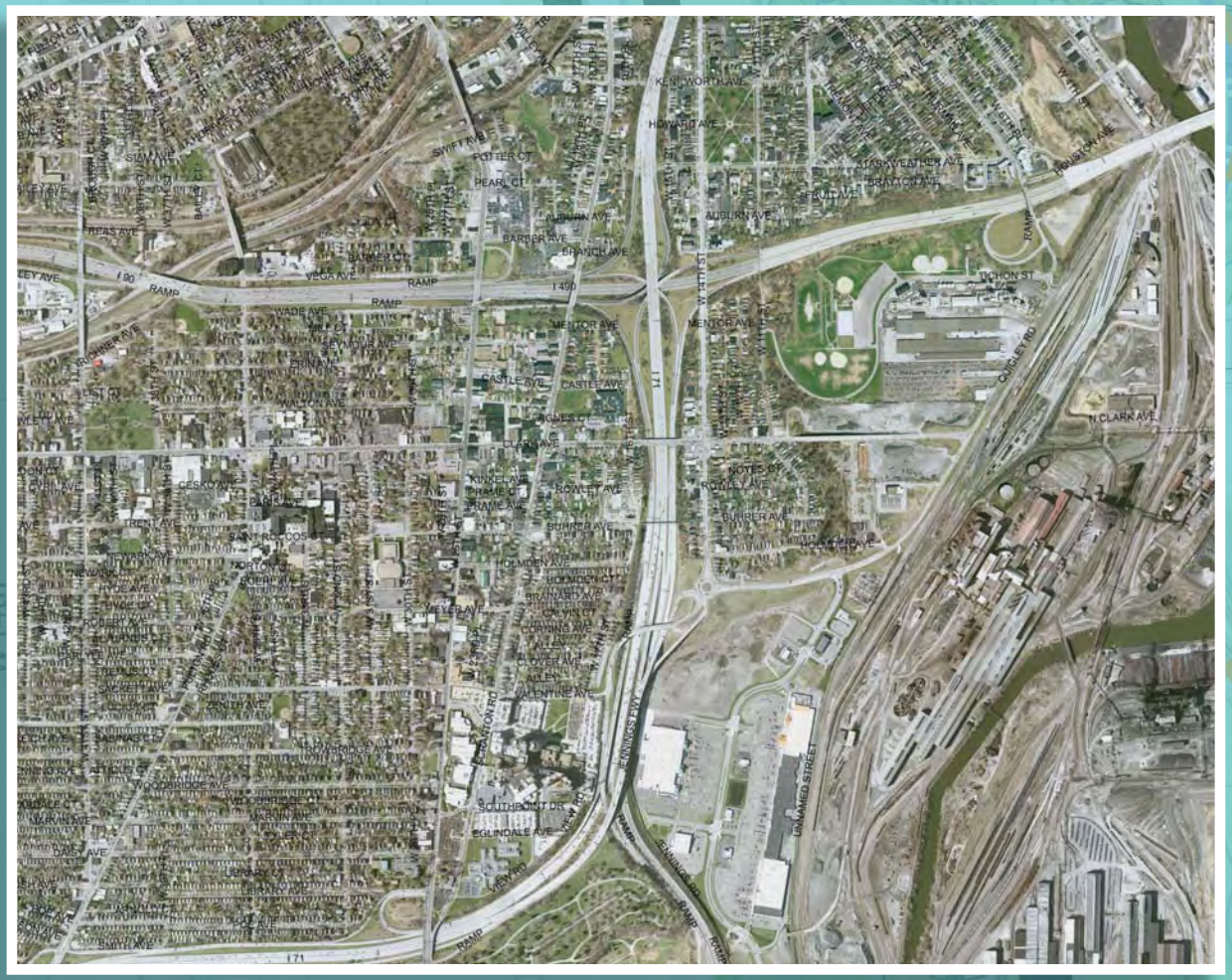
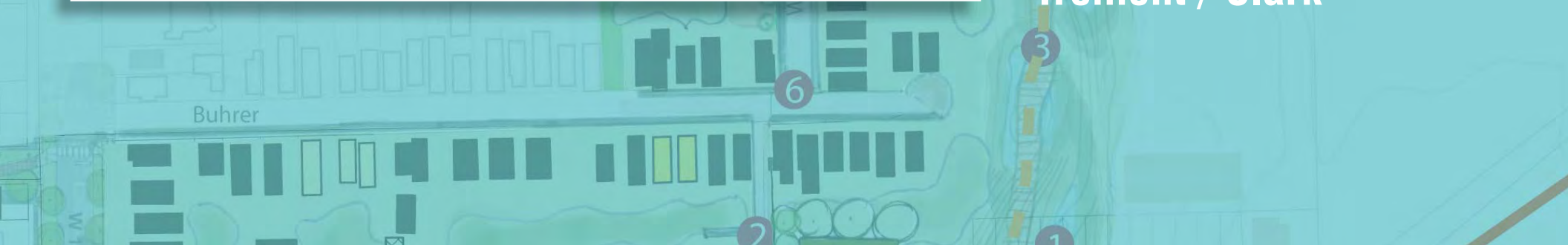


Tremont / Clark



DESIGNATED TARGET AREA
(19) Tremont/Clark

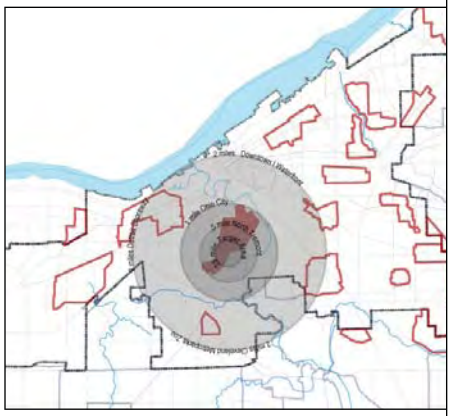
HOST ORGANIZATION
Tremont West Development Corporation (TWDC)

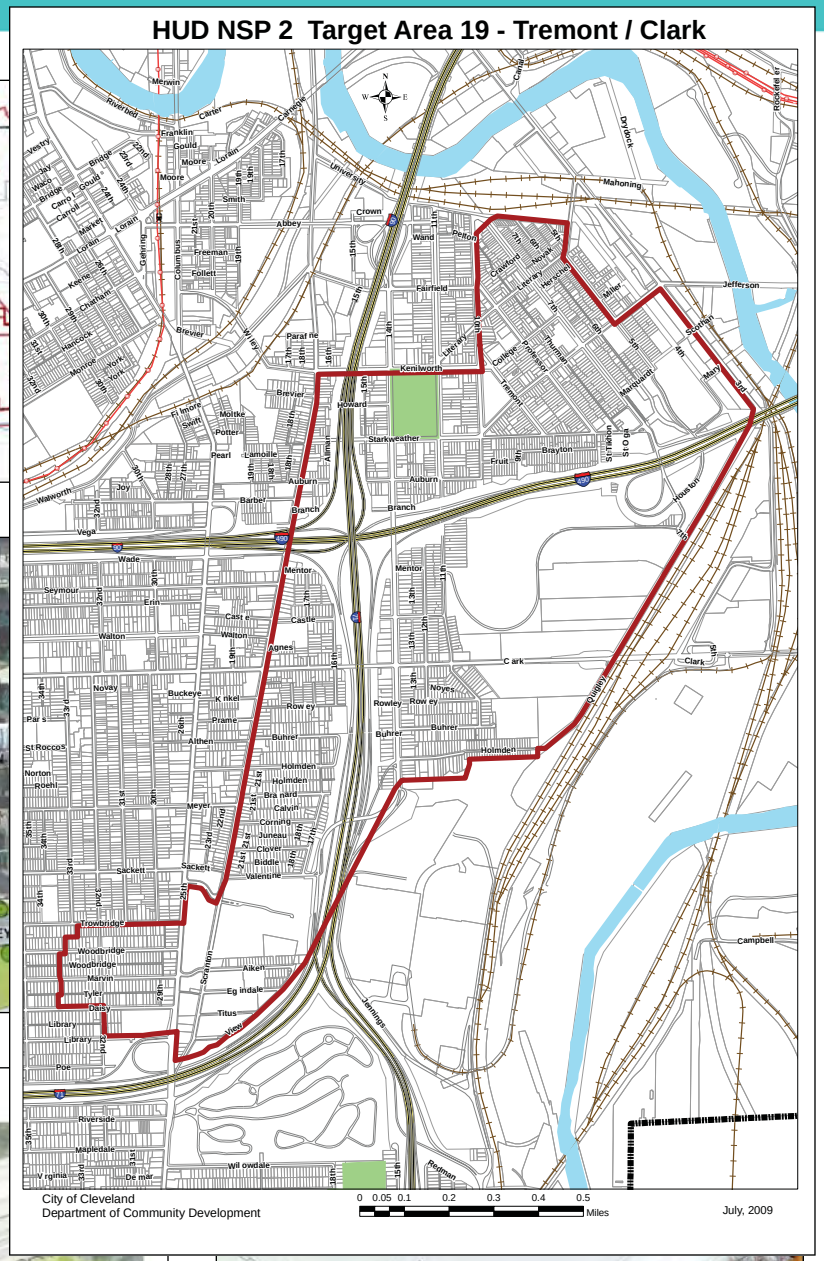
LEADERSHIP TEAM
Katherine Keller, TAP Liaison
Wayne Mortensen, TAP Manager
Kristen Trolio, TWDC Staff Liaison
George Cantor, City Planner

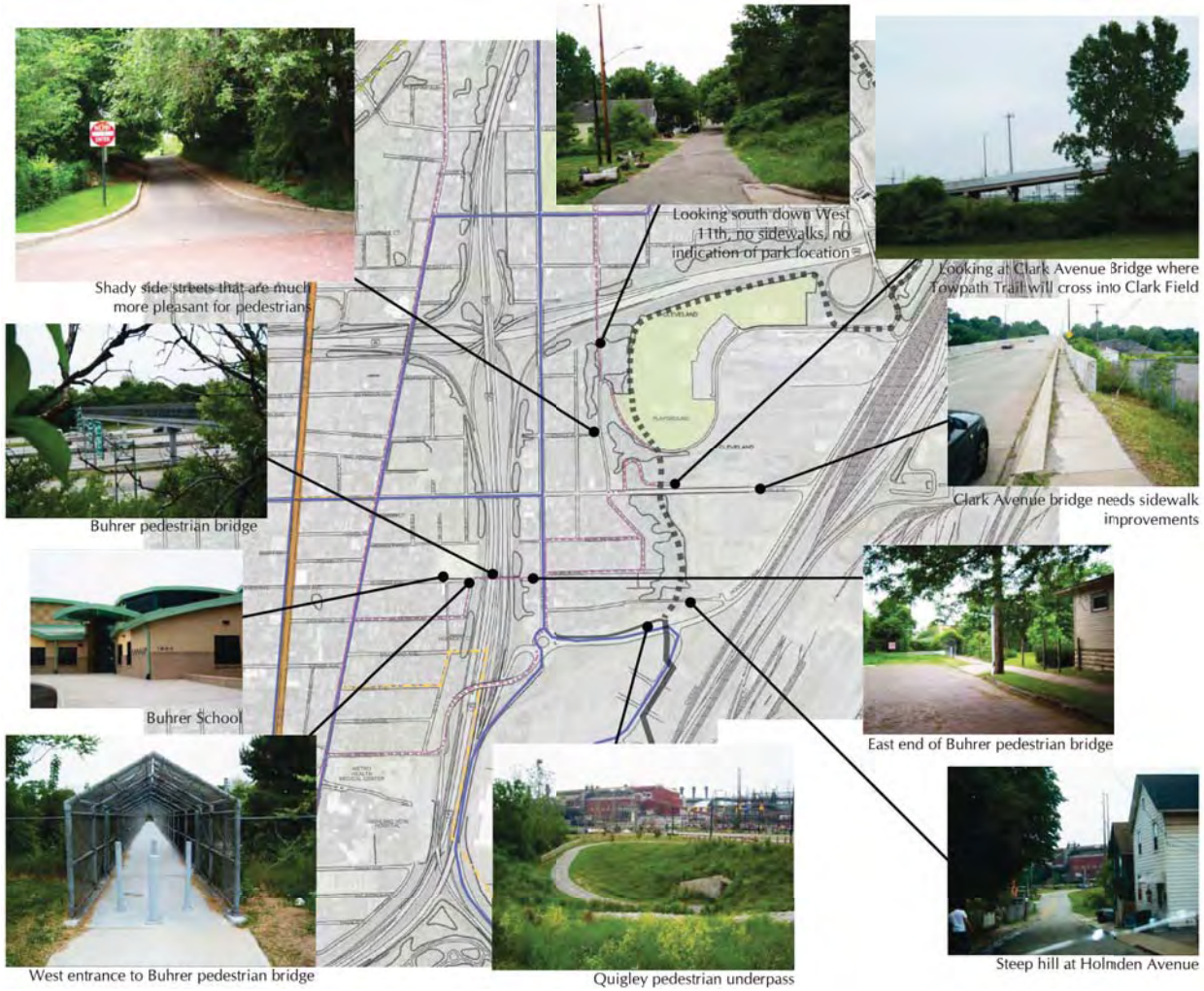
ENGAGED STAKEHOLDERS
Sammy Catania, TWDC Development Director
Joe Cimperman, Councilman (Ward 3)
Brian Cummins, Councilman (Ward 14)
Alex Finnarn, TWDC Vista Intern
Chris Garland, TWDC Director
Matt Grose, Resident
Katie Hough, TWDC Ward 3 Coordinator
Nick Koesters, Resident
Sue Krosel, Resident
Becca Riker, Resident
Henry Senyak, Resident
Sandy Smith, Resident

ABSTRACT
The goal of this Target Area Plan is to rebuild challenged portions of the community's housing stock that are in close proximity to schools and recreational amenities to further promote family-oriented housing options with a high standard of living.

STAKEHOLDER FEEDBACK
To formulate a basic understanding of the community, an informal discussion with TWDC staff and community stakeholders was held to focus attention on presumed target areas within the neighborhood. Discussion ranged from general observations of the neighborhood







to presumed assets that could be leveraged and areas of the community that are suffering and/or declining.

AREAS OF IMPORTANCE

1. Holmden Avenue – Several homes along the corridor are experiencing significant blight, some of which are adjacent to parcels being developed by the Cleveland Housing Network as green homes. Lack of attention to these dynamics creates cause for concern regarding the property value of the new homes. Additionally, parcels with abandoned homes could, potentially be added to the development, resulting in additional homes.

2. Ohio and Erie Canal Towpath Trail – Several poor and vacant parcels are being considered for inclusion in the to-be-constructed greenway, which is awaiting funds for implementation.

3. Buhrer School Campus – A new school has been recently constructed, but is threatened by an immediate context suffering from disinvestment, vacancy, and limited green space. Several parcels (including seven continuous) could be considered for demolition and redevelopment. The area could be reconstructed to provide mixed-income housing and green space adjacent to the school in order to stabilize the area and prevent additional disinvestment.

4. Clover Vacant Parcel – Land needs to be cleared (already approved) in order to accommodate a proposed 4-unit development by Joss Development.

5. Tremont Valley Homes – New development (townhomes/multifamily) is underway, but additional funding is necessary to complete the full scope of this project (currently only a few homes constructed of the total planned).

SITE ANALYSIS

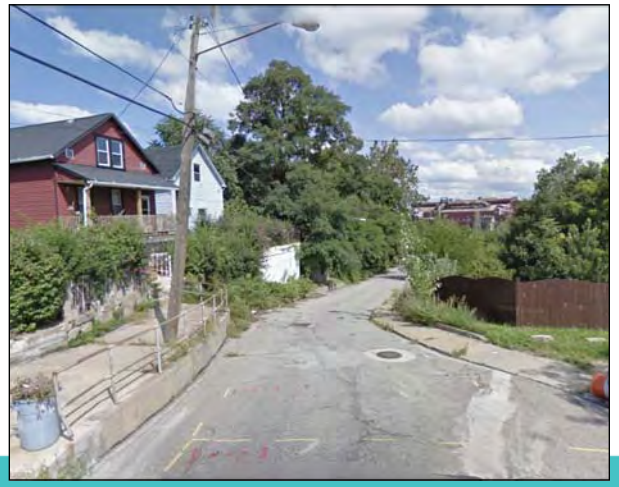
ASSETS & TRANSIT - The TAP area is located in South Tremont, divided from North Tremont by Interstate 490 and split vertically by Interstate 71. To the West of I-71 and bordering the Clark/Fulton Neighborhood (West of 25th Street), are several institutional assets, including Buhrer Elementary and Luis Muñoz Marin School. The schools are connected to the Eastern side of I-71 via the Clark Avenue bridge, which can be characterized by heavy traffic and a lack of bike lanes, sidewalks, and fencing, and a pedestrian bridge at the end of Buhrer Avenue.

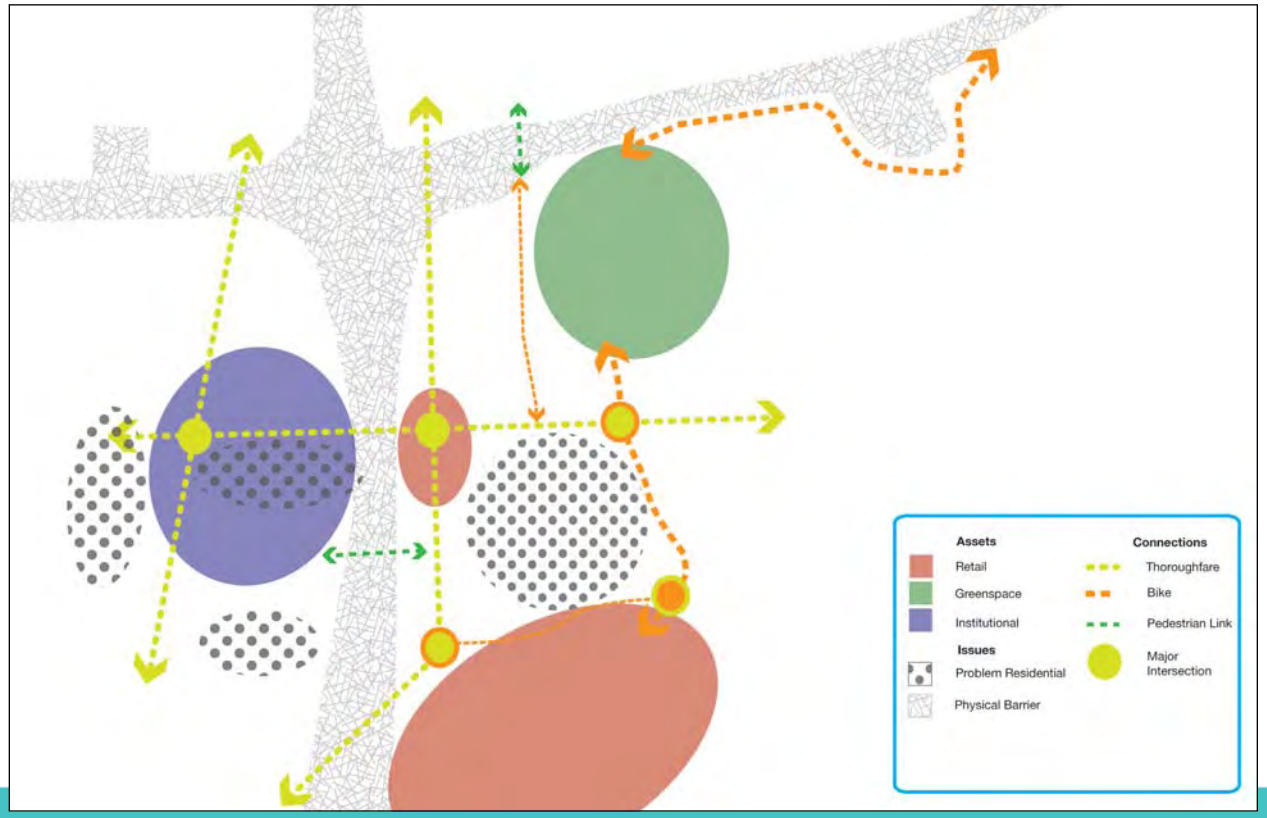
Along Scranton Road (the major North-South boundary) are several religious facilities and the Carnegie South Branch of the Cleveland Public Library. The intersection of Clark Avenue and West 14th Street has three gas stations and minor convenience retail. Continuing down Clark and over the viaduct to Quigley Road is an industrial strip that is burdened with heavy truck traffic and a humble entrance to Clark Field—Tremont's preeminent recreational space. A series of renovations has been proposed for the Clark Field that corresponds to the Ohio Erie Canal Towpath Trail, which will run along the base of the hill near Steelyard Commons (Cleveland's newest major retail development) to the Flats near Downtown, and then onto Lake Erie.

Clark Avenue, West 14th Street, West 25th Street, and Scranton Avenue all host principle bus routes and serve as major automobile connectors. Additionally, a footbridge connects the divided South Tremont neighborhood over Interstate 490 at West 11th Street (just past the current neighborhood entrance to Clark Field).

NECESSARY IMPROVEMENTS - Paths for bicycle and pedestrian circulation are sorely lacking in the neighborhood. This deficiency will be, necessarily, comprehensively addressed when the Towpath Trail is fully implemented. The footbridge and pedestrian paths need enhanced lighting and significant renovation, particularly at Buhrer Avenue where the bridge is consistently used by children. Also in conjunction with the Towpath Trail is the possibility to improve the base of the hillside along the former industrial strip to create a "greenway"; possibly with demonstrable green infrastructure, stormwater retention and passive filtration strategies.

Generally, this part of the Tremont community suffers





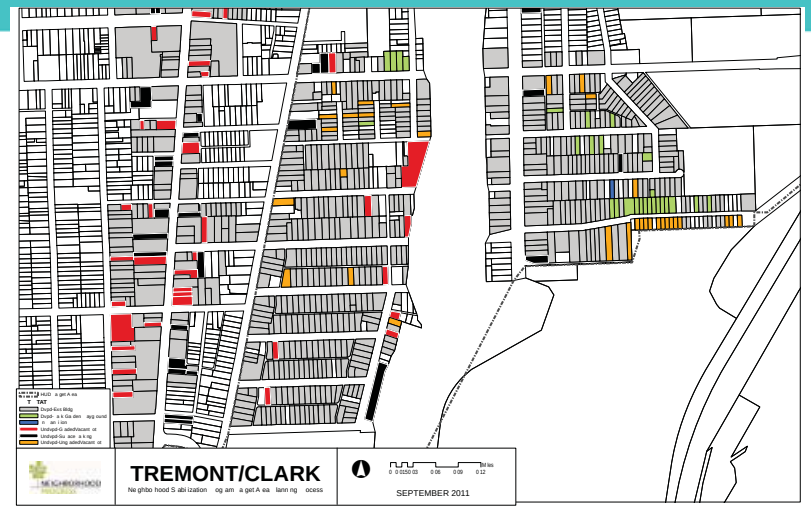
from a lack of a discernible community identity and is frequently disassociated from the revitalization that has taken place in the Tremont/Clark NSP2 area. Compounding this dynamic is the noticeable absence of the branding techniques and landscaping attention more present in North Tremont. Basic neighborhood improvements and the continuation of volunteer clean-up days could dramatically improve neighborhood character and promote community pride.

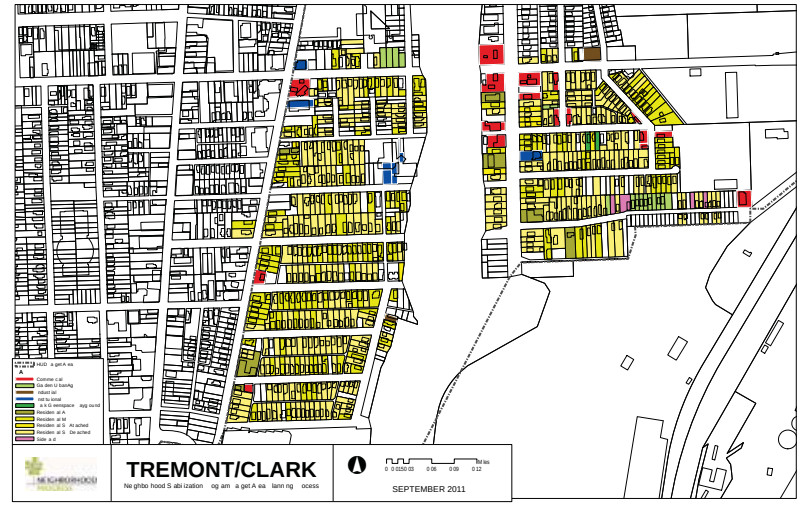
HOUSING - A few common elements are consistent within areas where the housing market has suffered from the destabilizing effects of foreclosure, vacancy, and abandonment. On either side of Interstate 71 access—both physical and visual—is lacking. On the West side of I-71 dead end residential courts discourage foot traffic and threaten perceptions of personal safety. This is particularly concerning in an area immediately adjacent to an elementary school that is a designation school law enforcement zone. On the East side of the neighborhood, the change in topography and the extent of visual disrepair and vacancy have damaged the psyche of the neighborhood and threaten its long-term viability if not immediately addressed. Both sides of the community are experiencing myriad housing challenges that will require demolition, rehabilitation, or new construction in order to stem the tide of disinvestment and apathy. New housing development by the Cleveland Housing Network (CHN) along Buhrer Avenue could serve as a benchmark for the resident income level, home size, and financing types desirable for this neighborhood. The parcels at the base of Holmden Hill are not currently thought to be eligible for Neighborhood Stabilization Program resources as they have been earmarked for negotiations by the advisory committee of the Ohio Erie Canal Towpath Trail.

