

Amended 11.18.20

Genesee County Consolidated Plan

2020 - 2024

&

2020 Annual Action Plan



Amended on August 26, 2020 to add CDBG-CV and ESG-CV funds to the PY2020 Annual Action Plan.
Amended on November 18, 2020 to add additional CDBG-CV funds to the PY2020 Annual Action Plan.

Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

The Five-Year 2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan for Genesee County, Michigan identifies the priorities, goals and expected outcomes for programs, projects and activities funded with U.S Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) grant dollars. Genesee County receives HUD funds for three programs, Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) and HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME). The priorities, goals and outcomes are based on data provided by HUD, a housing conditions survey, U.S. Census data, information from local agencies and data from other sources.

The primary focus of HUD funds is to provide decent and affordable housing options, a suitable living environment, opportunities to expand economic activities, principally for low- to moderate-income persons and to rehabilitate and operate shelters, provide essential social services, and prevent homelessness. If funds received in the recent past are projected forward, it is anticipated that the County will receive **\$17.9 million** in HUD funds over the next five years.

Genesee County Metropolitan Planning Commission (GCMPC) is authorized by the Genesee County Board of Commissioners to act as the lead agency for the development of the Five-Year Consolidated Plan. There are thirty-three municipalities located in Genesee County. The City of Flint is a HUD entitlement community and receives separate funding to implement programs in the City. Of the remaining thirty-two municipalities, twenty-nine participate in the County's Community Development Program.

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

The Consolidated Plan provides an assessment of Genesee County's five-year housing and community development needs. The needs are determined by evaluating data for: housing problems, homelessness, the non-homeless special needs population and existing housing options and their condition, homeless and special needs facilities and services, barriers to affordable housing and economic development market conditions.

Based on the assessment of data, surveys, consultations and input from the public, local units of government and local agencies, Genesee County has determined the following primary goals:

Foster Economic Development

Job creation and retention, employment training, local business attraction and retention continue to be priorities for Genesee County. Job creation and retention was the highest rated need according to the survey. Employment training also rated very high. Local governments indicated that they would like to see more local businesses. A job training project for developmentally disabled adults helps to educate and train residents, in an effort to expand the workforce in the County, is administered by a current subrecipient. Using CARES Act funding, Genesee County intends to provide assistance to small businesses to help recover from losses due to COVID-19. CDBG-CV funding will be provided to businesses with low/moderate-income owners and those that serve low/moderate-income populations in the County. This assistance will help retain jobs for low/moderate-income workers while also ensuring that residents in low/moderate-income areas still have access to services.

Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure

Feedback indicated a high level of need for public facilities and infrastructure improvements. The highest rated need overall was street improvements, specifically maintaining and improving existing streets. The third highest rated need was access to high speed internet with over 38% of respondents of the community survey giving it a high priority rating. Also highly rated were new sidewalks/bike paths and improving existing flood and drainage infrastructure. This Plan will focus on improving public facilities/infrastructure that will primarily benefit low- to moderate-income households and areas.

Increase Homeownership

Safe and affordable housing is a significant concern for local housing agencies. Over 55% of respondents of the community survey rated affordable housing as a medium or high priority. Increasing homeownership will be achieved by utilizing funds for down payment assistance and by working with Community Housing Development Organizations to build new or rehabilitate existing housing for low-income residents. **It is also achieved through the sale of rehabilitated homes to low-to-moderate income households through the Neighborhood Purchase/Rehab/Resale Program.**

Improve Housing Conditions for Homeowners/Renters

Housing conditions are a major concern in Genesee County. Improving housing conditions for homeowners will be done primarily through the Home Improvement Program (HIP), where eligible homeowners can receive home repairs utilizing no interest, no payment mortgages. Improving housing conditions for homeowners and renters will be done through code enforcement and the demolition of blighted properties primarily in low- to moderate-income areas.