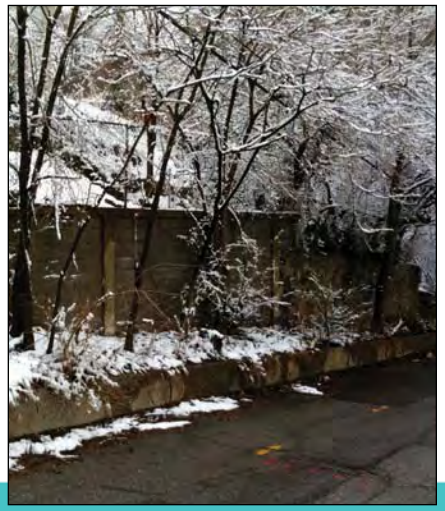
FIELD SURVEY

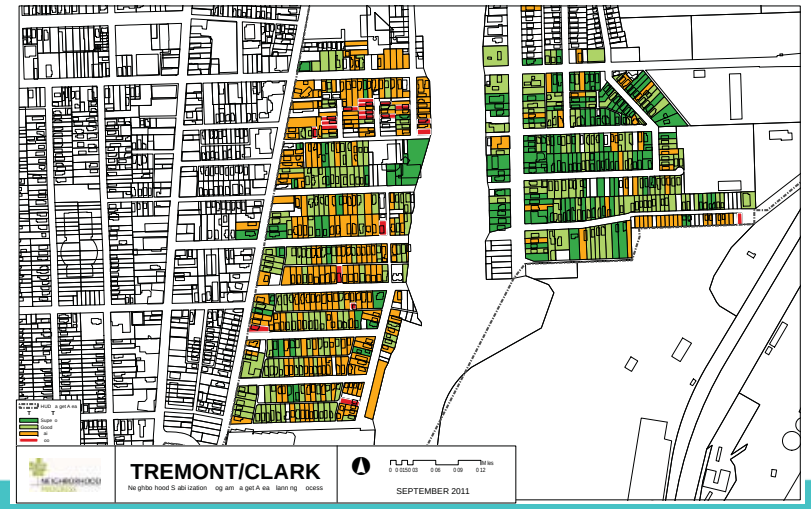
An essential first step in any urban design or planning endeavor is a detailed investigation into existing conditions. Often called "windshield surveys", this first-person research relies on a street-by-street and parcel-by-parcel analysis of the target area. It is a resource-intensive activity that yields time-sensitive results, but forms a more comprehensive understanding of the economic, social, and political dynamics acting on a particular place. Fortunately, many community organizations throughout Cleveland already participate in some version of this activity. Unfortunately, those surveys (including survey categories and ratings applied) are as varied as the communities themselves. For the purposes of the Target Area Planning process, a consolidated survey instrument was developed in collaboration with community development staff and was evenly applied across all identified target areas. To assure consistency in surveying, two Neighborhood Progress staff members facilitated the effort by training community volunteers and CDC staff as well as completing significant portions of each survey first hand. This provides the ability to simultaneously chronicle local conditions and compare across all target areas.

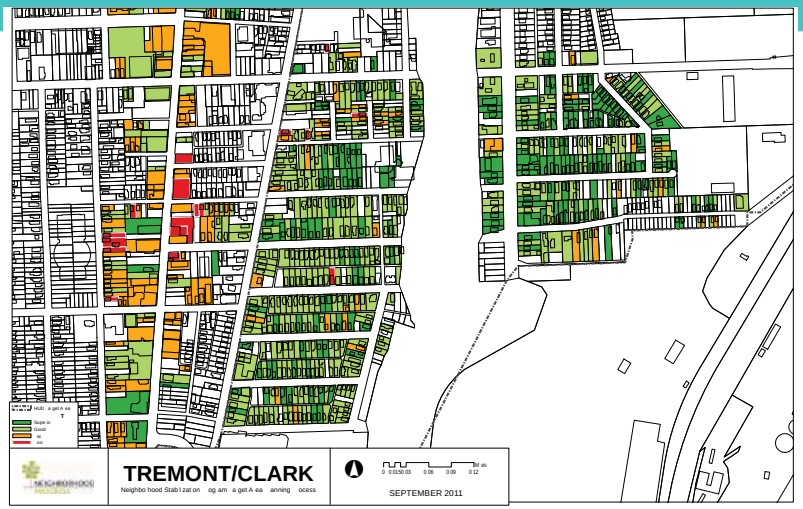
Five categories were analyzed in the survey: lot status, land use, lot condition, building condition, and building occupancy and each were given a limited range of responses. It was determined that these categories were inclusive of the key dynamics unavailable in other resources (i.e. the NEO CANDO web application) and that a trained community volunteer could quickly assess these dynamics. Neighborhood Progress will continue to refine the survey into a tool that can be implemented city-wide that is easy and quick-enough to regularly update. This evolution may lead to a more sophisticated input mechanism (i.e. with a smart phone) that automatically updates a central database and could be expanded to include code violation information.

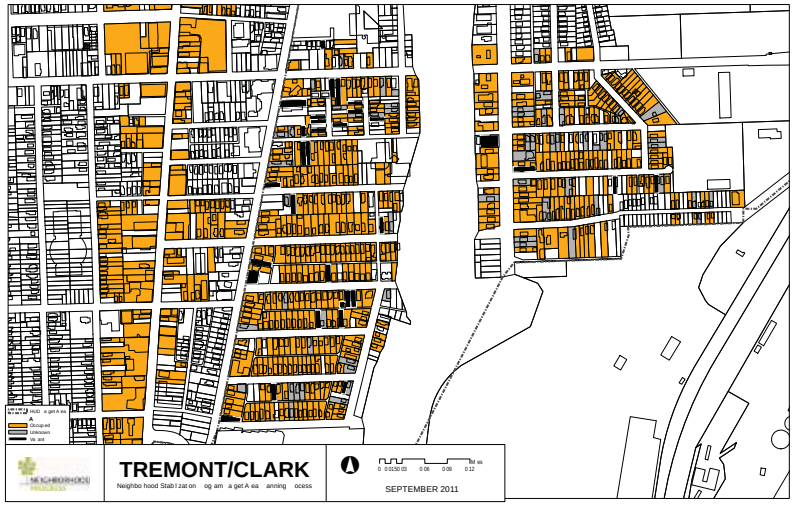












LOT STATUS (top left)
This category simply denotes the current status of the parcel in question. Is there a building being constructed or torn down? Is it a vacant lot? Etc. This category helps us immediately identify places within the target area that are most susceptible to quick change. Looking at the orange or red lots, we can quickly identify where the vacant lots within the surveyed area are and if they are graded and ready to go (red) or need a small amount of site preparation (orange).

LAND USE (middle left)
In an ideal world, lots would be utilized as they were intended and city planners could more accurately predict the need of communities in which they operate. This category helps us see how the community is ACTUALLY functioning relative to where commercial activity is occurring, where the residential areas are concentrated, and what community assets (jobs, institutions) might be within a community.

LOT CONDITION (bottom left)
This category analyzes the physical condition of a given parcel. Is the yard well-kept or overgrown? Is it a meticulously-landscaped community asset or just an average lawn? Perhaps most importantly, the tool allows the user to identify lots that may present safety hazards and work to resolve that condition and maintain community pride and value. You may notice that lot conditions typically lag below building conditions because of home owners' tendency to apply limited resources first toward the maintenance of their home.

BUILDING CONDITION (top right)
The structural and aesthetic condition of buildings within an area is critical to the type of community that is fostered. This metric accounts for the wide array of building conditions that exist throughout Cleveland; from buildings that should be condemned to those that were recently constructed, renovated, or are meticulously maintained. The majority of communities in Cleveland have "Good" or "Fair" structures.

BUILDING OCCUPANCY (middle right)
This is, perhaps, the most straightforward category, but the hardest to assess on the part of the surveyor. Still, it is critical to understand the vacancy dynamics that are at work within a community. You will see that vacancy is often directly related to building and lot condition.

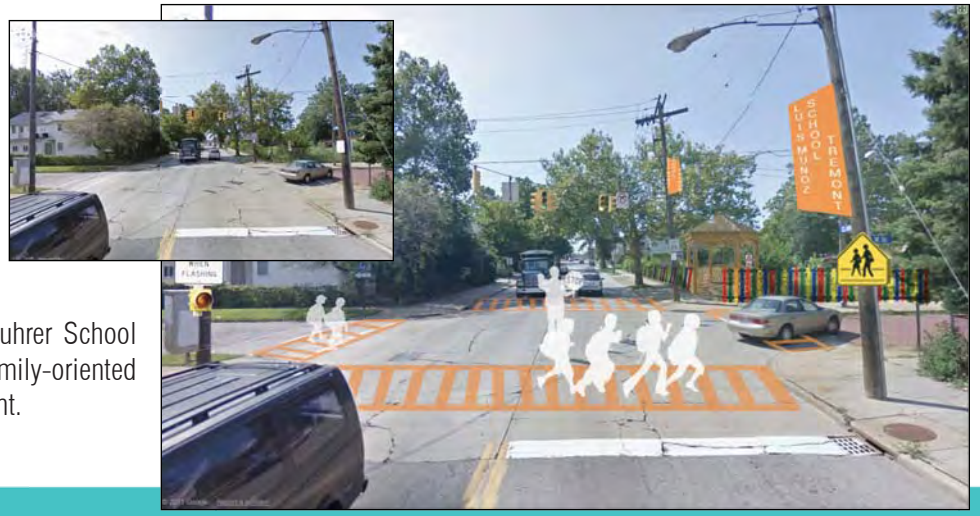
COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE

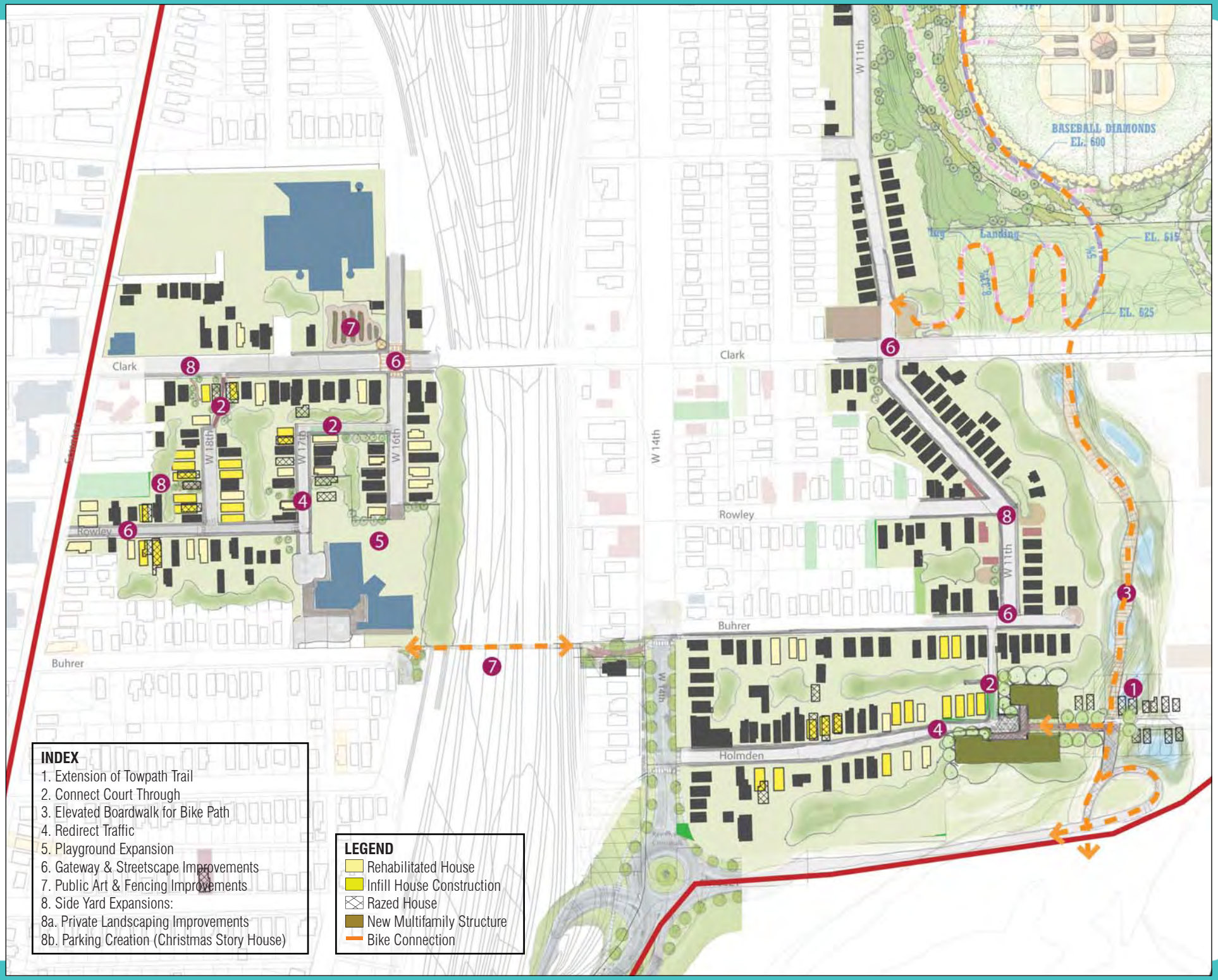
Tremont is a diverse, resilient Cleveland neighborhood that combines its proximity to downtown with an array of housing and transportation options. Tremont's ability to adapt has produced an all-inclusive neighborhood with amenities for families, urbanites, young professionals, artists, and seniors.

TARGET AREA PLAN

The two target areas of the Tremont neighborhood have similar issues and, therefore, share common recovery strategies in order to alleviate demonstrated housing challenges and community destabilization. The two specific target areas are along Holmden Avenue, a steep hill with considerable vacant land, and the courts off of Rowley Avenue (just North of Buhrer School), where abandonment and safety are key concerns. On Holmden, the proposed housing strategy is driven primarily by acquisition and demolition of homes already foreclosed upon and/or slated for City demolition. The resources of the Neighborhood Stabilization Program should be used to demolish (crimson) and rehabilitate (yellow) the identified properties. Sweat equity, NSP2, and NPI SII funding sources can be used to improve the general condition of the streetscape and vacant land, which could set the stage for later infill development.

The Target Area Plan also proposes an extension of West 11th Court through to Holmden Avenue, with the possibility of rerouting or changing the direction of Holmden upon the completion of the Ohio Erie Canal Towpath Trail and greenway. The Buhrer School target area has a higher number of parcels with homes that should be demolished (crimson) and either rebuilt or used for the side yard expansion of adjacent private home owners. Several homes in the area also need to be rehabilitated (yellow) and the opportunity to extend 17th and 18th Courts should be seriously considered as parcels are acquired. Ultimately, the goal of this area would be to better connect the urban fabric, reduce the likelihood of crime, and increase the connectivity of the area to the adjacent community. The housing stock should be eventually rebuilt to strengthen the community around the Buhrer School and promote additional family-oriented housing options in Tremont.




Clark
Rowley
Buhrer
Holmden
W 18th
W 17th
W 16th
W 14th
W 11th
BASEBALL DIAMONDS
EL. 600
EL. 615
EL. 625
Landing
INDEX
1. Extension of Towpath Trail
2. Connect Court Through
3. Elevated Boardwalk for Bike Path
4. Redirect Traffic
5. Playground Expansion
6. Gateway & Streetscape Improvements
7. Public Art & Fencing Improvements
8. Side Yard Expansions:
8a. Private Landscaping Improvements
8b. Parking Creation (Christmas Story House)
LEGEND
Rehabilitated House
Infill House Construction
Razed House
New Multifamily Structure
Bike Connection

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

BUHRER SCHOOL & ROWLEY AVENUE - The first phase and primary concern is the removal of condemned, vacant, and potentially dangerous homes near the school campus. Additionally, other homes in need of repair should be monitored and either improved with available City/State funding pools or acquired for NSP2 redevelopment in order to prevent further decay and destabilization. Parcels immediately adjacent to the Buhrer school should be integrated into an expanded campus in order to reaffirm the stability of the community while providing much-needed recreational space for the school children on an otherwise limited site. This would assist in the literal and figurative integration of the school into the neighborhood. Where possible, TWDC should consider pervious paving and stormwater demonstration projects on the Buhrer campus.

The second phase would be to replace razed structures with new single family housing to entice new families and homeowners into the neighborhood in the continued rebound of Tremont. Existing dead-end streets should be re-routed as shown or cut through at this time in order to provide a connective and stable neighborhood layout (adjustments to several parcels will be necessary). Projects that require capital investment from the City will be the most difficult to achieve quickly. As such, informal solutions should be implemented where possible. Overdue security and aesthetic renovations to the Burher pedestrian bridge have been proposed and should be implemented as soon as is practicable. Lighting, public art and accessibility options should be closely considered. The garden lots at the corner of West 16th Street and Clark Avenue can be refurbished and art added to each in order to improve the character of the "school district" neighborhood. This critical intersection is a gateway into the neighborhood and, as such, is worthy of significant improvement (lighting, signage, safety elements, public art, etc.).

Larger developments in the form of multi-family housing or apartments should be considered once NSP2 resources are awarded and the area begins to stabilize.

HOLMDEN AVENUE - Phase one of the Holmden Target Area would be to acquire parcels and demolish abandoned and blighted structures which have been designated as part of the Cleveland Housing Network's green homes expansion. Other parcels should be considered for side yards and home rehabilitation. Because of its geographic advantages, namely it's more gradual topography, the hill should serve as the principal neighborhood connection to the expanded Towpath trail. Incidentally, such a gesture would make Holmden a gateway to the greater neighborhood by default; fostering additional scrutiny and development momentum for the area.

In phase two, streetscape improvements and bike lanes will connect the Southern Tremont neighborhood to the Towpath and subsequently, Steelyard Commons, Clark Field, Downtown Cleveland, and beyond, while providing a safe route for bicyclists and pedestrians. Footbridge improvements at Buhrer Avenue and West 11th Street are key to Tremont's overall connectivity strategy.

The Witt Court/West 11th Street connection would also be ideal for phase two as it relates to Holmden hill's traffic and potential bike routes. The parcels acquired in phase one – particularly those adjacent to the existing CHN green homes – should be developed and expanded as part of the affordable housing infill project. Similar to the Western Target Area, larger developments should be considered once the neighborhood has begun to stabilize. Such a strategy should consider the gateway role of Holmden Avenue. A market rate, multi-family project could effectively "cap" the corridor while also providing a visceral billboard to all who frequent Steelyard Commons – boldly proclaiming a preferred future is in store for Tremont.

PARCEL	Developed	Vacant	Condition	1 REHAB	2 MOTH	3 DEMO	4 VLR	5 VLR-SY	0 OTHER
008-06-027	Y	N	P	1					
008-06-028	Y	Y	F	1					
008-06-031	Y	Y	P			3			
008-06-034	Y	Y	F			3			
008-06-035	N	N	P				4		
008-06-036	Y	Y	P			3			
008-06-037	Y	Y	F			3			
008-06-038	N	Y	F				4		
008-06-039	Y	?	?				4		
008-06-044	N	Y	F				4		
008-06-047	Y	Y	G	1					
008-06-051	Y	N	G	1					
008-06-052	Y	?	?				4		
008-06-054	Y	N	P	1					
008-06-055	?	Y	P			3		5	0
008-06-057	Y	Y	P			3			
008-06-058	N	Y	P				4		0
008-06-064	Y	Y	G	1					
008-06-072	N	N	F					5	0
008-06-073	Y	Y	F			3			0
008-06-074	Y	Y	P			3			
008-06-076	Y	Y	G	1					
008-06-080	?	Y	?				4	5	0
008-06-083	Y	N	?	1				5	0
008-06-085	Y	Y	?	1		3		5	0
008-07-029	N	N	P				4		0
008-07-031	Y	N	G	1					
008-07-032	Y	Y	G	1					
008-07-034	Y	Y	S	1					
008-07-035	Y	N	S	1					
008-07-051	N	N	?				4		
008-07-053	Y	Y	F	1					
008-07-057	Y	N	G	1					
008-07-058	N	Y	?				4		0
008-07-059	Y	Y	C			3	4		0
008-07-061	Y	Y	F			3	4		
008-07-062	Y	Y	G	1		3	4		
008-07-065	Y	N	G	1					
008-07-066	N	N	?	1				5	0
008-07-077	N	N	F				4		0
008-07-078	N	N	F				4		0
008-07-079	N	N	F				4		0
008-07-080	N	N	F				4		0
008-07-094	Y	N	E	1					
008-07-101	N	N	F					5	0
008-11-008	Y	Y	F	1					
008-11-017	Y	Y		1					
008-11-030	Y	Y	P			3		5	0
008-11-114	Y	N	G	1					
008-11-115	Y	N	S	1					
008-11-117	Y	Y	G	1		3			
008-11-118	Y	Y	F	1		3			
008-11-119	Y	N	G	1					
008-11-123	Y	?	?	1					
008-12-083	Y	Y	G	1					
008-13-019	Y	Y	G			3			
008-13-023	N	N	G				4		
008-13-027	N	N	G				4		
008-13-028	Y	Y	S	1					
008-13-029	Y	?	S	1					
008-13-031	N	Y	F				4		
008-13-032	N	Y	G				4		
008-13-033	Y	Y	S	1					
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008-13-036	Y	N	G	1					
008-13-040	Y	Y	F			3			
008-13-041	Y	Y	S			3			
008-13-042	Y	Y	G			3			
008-13-051	Y	N	G	1					
008-13-052	Y	N	S	1					
008-13-063	N	N	F				4		
008-14-028	N	N	F					5	
008-14-030	N	N	G				4		
008-14-031	N	N	G				4		
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008-14-033	N	Y	G				4		
008-14-034	N	N	G				4		
008-14-035	N	N	G				4		
008-14-036	N	N	G				4		
008-14-037	N	N	G				4		
008-14-038	N	N	G				4		
008-14-039	N	N	G				4		
008-14-068	N	N	F				4		
008-14-069	N	N	F				4		
008-14-070	N	N	F				4		
008-14-071	N	N	F				4		
008-14-072	N	N	F				4		
008-14-073	N	N	F				4		
008-14-074	N	N	F				4		
008-14-075	N	N	F				4		
008-14-076	N	N	F				4		
008-14-077	N	N	F				4		
008-14-078	N	N	F				4		
008-14-079	N	N	F				4		
008-16-017	Y	Y	G	1					
008-16-053	Y	Y	G	1					
015-09-072	Y	?	?	1					
015-10-052	Y	Y	?			3		5	
015-10-055	Y	Y	?			3		5	
015-10-080	Y	Y	?			3		5	
015-10-085	Y	Y	G	1					
015-10-106	Y	Y	F	1					
015-14-014	Y	Y	?	1		3			
015-14-026	Y	Y	G	1					
015-15-014	Y	Y	P			3		5	
015-15-063	Y	Y	G	1					

Cloverdale
Arden
Ignatius
Joan
Bernard
Almira
Fidelity
Fidelity
Fidelity
Parkhurst
Headley
Champion
Adelaide
Loretta
Unity
Curran
Walford
Florian
Governor
St Mark
Fortune
Linnet
Dale
Thrush
Flower
Peony
Olive
Jasper
Adeline
Crescent
Bellaire
Briggs
Briggs
West
Access
Bolsworth
Highland
Lorain
Geraldine
Belden
Triskett
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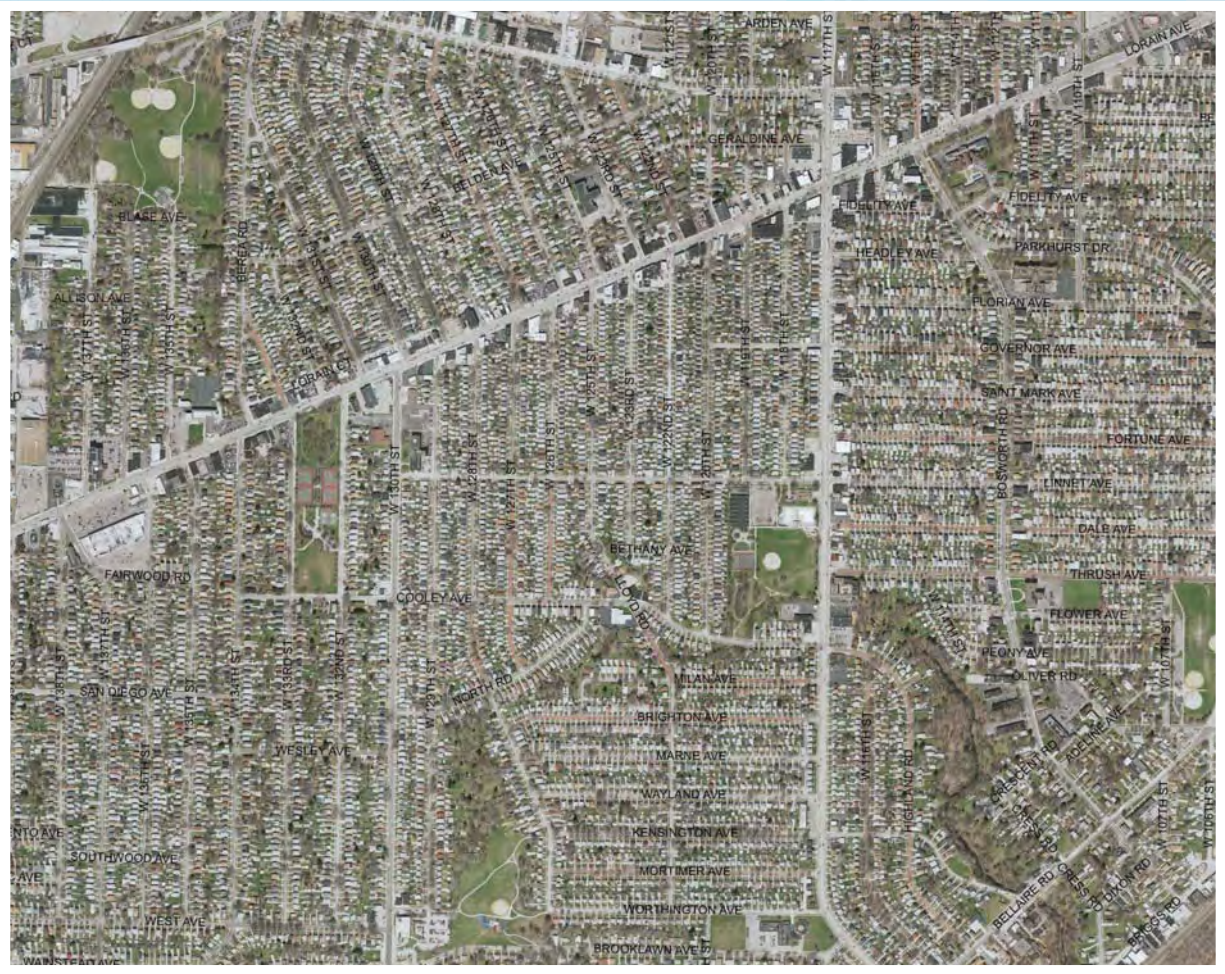