Remaining Objectives

Promote Access to Public Services and Resources

Public services and resources including senior services, youth and child services, crime prevention, employment services and substance abuse services were all rated as important needs. Promoting access to public services and resources will be done by providing funds to support agencies already assisting low- to moderate-income persons and areas. Business grants will be provided through CDBG-CV funding to support these businesses through the COVID-19 pandemic, assisting them to continue providing services to the community. Another portion of CDBG-CV funds will be allocated towards senior housing facilities to assist with COVID-19 response, since seniors are considered at high-risk for contracting the virus. Assistance will also be provided to local food pantries to provide support to residents facing difficult circumstances due to COVID-19.

Address the Needs of Homeless and At-Risk Persons

Needs of the homeless population were evaluated by members of the Flint/Genesee County Continuum of Care (CoC). Emergency shelters, case management services and supportive services were all rated as high priority needs. ESG and some HOME funds will be used to address the needs of homeless and at-risk individuals and families. As of early 2019, data collected by the CoC showed an increase in the number of homeless individuals needing services as compared to the same time period in 2018.

Additional strain has been placed on the homeless population as a result of COVID-19. Maintaining social distancing in an emergency shelter can be difficult, and therefore shelters throughout the County are making changes to their facilities to improve this deficiency. Genesee County ESG-CV funds will be used for shelter facility improvements that will improve hygiene and reduce the spread of COVID-19, along with additional operating expenses incurred at shelters due to COVID-19. ESG-CV funds will also assist at-risk individuals who need rental assistance to remain in their homes.

3. Evaluation of past performance

Through years of administration and implementation of the CDBG, HOME and ESG Programs, the Genesee County Metropolitan Planning Commission (GCMPC) has continued to rework and refine its policies and procedures to ensure that Genesee County HUD funds continue to fulfill the intent of the federal legislation that created the programs. The project application process now includes a pre-application, to help local units of government and staff better guide project selection. Funds are no longer distributed on a three year funding cycle to ensure the administration of funds is done in the most effective and efficient way possible.

During Program Year 2018, GCMPC created positive results in many of the outcome categories determined in the 2014-2019 Consolidated Plan. The following is a summary of the results that were achieved within each program objective in PY 2018:

Decent Housing

Increased homeownership: three households received Down Payment Assistance (DPA) to help with the purchase of a home, Habitat for Humanity built two new construction homes to be purchased by low-income households

Supported renters: three households were supported through Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) with their security deposit and rent

Housing conditions for homeowners and renters: code enforcement activities took place in one community, over \$325,000 in homeowner home improvements were completed and demolition and clearance activities occurred in three communities

Reduced cost burden for homeowners and renters: incorporated energy efficiency improvements into home improvement and new construction projects, homes in the rehab program were completely brought up to code

Suitable Living Environment

Improved functionality and appearance of public infrastructure: one community replaced water mains, two communities improved the streets in their low- to moderate-income areas and one community made ditching improvements; one community installed new sidewalks

Improved public spaces: new barrier free doors/entrance and ramps were installed in one community, and barrier free picnic tables were installed in one community; one community made improvements to seating area for pedestrians; and two communities made improvements to the senior centers

Increased public safety: firefighting equipment was purchased to update the equipment available at one local community's firehall

Increase public participation in community life: fifteen local units of government used funds for programs, services and operations at senior centers

Economic Opportunities

Enhanced employability of youth, seniors and individuals with special needs: youth training and employment opportunities were implemented in two communities; twenty-four developmentally disabled adults received training for gardening maintenance and landscaping skills

GCMPC will continue to evaluate its performance on a regular basis to ensure the Programs are running efficiently while meeting the goals of the programs and the important priorities determined within this Plan.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

GCMPC requested participation and consultation in the development of this plan from numerous parties including: citizens at-large, with a specific focus on getting input from low- to moderate-income citizens; local housing providers and Community Housing Development Organizations; local government officials; non-profit and advocacy agencies; human service providers; and the Continuum of Care and its members. Consultations provided an opportunity to meet one-on-one to discuss the needs of local service agency's clients. An electronic survey, asking participants to rate the needs of their community, was emailed to almost 1400 addresses on Genesee County's public participation list and advertised on the MTA's fixed line route and social media. Just over 1,000 residents responded to the survey. More than half of the local units of government in Genesee County were consulted by staff to determine the needs of each community. The same survey was also disbursed through local agencies in an effort to yield feedback specifically from low- to moderate-income individuals. Consultation with several members of the Continuum of Care (CoC) was conducted with a sole focus on questions surrounding homelessness.