Existing Land Use - Year 2000

- VACANT LAND
- SINGLE FAMILY
- TWO FAMILY
- TOWNHOUSE
- MIXED USE: LIVE-WORK
- MULTI FAMILY
- OFFICE
- RETAIL
- RETAIL (w/ upper floor uses)
- COMMERCIAL SERVICES
- LIGHT INDUSTRY
- HEAVY INDUSTRY
- INSTITUTIONAL
- RECREATION/OPEN SPACE/LANDSCAPE
- TATION / PUBLIC UTILITIES
- COMMERCIAL PARKING
- WEST BOULEVARD BOUNDARY

Westown

DESIGNATED TARGET AREA
(20) Westown

HOST ORGANIZATION
Westown Community Development Corporation (WCDC)

LEADERSHIP TEAM
Andrew Batson, TAP Liaison
Michael Bosak, City Planner
Peggy Kearsey, WCDC Housing Director
Wayne Mortensen, TAP Manager

ENGAGED STAKEHOLDERS
Chad Dasher, WCDC Executive Director
Dona Brady, Councilwoman
Elizabeth Schmidt, Resident
Francesco Carinji, Business Owner
Paula Miller, Partner

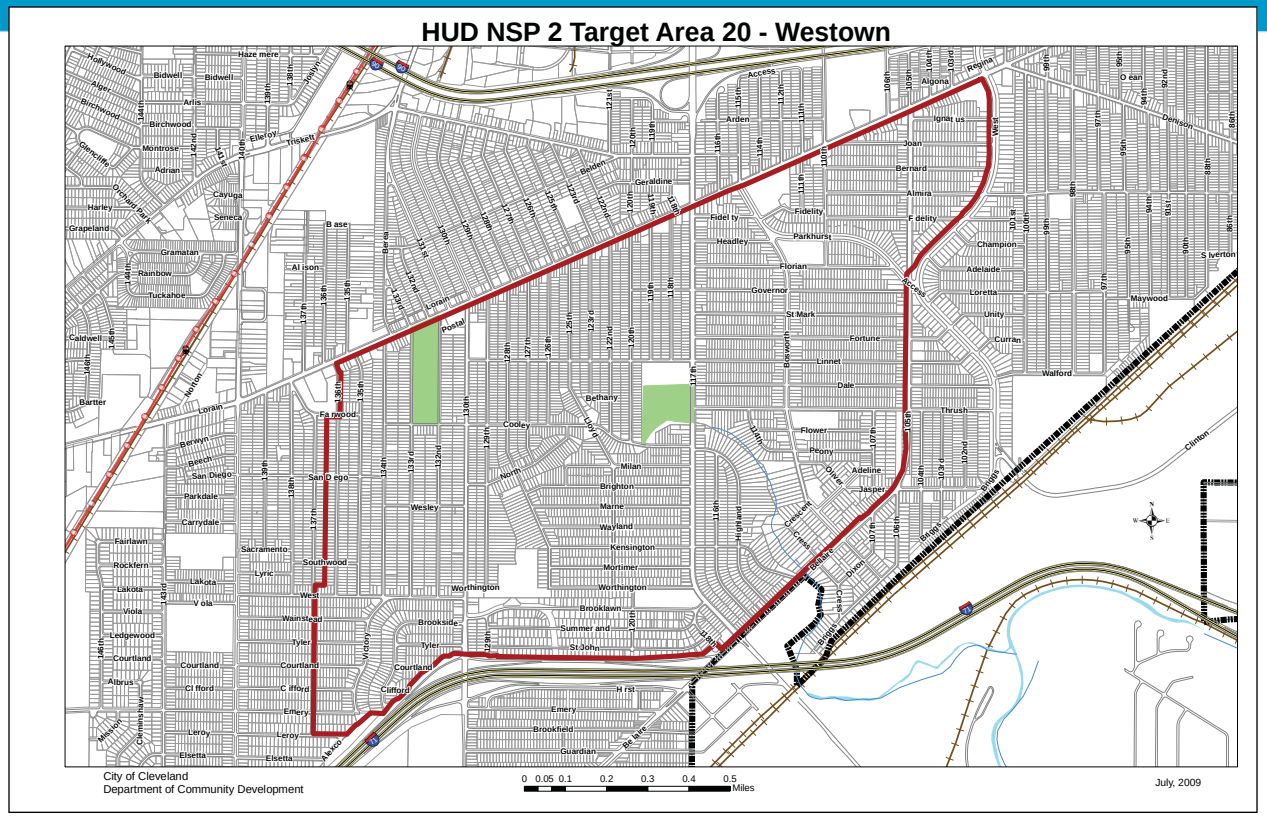
ABSTRACT
The Westown Target Area is ten square blocks along Lorain Avenue that mirrors the Variety Village Strategic Initiative Area. Selected because there are already several initiatives underway, the NSP2 resources could be leveraged in a manner that deals with nuisance properties in the immediate area and advances an area that is central to the identify and success of Westown.

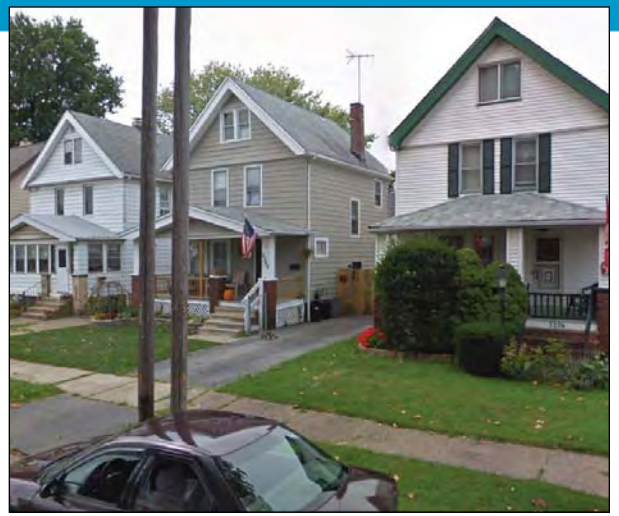
STAKEHOLDER FEEDBACK
Several confidential interviews were executed at the beginning of this process in order to develop a more nuanced understanding of community dynamics and opportunities. What follows are consensus themes from those conversations.

Community Strengths – There was consistency among the interviewees regarding the strengths of the neighborhood. All cited the housing stock, which is, generally, in good condition - especially as it compares with some of the communities in Cleveland harder hit by the foreclosure crisis. The residents of the neighborhood were cited as the driving factor behind the quality of the housing, many of which have lived in the Westown for a long time. Residential turnover in the community is low and is partially aided by several strong block clubs in the WCDC's service area.

Halloran Park, located on W 117th (just south of Lorain Avenue) was also a popular theme. The park has received several improvements over the years and is a true asset to the community. The park provides broadly-popular programming for all ages throughout the year, ranging from summer concerts to winter ice skating.

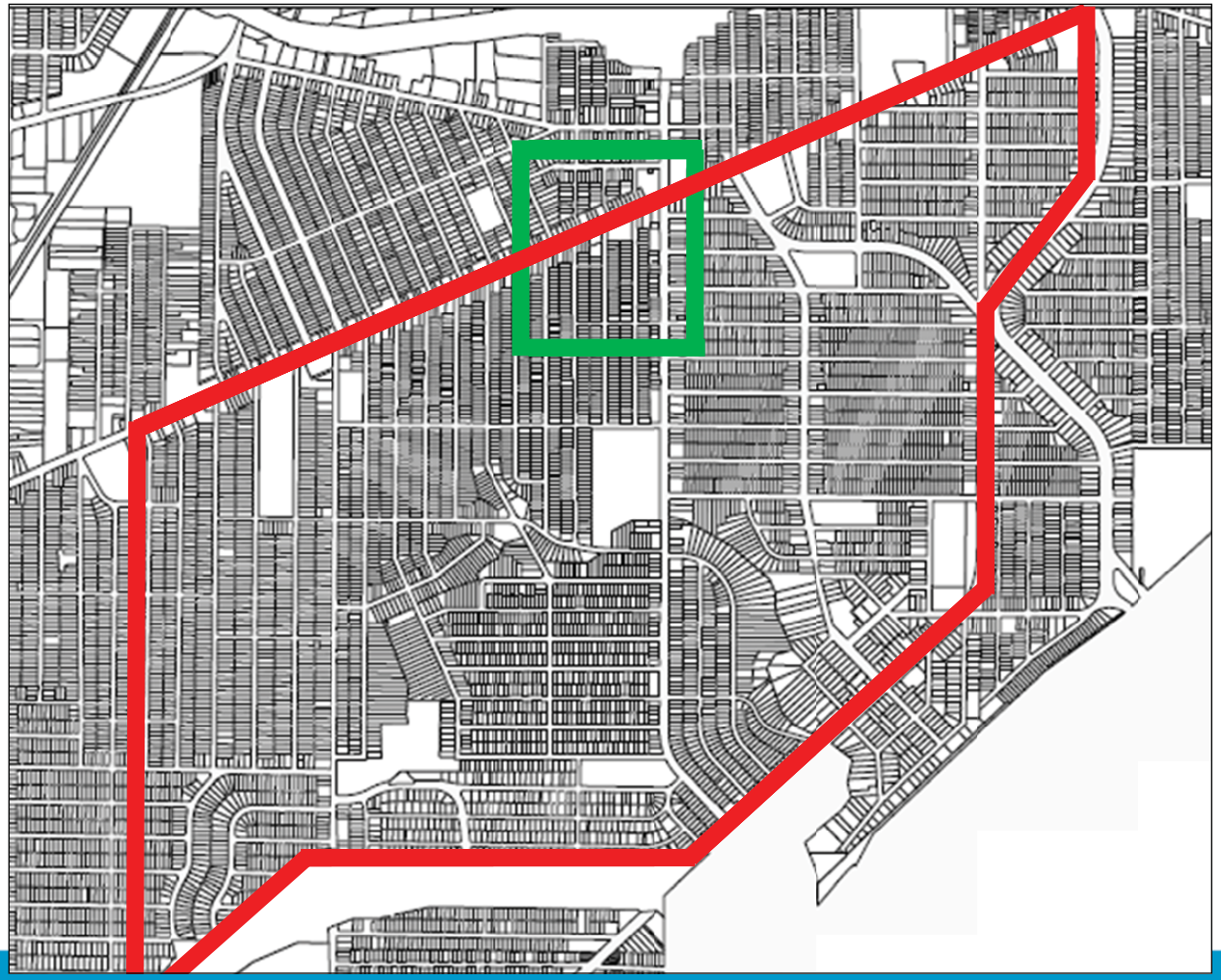
The historic district on Lorain Avenue from West 110th to West 123rd Streets is a strength to the community.





The designation will ensure that the historic buildings along Lorain Avenue will be preserved. In fact, a handful of these buildings have already seen investment and rehabilitation, including the buildings located on the southwest and northwest corners of the Lorain Avenue and 117th Street intersection. One of those buildings in particular – the Variety Theatre – presents a large and visible project that will be central to the community's identity and CDC work plan.

The Westown Community Development Corporation is also an active organization. CDC staff have been able to secure several sources of funding for the community that are available exclusively for Westown, including a loan program through Neighborhood Housing Services of Greater Cleveland and other somewhat exclusive resource pools such as the City's HTF Model Block designation and, the purpose of this study, NSP2 funding.



IDENTIFIED STRENGTHS

- Long Time Residents, With Little Turn Over
- Strong Block Club
- Quality of Housing Stock, With Low Vacancy
- An Informal Ethnic Business District
- Valued, Sought-After Park
- Coalition: Residents, CDC, Councilwoman, Park Employees, & Police
- Potential of Variety Theatre
- Access to Programs: Model Block, NHS, NSP
- Historic District along Lorain (110 – 123 Streets)
- Strong Commercial Districts

Challenges - The condition of Lorain Avenue was cited by all of the interviewees as a weakness. The corridor has several issues, but most pressing are the numerous code violations that exist. The commercial vacancy along Lorain is also quite high. In particular, The Variety Theatre complex is 90% vacant, due to electrical issues in the aging building. Many of the buildings are boarded up or have unwelcoming facades. Efforts should be made to enforce the codes and inform owners of available funding to renovate their buildings, including Cleveland's storefront renovation program.

Although the housing quality overall is very strong, certain properties of concern were frequently mentioned. From interviews with CDC staff we know that these homes are on their radar and are being addressed. Many of the interviewees also mentioned their frustration with the rental homes in the neighborhood – particularly

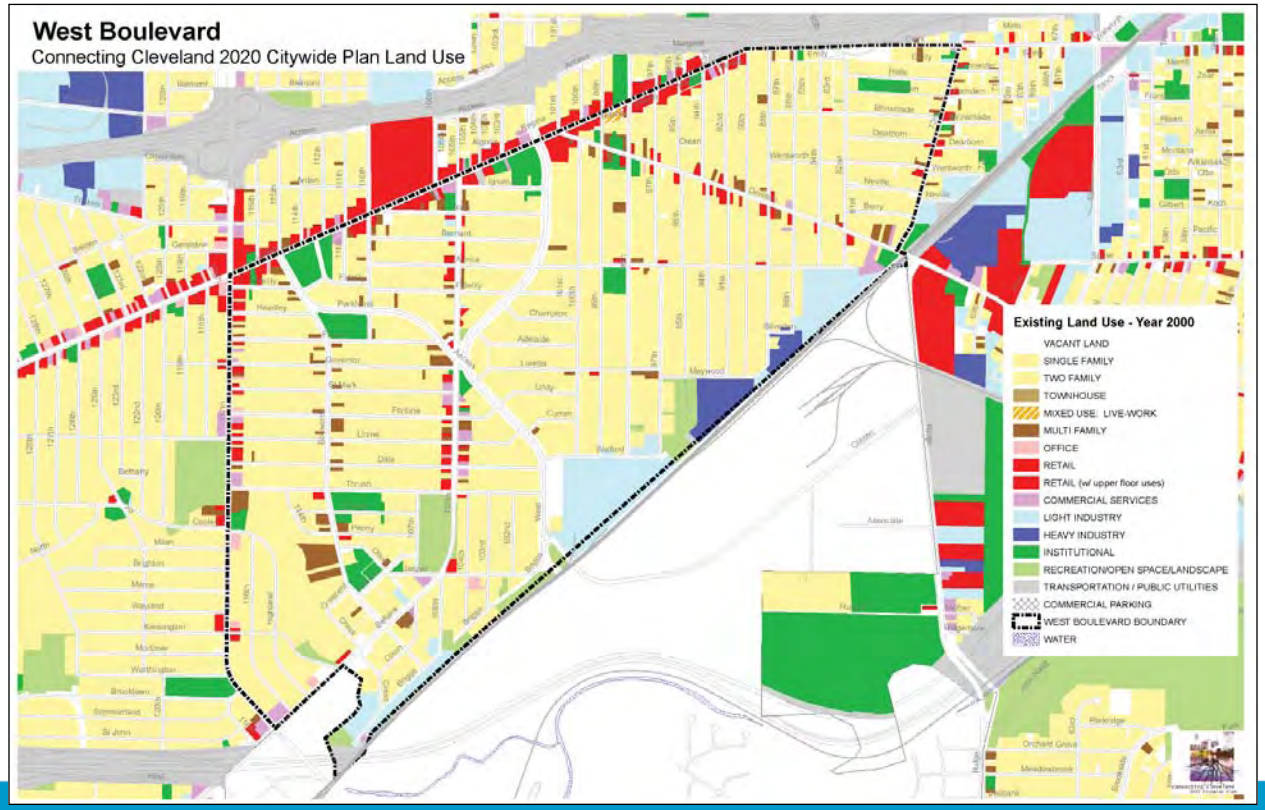
with the cluster of homes on West 117th Street South of Lorain.

There is also a lot of frustration over the condition of the Variety Theatre, since there is only one business located in the building. Several structural issues need to be addressed, including the electrical system, the roof, and the structural supports for the Lorain Avenue marquee. Compounding this issue, many of the residents donated money to a group formed to spearhead the revitalization called the Friends of the Variety Theater. These donations were solicited several years ago for the creation and installation of the marquee, but because of the afore-mentioned structural issues the new marquee has still not been installed. If they could just get the marquee up, many residents feel, it would be a real "shot in the arm" for the community.

IDENTIFIED CHALLENGES

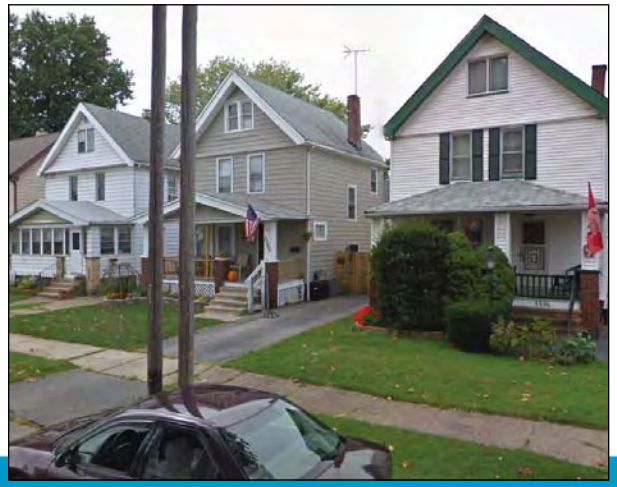
- Commercial Vacancy
- Deteriorating Condition of Commercial Buildings
- Scope of Variety Theatre Revitalization
- At-risk Properties

Opportunities - Several projects are either underway or scheduled in the very near future for the community. These investments have the opportunity to leverage each other to have a catalytic effect on the neighborhood. Among the projects scheduled for this current year are electrical upgrades to the Variety Theatre. Apparently, the storefronts are in good condition and could be occupied, but there are severe electrical problems in the building. The electrical upgrades are being funded by a grant from the First Energy Corporation. The apartments located above the Variety Theatre will also be renovated this summer. There are a total of twelve units, four of which have already been renovated and are occupied. The remainder will be renovated and should be occupied by the fall. The funding for the renovations will come



from Councilwoman Brady's budget and after all of the units have been renovated and occupied Brady and the WCDC will likely look for a management company to assume the day-to-day management of the property.

Several of the properties of concern referenced above have been condemned and are scheduled for demolition this summer. Several others are in modestly good condition and should be considered for NSP2 rehabilitation or mothball funds once ownership is transferred to the WCDC or the City or Cuyahoga County Land Banks.



WCDC has recently hired a Commercial Director; this person will work with the staff and business owners to improve the condition of Lorain Avenue and West 117th Street. The first task will be addressing code enforcement and, beginning this summer, a new marketing plan for Westown will be developed. The plan is expected to be rolled out within a year. The development process of the marketing plan will include both residents and business owners. In this process, Westown will look to leverage the strengths and assets of the community (such as the concentration of ethnic businesses and restaurants).

Scheduled for the summer of 2012, Lorain Avenue will be resurfaced and will have a dramatic effect on the corridor. Budgeted in the Cleveland 2012 Capital Plan, the project will include a mill-and-fill of Lorain Avenue from W 110th to W 123rd. It will also include new curb cuts and consolidate utility poles. Following the infrastructure improvements, Lorain will get a new streetscape in 2014, which is currently being designed by City Architecture and will be funded through a NOACA grant.

IDENTIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

- Lorain Avenue Resurfacing (out to bid)
- Road and Utility Improvements (Capital Plan, 2012)
- Electrical Improvements at Variety Theatre (2011)
- Renovation of Theatre Storefronts
- Renovation of Theatre
- Renovation of Theatre apartments (2011)
- Installation of the Marquee (2011 or 2012)

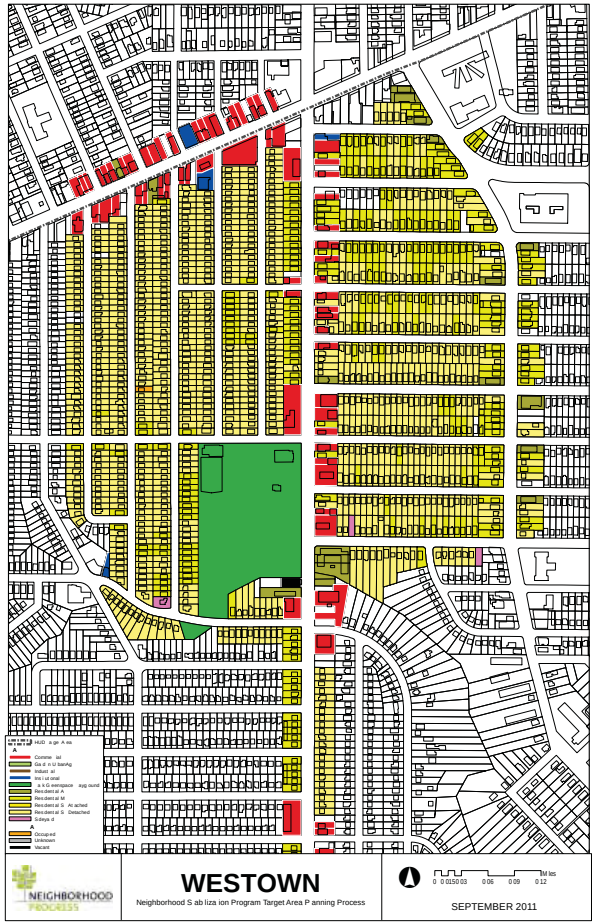
FIELD SURVEY

An essential first step in any urban design or planning endeavor is a detailed investigation into existing conditions. Often called "windshield surveys", this first-person research relies on a street-by-street and parcel-by-parcel analysis of the target area. It is a resource-intensive activity that yields time-sensitive results, but forms a more comprehensive understanding of the economic, social, and political dynamics acting on a particular place. Fortunately, many community organizations throughout Cleveland already participate in some version of this activity. Unfortunately, those surveys (including survey categories and ratings applied) are as varied as the communities themselves. For the purposes of the Target Area Planning process, a consolidated survey instrument was developed in collaboration with community development staff and was evenly applied across all identified target areas. To assure consistency in surveying, two Neighborhood Progress staff members facilitated the effort by training community volunteers and CDC staff as well as completing significant portions of each survey first hand. This provides the ability to simultaneously chronicle local conditions and compare across all target areas.

Five categories were analyzed in the survey: lot status, land use, lot condition, building condition, and building occupancy and each were given a limited range of responses. It was determined that these categories were inclusive of the key dynamics unavailable in other resources (i.e. the NEO CANDO web application) and that a trained community volunteer could quickly assess these dynamics. Neighborhood Progress will continue to refine the survey into a tool that can be implemented city-wide that is easy and quick-enough to regularly update. This evolution may lead to a more sophisticated input mechanism (i.e. with a smart phone) that automatically updates a central database and could be expanded to include code violation information.

LOT STATUS

This category simply denotes the current status of the parcel in question. Is there a building being constructed or torn down? Is it a vacant lot? Etc. This category helps us immediately identify places within the target area that are most susceptible to quick change. Looking at the orange or red lots, we can quickly identify where the vacant lots within the surveyed area are and if they are graded and ready to go (red) or need a small amount of site preparation (orange).



LAND USE

In an ideal world, lots would be utilized as they were intended and city planners could more accurately predict the need of communities in which they operate. This category helps us see how the community is ACTUALLY functioning relative to where commercial activity is occurring, where the residential areas are concentrated, and what community assets (jobs, institutions) might be within a community.

LOT CONDITION

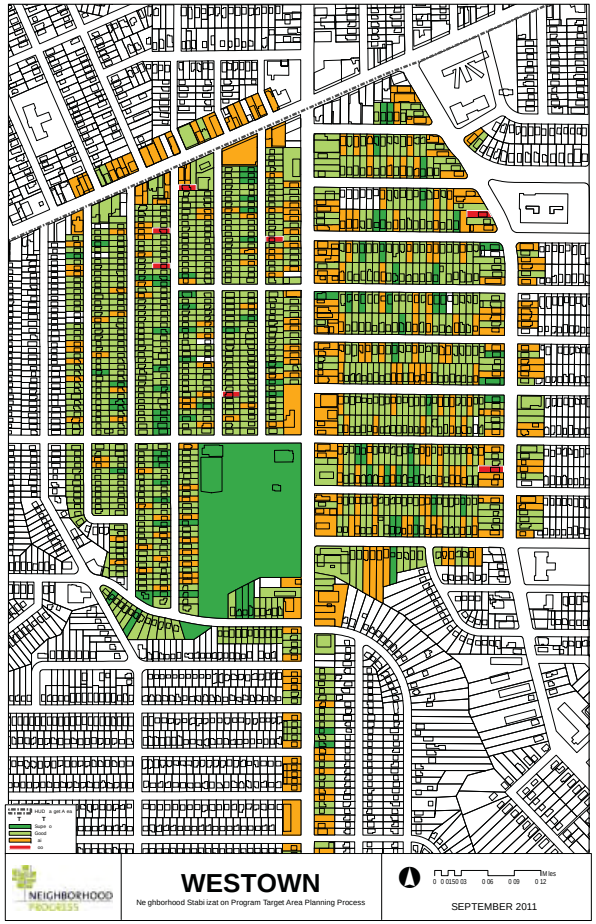
This category analyzes the physical condition of a given parcel. Is the yard well-kept or overgrown? Is it a meticulously-landscaped community asset or just an average lawn? Perhaps most importantly, the tool allows the user to identify lots that may present safety hazards and work to resolve that condition and maintain community pride and value. You may notice that lot conditions typically lag below building conditions because of home owners' tendency to apply limited resources first toward the maintenance of their home.

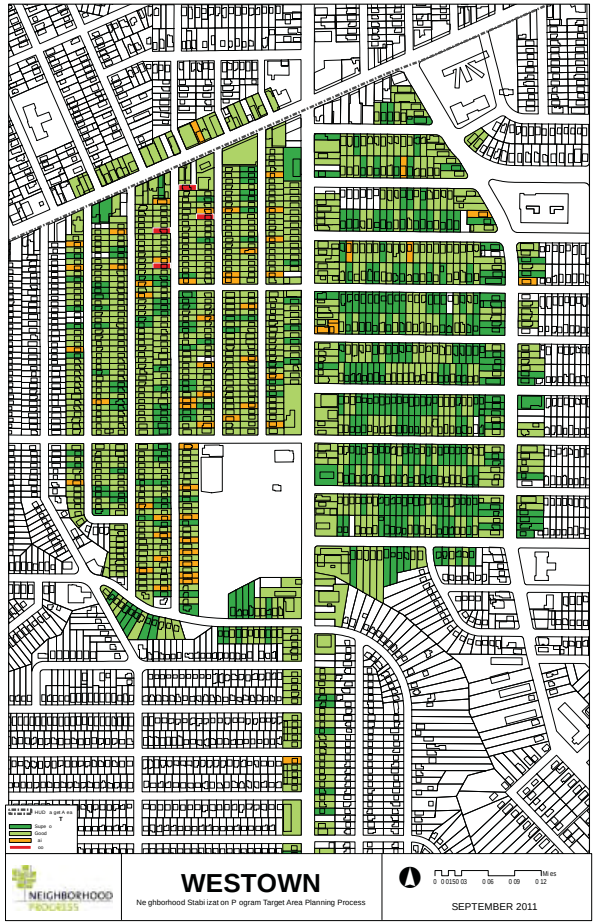
BUILDING CONDITION

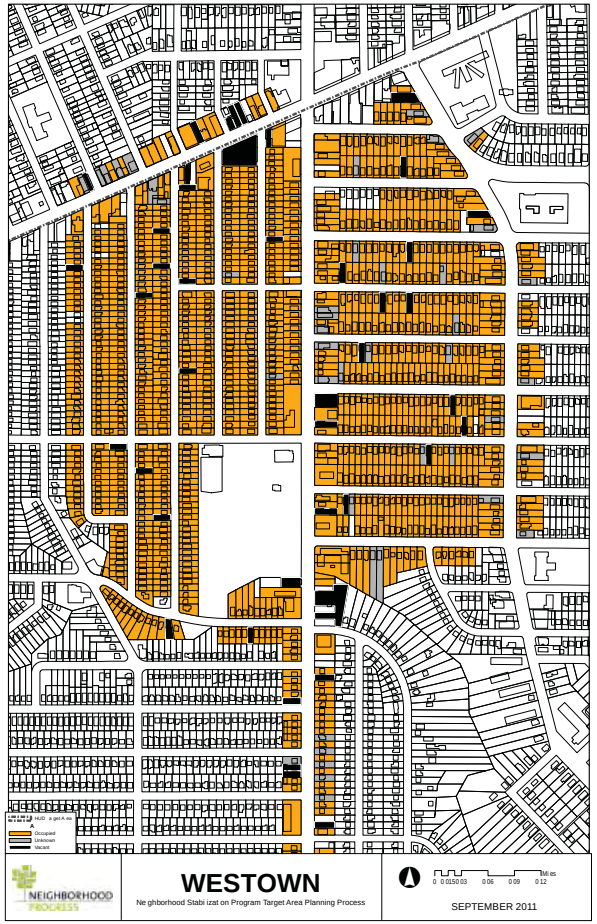
The structural and aesthetic condition of buildings within an area is critical to the type of community that is fostered. This metric accounts for the wide array of building conditions that exist throughout Cleveland; from buildings that should be condemned to those that were recently constructed, renovated, or are meticulously maintained. The majority of communities in Cleveland have "Good" or "Fair" structures.

BUILDING OCCUPANCY

This is, perhaps, the most straightforward category, but the hardest to assess on the part of the surveyor. Still, it is critical to understand the vacancy dynamics that are at work within a community. You will see that vacancy is often directly related to building and lot condition.







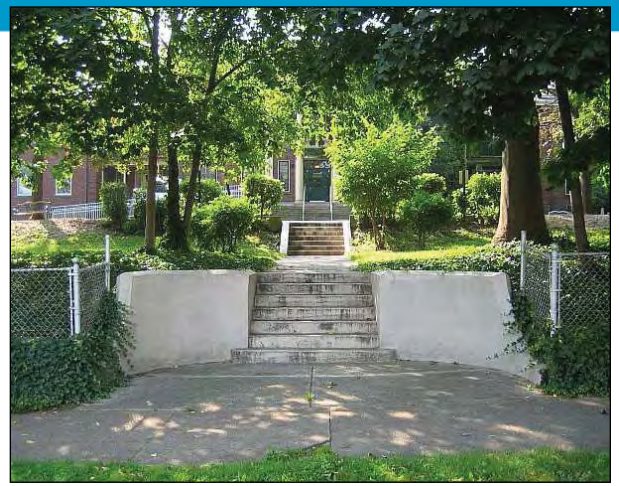
SITE ANALYSIS

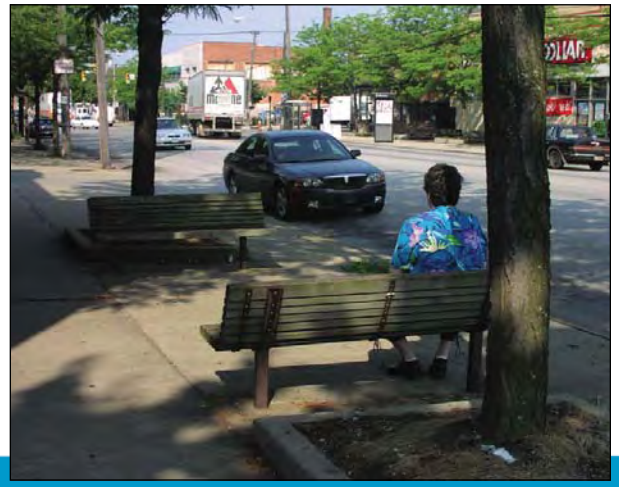
Westown is located on the Western edge of Cleveland. The Neighborhood Stabilization Program, Phase Two (NSP2) Target Area is bound by Lorain Avenue to the North, Interstate 90 to the South, West 105th Street to the East, and West 136th to the West. For the purpose of this initiative, a focus area was designated that mirrors the Variety Village Strategic Initiative Area as defined by the Westown Community Development Corporation (WCDC). This focus area can be described as a dense residential neighborhood with two heavily-traveled commercial corridors. The homes in this area were generally built in the early 1900s and are in good shape. Most of the homes are single family units, although there are some duplexes in the neighborhood that are primarily along West 117th Street. The residential architecture is fairly homogenous as most of the homes are three stories tall with a basement. Nearly all have either wood or vinyl siding and large front porches.

As previously mentioned, the housing stock in the focus area is in good condition. Overall, the homes have been well maintained, but one area of particular concern is along 117th Street, between Lorain and Linnet Avenues. These homes are almost exclusively duplex rental properties and are rapidly deteriorating. A significant amount of code violations exist on this strip and the property owners need both legal and financial incentives to improve the quality of their homes.

The focus area has two main commercial corridors: Lorain Avenue and West 117th Street that boast average daily traffics counts of 11,500 and 18,500 respectively. The two corridors are home to numerous small businesses, including restaurants, markets, clothing stores, and insurance agencies. This commercial district developed in the early 1900s and the architecture is typical of that era. Most of the buildings lining Lorain Avenue are two-story, mixed-use structures with small storefronts on the first level and either offices or apartments above. Lorain Avenue, between West 110th and 123rd has been designated an historic district, which will help preserve the historic aesthetic and feel of the commercial corridor. Although there has been some investment on Lorain Avenue in the recent past, the majority of the commercial buildings could be classified as at-risk. There are numerous buildings on the corridor that have code violations and vacancy is also an issue. As of March 4th, that rate in the commercial district was approximately 32%. Yet, even with the high vacancy, a survey found that 96 small businesses where located in the district. With several capital improvement projects planned for the corridor in the next few years, Lorain Avenue is poised for a transformation.

At the center of the focus area is the Variety Theatre. The Theatre is a commercial complex spanning a whole city block on the South side of Lorain Avenue between West 118th and 119th Streets. The complex includes ten storefronts, twelve apartments, and a theatre, which has been a key redevelopment initiative for the community for more than a decade. Built in 1927, the 1900-seat theatre hosted both movies and live performances as recently as the early 1980s before closing. Many of the residents in the neighborhood have fond memories of attending shows at the theatre as children. The current owners of the complex, the Friends of the Historic Variety Theatre, are a not-for-profit organization dedicated to the successful renovation and operation of the Variety Theatre. The revitalization of this complex will be a true test of the endurance and resourcefulness of the community, but if completed promises to have a catalytic effect on the neighborhood.





PAPA
PIZZA
OPEN FRIDAY
VARIETY

COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE

Westown is a distinctive neighborhood with a strong residential fabric, two well-established commercial corridors and an emerging ethnic business community.

TARGET AREA PLAN

The Westown Target Area Plan has three specific initiatives, each with individual phasing directions. The three initiatives include:

- Neutralizing identified housing concerns and monitoring at-risk properties;
- Identifying Lorain Avenue deficiencies and creating an implementation schedule to rectify those issues; and
- Assessing the status of the Variety Village complex and creating an implementation schedule for its redevelopment.

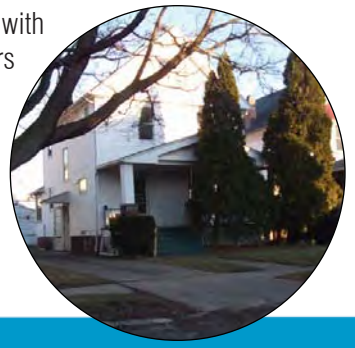
First, a discussion of the NSP2, the NSP2 Target Area, and the Target Area Plan is necessary. NSP2 was established to stabilize neighborhoods whose viability has been, and continues to be, damaged by the economic effects of properties that have been foreclosed upon and abandoned. NSP2, which was authorized by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, provides grants to states, local governments, and nonprofits. The Westown NSP2 Target Area is bounded by Lorain Avenue to the North, Interstate 90 to the South, West 105th Street to the East, and West 136th Street to the West. The residential properties within this area are eligible for NSP2 funding.

The focus area of this report is a ten square block area along Lorain Avenue from West 117th to West 123rd Streets. This designated focus area mirrors the Variety Village Strategic Initiative Area defined by the Westown Community Development Corporation (WCDC). This focus area was chosen because there are already several initiatives underway in this neighborhood. By leveraging the current initiatives with the funding that is available through NSP2, this neighborhood has a great opportunity to advance.

INITIATIVE #1: HOUSING

An in-depth analysis of the housing stock within the focus area was performed. Each block of the focus area was walked and the condition of each home was assessed. The results of this walking survey were paired with housing information provided by Case Western Reserve and the NST Application to formulate a comprehensive assessment of each house. Overall the results of the analysis found that the quality of the housing within the neighborhood is quite strong. The analysis did however identify nine homes with critical issues requiring immediate attention. A map showing their locations within the focus area is below (see Figure 2). The assessment of these nine critical homes was reaffirmed through the stakeholder interviews with the Westown CDC staff, the focus area's councilwoman, and residents of the community. A review of each home follows.

3455 West 122nd Street is a foreclosed property. The property is owned by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development and is currently vacant and boarded up. The home appears to be in fair condition and would be a strong candidate for NSP2 rehab funds. The title of the home should be transferred to the Cuyahoga County Land Bank or the WCDC so that the NSP2 rehab funds can be accessed. The estimated market value is $66,700 and with minimal rehab dollars the home can return to a productive use.

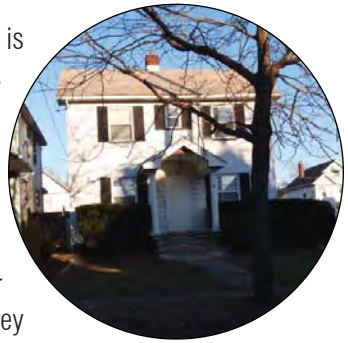


3419 W. 118th Street is a foreclosed property.

The property is owned by the Cuyahoga County Land Bank, is currently vacant, and is boarded up. The home appears to be in fair condition and would be a strong candidate for NSP2 rehab funds. Because the property is already owned by the land bank, it is immediately eligible for those funds. It is my recommendation that the property be rehabbed and returned to productive use.

3394 W. 120th Street is owned by Akarui Enterprises, LLC. The home's occupancy status is unknown, but condemnation proceedings have been filed against the property by the City of Cleveland. The home's condition appears to be fair and would be a strong candidate for NSP2 rehab funds. Once the property has been officially condemned the ownership should be transferred to either the WCDC or the County Land Bank so that NSP2 rehab funds can be accessed. The estimated market value is $88,100 and with minimal rehab dollars the home can return to a productive use.

3404 W. 119th Street is currently owned by Edward Patton Jr. This home has been included in the critical housing list due to its multiple code violations. Authorities have been unable to contact Mr. Patton regarding the code violations and have subsequently ordered a warrant for his arrest. As can be seen in the picture above, the house is missing the porch. The city should condemn the property and transfer ownership to the WCDC or the Cuyahoga County Land Bank so that NSP2 rehab funds can be accessed. The building appears to be in good condition. The current estimated market value is $67,800. With minimal rehab dollars the home can return to a productive use.



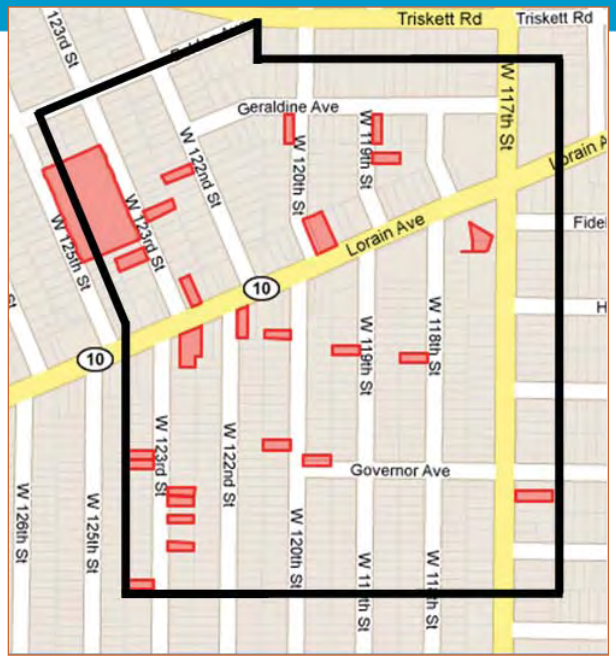
3443 W. 120th Street is vacant and boarded up. The current owner is Quinn McConkey. The bank had begun the legal foreclosure proceedings against Ms. McConkey but later withdrew. Ms. McConkey was recently informed that she is still the legal owner of the property. She is currently in the process of trying to regain full control of the property. The home is in fair condition and has a market value of $78,100. The property does have a delinquent tax balance of $4,650 which needs to be addressed. A payment plan can be worked out with the county but this needs to be formulized rather quickly. Although the home will not be eligible for NSP2 funds, Ms. McConkey could pursue funds from the Neighborhood Housing Services of Greater Cleveland or the City's multiple homeowner assistance programs for any repairs to the home she wishes to complete.

3387 W. 120th Street is currently vacant and boarded up. The property is owned by Joseph Slezak. The property has multiple code violations and has been condemned by the City. There is currently a delinquent tax balance of $19,785. The buildings condition has been rated as poor. The estimated market value is $66,700. The structure should be demolished and, if transferred to the City or County land bank the demolition could be covered by NSP2 funding.

3410 W. 120th Street is currently vacant and boarded up. The property is owned by John Urbansky and has multiple code violations that have caused it to be condemned by the City. There is, currently, a delinquent tax balance of $7,884. The building's condition has been rated as poor. All of these factors point toward demolition, so the property should be transferred in order for it to be demolished using NSP2 resources.

3318 W. 122nd Street is currently vacant and boarded up. The property was foreclosed on by JP Morgan Chase Bank and is currently real estate owned. The property has multiple code violations and has been subsequently condemned by the City. The property currently has a delinquent tax balance of $7,766. The building's condition has been rated as poor and should be demolished. This property will not be eligible for NSP2 funding as it is located outside of the Target Area. The property is, however, located within the Variety Village Strategic Initiative Area and the focus area of this report. It is important that this building be demolished to help stabilize the neighborhood.

3322 W. 122nd Street is currently vacant and boarded up. The property is owned by William Martin. The property has multiple code violations and has been condemned by the City. There is currently a delinquent tax balance of $8,081.The buildings condition has been rated as poor and should be demolished. This property will not be eligible for NSP2 funds because it is located outside of the Target Area. The property is, however, located within the Variety Village Strategic Initiative Area and the focus area of this report. It is important that this building be demolished to stabilize the neighborhood.



In addition to the nine critical homes presented above, several other homes have been identified as at-risk. First, a query was completed to identify all homes within the focus area that have outstanding code violations. Twenty-five homes were found to have code violations (top left). The owners of these homes should be contacted in an effort to rectify the violations. Several programs exist that provide financial assistance for home improvement.

Next, a query was performed to locate all of the properties within the target area that are currently vacant. In total, seventeen properties were identified (top right). Vacant properties can have a cancerous effect on a neighborhood if they are not carefully looked after and maintained. The WCDC staff should reach out to the owners of these properties to assess what the issues are.

Next, a query was performed to locate all of the properties within the focus area that are active foreclosures. In total, ten properties were identified (far left). Their locations can be seen in the illustration. The WCDC staff should reach out to these property owners and utilize the myriad foreclosure prevention and foreclosure assistance programs that exist. Everything should be done to salvage these homes from foreclosure as vacancies have a detrimental impact on the marketability of the individual properties and the neighborhood as a whole.

Next, a query was performed to locate all of properties that are currently real estate owned (REOs). In total, six properties were identified (far middle). A multitude of research has shown the dire fate that most REO properties face, so it is important to do everything possible to make sure these properties end up in the right hands and are returned to productive use. One such option is for the tittles of these properties to be transferred to the Cuyahoga County Land Bank.

Lastly, a query was performed to locate all of the properties within the focus area that have delinquent tax balances greater than $1,000. In total, twenty-seven properties were identified (far right). High delinquent tax balances are a warning sign that the property owners may be experiencing financial issues, which can lead to more severe financial problems such as foreclosure. The WCDC staff should approach these property owners and inform them of the financial assistance programs that exist.

INITIATIVE #2: LORAIN AVENUE

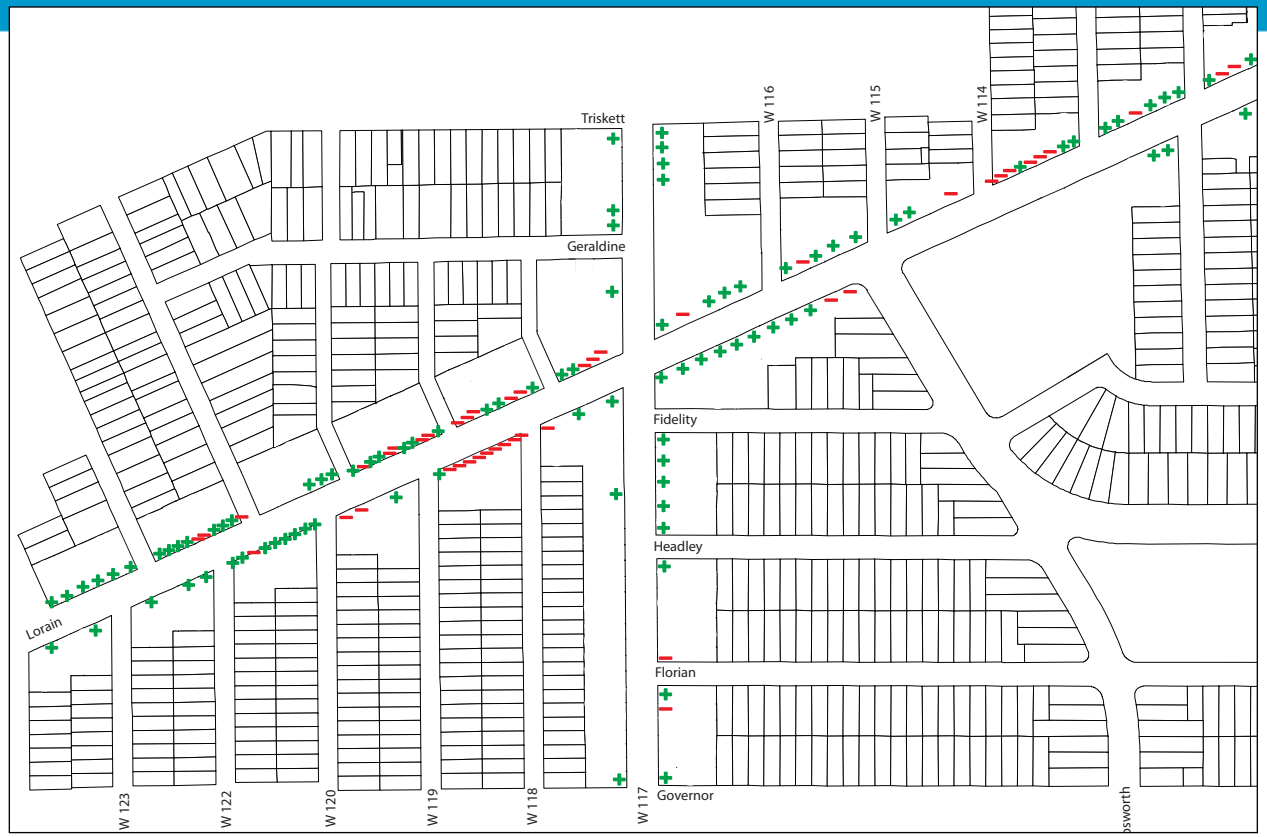
An in-depth analysis of Lorain Avenue was undertaken in the focus area between West 117th and 123rd Streets. The analysis and recommendations for this section within the Lorain Avenue Master Plan were also reviewed. That planning document made five key observations:

…the plan area is blessed with an interesting array of older structures, representing different eras and architectural styles;

…the Variety Theatre played an important role in the development and history of the Jefferson neighborhood;

…a well-planned retail redevelopment strategy should take advantage of proximity to the theatre;

…the purchasing power of West side Clevelanders is



more extensive than many have given credit for; and, …the proper mix of retail shops, inviting streetscape, easy parking, and sense of having arrived at a destination need to work together to ensure the success of any strategy to revitalize the area.

Lorain Avenue was once a bustling pedestrian-filled commercial corridor with many thriving storefronts and a viable neighborhood theater. Lorain Avenue is considered by many to be an excellent example of a traditional mixed-use commercial corridor. Currently though, the corridor is underutilized and deteriorating. One of the difficulties in re-establishing the corridor is the need to engage and align the interests of the numerous individual property owners.

At the start of the TAP process, a storefront occupancy survey was conducted to gain a better understanding of the current state of the commercial district (previous top). The survey identified 141 storefronts on Lorain Avenue and West 117th Street, of which forty-five were vacant (32%). Within the focus area particularly, seventy-three

storefronts were identified, of which twenty-nine were unoccupied (40%).