A public hearing will be held to coincide with the 5-day public comment period. GCMPC's Public Participation Plan was amended in May 2020 to allow for 5-day public comment periods, as allowed through HUD's CARES Act waivers. The public hearing's purpose is to garner input on the draft Consolidated Plan including the housing and community development needs and the goals and priorities identified.

This Amendment to the Consolidated Plan and Action Plan are being proposed in order to include new projects funded through the CARES Act, including CDBG-CV and ESG-CV grants. CARES Act funding is intended to help local agencies and residents recover losses incurred due to COVID-19. The Action Plan Amendment public comment period will be held August 17 through August 26, 2020, with a public hearing held at the Genesee County Community and Economic Development Committee meeting on August 26, 2020. The public hearing's purpose is to garner input on the selection of projects for CARES Act funding. Comments received during the public hearing and comment period will be added to the Plan.

A second Amendment to the Consolidated Plan and Action Plan is being proposed to include additional funding through the CARES Act, under CDBG-CV-3 Part A. This additional funding will be allocated towards projects that prepare for and respond to the impacts of COVID-19. This will increase the number of residents Genesee County will be able to serve through the proposed CDBG-CV activities.

The second amendment also proposes to add the Neighborhood Purchase/Rehab/Resale Program which is to be funded with CDBG funding and program income. This program will create affordable housing for low-to-moderate income residents through the sale of rehabilitated homes in targeted areas throughout Genesee County. For this Amendment, a public hearing will be held on December 2, 2020 to obtain input on the funding amounts for each project. The public comment period will be held from November 30, 2020 until December 4, 2020.

The feedback gathered from the consultations and public input surveys were the basis for the goals identified in this Plan.

5. Summary of public comments

All comments received will be added and considered when finalizing the plan. During the first amendment public comment period (August 16, 2020 – August 26, 2020), one comment was received. During the second amendment public comment period (November 30, 2020 – December 4, 2020), xx comments were received. All comments have been included as an appendix to this plan.

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

Comments received will be included in the Plan.

7. Summary

Genesee County's Five-Year 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan contains an assessment of data, surveys and consultations collected from various sources, which were used to determine the priorities and goals for the CDBG, ESG and HOME Programs. By conducting a thorough outreach plan, GCMPC is confident that the priorities and goals identified in this Plan will lead to much needed assistance to, and improvements for, low- to moderate-income individuals and areas as well as homeless and special needs persons and families.

The Process

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

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

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

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
CDBG Administrator	GENESEE COUNTY	Genesee County Metropolitan Planning Commission
HOME Administrator	GENESEE COUNTY	Genesee County Metropolitan Planning Commission
ESG Administrator	GENESEE COUNTY	Genesee County Metropolitan Planning Commission

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

Genesee County is governed by a publicly elected, nine-member Board of Commissioners, each representing geographic Districts. Genesee County Metropolitan Planning Commission, (GCMPC) through its Community Development Program, is authorized by the Board of Commissioners to act as the lead agency for the development of the Five-Year Consolidated Plan. GCMPC is an eleven-member Board appointed to three-year terms by the Genesee County Board of Commissioners. Genesee County Community Development is solely responsible for administering the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program, HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME), and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funds for Genesee County, outside of the City of Flint municipal boundaries.