The Variety Theatre is the anchor of the focus area. The Lorain Avenue Master Plan makes specific recommendations for parcels in close proximity to the theatre. One of the key recommendations from the master plan is the need for more well-defined, safe, and accessible off-street parking. The Variety Theatre does not have its own designated parking, which means that any patrons of the complex have to try and find parking either on Lorain Avenue or on one of the side streets. The deteriorating buildings across the street (middle and bottom) could be demolished to create additional parking as was recommended by the Lorain Avenue Master Plan, but only if a site plan can be designed that makes this parking a net benefit to the community, addresses any personal safety concerns, and reinforcing the pedestrian scale of the proposed Lorain Avenue streetscape.

The top image shows the current condition of the parcels from an aerial view. The buildings are vacant and the parcels are underutilized. The illustration show a possible layout of the pocket park and parking lot. Parking was noted in the stakeholder interviews as one of the weaknesses on Lorain Avenue. Having a designated, well lit, and aesthetically pleasing parking lot will have a dramatic effect on patron's shopping experience. With the construction of the parking lot it will also be important to install either a traffic light or a pedestrian crossing so that patrons can easily and safely cross the street.

The Lorain Avenue Mater Plan addresses the need for infrastructure/streetscape improvements on Lorain Avenue and makes the following recommendations:

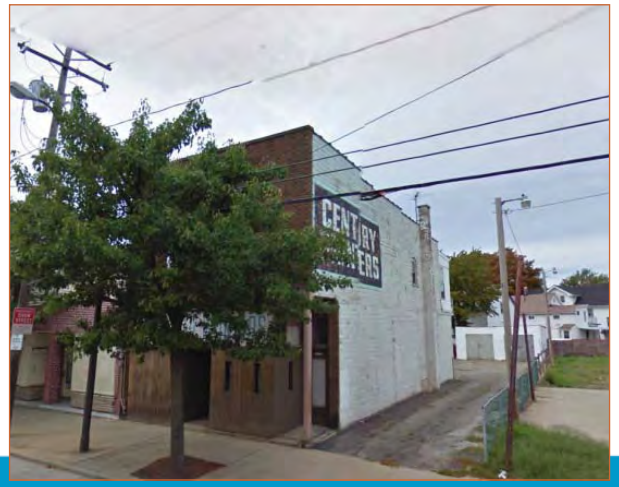
- Lorain Avenue resurfacing;
- Utility lines buried underground;
- Sidewalks and curbs replaced where necessary;
- Lighting fixtures and other amenities as nec.;
- New street furniture with better placement; and
- New trash/recycling receptacles.

The Westown CDC and the councilwoman have been actively working to address the recommendations of the Lorain Avenue Master Plan and have made some progress. Funding has been secured in the 2012 Cleveland Capital Plan to resurface Lorain Avenue and reconfigure curb cuts. Utility poles will also be consolidated in the improvement area.

Funding for the streetscape study has also been secured through a grant by NOACA and is currently underway by City Architecture. The streetscape study needs to focus on the pedestrian experience, especially the lighting and safety realities of the corridor, vibrant sidewalk programming, and foliage/landscaping. The Lorain Avenue Master Plan also identifies the need for street furniture and trash/recycling receptacles and highlights the underutilization of the large sidewalks by businesses as patios or other uses. City Architecture is scheduled to have the streetscape study completed within one year and the WCDC staff is actively working to raise the funding needed for its implementation. Streetscape implementation is scheduled for 2014.

Lorain Avenue is an example of a traditional mixed-use commercial corridor. Currently though, the corridor is underutilized and deteriorating (far middle). Code violations are a serious problem on the corridor and this issue is in need of immediate attention. The aesthetics of Lorain Avenue were mentioned in each of the stakeholder interviews.

The WCDC Staff needs to continue to actively enforce code issues along Lorain Avenue and encourage the property owners to invest. Property owners need to



be aware of the financial assistance programs that are available to them such as the Storefront Renovation Program (SRP). The goal of this program is to make a significant visual and economic impact in neighborhood retail districts through the complete exterior renovation of qualified structures. The City of Cleveland offers rebates and low interest loans to promote the exterior rehabilitation of participating retail structures. The Storefront Renovation Program has been a successful tool in encouraging investment in Cleveland since 1983. In the last five years there has been over $750,000 in private investment and over $350,000 in public investment through the program.

One recent example of the SRP is the Durk Building located at 12023 Lorain Avenue (top). Through the program, this three-story building underwent a complete transformation with masonry cleaning and repair, replaced storefront windows, new storefront and apartment doors, new gooseneck lighting, awnings, and the addition of new coach lights at the apartment entrance. The owner's initial investment of over $45,000 in the Storefront Renovation Program for exterior improvements inspired her to completely renovate the interior of the building, including the eight apartments and the parking lot. This project has now become a $250,000 investment in the neighborhood, and the building is expected to provide a much higher return on investment than was possible before the renovation.

INITIATIVE #3: THE VARIETY THEATRE

The Variety Theatre is the anchor of the Lorain Avenue Master Plan and this report's focus area. The Variety Theatre complex—which includes the theatre, storefronts, and apartments—has much potential. According to the Lorain Avenue Master Plan, "A renovated Variety Theatre will serve as a catalyst for economic development in the neighborhood. The Theatre will serve as a focal point and keep entertainment dollars within the neighborhood. Additionally, the Theatre should draw visitors from outside the neighborhood, effectively bringing in outside financial support. Ancillary businesses, such as restaurants, coffee shops, and arts and entertainment groups should thrive in the area immediately surrounding the Theatre once renovations are complete. As the existing businesses in the area prosper, the hope is that property owners will invest a portion of the profits in their buildings which will further increase the desirability of the neighborhood. The addition of new businesses will help to fill vacant space and should lead to further investment in the buildings located in the neighborhood, both by existing building owners and by new investors drawn to the revitalization of the neighborhood."

Currently though, the Variety Theatre (bottom) lays dormant. Of its ten storefronts only one is occupied (only four of the twelve apartment are occupied) and the theatre has not held an event in several years. A couple years ago the community raised money to purchase a new marquee for the theatre, but the marquee has still not been installed. Instead, it is sitting in storage. The immediate troubles facing the theatre are numerous and a discussion of each follows.

Electricity - The Variety Theatre storefronts are currently 90% vacant, only one business exists. This is primarily due to electrical issues that exist in the building. The majority of the storefronts cannot be occupied due to a lack of connectivity and electrical code issues. The WCDC has worked to remedy this issue and recently was the recipient of a grant from First Energy Corporation to upgrade the electrical system at the theatre. The upgrades are scheduled for this summer and the storefronts will go online shortly thereafter. There have already been several inquiries about the spaces.

Apartments - Currently only four of the twelve apartment

units are occupied. Through the stakeholder interviews it was revealed that the low occupancy is due to the subpar condition of the units. The apartments have the potential to be a profitable and stable source of income for the property and a fully-occupied building could also bring some activity to this stretch of Lorain. These units should be renovated as soon as funding is available.

Theatre Programming - As previously mentioned the theatre has not held an event in several years. As part of the Lorain Avenue Master Plan an analysis of the renovation costs and the end use of the theatre were undertaken. This discussion of the end use for the theatre comes from the master plan, "it is not foreseen that the Variety Theatre will be able to compete on any sort of meaningful level with a multiplex cinema that can offer up to ten different movie options per night. This type of comparison is clearly inappropriate, as the Variety will only have one movie screen, and if, for example, a play is scheduled for a two-week run, the movie screen cannot be available every night of the year. It is much more meaningful to consider how the Variety relates to existing theaters that feature live shows or single-screen, second run movies."

Renovation Costs - An analysis (top) of the project costs for the Variety Theatre was completed by Arkinetics, Inc. The analysis included only the costs related to the theatre and general areas; it did not include renovation costs for the apartments or the storefronts. The feasibility study assumes the use of the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Credit as a source of funds for the Project, which provides a credit of 20% of the qualified rehabilitation expenditures (QREs) incurred as part of the restoration. Arkinetics estimated that total renovation costs would be approximately $5.3 million.

It is interesting to note that the restoration and operation of historic theatres is extremely expensive and few for-profit entities have successfully completed the restoration and subsequent operation of an historic theatre. Non-profit entities have had much more success in restoring and operating historic theatres as they have access to grants, government programs and fund raising which provides free or lower costs funds to subsidize the restoration and operation of the theatre. For this reason, the Friends of the Historic Variety Theatre was formed to undertake the restoration and operation of the theatre space. From their analysis, Arkinetics estimated that the Friends of the Historic Variety Theatre would need to raise approximately $3,780,155.85 to complete the restoration of the Theatre. While these funds are being raised—which will likely take several years—the Friends of the Historic Variety Theatre should consider short term uses that might be able to utilize the theatre in its current state.

Estimated Project Costs

		QRE	Non-QRE	Total
Hard Construction Costs				
Estimated		$3,250,000.00	$250,000.00	$3,500,000.00
Contingency	10%	$325,000.00	$25,000.00	$350,000.00
Total		$3,575,000.00	$275,000.00	$3,850,000.00
Soft Costs				Total
Architectural/Engineers		$246,475.84	$88,524.16	$335,000.00
Legal		$50,000.00	$0.00	$50,000.00
Other Soft Costs		$24,647.59	$8,852.42	$33,500.01
Fundraising Expenses		$0.00	$200,000.00	$200,000.00
Total		$321,123.43	$297,376.58	$618,500.01
Total Costs w/o Interest		$3,896,123.43	$572,376.58	$4,468,500.01
Construction Interest	7%	$136,364.32	$20,033.18	$156,397.50
Total Cost w/o Developer Fee		$4,032,487.75	$592,409.76	$4,624,897.51
Developer Fee	15%	$604,873.16	$88,861.46	$693,734.62
Total Cost		$4,637,360.91	$681,271.22	$5,318,632.13

Sources and Uses of Funds

Ethnic Businesses
Triskett
Geraldine
Fidelity
Headley
Florian
Governor
Lorain
Bosworth
W 123
W 122
W 120
W 119
W 118
W 117
W 116
W 115
W 114
W 112
W 111
E
N
LEGEND
E =Ethnic Business

IMPLEMENTATION

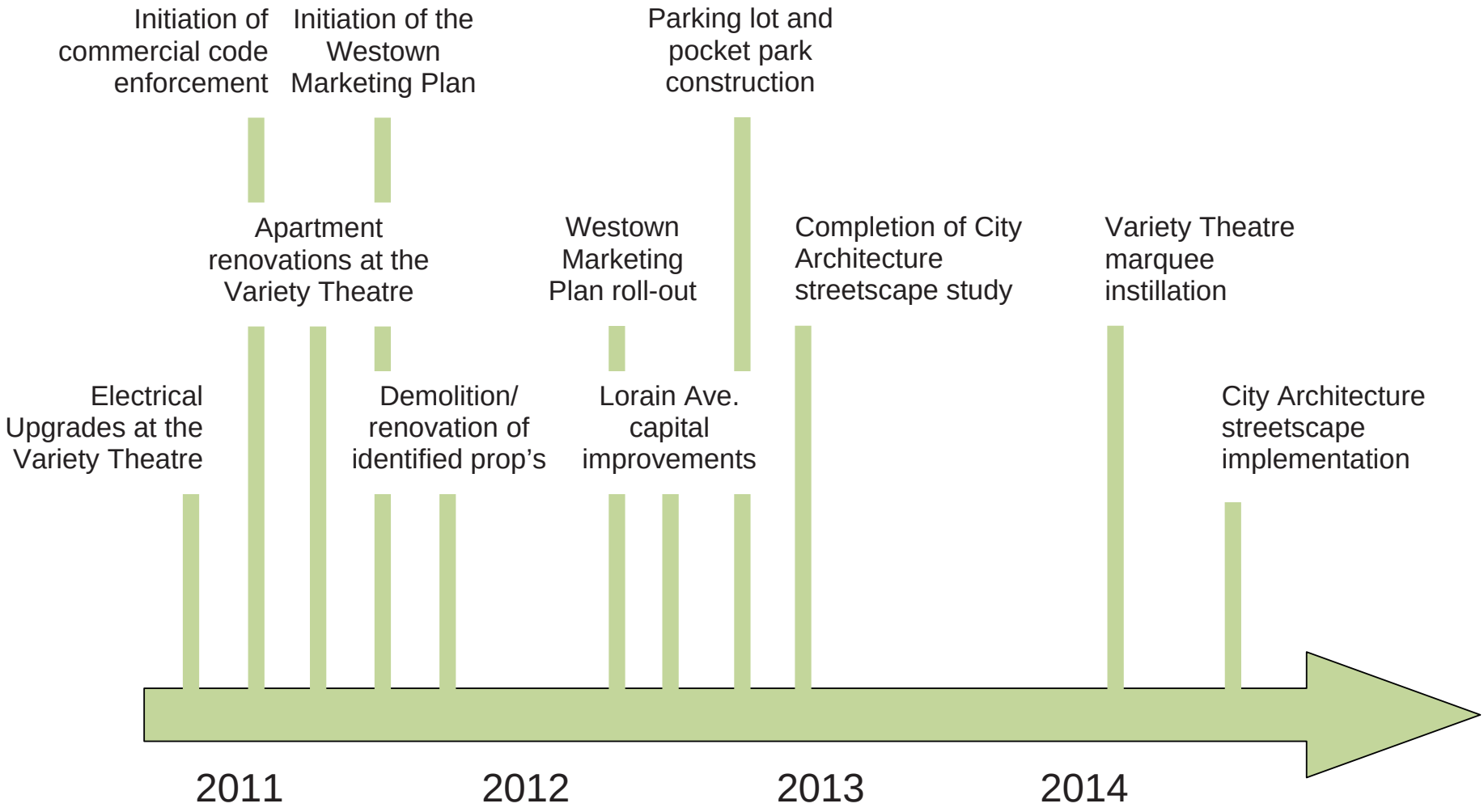
0-12 Months: The following document contains an implementation schedule for the initiatives defined in the Target Area Plan Narrative. Several projects in Westown will be commenced in the next year. Addressing the residential component of the target area plan first, the demolition approvals need to be completed for the properties that have been identified for demolition and transfer of title needs to be satisfied for those identified for renovation. The NSP2 demolition/renovation funding needs to be secured for the properties within the NSP2 target area and requests for city assistance (via related programs) for the properties that are located outside of the target area should be completed. Once the approvals and funding are in place, demolition or renovation can commence immediately. Of particular urgency are any rehabilitation initiatives as that application process is involved and the funding pool will be competitive.

Regarding the Variety Theatre, funding needs to be secured for the renovation of the apartments. Once the funding is secured, construction can begin immediately with minimal disturbance to the existing tenants. The funding has already been secured for the electrical upgrades at the Variety Theatre and they are slated to begin very soon. Once construction is complete on the apartments and the storefronts have been rewired, active marketing should begin to fill these units. (Note: until the storefronts are similarly renovated, rent levels will be, understandably, low.)

Now that the WCDC has hired a commercial director, code enforcement on Lorain Avenue needs to be resumed with an added level of intensity. Property owners also need to be aware of the funding programs that are available to them for improvements. Finally, the development of a new marketing campaign needs to be initiated and residents, business owners, and commercial property owners should to be involved throughout that process.

12-24 Months: In the next twenty-four months two studies will be winding up in Westown. The City Architecture streetscape study will be completed next Spring, which will give everyone involved a better understanding of the costs required to implement a new streetscape. Fundraising efforts will be ramped up and will hopefully allow for the streetscape implementation in 2014. The second study that will be wrapping up is the Westown marketing plan, which will likely focus on highlighting the unique assets of Westown to the greater region. Marketing efforts will hopefully alleviate the high commercial vacancy on Lorain Avenue by attracting new businesses.

Two construction projects will be coming online in the next twenty-four months as well. The first project involves the resurfacing and utility pole consolidation on Lorain Avenue. The funding for this project has already been earmarked in the Cleveland 2012 Capital Improvement Plan. Although the construction will have negative impacts on traffic and business sales in the short term, these infrastructure improvements will greatly improve the long-term viability of the corridor. The second


Initiation of commercial code enforcement
Initiation of the Westown Marketing Plan
Parking lot and pocket park construction
Apartment renovations at the Variety Theatre
Westown Marketing Plan roll-out
Completion of City Architecture streetscape study
Variety Theatre marquee instillation
Electrical Upgrades at the Variety Theatre
Demolition/ renovation of identified prop's
Lorain Ave. capital improvements
City Architecture streetscape implementation
2011
2012
2013
2014

PARCEL	Developed	Vacant	Condition	1 REHAB	2 MOTHBALL	3 DEMO	4 VLR	5 VLR-SY	0 OTHER
018-04-024	Y	Y	F						
018-04-078	Y	Y	F						
018-05-053	Y	Y	F	1					
018-05-112	Y	N	P	1					
018-05-138	Y	Y	P			3			
018-05-139	Y	U	F	1					
018-05-144	Y	Y	P			3			
021-22-019	Y	Y	P			3			
021-22-020	Y	Y	P			3			
021-22-021	Y	Y	P			3			
021-24-009	Y	Y	P			3			
021-24-010	Y	Y	P			3			

construction project that should be gearing up is the addition of a designated Variety Village parking lot and pocket park. The condemnation process has already begun on the three buildings located in the proposed site and the they should be demolished within the next two years. The addition of a pocket park on Lorain Avenue could have a dramatic effect on the corridor. As described in the Target Area Plan Narrative, Lorain Avenue currently has a severe deficiency of foliage and greenery and the park will be visually appealing to the corridor and allow patrons an area to gather and/or relax.

24-48 Months: Within forty-eight months, two additional projects will have either begun or have been completed. First, by the fall of 2014 the new Variety Theatre marquee will be installed. The marquee has already been manufactured and is ready for installation, but before it can be installed the electrical improvements funded by First Energy Corporation need to be completed and the structural supports strengthened and inspected. The councilwoman is planning to host a large block party to celebrate the marquee's installation as it is sure to have a very positive effect on the community. Secondly, the City Architecture streetscape study is scheduled to be implemented by 2014. The WCDC staff should begin working to raise the necessary implementation funding now to avoid any project delays. These two projects will combine to radically transform the pedestrian experience along Lorain Avenue.

SIGNS
MASTER
DIGITAL PRINTING
BANNERS / PLASTIC

proposed stabilization BY THE NUMBERS

16

COMMUNITIES

234

REHABILITATIONS

88

MOTHBALLS

2 3 2

DEMOLITIONS

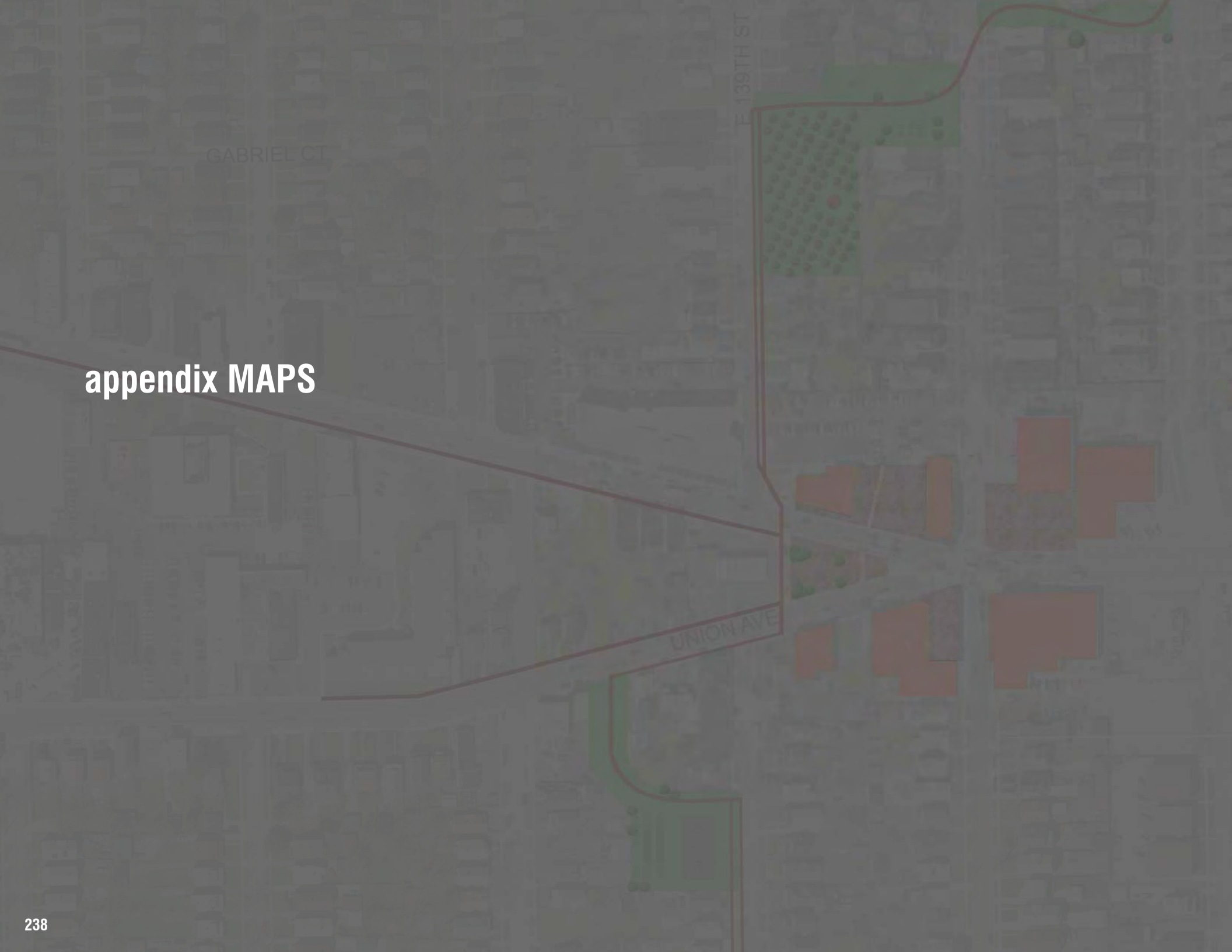
3 1 1

VACANT REUSES

6 9

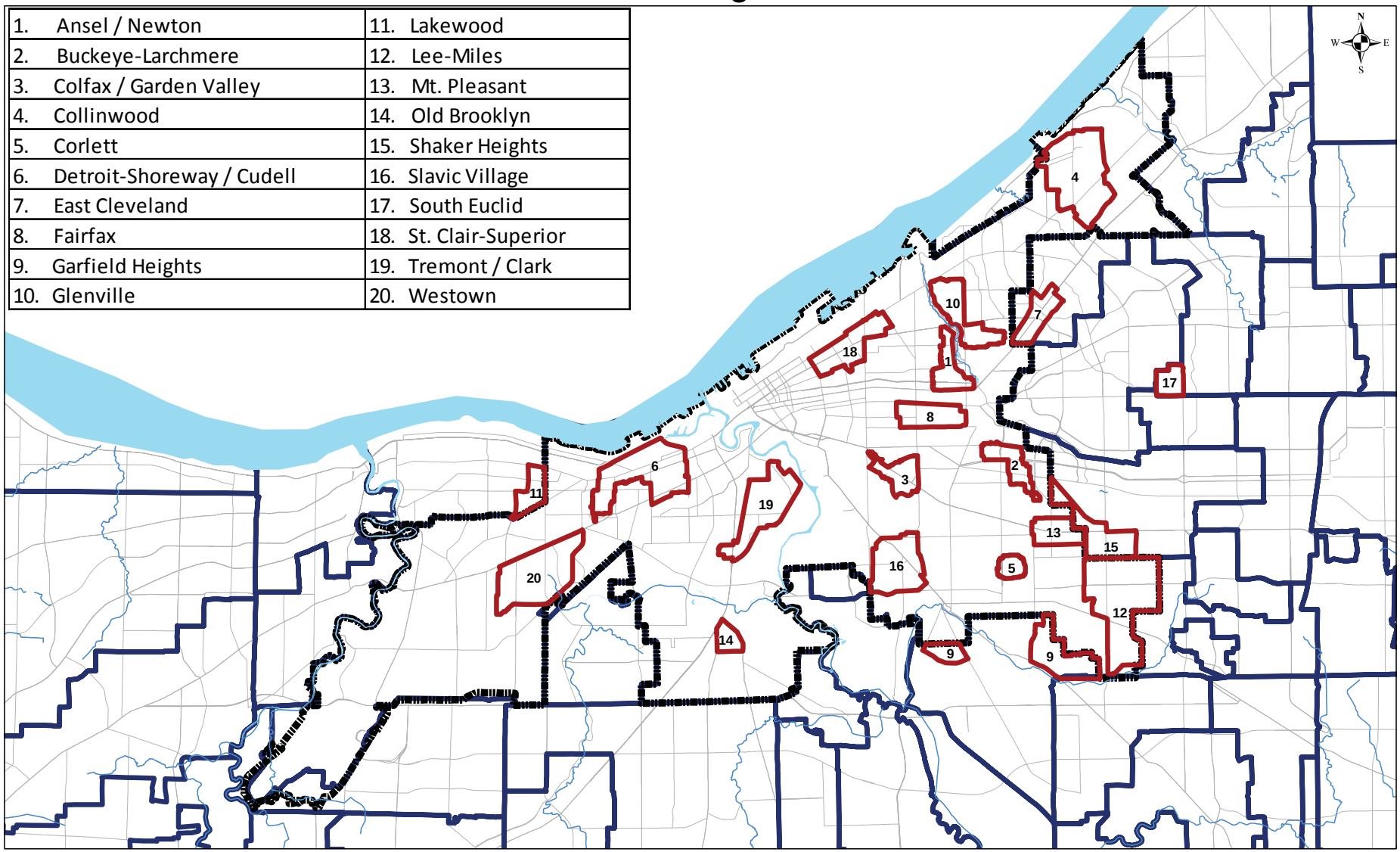
SIDEYARDS

appendix MAPS



HUD NSP 2 - Target Areas

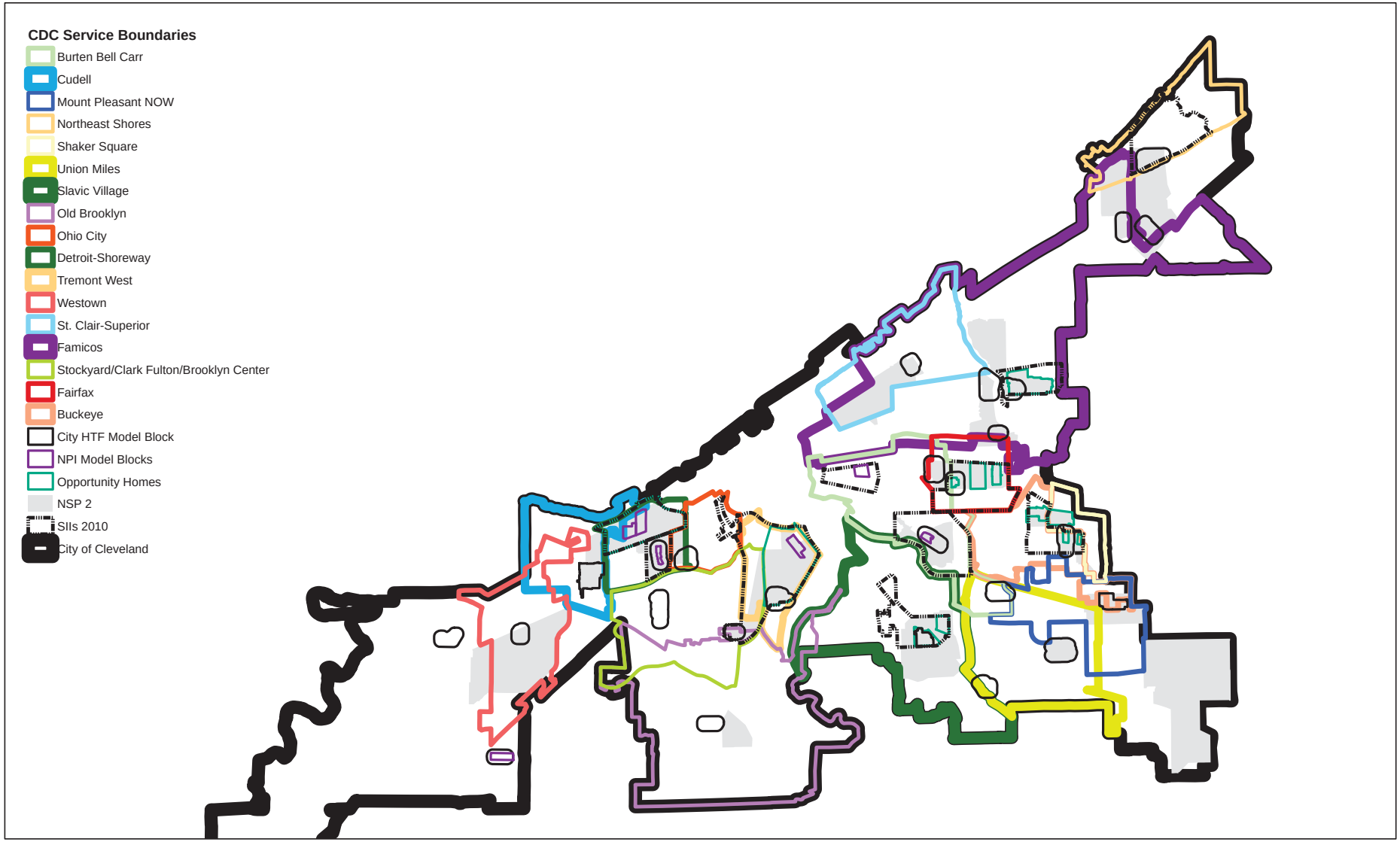
1. Ansel / Newton	11. Lakewood
2. Buckeye-Larchmere	12. Lee-Miles
3. Colfax / Garden Valley	13. Mt. Pleasant
4. Collinwood	14. Old Brooklyn
5. Corlett	15. Shaker Heights
6. Detroit-Shoreway / Cudell	16. Slavic Village
7. East Cleveland	17. South Euclid
8. Fairfax	18. St. Clair-Superior
9. Garfield Heights	19. Tremont / Clark
10. Glenville	20. Westown



City of Cleveland
Department of Community Development

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 5 Miles

July, 2009



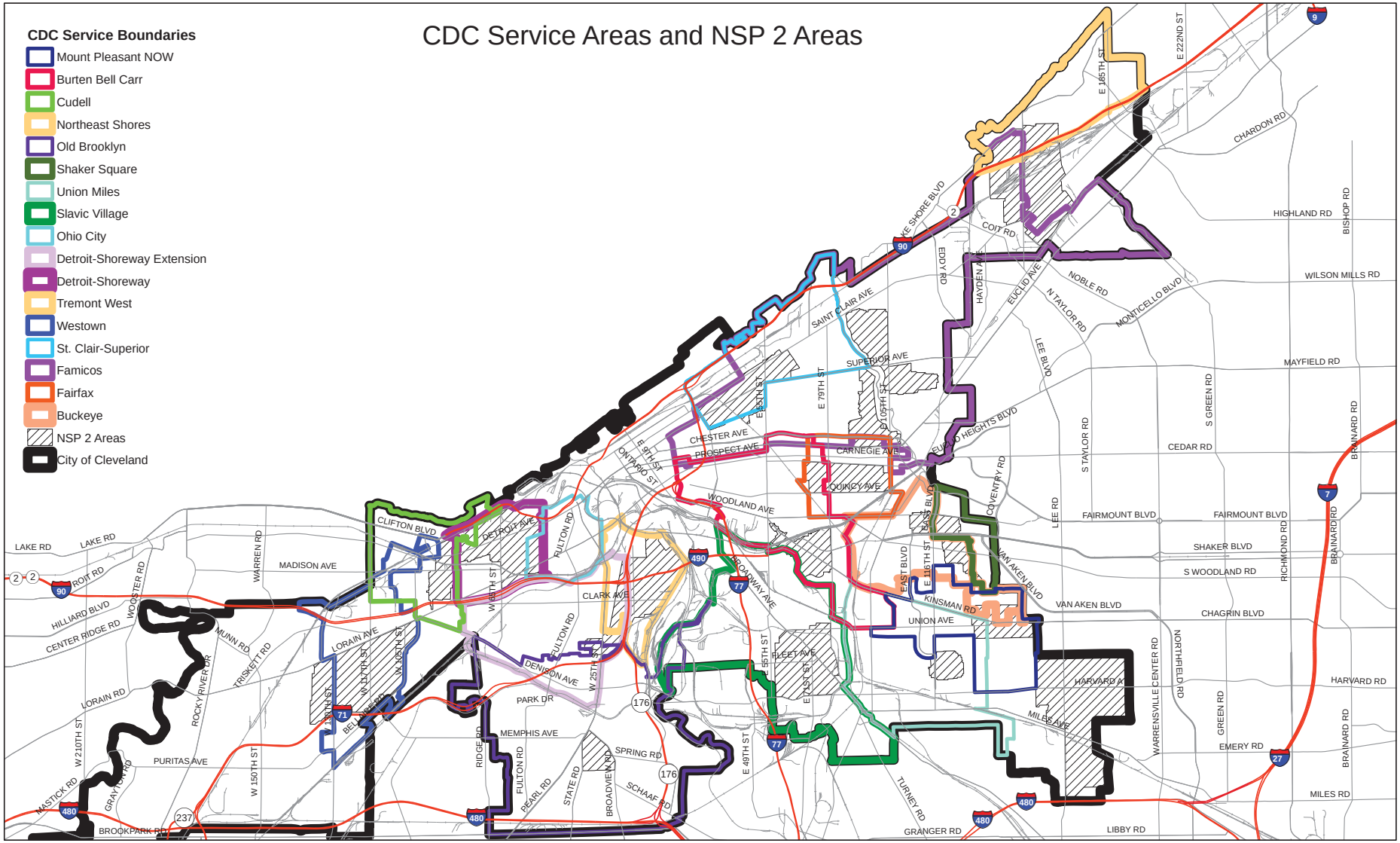
N

CDC Investment Areas

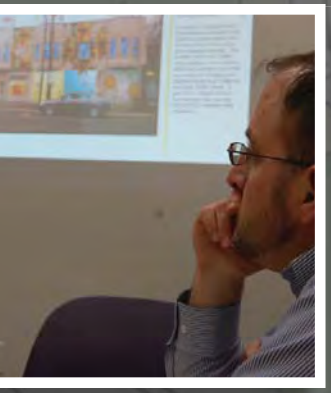
0 2.5 5 Miles

Prepared by: Center on Urban Poverty and Community Development,
Mandel School of Applied Social Sciences,
Case Western Reserve University
November 2, 2010

CDC Service Areas and NSP 2 Areas



Prepared by: Center on Urban Poverty and Community Development
Mandel School of Applied Social Sciences
Case Western Reserve University
September 27, 2010



City of Cleveland
Frank G. Jackson, Mayor

Department of Community Development
601 Lakeside Ave. Room 320
Cleveland, Ohio 44114

P: 216.664.4000
F: 216.664.4006
www.city.cleveland.oh.us

Neighborhood Typology 4.0

Physical Environment

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

January 1, 2012

Authored by: GIS, Cartography, and Data Analysis Section

Neighborhood Typology 4.0

Executive Summary

Neighborhood Typology is the 4th iteration of an effort by the City of Cleveland, Department of Community Development, to identify the relative market strength of neighborhoods within the City of Cleveland. The purpose of the Typology is to provide information to assist the Department of Community Development, the City of Cleveland, and other stakeholders in development and program strategies that would promote urban revitalization in Cleveland.

The first Typology was a beta version based entirely on data describing the physical conditions of residential structures in neighborhoods within the City of Cleveland. The second version incorporated a refined analysis of the previous included variables into a graphic display of results produced in a citywide map. Typology 3.0 was expanded to include all of Cuyahoga County, and added indexes for socio-economic conditions and neighborhood amenities.

The 3rd version also included a proposed name change from Neighborhood Typology to Market Typology. The envisioned name change was meant to deliver a broader focus on the multiple contributors that collectively define a neighborhood and identify neighborhood market strength. It is also reflective of the broad reach of the Typology conditions beyond the city's borders to the county's edge. Typology version 3.0 was constructed on the premise that the sum of a neighborhood and its relative market health is not solely defined by the attributes that are derived from the bricks and mortar construct of a physical environment, or the boundary limitations of the city's municipal lines.

Neighborhood Typology 4.0 follows a similar format to Typology 3.0. It includes three indexes: physical, socio-economic, and amenities. On the wish list is an effort to incorporate a public services/civic environment into the final variables calculation that missed, but was intended for Typology 3.0. These four environments weighted together will give a comprehensive measurement of neighborhood market strength. As with the previous version, Typology 4.0 has been calculated for the entire Cuyahoga County, and then individually for the City of Cleveland. The previous name change proposal from 'Neighborhood' to 'Market' Typology has been dismissed in the 4.0 version. 'Market' was added as a label however into the rating legend, to reflect the differences between the citywide and countywide versions.

Although this document references previous Typology versions and makes some comparison, it's important to note that such comparison is based on one environment of analysis; the physical environment. Areas mapped (Figure 1) in the deepest blue to purple indicate neighborhoods of higher rating and deemed more desirable, while areas in dark to deeper red indicate the most distressed neighborhoods. Areas in gray hatch represent non-residential block groups.[1]

[1] Non-Residential Block Groups are defined as block groups with fewer than 20 structures with 1 to 3 living units.

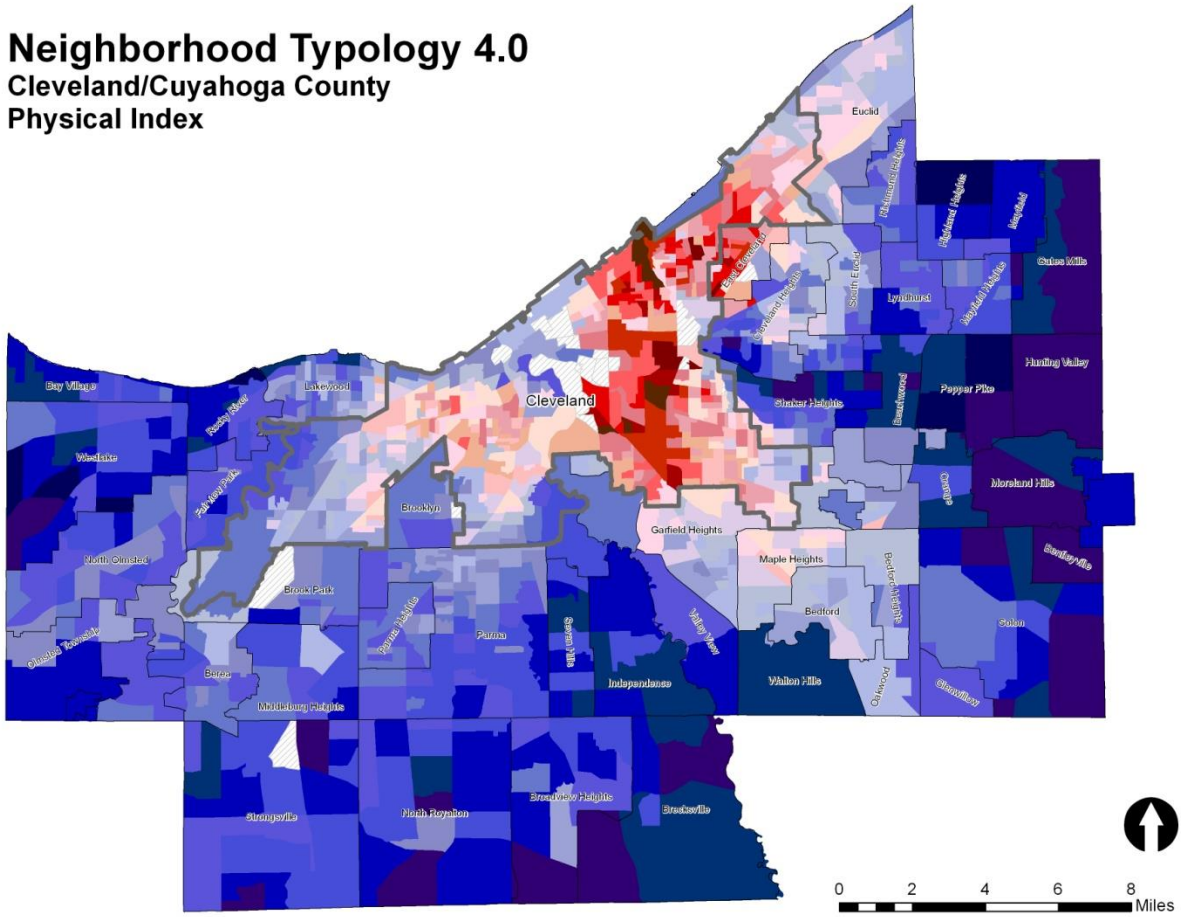


Figure 1

History

The basic concept of the Typology is to aggregate a group of variables that are believed to describe aspects of neighborhood quality. The combined values are then ranked on a scale of 1 to 25 at equal intervals to classify neighborhoods by levels of strength and weakness.

All previous versions of the Neighborhood Typology used data from the U.S. Census 2000 and the Cuyahoga County Auditor[2] and matched it to U.S. Census 2000 block groups. Non-residential block groups were always excluded.

Neighborhood Typology 1.0, (2006), examined block groups within the City of Cleveland based upon a set of six physical variables. Neighborhood Typology 2.0, (2007), examined block groups within the City of Cleveland based upon a set of seven physical variables.

[2]NEO CANDO system, Center on Urban Poverty and Community Development, MSASS, Case Western Reserve University (http://neocando.case.edu).

Neighborhood Typology 3.0, in addition to the city variables, expanded to include the balance of Cuyahoga County. It sought to examine additional measures of neighborhood quality by including indexes for socio-economic conditions and amenity access coupled with the established physical index. Therefore, the physical index of Typology 3.0 corresponds to the entirety of the previous two typologies.

The physical index for Typology 3.0 measured block groups in Cuyahoga County across six variables and measured block groups in the City of Cleveland, in a separate Typology, across nine variables. Data for the additional three variables was only available for the City of Cleveland.

The socio-economic index for Typology 3.0 was calculated based upon nine variables, eight of which came from Census 2000 data and were calculated at the block group level and one of which came from Cuyahoga County and was calculated at the Census Tract level.

The Amenity index for Typology 3.0 used data from walkscore.com and internal Geographic Information Systems (GIS) asset based data.

Typology 4.0 Changes from Typology 3.0

Typology 4.0 is substantially similar in scope to Typology 3.0. However, important changes have been made in both the data and geographies used.

Change in Geographies

Typology 4.0 was developed in late 2011 and early 2012. It took advantage of fresh data available from the 2010 U.S. Census. Using this data however meant switching the geographic summary units from 2000 Census Block Groups to 2010 Census Block Groups. The U.S. Census Bureau updates these geographies with each decennial census to reflect changes in population. Unfortunately, there is no direct method for comparing a large set of block groups from one census year to another, where geographic changes occur. Detailed information regarding changes to census geographies can be found at the following website: http://www.census.gov/geo/www/2010census/tract_rel/tract_rel.html

The consequence of this change is that there is no one-to-one match between block groups in Typology 3.0 and Typology 4.0, making direct comparisons of neighborhood change impossible, although limited comparison and calculated assumptions can be drawn.

The socio-economic index has been particularly affected by changes in how the Census Bureau reports data. Items such as poverty rate, household income, and educational attainment, to name just a few, are no longer collected by the decennial census and reported at the block group level. Instead, this data is now collected as part of the yearly American Community Survey. This change means that the socio-economic data provided by the Census Bureau will be updated on a yearly basis, but they no longer report it below the census tract level. The socio-economic index relies heavily upon this type of data; therefore this index is based on census tracts instead of block groups in Typology 4.0.

Change in Data

Each previous version of the Typology tweaked the variables used to make the best possible use of available data. Typology 4.0 is no different. Although an effort was made to retain the exact same variables wherever possible, some changes have been made where better data was available.

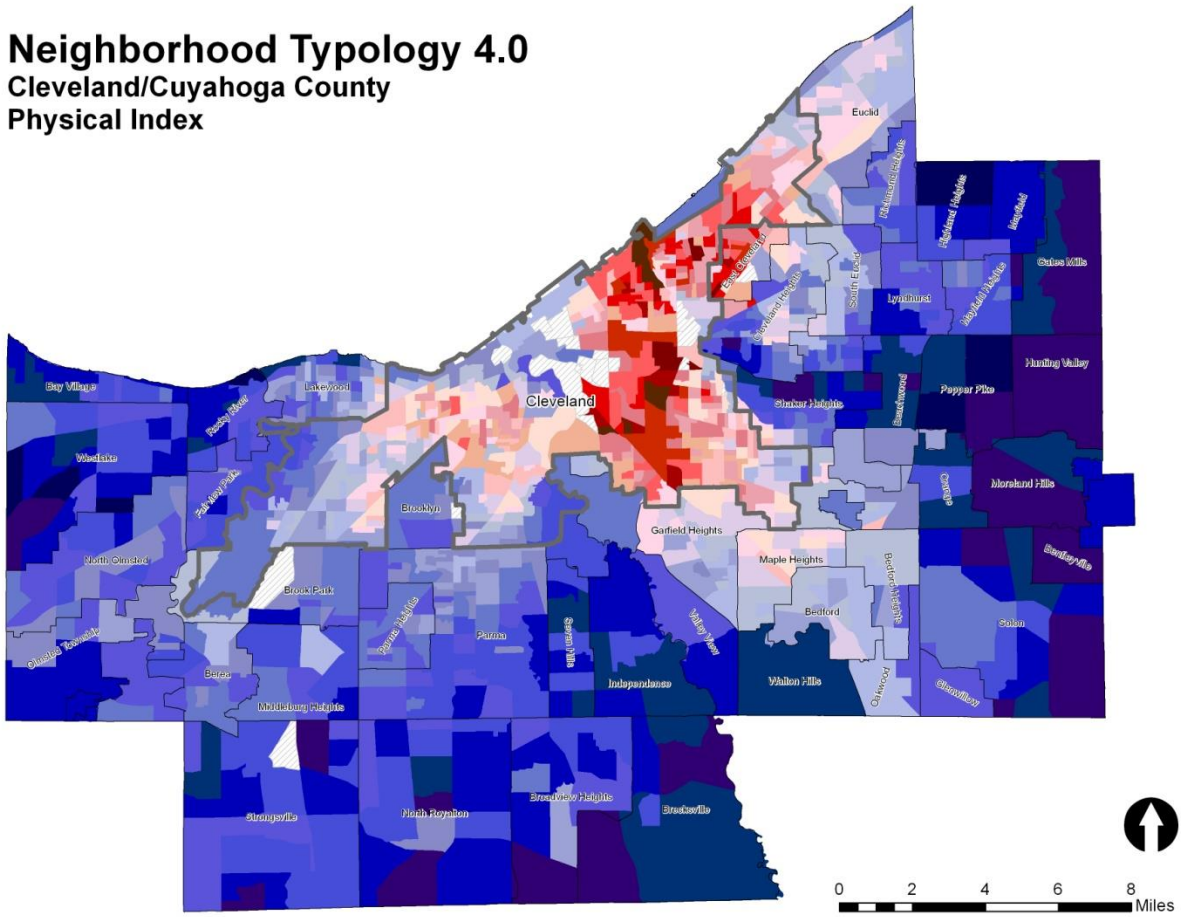
Physical Environment

Summary

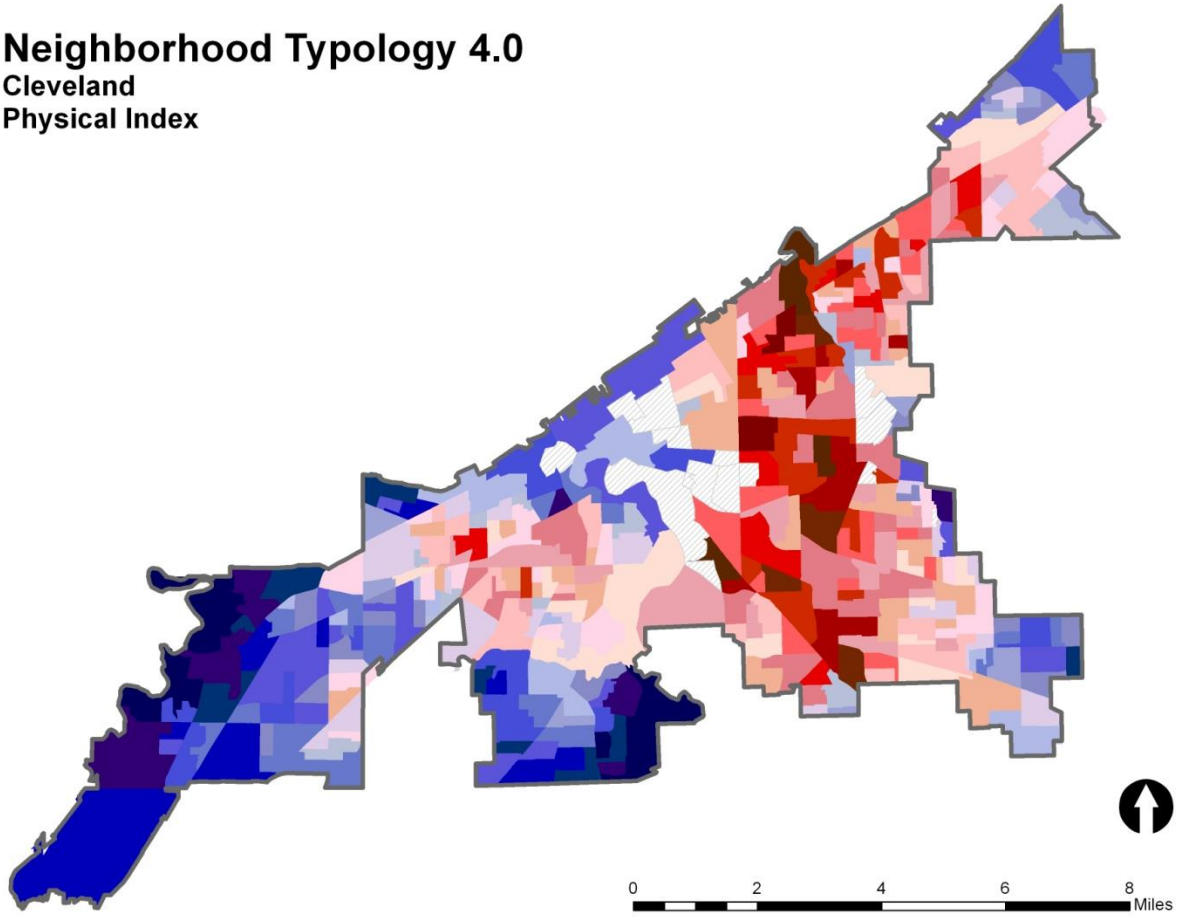
The Physical Environment of Neighborhood Typology 4.0 combines a set of variables to describe the overall physical condition of neighborhoods within Cuyahoga County and the City of Cleveland.