GCMPC has many roles in community planning and development and administers several separate Federal, State, and Local level programs. GCMPC is responsible for providing planning staff to the federally recognized Metropolitan Alliance as the Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) for the Federal Highway and Transit Administration Programs (respectively, FHWA and FTA) that impact Genesee County. GCMPC also provides staff for the Genesee, Lapeer, and Shiawassee Region V Planning and Development Commission (GLS Region V) as the regional planning agency primarily responsible for transportation planning. Additionally, GCMPC houses the Genesee County Solid Waste Program and administers the Genesee County Solid Waste Plan, including the promotion of recycling. Through a formal agreement with the State of Michigan, GCMPC is a designated repository of U.S. Census data, responsible for compiling, holding, mapping, and distributing U.S. Census Bureau information and data.

GCMPC staff maintains memberships in multiple community organizations including: the United Way; the Flint/Genesee County Continuum of Care; the Regional Trails Committee; the Flint River Watershed Coalition; and many other diverse groups.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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

1. Introduction

The Genesee County Metropolitan Planning Commission (GCMPC) is responsible for developing Genesee County's Five-Year Consolidated Plan. GCMPC works with a number of partners on a regular basis and these partners were asked to provide input on the needs in the community.

Staff consulted with organizations focused on housing needs, homeless needs, and special needs populations in order to gain input from agencies who work with persons and families within these categories. During the process of the annual application for CDBG funds, local units of government hold a public needs hearing before determining their projects. GCMPC staff also created surveys to gain input from local officials and residents in order to determine the needs in different communities throughout Genesee County.

Staff made a conscious effort to receive feedback from low- and moderate-income households by partnering with the Mass Transportation Authority (MTA) to make the surveys available in public vehicles. Sixteen vehicles had banners displayed, advertising the online survey. The survey was advertised in the Flint Journal and Courier Papers, as well as advertised on social media. There were 1,100 "save the date" postcards sent to residents advertising three open houses to kick off the survey. Staff sent the survey to the Public Participation List, which contains almost 1400 email addresses. In total, there were 1,107 surveys submitted by residents. Input from these surveys were utilized to develop desirable outcomes, strategies, and to prioritize activities for inclusion in the Consolidated Plan.

Staff began consulting with current CDBG and ESG participants in April 2020 to gather ideas for using CDBG-CV and ESG-CV funding. A survey was distributed to local agencies asking for the greatest needs related to the COVID-19 pandemic. Many respondents indicated the need for PPE, additional staff pay, social distancing within emergency shelters, homelessness prevention, and business assistance. Staff also participated in a weekly COVID-19 conference call with the Genesee County Continuum of Care (CoC) where homeless service providers discussed ongoing issues and needs. Using this information, in May and June 2020, staff began developing a list of recommended priorities.

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

Genesee County is represented on the Genesee County Commission on Aging. The organization is made up of agencies with a wide range of interests within the County, with representatives from housing providers, service agencies, and health organizations.

Genesee County is a member of the Flint/Genesee County Continuum of Care. The Continuum of Care brings together agencies who serve clients along the spectrum of homelessness, including public and assisted housing providers, and private and governmental health, mental health, and service agencies, to coordinate services in order to most effectively assist their clients.

Describe coordination with the Continuum of Care and efforts to address the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans, and unaccompanied youth) and persons at risk of homelessness

GCMPC staff regularly attends the Flint/Genesee County Continuum of Care meetings in order to remain informed of current needs in the homeless community through the agencies that work directly with them. The Continuum of Care has created the 10-Year Plan to End Homelessness, which was updated and adopted in September of 2018. The Plan to End Homelessness is comprised of five goals: 1) Utilize quality data and enhance cooperation between agencies/programs to influence local planning, in alignment with state and federal initiatives for ending homelessness; 2) Expand supply of and ensure access to affordable and safe housing for homeless and/or at-risk individuals, families, children, and youth; 3) Strengthen and expand effort to prevent homelessness among individuals, families, children and youth, seniors, mental and physical disabilities, LGBTQ, returning citizens; 4) Increase awareness and utilization of "mainstream" services and community resources for those who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless; and 5) Build a political agenda, public will, and funding opportunities to end homelessness for individuals, families, children and youth. The Genesee County Board of Commissioners adopted a resolution supporting the 10-Year Plan to End Homelessness. GCMPC would like to further support the Plan by helping to share information with local governments in order to influence change in the communities.

The Continuum of Care works closely with Genesee County to address the needs of homeless individuals and families within Genesee County, including those who are chronically homeless, families (with and without children), veterans, and unaccompanied youth. GCMPC coordinates with the Continuum of Care's lead agency on multiple projects and consults with them throughout the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) application process. Staff updates the Continuum of Care on the status of current ESG projects throughout the program year. **Staff also participated in a weekly COVID-19 conference call between March and June, and beginning again in October, with the Genesee County Continuum of Care (CoC) where homeless service providers discussed ongoing issues and needs.**

In addition, all Continuum of Care participants are required to follow the Coordinated Entry System (CES) Procedures document, which is an agreed upon procedure to ensure that persons experiencing homelessness or at risk of becoming homeless are able to enter programs, and that all will be given similar information and support regardless of the agency they contact. GCMPC requires all agencies that receive ESG funding follow these procedures.

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

Staff reviews all Emergency Solutions Grant applications and scores them out of 100 based on criteria established in the application. Based on the scores, staff determines recommended funding amounts. These recommendations are then taken to the Continuum of Care Executive Committee for comment and approval. Once approved by the Executive Committee, staff presents the recommended funding amounts and projects to the full Continuum of Care for their approval.

GCMPC coordinates with the Continuum of Care's lead agency on multiple projects and consults with them throughout the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) application process. Staff updates the Continuum of Care on the status of current ESG projects throughout the program year.

Genesee County works closely with the Continuum of Care to take a comprehensive look at programs receiving funding from other sources in an effort to ensure that ESG funding is utilized to address gaps in services and make the maximum impact possible in the community.

The Continuum of Care's lead agency, Metro Community Development, has approved performance standards and methods for evaluating outcomes already in place. Metro Community Development is the agency that handles the administration of HMIS for the Continuum of Care, with funding, policies, and procedures already established.