Seven variables were available countywide and were used to create the Physical Typology for Cuyahoga County. Data for two additional variables were available for the City of Cleveland only. Therefore a nine-variable Physical Typology was created for the City of Cleveland alone.

The Cuyahoga County Physical Typology is shown below. Areas in red indicate neighborhood distress. Areas in blue indicate neighborhood market strength. Areas in cross-hatch are non-residential.



The Cleveland Physical Typology is shown below.



Method

The Typology scores were created by calculating z-scores for each variable within 2010 Census Block Groups and then averaging the z-scores for each variable to arrive at the final Typology score.

The Typology scores were then grouped into 25 ranks using equal intervals with a rank of '1' indicating the strongest market and a rank of '25' indicating the weakest.

Explanation of Z-Scores

A z-score, also known as a standard score, is a common statistical tool used to normalize data. Normalizing data makes it possible to compare variables that might not otherwise be comparable. The basic formula is shown below where 'z' is the z-score for an observation, 'x' is the observation value, 'μ' is the sample mean, and 'σ' is the standard deviation.

$$z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}$$

The z-score resulting from the formula above tells us how far above or below the sample mean an observation falls. For example, suppose we are looking at median home values at the block group level in the City of Cleveland. Suppose that the median home value for the entire city is $100,000 and the standard deviation is $20,000.

If the median home value in a block group is $100,000, then the z-score for that block group would be 0. A block group with median home value of $80,000 would be -1 and a block group with median home value of $120,000 would be 1.

The variables used in the Typology cannot be directly compared to each other. For example, there is no direct way to combine median home values, measured in dollars, with foreclosure rates, measured as a percentage. However, we can directly compare the z-scores of foreclosure rates with z-scores for median home values. Z-scores, therefore, provide a tool for combining all of the different variables that comprise the Typology into a single, aggregate value.

Adjusting Z-Scores

The Neighborhood Typology seeks to measure neighborhood quality across a spectrum of indicators without giving excess weight to any one factor. There does however exist a handful of very high and very low outliers within some of the variable datasets.

The highest value for Median Building Value, for example, was $725,800 for a block group in the far eastern part of the County. This yielded a z-score over 9, which was more than twice the value of the next closest block group.

In the interest of preventing any one variable from heavily skewing the average score for a block group, z-scores were capped at a maximum value of 3.0 and a minimum value of -3.0. This adjustment was not necessary for all variables, and impacted fewer than 28 observations in any given variable.

Creating a Universe of Residential Structures

The Physical Index of the Neighborhood Typology focuses on 1 to 3 family structures as these represent the dominant residential type in Cleveland and Cuyahoga County.

The category '1 to 3 Family Homes' includes detached single family homes, by far the most common type, as well as multi-family homes, condominiums, and small apartment buildings[3].

One to three family homes are the basic building blocks of neighborhoods in Northeast Ohio and have been used as the unit of analysis for previous versions of the Neighborhood Typology. This document will refer to these structures in a number of ways. Phrases such as 'residential structure(s)', 'residential parcel(s)', 'residence(s)' or 'home(s)' all refer to the type of one to three family structure described in this section, unless otherwise noted.

[3] The inclusion of small apartment buildings may seem odd. However, it is not unusual to find a structure in the City of Cleveland that was built as a one or two family home converted into a four unit rental. These structures are classified as apartments even though their scale and function more closely resembles that of a two or three family residential structure.

Earlier versions of the Typology extracted parcel lists for Cleveland and Cuyahoga County from NEO CANDO[4] and used two filters to create a universe of residential structures. These filters were:

1) Number of Living Units between 1 and 3
2) Total Building Value (this is the Auditor's Estimated Value which is less than the Taxable Value) greater than zero

These filters created a reasonably accurate list of the one to three family structures located in Cuyahoga County. The filtered list was used in the Typology to exclude non-residential blocks groups and to determine the median home value of block groups as one of the Typology indicators.

The two filters described above, while adequate, fail to remove a small number of parcels that do not contain residential structures. Cuyahoga County contained 534,877 total parcels in tax year 2010 based on County Auditor lists[5]. The two filters above reduce the County parcel list to 426,937 residential parcels. 98.8% of the 426,937 parcels are classified in County tax records as 'SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING' (5100), 'TWO FAMILY DWELLING' (5200), 'THREE FAMILY DWELLING' (5300), or 'RESIDENTIAL CONDOMINIUM' (5500). An additional 513 of the 426,937 filtered parcels fall under the tax code for 'APARTMENTS 1-6 UNIT' (4090). Appendix A identifies the remaining parcel categories. Parcels that were not classified as 5100, 5200, 5300, 5500, or 4090 were removed. (Filter #3)

The 513 apartment units represent parcels with both structures built as multi-unit apartments and 1F, 2F, and 3F homes that have been converted into 1 to 6 unit apartments. Given that the latter type of structures are comparable to 1 to 3 family homes, a visual survey was conducted of aerial photos to determine which of the 513 units contain apartment structures, and which were subdivided homes. It was found that 121 of the 513 parcels contained subdivided homes. 392 of the 513 parcels either contained multiple structures or contained structures originally constructed as apartment buildings. The 392 parcels referenced above were removed from the parcel list. (Filter #4)

After all of these filters had been applied, it was observed that there were still some high building value outlier parcels. A closer examination of these parcels found that church-owned properties consisting of schools and church buildings were frequently listed with a tax code of 5100 (1F Home) and a property class of RE (Residential Exempt). Therefore, an additional 173 parcels with property class of RE were removed. (Filter #5)

The remaining 421,778 are believed to represent an accurate list of the 1 to 3 family structures located within Cuyahoga County.

Geographically Referencing the Universe of Residential Parcels

The 421,778 residential parcels in Cuyahoga County were georeferenced (physically located in space) using the method described below.

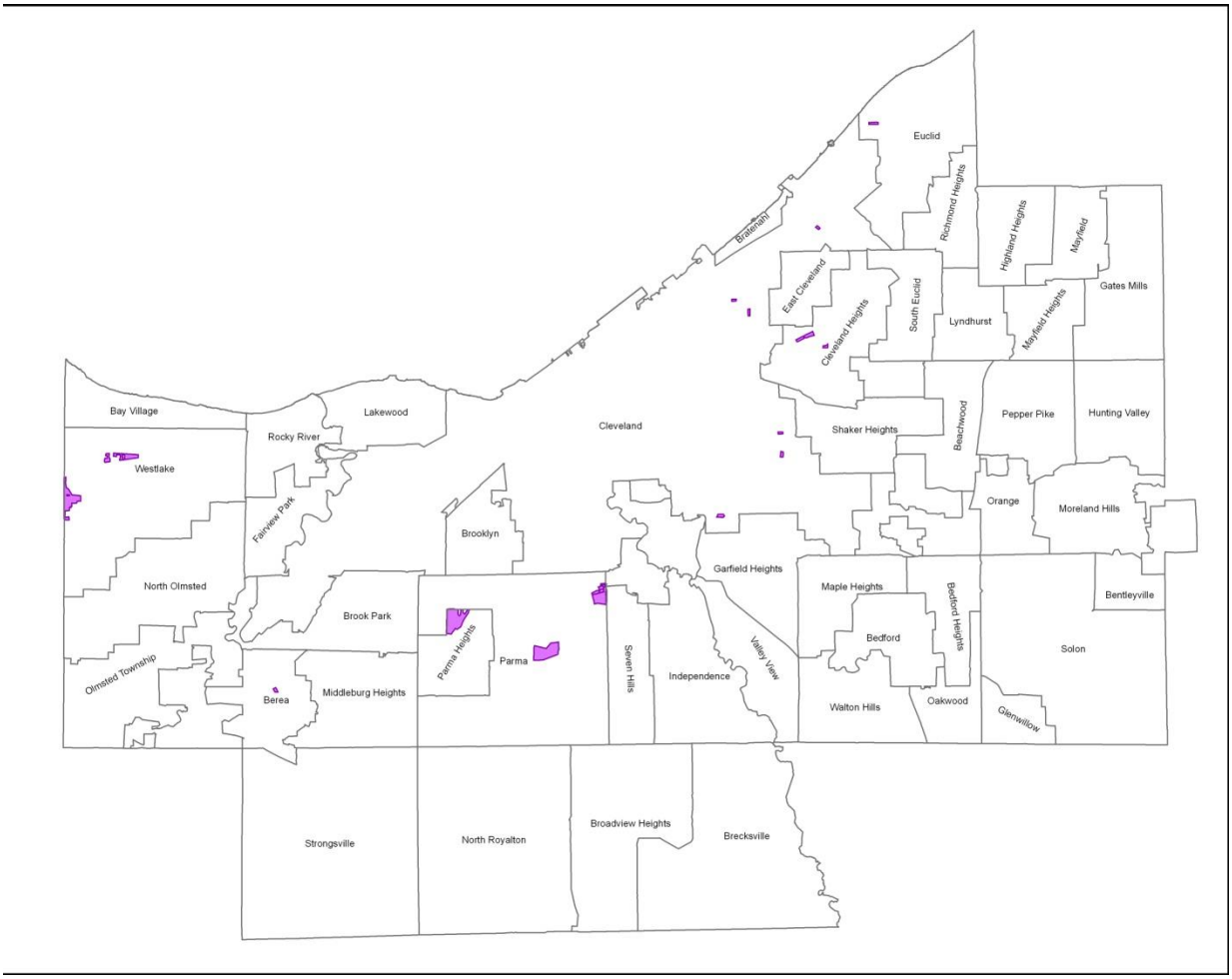
[4] NEO CANDO system, Center on Urban Poverty and Community Development, MSASS, Case Western Reserve University (http://neocando.case.edu)
[5] ibid

A countywide parcel polygon shapefile was downloaded from the Cuyahoga County GIS website.[6] This shapefile was converted to points and joined to the list of 421,778 residential parcels. A total of 393,697 parcels in the shapefile successfully joined to the residential parcel list, leaving 28,081 parcels unmatched.

A second countywide shapefile containing parcel points for condos was downloaded.[7] This process allowed 27,198 of the 28,081 unmatched parcels to be successfully joined to the condo point shapefile. This left 883 of the 421,778 parcels unmatched to either of the parcel shapefiles.

Of these, 567 of the 883 parcels contained XY (Latitude and Longitude) data and were georeferenced based on the coordinate information. This left 316 parcels without a geographic reference point.

These 316 parcels did not have sufficient address information to be geocoded using an address locator. However, the parcels did have block numbers for year 2000 census geographies. The 316 parcels were distributed among 21 different blocks. These blocks are shown in the figure below in purple:



[6] http://gis.cuyahogacounty.us/en-US/GIS-Data.aspx
[7] ibid

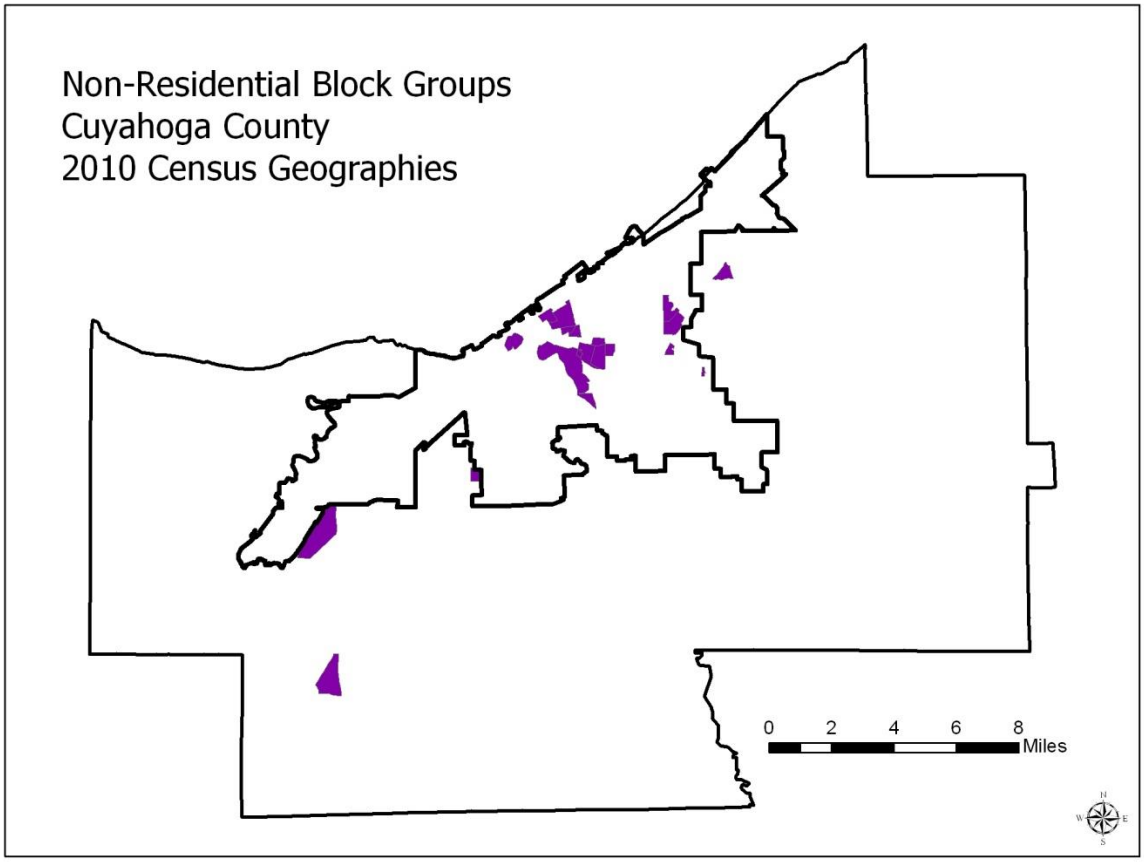
The blocks were converted to points using the centroid method[8]. The latitude and longitude of each block point was calculated and then matched to the appropriate parcel in the list of 316. The 316 parcels were then located using the XY coordinates of the year-2000 census block centroid in which they were located.

The parcel points were finally merged to create a single shapefile containing a point for each of the 421,778 residential parcels in Cuyahoga County.

Residential and Non-Residential Block Groups

The 421,778 residential parcels were matched to the 1,161 Year 2010 Census Block Groups. Block groups with fewer than 20 residential parcels were labeled 'Non-Residential' and removed from this analysis. There were a total of 19 non-residential block groups.

The non-residential block groups appear below, shaded in purple.



The reasons for low residential-parcel counts in these areas vary.

- The block group located furthest south encompasses a strip retail center and apartment complex in Strongsville.

[8] The centroid method calculates a point that represents the mathematical center of a polygon

- The block group on Cleveland's southwest border is an industrial area dominated by the Ford Brook Park plant.
- The areas in the center of the City of Cleveland are either industrial or contain large housing projects owned by the Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority.
- The block groups on the east side of the City of Cleveland contain the hospitals, universities and cultural institutions of University Circle.
- The area just to the east of the City of Cleveland is almost entirely in Forest Hills Park. The only dwellings inside its borders are large, apartment buildings.

Physical Index Variables

The headings below describe the data used to create each of the nine variables in the Physical Index of Neighborhood Typology 4.0. As was mentioned earlier, only the first seven variables were used in the countywide index whereas all nine variables were used in a separate citywide index.

Variable 1) Median Assessed Value of 1 to 3 Family Homes in Tax Year 2010

Median Value was calculated using data from the Cuyahoga County Auditor's 2010 tax file. This variable was derived from the Auditor's 'Total Building Value' field, which is the same as the 'Building Value' listed under 'Market Values' on the Auditor's website.

The data was downloaded from NEO CANDO.

Variable 2) Percent Change in Median Value of 1 to 3 Family Homes between the period Oct-2005 to Sep-2008 and the Period Oct-2008 to Sep-2011

This variable compares the change in median home sale amount between two, three-year time periods. The first time period was October of 2005 through September of 2008 and the second time period was October of 2008 through September of 2011.

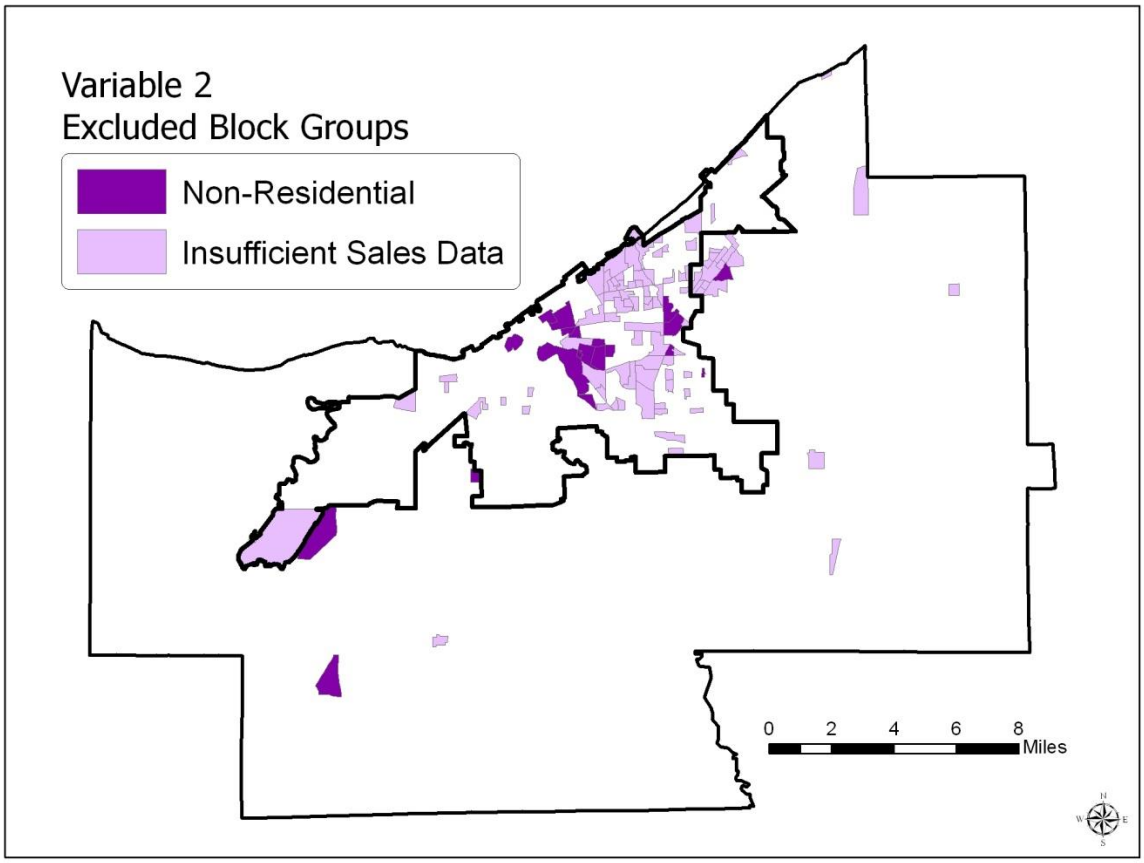
Individual sales for each time period were downloaded from NEO CANDO. Multiple sales on individual parcels were included in the total count. Transactions below $20,000[9] were excluded. The list was filtered for parcels with tax codes equal to 5100, 5200, 5300, and 5500. The list was further filtered to include only fair market exchanges.[10] Transactions where more than one parcel was included on the deed were removed.

For the period Oct-2005 to Sep-2008, 67,459 sales were found that met all criteria. For the period Oct-2008 to Sep-2011, 38,187 sales were found that met all criteria.

The location of individual sales was determined by using the same method described in the section above 'Geographically Referencing the Universe of Residential Parcels' and then matched to their respective block groups.

[9] Properties with values $20,000 or less were considered low value properties that did not adequately define market value, and were typically targets of investors, both valid and unsavory.
[10] Deed Types including ADM, AFF, CON, EXC, FID, GDN, SHF, SUR, TOD, TOR, TRS, WAR

Block groups where fewer than five sales occurred in either of the two measured time periods were also excluded. The block groups excluded from this variable for insufficient sales data are shown below along with non-residential block groups.



Variable 3) Net Change in Number of 1 to 3 Family Homes from 2007 to 2010

This variable measures the change in the number of one to three family homes within block groups by comparing the residential parcel counts for two different years. The number of residential parcels was calculated for both years using the method described in the section of this document titled 'Creating a Universe of Residential Structures'.

The variable was calculated as the total count of residential parcels in the 2007 Auditor tax file subtracted from the total count of residential parcels in the 2010 Auditor tax file.

The data was downloaded from NEO CANDO.

Variable 4) Percent of 1 to 3 Family Homes Transferred by Sheriff's Deed from Oct 2008 to Sept 2011

This variable measures the percent of residential parcels within a block group that went through a Sheriff's sale over a three year period.

All sales in Cuyahoga County for the time period October 1st, 2008 to September 30th, 2011 were downloaded from NEO CANDO. The sales list was filtered for parcels where the Land Use Code at the time of transfer was 5100, 5200, 5300, or 5500 (1F, 2F, 3F, or Condo).

The numerator was the count of sales where the deed type was listed as 'Sheriff's Deed'. The denominator was the count of all fair market exchanges[11], including sheriff's sales.

Variable 5) Percentage of 1 to 3 Family Homes Rated as "Fair" or Worse in 2010

This variable measures the condition of a block group's housing stock based on the Auditor's 'Building Condition' data.

The Cuyahoga County Auditor tax file for 2010 includes the following categories for building condition among the residential parcels: 'Excellent', 'Very Good', 'Good', 'Average', 'Fair', 'Poor', 'Very Poor', and 'Unsound'.

This variable was calculated as the sum of parcels rated as 'Fair', 'Poor', 'Very Poor', and 'Unsound' divided by the total number of parcels. Definitions for the County Building Condition categories can be found in Appendix C.

The data was downloaded from NEO CANDO

Variable 6) Home Vacancy Rate in 2011

This variable measures the percent of homes that were listed as vacant by the United States Postal Service. Countywide postal vacancies were downloaded from NEO CANDO's NST Web Application[12] for the third quarter of 2011. They were filtered in NST for residential property class. This returned 25,122 records.

Home Vacancy Rate was calculated as the number of residential addresses listed as vacant by the USPS divided by the total number of residential parcels in each block group.

Variable 7) Owner Occupied Rate

This variable measures the percent of residential structures within a block group that are owner occupied.

The Owner Occupied Rate was calculated as the number of structures flagged as 'Owner Occupied' by the Cuyahoga County Auditor divided by total number of residential parcels.

The data was downloaded from NEO CANDO.

[11] Deed Types including ADM, AFF, CON, EXC, FID, GDN, SHF, SUR, TOD, TOR, TRS, WAR
[12] http://neocando.case.edu/nst/UserHome?

Variable 8) [Cleveland Only] Distressed Structure Rate

This variable combines two indicators of residential structure decay. Both are given equal weight. The first indicator is the number of structures boarded or condemned between 10-1-08 and 9-30-11. The second is the number of structures surveyed as 'Vacant and Distressed' in August of 2011.

Boarding and Condemnations were only counted on residential structures, as defined in this document. Multiple boardings and condemnations on the same property were included in the total count. The reasoning behind this is that a home that has been twice boarded and/or condemned is likely in poorer condition than a structure that has only been boarded or condemned only once.

A z-score was calculated for each indicator individually. The two z-scores were then adjusted so that their maximum and minimum values were 3.0 and -3.0, respectively. The Distressed Structure Rate was calculated as the average of the two adjusted z-scores.

Variable 9) [Cleveland Only] Development Activity

This variable combines demolitions from the City's Department of Building and Housing and Accela automation system, with Community Development Tax Abatements. This variable seeks to capture the positive impact of Community Development (CD) activity and the demolition of blighted structures.

The demolition data was for October 2008 to September 2011. It was filtered based on 2008 Tax Codes to include all parcels with residential land used codes (5000 through 5999), Land Bank (7000) and the following commercial tax codes: Apartments 4-6 Units (4090), Row Housing (4091), General Retail with Walk-Up Apartments (4970), General Retail with Walk-Up Offices (4980). Demolition records that could not be georeferenced were excluded. Duplicate records in the two demolition lists were removed. The Demolition rate was calculated as the number of demolitions from October 2008 to September 2011 divided by the number of residential parcels in Tax Year 2007.

CRA Rate was calculated as total CRA activity for 2008 through 2011 combined divided by number of residential parcels in Tax Year 2007.

Z-scores were calculated for demolitions and rehabs individually. The z-scores were then adjusted so that the highest possible value was 3.0 and the lowest was -3.0. The CD Activity variable was calculated as the average of the two adjusted z-scores.

Socio-Economic Index

Draft Variables: (These correspond to the summary file (SF) Socio Economic variables in Typology 3.0)

1) Median Household Income 2010 SF1 Census
2) Percent of population with a High School degree or higher in 2010 SF1 Census
3) Percent of population over 65 in 2010 SF1 Census
4) Diversity Index
    a. Based on race data from SF1 of the 2010 census, data available at the block group level.
    b. The 6 main categories included: White, Black, American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and Some Other Race. Where more than one race was reported, the reported number was added to the 'Some Other Race' category.

5) Female headed families with children under 18 as a percent of all families with children under 18
    a. Having trouble finding this exact data in Census 2010

Neighborhood Amenities Index

Currently redefining variables

Public Services Index

Currently defining variables

Appendix

Appendix A – Cuyahoga County Parcel Summary Resulting from Typology 3.0 Filter on Tax Year 2010 Parcels

The table below is based on all parcels in Cuyahoga County with 1 to 3 living units and a building value greater than zero. The number of parcels that match this filter is 426,937. The table summarizes these parcels by the number that fall into each unique Land Use Class and Land Use Description as defined by Cuyahoga County Tax Records.