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

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	DISABILITY NETWORK
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with Disabilities
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Staff met with the Disability Network to discuss the special needs and gaps in services for those with disabilities in the community. GCMPC will be looking for opportunities to assist the Disability Network's clientele.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	Valley Area Agency on Aging
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Staff met with the Valley Area Agency on Aging (VAAA) to discuss needs in the community and gaps in services for senior citizens. VAAA has been coordinating with other area agencies and GCMPC would like to work with those groups to benefit seniors in the County.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	FAMILY SERVICE AGENCY OF MID MICHIGAN
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Staff met with Family Service Agency of Mid Michigan (FSA) to discuss needs in the community and gaps in services for senior citizens. FSA has been coordinating with other area agencies and GCMPC would like to work with those groups to benefit seniors and disabled adults in the County.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	Genesee County Office of Senior Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Staff met with the Genesee County Office of Senior Services to discuss needs in the community and gaps in services for senior citizens.
5	Agency/Group/Organization	Flint/Genesee County Continuum of Care
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Staff met with members of the Continuum of Care to gain input on the needs of the homeless community and gaps in services. GCMPC will take this input into consideration when reviewing ESG applications in order to determine the best allocation of funding.
6	Agency/Group/Organization	METRO COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-homeless Services-Education Community Development Financial Institution
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	GCMPC staff met with Metro Community Development (MCD) to gather input for the Consolidated Plan. MCD is the lead agency for the Continuum of Care and staff worked closely with them to encourage participation from the member agencies and consulted them throughout the entire process. Metro Community Development receives County ESG funds to administer the HMIS, as well as HOME funds for the TBRA and Affordable Mortgage programs. GCMPC plans to continue working with MCD on a variety of projects.
7	Agency/Group/Organization	Genesee County Habitat for Humanity
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Staff met with Habitat for Humanity to discuss needs of the community and gaps in services. Habitat for Humanity has received HOME funding from GCMPC in the past and staff plans to work with them to improve affordable housing options in Genesee County.
8	Agency/Group/Organization	Legal Services of Eastern Michigan
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Service-Fair Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Staff consulted with Legal Services of Eastern Michigan (LSEM) on the barriers to affordable housing. The County has awarded CDBG funds to the Fair Housing Center in previous years. GCMPC will work with LSEM to improve access to housing in Genesee County.
9	Agency/Group/Organization	FLINT HOUSING COMMISSION
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Staff consulted with the Flint Housing Commission to discuss the needs of the community and gaps in services for housing.
10	Agency/Group/Organization	YWCA OF GREATER FLINT
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Victims of Domestic Violence
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Staff consulted with the YWCA of Greater Flint to discuss the needs of victims of domestic violence and sexual assault, and to identify gaps in services. The YWCA is a member of the Continuum of Care and receives ESG funds from the County.
11	Agency/Group/Organization	United Way of Genesee County
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Health Services-Education Health Agency
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Staff consulted with the United Way of Genesee County to discuss the needs of the community and gaps in service for people lacking basic needs, education and health care.
12	Agency/Group/Organization	SHELTER OF FLINT
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Staff met with the Shelter of Flint to gain input on the needs of the homeless community and gaps in services.
13	Agency/Group/Organization	GENESEE COUNTY LAND BANK
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Private Sector Banking / Financing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Staff met with Genesee County Land Bank Authority to discuss the needs of the community and affordable housing options.
14	Agency/Group/Organization	GENESEE COUNTY YOUTH CORPORATION
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Staff met with Genesee County Youth Corporation to discuss the needs of the community and gaps in services for youth 17-20 years old who are homeless or have no housing available.
15	Agency/Group/Organization	Crim Fitness Foundation
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Health Foundation
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Staff met with the Crim Fitness Foundation to discuss the needs of the community and gaps in services regarding healthy lifestyle choices.

16	Agency/Group/Organization	NEW PATHS INC
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Health Services-Substance Abuse
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Staff met with New Paths Inc. to discuss the needs of the community and gaps in services for those that are battling with substance abuse issues.
17	Agency/Group/Organization	BIG BROTHERS BIG SISTERS OF GREATER FLINT
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Staff met with Big Brothers Big Sisters to discuss the needs of the community and gaps in services for troubled youth in Genesee County.
18	Agency/Group/Organization	ARAB AMERICAN HERITAGE COUNCIL
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Minority Population
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Staff met with the Arab American Heritage Council to discuss the needs of the community and gaps in services for minority populations throughout Genesee County.

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

There are several agencies that belong to the Continuum of Care. However, staff did not meet with every agency individually.

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

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care	Continuum of Care	The Continuum of Care's 10-Year Plan to End Homelessness is working towards the same goal as GCMPC is with the use of Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funds: to prevent homelessness. The Plan to End Homelessness is comprised of five goals: 1) Utilize quality data and enhance cooperation between agencies/programs to influence local planning, in alignment with state and federal initiatives for ending homelessness; 2) Expand supply of and ensure access to affordable and safe housing for homeless and/or at-risk individuals, families, children, and youth; 3) Strengthen and expand effort to prevent homelessness among individuals, families, children and youth, seniors, mental and physical disabilities, LGBTQ, returning citizens; 4) Increase awareness and utilization of services and community resources for those who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless; and 5) Build a political agenda, public will, and funding opportunities to end homelessness for individuals, families, children and youth.
Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP)	GCMPC	The Genesee County LRTP seeks to improve infrastructure and make non-motorized improvements associated with parks. Some of the goals identified in the Consolidated Plan include infrastructure and park improvements, and considering transportation when funding housing projects.
Genesee County Parks Plan	Genesee County Parks and Recreation Commission	The Genesee County Parks Plan identifies improvements that can be made and where there are deficiencies. Public facility improvements including parks are a priority in the Genesee County Consolidated Plan.

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Genesee County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update	Office of Genesee County Sheriff, Emergency Management Manager	The goal of Hazard Mitigation is to prevent or lessen the impact that hazards have on the community. Both the Genesee County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update and the Consolidated Plan place an importance on flood/drainage improvements and water/sewer improvements; quality infrastructure is critical for safe and thriving communities. Environmental reviews are completed to protect natural assets. Consultation with Genesee County's emergency manager was used in conjunction with this plan to assess the resiliency of housing for low-to-moderate income residents against natural hazards associated with climate change.
Accelerate: A Plan for Regional Prosperity	GLS Region V Planning and Development Commission	The Quality of Life goal encourages the improvement of the physical image of the region. CDBG funds similar projects through street, sidewalk, park, public facility and other physical improvements. The Economic Development goal objectives are to enhance the support network for start-up businesses and establish and improve upon workforce training programs; both are items that were identified in the community needs survey as important. The Infrastructure goal objectives are to prepare a long-term capital improvement plan for infrastructure and enhance access to healthcare and wellness programs; items important to the community and funded with HUD funds.
Forward Together	Flint and Genesee Chamber of Commerce	The goal of the Forward Together document is to establish a common economic vision that will drive Genesee County, and other Michigan communities forward and will focus on promoting long-term change in such a way that existing institutions (government, civic groups, non-profits, etc.) can be more responsive to the community's needs and aspirations. Both the Forward Together document and Genesee County's Consolidated Plan place a high priority on promoting activities that encourage economic development within our communities.

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Fiber Optics: Vision for the I-69 Thumb Region	GCMPC	The goal of this document is to educate on the importance of efficient infrastructure in regard to fiber optics. In order to be competitive in a global economy, most businesses require access to reliable high-speed internet. While 100% of the region is covered by broadband when wireless connections are included, businesses demand a more reliable wired connection. Both this document and the Consolidated Plan advocate for the incorporation of infrastructure that improves economic opportunity for businesses and individuals.

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

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

GCMPC staff works with the participating local units of government on every step of their projects to ensure that the regulations are being followed, requirements are being met, the community benefits from the completed projects and projects meet the needs identified in this Plan. All the participating local units hold a needs hearing for their residents, and they contributed to the Consolidated Plan through interviews conducted by staff.

GCMPC's Home Improvement Program requires contractors to comply with State lead requirements and they must have their State licenses.

Staff works with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) to ensure that the integrity of historic structures remains intact, by only allowing projects that enhance the buildings.

The Michigan State Housing Development Authority (MSHDA) provides affordable housing funding in Genesee County. GCMPC staff works with them whenever necessary to ensure the best execution of the funding. Staff has also consulted with MSHDA on various HOME projects to discuss the feasibility and financing.

GCMPC works with the Genesee County Land Bank Authority on projects. Staff coordinates with the Land Bank on demolition projects and when looking for available land for development projects. In the past, Genesee County has received Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP) funds and worked closely with the Land Bank on the projects to ensure a coordinated process.

GCMPC has worked with the City of Flint in the past on the Fair Housing Analysis of Impediments document, with consultation from Legal Services of Eastern Michigan. GCMPC and City of Flint will work together in 2020 to update this document. Genesee County is one of the most segregated metropolitan

areas in the United States. By working together, the City of Flint and the County have a better chance of improving fair and affordable housing options.

Narrative (optional):

In addition to the listed agencies above, GCMPC staff consulted over eighty other private and public agencies, and local units of government. In total there were nineteen local units of government consulted including Villages, Cities and Townships. Some of the other agencies consulted were:

- Michigan DEQ
- Michigan Recycling Coalition
- East Central Association of Realtors
- HUD Detroit
- Family Service Agency of Mid Michigan
- MDOT
- Baker College
- Michigan School for the Deaf
- Goodwill Industries
- Carriage Town Ministries
- GST Works!
- Clio Area Parks and Recreation
- Genesee County District Library
- Boys and Girls Club
- Green For Life Environmental
- YMCA
- Genesee County Office of Emergency Management
- Genesee County Health Department

PR-15 Citizen Participation – 91.105, 91.115, 91.200(c) and 91.300(c)

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

In conjunction with consultation efforts and the County’s policies for public participation, the Genesee County Metropolitan Planning Commission (GCMPC) created one survey to assess the needs of the community and engender participation from the public.