The first column shows the unique Land Use Class and Land Use Code Description. The second column shows the Tax Code that corresponds to the Land Use Code Description. The third column shows the number of parcels within the category listed in the first column.

The table is sorted by the third column, 'Number of Parcels', from largest to smallest.

Land Use Class and Land Use Description (County Data Tax Year 2010)	Tax Code	Number of Parcels
R - SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING	5100	350,564
R - TWO FAMILY DWELLING	5200	40,646
R - RESIDENTIAL CONDOMINIUM	5500	27,444
R - THREE FAMILY DWELLING	5300	2,998
C - GENERAL RETAIL WITH WALK-UP APARTMENTS	4970	1,685
E - No Data	N/A	897
C - APARTMENTS 1-6 UNIT	4090	513
B - LAND REUTILIZATION-LAND BANKS	7000	377
R - No Data	5005	349
C - OTHER COMMERCIAL STRUCTURES	4990	234
RE - SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING	5100	162
C - SMALL (UNDER 7500 SQ.FT.) DETACHED RETAIL STORES	4200	137
C - OFFICE BUILDINGS - 1 AND 2 STORIES	4470	85
C - OTHER RETAIL STRUCTURES	4290	70
C - FUNERAL HOMES	4410	62
C - NEIGHBORHOOD TAVERN	4310	60
C - APARTMENTS 7-19 UNIT (WALK-UP)	4010	43
A - LIVESTOCK FARMS-OTHER THAN DAIRY & POULTRY (QUALIFIED FOR CAUV)	1120	36
C - AUTO REPAIR GARAGE	4585	36
C - GENERAL RETAIL WITH WAKK-UP OFFICES	4980	34
C - COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE (GENERAL - UNDER 75,000 SQ. FT.) SINGLE TENANT	4800	32
C - RESTAURANT, CAFETERIA	4300	31

C - MEDICAL CLINICS AND OFFICES	4420	27
I - SMALL SHOPS (MACHINE, TOOL & DIE, ETC.)	3700	26
C - No Data	4650	24
CE - OTHER COMMERCIAL STRUCTURES	4990	24
R - RESIDENTIAL VACANT LAND	5000	16
I - MANUFACTURING AND ASSEMBLY - LIGHT	3400	14
C - DAY CARE CENTERS	4095	13
C - OFFICE CONDOMINIUM	4500	13
C - APARTMENTS 40 OR MORE UNIT (GARDEN)	4080	11
R - COMMON AREA	5800	11
RE - TWO FAMILY DWELLING	5200	11
A - GREEHOUSES, VEGETABLES AND FLORICULTURE	1090	10
C - MINI-STORAGE WAREHOUSE	4790	10
A - TIMBER (QUALIFIED FOR CAUV)	1210	9
C - COMMERCIAL VACANT LAND	4000	9
C - HOME GARDEN CENTER	4720	9
A - NURSERIES	1080	8
C - STRIP CENTER RETAIL (4 OR MORE UNIT-GREATER THAN 7500 SQ.FT.)	4250	8
C - NIGHTCLUB RESTAURANT	4301	7
C - ANIMAL CLINIC OR HOSPITAL	4430	7
C - COMMUNITY SHOPPING CENTER	4260	7
C - OTHER COMMERCIAL HOUSING	4190	7
A - CASH-GRAIN OR GENERAL FARM (QUALIFIED FOR CAUV)	1110	6
C - APARTMENTS 40 OR MORE UNIT (ELEVATOR)	4070	5
C - APARTMENTS 40 OR MORE UNIT (WALK-UP)	4030	5
C - AUTOMOBILE CAR SALES AND SERVICE	4540	5
C - GOLF COURSES	4630	5
C - REGIONAL SHOPPING CENTER	4270	5
CE - GENERAL RETAIL WITH WALK-UP APARTMENTS	4970	5
I - OTHER INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURES	3990	5
C - FULL SERVICE GAS STATION	4520	4
C - MOTELS	4100	4
C - MULTI-TENANT WAREHOUSE (2 OR MORE UNIT)	4818	4
C - OTHER FOOD STRUCTURE	4390	4
C - PARTY CENTER	4302	4
C - SERVICE STATION WITH KIOSK (RETAIL)	4510	4
C - USED CAR SALES (LOT WITH TRAILERS)	4580	4
I - FOOD AND DRINK PROCESSING PLANTS AND STORAGE	3100	4
I - SALVAGE YARD, SCRAP METALS, ETC.	3030	4
A - OTHER AGRICULTURAL USE (QUALIFIED FOR CAUV)	1990	3
A - VEGETABLE FARMS (QUALIFIED FOR CAUV)	1160	3

C - APARTMENTS 20-39 UNIT (ELEVATOR)	4050	3
C - OFFICE BUILDINGS - 3 OR MORE STORIES (ELEVATOR)	4490	3
C - SUPERMARKETS	4210	3
C - TRAILER OR MOBILE HOME APRK	4150	3
CE - OFFICE BUILDINGS - 1 AND 2 STORIES	4470	3
H - No Data	NA	3
A - FRUIT AND NUT FARMS (QUALIFIED FOR CAUV)	1150	2
C - BOWLING ALLEYS	4640	2
C - CONVALESCENT HOME	4092	2
C - FRANCHISE AUTO SERVICE CENTER	4590	2
C - FRANCHISE FOOD WITH SIT-DOWN SERVICE	4320	2
C - FULL SERVICE BANK	4440	2
C - FURNITURE MARTS	4230	2
C - GOLF DRIVING RANGES AND MINIATURE GOLF COURSES	4620	2
C - HOTELS	4110	2
C - LUMBER YARD AND BUILDING MATERIALS	4780	2
C - PORT AND PUBLIC ASSEMBLY FACILITY	4670	2
CE - APARTMENTS 7-19 UNIT (WALK-UP)	4010	2
CE - NURSING HOME	4120	2
I - INDUSTRIAL VACANT LAND	3000	2
I - LAND FILL	3060	2
I - CONTRACT AND CONSTRUCTION SERVICE FACILITIES	3930	2
R - RESIDENTIAL CONDOMINIUM GARAGE	5990	2
C - APARTMENTS 20-39 UNIT (GARDEN)	4060	1
C - APARTMENTS 20-39 UNIT (WALK-UP)	4020	1
C - COMMERCIAL CAMPGROUNDS	4160	1
C - COMMERCIAL PARKING GARAGE	4550	1
C - COMMERCIAL TRUCK TERMINAL	4820	1
C - COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE (LOFT TYPE)	4810	1
C - FRANCHISE FOOD STORES	4280	1
C - FULL LINE DEPARTMENT STORES	4240	1
C - MARINE SERVICE FACILITY	4900	1
C - NURSING HOME	4120	1
C - OFFICE BUILDINGS - 3 OR MORE STORIES (WALK-UP)	4480	1
C - RACQUETBALL AND TENNIS CLUBS	4690	1
C - SAVINGS AND LOAN	4450	1
C - SELF-SERVICE CAR WASH	4570	1
C - THEATERS	4600	1
C - TWO FAMILY DWELLING	5200	1
CE - APARTMENTS 1-6 UNIT	4090	1
CE - DORMITORIES	4094	1

CE - OTHER COMMERCIAL HOUSING	4190	1
CE - SMALL (UNDER 7500 SQ.FT.) DETACHED RETAIL STORES	4200	1
E - SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING	5100	1
I - EQUIPMENT AND MACHINERY STORAGE YARD	3020	1
I - RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FACILITIES	3950	1
I - TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES	3960	1
I - VEHICLE RECYCLING YARD	3040	1
RE - RESIDENTIAL CONDOMINIUM GARAGE	5990	1

Appendix B – Field Map for Block Group Table

A geodatabase referenced to 2010 Census Block Group geographies contains the processed data used to create the Typology. This appendix describes the contents of each field in the geodatabase.

Field Name	Description
BG	The 7-digit block group number
NUMRPARCEL	The number of residential parcels in the block group in 2010
RnonR	Residential or Non-Residential. Block groups with fewer than 20 residential parcels are treated as non-residential.
MEDBV	Median building value according to the 2010 Cuyahoga County Auditor tax file.
NSAL0508	Number of sales of 1 to 3 family homes from Oct 2005 to Sep 2008. Sales were filtered for fair market exchanges of $20,000 or more on parcels with tax codes of 5100, 5200, 5300, or 5500, where there was only one sale on the deed.
MSAL0508	The median sale in the block group for universe of sales defined by the NSAL0508 field.
NSAL0811	Number of sales of 1 to 3 family homes from Oct 2008 to Sep 2011. Sales were filtered for fair market exchanges of $20,000 or more on parcels with tax codes of 5100, 5200, 5300, or 5500, where there was only one sale on the deed.
MSAL0811	The median sale in the block group for universe of sales defined by the NSAL0811 field.
CMEDVAL	MSAL0811 minus MSAL0508
CMEDVALEX	Flags block groups to exclude from the change in median value variable due to the block group having fewer than five sales in either one of the measured time periods.
NUMRP2007	The number of residential parcels in the block group in 2007
CRPAR07to1	Change in residential parcels from 2007 to 2011
NFME08to11	Number of fair market exchanges between Oct 2008 and Sep 2011.
NSHF08to11	Number of Sheriff sales between Oct 2008 and Sep 2011.
PCTSHF	NSHF08to11 divided by NFME08to11
ForWORSE	Number of residential parcels rated 'Fair' or 'Worse' in 2010 Auditor tax info
PForWORSE	ForWORSE divided by NUMRPARCEL
VD2011	Number of structures surveyed as 'Vacant and Distressed' in 2011
Cleveland	Flags block groups as being located inside or outside of Cleveland
PVD2011	VD2011 divided by NUMRPARCEL
L5100	Number of parcels with Land Use Code 5100 (1F)
L5200	Number of parcels with Land Use Code 5200 (2F)
L5300	Number of parcels with Land Use Code 5300 (3F)
L5500	Number of parcels with Land Use Code 5500 (Condo)
L4090	Number of parcels with Land Use Code 4090 (1 to 6 Unit Apt)
CensusHU	Number of Housing Units from 2010 Census
CensusVHU	Number of Vacant Housing Units from 2010 Census
VHUAdj	Vacant Housing Unit Adjustment Factor
AdjVHU	Estimated number of vacant residential structures
HVR	Home Vacancy Rate (AdjVHU/NUMRPARCEL)

Appendix C – County Building Condition Definitions

The building condition definitions, below, are related to Variable 5 of the Physical Index which calculated the percent of residential properties rated 'Fair' or worse by the Cuyahoga County Auditor.

2012 Cuyahoga County Residential Review Manual

Section G: Condition Ratings

Each building is rated in terms of its:

C.D.U. = CONDITION, DESIRABILITY USEFULNESS

A CDU Rating of a Building Represents a Practical Basis for Establishing Basic Depreciation Allowances for Age and Type

CDU RATING OF BUILDING		DEFINITIONS
Excellent	**(EX)**	Building is in perfect condition; very attractive and highly desirable.
Very Good	**(VG)**	Very slight evidence of deterioration; still attractive and quite desirable.
Good	**(G)**	Minor deterioration is visible; slightly less attractive and desirable, but very useful.
Average	**(AVG)**	Only normal wear and tear is apparent; average attractiveness and desirability.
Fair	**(F)**	Marked deterioration but quite usable; somewhat unattractive and undesirable.
Poor	**(P)**	Definite deterioration is obvious; definitely undesirable, but still moderately useful.
Very Poor	**(VP)**	Condition approaches unsoundness; extremely undesirable and barely usable.
Unsound	**(UN)**	Building is definitely unsound and practically unfit for use.

Section G: Condition Ratings Pg. 1

Cleveland Housing Price Index Methodology

Abstract

This paper provides a summary regarding the creation of the Cleveland Housing Price Index (CHPI). The CHPI is primarily based on the *"S&P/Case-Shiller Home Price Indices Methodology",* May 2014, which can be found at http://www.spindices.com/index-family/real-estate/sp-case-shiller.

Revised January 9, 2015

Dataset

We utilized public Cuyahoga County property transfer records provided by the Northeast Ohio Community and Neighborhood Data for Organizing (NEO CANDO) to screen for transactions which qualified for the analysis. The following criterion was followed to filter and screen the dataset.

1. **Properties must be single family houses.** Duplex and other multi-unit housing structures are subject to different market dynamics than single family housing. The dataset obtained from NEO CANDO provided the County land use code at the time of the sale. Only properties that have a land use code of 5100 are eligible for analysis.
2. **New Construction.** If a newly-constructed single-family home was built on a parcel which previously had any other land use code (for example, vacant land), then there will be no previous sale of single-family property for this parcel, and there will be no pair of sales to include.
3. **Non-Arm's Length transfers.** Non-Arms length transactions are not representative of true market conditions. An arms length transaction occurs when both the buyer and seller are both acting in their best economic interests. This includes filtering out transactions which occur among family members, purchases by

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companies or entities which do not intend to occupy or rent, In addition, Note that all of these observations remained in the analysis file at this point, because they were needed to determine the presence of recent sheriff sales. (See #8 below.)

4. **Properties in which the land use code changed between sales.** Both transfers must have been for single family residential housing at time of sale. This prevents the inclusion of 2 to 1 unit conversations in which the sales price of the first transfer would reflect the transfer of a duplex.

5. **"Unrealistic" Change in value between sales.** *"Unrealistic" changes in value.* This was perhaps the biggest challenge, because the Case-Shiller method for doing this is proprietary. In our first shot at it, we started by filtering out observations for which the percent change in price was beyond a given number of standard deviations from the mean. However, after receiving a clue from a Case-Shiller analyst, we eventually moved to a different method, described later in this document (see "Unrealistic changes in value" below).

6. **Transfers must have incurred at least six months apart from each other.** This is designed to prevent admission of records which may have been a result of reporting error, "flipping" or other

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nefarious dealings.

7. **All sales prices must be at least $10,000.**

8. **Sherriff Sales.** We also added the restriction that the following "*sheriff-related*" sales would not be included in the analysis:

    - Sheriff sales
    - Sales which were the next sale after a sheriff sale, if this sale took place within one year of the sheriff sale
    - The removal of these observations at least partially addresses advice provided to us by David Stiff of Case-Shiller: "*Outlier control can be very difficult for Cleveland, because during the crash there were really two distributions of price changes -- one for bank resales of foreclosed properties and another for resales of non-foreclosed properties. If repeat pairs from these two distributions are mixed (either deliberately or inadvertently), then estimates of the mean and/or standard deviation of price changes can be unstable.*"
    - Note: these observations should not be filtered out before the creation of the pairs, because we need to know about the presence of recent sheriff sales when determining the status of a sale.

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“Unrealistic Change in Value”

The Case-Shiller method calls for excluding sales when the property has been dramatically altered between sales and/or for down-weighting the observation when the price change is deemed to be “unrealistic”. The Case-Shiller method for down-weighting changes which are far from the norm is proprietary, so we cannot replicate it exactly. In the Case- Shiller method, no observation is removed – instead they are down weighted according to how far from the central change they are. As noted, we don’t know the exact formula for this down weighting. However, we have currently developed a method which is true to the spirit. Using deviation from the mean still allows very large changes to have dramatic influence on both the mean and the standard deviation. Instead of using the more-commonly-applied z-score, we have applied a statistic developed by Ned Hill from Cleveland State University’s Urban College, and others. This method is very similar to the z-score method but employs the median as the central value and a function of the interquartile range (IQR) to calculate the “pseudo standard deviation (PSD)”, which is comparable to the commonly-employed standard deviation.

To calculate weights, we apply the formulas which down-weights an observation the further the annualized percent change is from that

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month's median annualized percent change.

Creating the Matrices for Analysis of the Base Period

1. "Basic" Approach.

To prepare the data set for the regression analysis, we need to create two matrices – an "X" matrix of independent variables (or all sales after Jan 1989), and a "Y" matrix for the dependent variable (sales in Jan 1989). Our base period data extends from January, 1989, through January, 2000. This constitutes a total of 133 months.

a. The first matrix is designated as "Y". The cells in this matrix consist of either the value zero or the sale price if there was a sale in the very first month (January, 1989).

b. The second matrix is designated as "X". Each column represents a successive month after January, 1989. Therefore, the first column (x2) represents February, 1989, and the last column (x133) represents January, 2000. The values in these cells can take one of two forms:

i. If there was a sale in the very first month of January, 1989, then the value of the second sale is placed in the cell corresponding to the month of the sale.

ii. If there was not a sale in January, 1989, then the two

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sales values are placed into cells corresponding to the month of sale. In this case, the negative of the value is placed for the first sale, and the regular (positive) value is placed for the second sale. (This is because what is being predicted is the value in the Y matrix, which in this case is zero.)

2. <u>Instrumental Variables.</u>

In order to calculate "consistent" estimators of the model coefficients, an instrumental variables estimator should be included in the analysis. For the instrumental variables, the Case-Shiller method employs a "Z" matrix which looks exactly like the "X" matrix described above, except that the following replacements are made: wherever the value is less than zero, the value -1 is substituted for the sale price, and wherever the value is greater than zero, the value 1 is substituted for the sale price.

3. <u>Adjustments for Heteroskadisticity.</u>

This adjustment is done to adjust for the assumption that the longer the interval between pairs of sales, the larger are the likely pricing errors involved, and also to adjust for estimates which are way off the mark. A weighted regression estimator is added to the calculation. This is discussed further below in the regression section.

The Regression for the Base Period

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The regression was run in SAS, using the PROC IML facility, which allows us to use matrix notation to apply the Case-Shiller formulas. Without the instrumental variables and adjustments for heteroskedasticity, the matrix formula for the regression is simply

$$\beta = (X'X)^{-1} (X'Y)$$

Once the values for Beta are calculated, the housing index values are calculated as the inverse of the Beta values.

With the inclusion of the instrumental variables (matrix "Z" below), the matrix formula for the regression is

$$\beta = (Z'X)^{-1} (Z'Y)$$

In order to adjust for heteroskedasticity, a three-step process is applied. First, the beta coefficients are estimated using the equation just listed (for instrumental variables). Next, the beta values are multiplied by the respective prices to estimate a base period price for each pair. The errors in these estimates are used to estimate the variance for the observation. These estimated variances are then put into a diagonal matrix "Ω", which includes the variance in the diagonal element, zero elsewhere. Then the regression becomes the following:

$$\beta = (Z' \Omega^{-1}X)^{-1} (Z' \Omega^{-1}Y)$$

These first results cover only the period from 1989 through January 2000. The base period analysis was run using four SAS programs

1. Step 1 produced all of the matrices necessary to run the matrix formula $\beta = (Z'X)^{-1} (Z'Y)$. Details of the X, Y, and Z matrices were described above.
2. Step 2 used SAS IML language to run the matrix formula $\beta = (Z'X)^{-1} (Z'Y)$.

3. In Step 3, we take the beta coefficient estimates (inverses of the index values) and multiply them by the actual X (unweighted) values to calculate the estimated Y value for each observation. Then we subtracted the actual Y value from the estimated Y value to calculate the error. Then we squared the error value to provide an estimate of the variance. These variance estimates then go into the diagonal elements of the Ω matrix to address the issue of heteroskedasticity.

Estimations for current months: moving beyond the base period, Chain Weighting

For the base period, all months of data from January 1989 to January 2000 were used simultaneously to estimate the betas/indexes for those months. However, when estimating values for months beyond the base period, only sales for the given month, plus previous sales are part of the process.

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CITY OF CLEVELAND
Mayor Frank G. Jackson

Citizen Participation Survey 2015

CITY OF CLEVELAND
Department of Community Development

Your response is important to us. The survey responses are used in developing the Consolidated Plan. Presented by the City of Cleveland, Department of Community Development as part of its Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) citizen participation program. Thank you in advance for your assistance.

■ **Program Activities**

1. Were you aware of the following programs before today?

Program			**Program**		
Afford-A-Home Program (AAH)	Yes	No	Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP) Rehab	Yes	No
Code Enforcement	Yes	No	Reimagining a More Sustainable Cleveland	Yes	No
Community Reinvestment Act (CRA)	Yes	No	Repair-A-Home (RAH)	Yes	No
Home Purchase/Repair (CRS & NHS)	Yes	No	Senior Homeowner Assistance Program (SHAP)	Yes	No
Home Weatherization Assistance Program (HWAP)	Yes	No	Services for Seniors (CHORE, LAWN CARE, SNOW REMOVAL)	Yes	No
Housing Enhancement Loan Program (HELP)	Yes	No	Storefront Renovation	Yes	No
Land Bank Revitalization	Yes	No	Summer Sprout Community Garden Program	Yes	No
Neighborhood Historic Preservation and Heritage Home Loans	Yes	No	Third Party Home Repair	Yes	No

2. Have you used any of the programs listed above or other city programs since 2012? Yes No
   (If "Yes", which programs and what year?)

_____

3. Were you aware that the City supports social service programs for elderly, youth, family, etc.? Yes No
4. Have you used any City funded social service programs (for example, Boys & Girls Clubs, Senior Citizen Resources, Salvation Army etc?) Yes No (If "Yes", which programs?)

_____

5. Did you use services for foreclosure prevention, credit counseling, homebuyer counseling or financial literacy?
6. Yes No (If "Yes", which programs?)

_____

7. Have you used any programs to make your home energy efficient? Yes No If yes, describe.

_____

If no, are you interested? Yes No

_____

8. What is your **overall** impression of neighborhood program activities offered by the City of Cleveland? (Circle one item below):

Very Unsatisfied	Somewhat Unsatisfied	Neutral	Somewhat Satisfied	Very Satisfied	Don't Know / No Opinion

9. What is your **overall** level of satisfaction with the program mix presented today (Circle one item below):

Very Unsatisfied	Somewhat Unsatisfied	Neutral	Somewhat Satisfied	Very Satisfied	Don't Know / No Opinion

10. What community development programs do you believe would make Cleveland a City of Choice?

_____

11. What other programs would you like to see offered by the City of Cleveland in your neighborhood?

_____

Please return by mail, email or delivery to:

Cathy Lewis-Wright, Public Information Officer
Department of Community Development
601 Lakeside Ave, Room 320
Cleveland, Ohio 44114
Fax: (216) 664-4006
Email: CLewisWright@city.cleveland.oh.us

(More on next Page)

1. The following activities are eligible for Community Development Block Grant Funding. Please make a mark next to the activities which you think should be the City's priorities for 2015in your neighborhood and for the entire City of Cleveland.

Crime Prevention	Neighborhood	City
Crime Prevention and Awareness		

Education	Neighborhood	City
Assistance to Higher Education Facilities		

Economic Development	Neighborhood	City
Employment Training		
Maintaining land held by the City for redevelopment		
Microenterprise assistance		
Purchase of Property for Redevelopment		
Small Business Assistance		

Public Land Use and Infrastructure Investments	Neighborhood	City
Fire Stations and Equipment		
Banking vacant land for future development		
Solid Waste Disposal Improvements		
Street and Sidewalk Improvements		
Tree Planting and Beautification		
Water and Sewer Improvements		

Health	Neighborhood	City
AIDS Patients Facilities and Services		
Healthcare Facilities and Services		
Mental Health Services		
Substance Abuse Services		

Public Service Assistance	Neighborhood	City
Assistance with rent payments for low income families and individuals		
Code Enforcement		
Fair Housing Education/Problem Solving		
Assistance to help people buy homes		
Monitoring Bank Investments		
Tenant/Landlord Counseling Services		
Transportation Services		
Consumer Education and Assistance		

Housing Rehab & Repair	Neighborhood	City
Help for buyers of rehabilitated homes		
Help Homeowners with Repairs		
Low interest loans to homebuyers		
Low Interest Home Repair Loan		
Maintaining abandoned/foreclosed properties		
Multi Family Housing Rehabilitation		
Weatherization Grants for low income families and seniors		

Senior Services	Neighborhood	City
Home repair grants for senior homeowners		
Programming to keep senior homeowners out of court		

Other Neighborhood and Infrastructure Investments	Neighborhood	City
Lead Testing and Removal		
Building New Housing		
Building the capacity of non-profit organizations		
Cleanup of Brownfields		
Commercial Building Rehabilitation		
Parking Facilities		
Parks and Recreational Facilities		
Public Housing Assistance and Modernization		
Provide Tax Abatement to property owners who improve their property		
Removal of Architectural Barriers		
Restoring abandoned homes for new owners or renters		
Small matching grants for block club activities		
Storefront Renovation		
Urban Renewal Area Improvements		

Social Services	Neighborhood	City
Abused and Neglected Children Services		
Battered and Abused Spouses Services		
Childcare Centers and Services		
Handicapped Services		
Homeless Facilities and Programs		
Youth and Neighborhood Centers		

Sustainability	Neighborhood	City
Historic Preservation of Housing		
Neighborhood Historic Preservation and Heritage Program		
Reimagining a More Sustainable Cleveland		
Summer Sprout/Community Gardens		

SUGGEST:

Other_____.		
Other_____.		

What type of Outreach Activities would you like to have in your neighborhood?

_____

_____

_____

Would you volunteer or participate? Yes ___ No____ Maybe_____

■ **Personal Information**

10. Age _____ 11. Gender Male Female

12. Ward (_____) 13. Neighborhood (_____)

14. Do you own or rent your home? Own Rent N/A

Thank you for completing the 2015 Citizen Participation Survey. Your results will be combined with others and used to guide Cleveland's neighborhood development programs.