Public Needs Survey

GCMPC staff created a public needs survey to gain input from Genesee County residents. This survey was sent via email to GCMPC's public participation list which contains almost 1400 email addresses. Staff made a conscious effort to receive feedback from low-and-moderate-income households through collaboration with the Mass Transportation Authority (MTA) which displayed banners advertising the survey on public busses. Sixteen vehicles had banners displayed, advertising the online survey. Staff received roughly 1,000 responses to the distributed survey.

Local Government Interviews

Staff interviewed nineteen local units of government to gain input for the Plan. All local units of government also conducted a public hearing at which they discussed the needs of the community and potential project ideas to address those needs.

The information from the survey and interviews has been incorporated into this report through the identification of priorities and goals for the life of this plan.

COVID-19 Needs Survey

In May 2020, staff distributed a survey to all local units of government and current ESG and CDBG participants. This survey asked respondents what additional expenses they have incurred related to the pandemic, future anticipated expenses, and new programs they wish to implement to help reduce the spread of the virus. The responses to this survey helped determine priorities using CDBG-CV and ESG-CV funds. **Staff continued to have conversations with subrecipients during Fall 2020 to determine whether these needs had changed as additional CARES Act funding was announced.**

Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (if applicable)
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1	Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	1,079 residents responded	The survey sought to understand the need for public services, infrastructure improvements, homeless services, economic development activities, and the top concerns of residents in their communities. Highest needs were road and street improvements, housing affordability, access to high-speed internet, and energy		https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/GeneseeOurCountyOurFuture
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Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (if applicable)
				efficient housing.		

2	Stakeholder Interviews	local units of government, public and private agencies and community advocacy groups	19 local units of government, 97 agencies including partner, environmental, service agencies etc..	The interviews sought to understand the need for public services, infrastructure improvements, homeless services, economic development activities, and the top concerns of stakeholders within the County. Stakeholders feel that there needs to be more emphasis on the skilled trades sector, infrastructure improvements to roads, water and		
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Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
				sewer lines, and to restore and maintain existing housing stock.		
3	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	Two Public Hearings were conducted March 11, 2020 and April 7, 2020. No public comments were received.	No public comments were received.	No public comments were received.	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
4	Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	1,272 comments received	Public comments were accepted to understand the need for public services, infrastructure improvements, homeless services, economic development activities, and the top concerns of residents within the County.		http://ourfuturegeneseecounty.org/get-involved/

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
5	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/broad community	A public comment period was conducted from March 1, 2020 to March 31, 2020.	No public comments were received.	No public comments were received.	
6	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	Before proposed projects are selected, all local units of government conducted a public hearing at which they discussed the needs of the community and potential project ideas to address those needs.	Any comments received were documented by local units of government.	Any comments received were documented by local units of government.	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (if applicable)
7	Survey	local units of government, public and private agencies and community advocacy groups	Received survey responses in May 2020	Survey was distributed to the community to ask what additional expenses they have incurred related to COVID-19, and what new programs they wished to implement to help respond to COVID-19.	All comments received were accounted for in the plan.	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
8	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/broad community	A public comment period was held for the amendment from August 16, 2020 to August 26, 2020.	Comments were received from one individual addressing corrections made to data in section MA-50.	All comments received were accounted for in the plan.	
9	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	A public hearing was held for the amendment on August 26, 2020.	No public comments were received.	No public comments were received.	
10	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/broad community	A public comment period was held for the amendment from November 30, 2020 to December 4, 2020.			

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (if applicable)
11	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	A public hearing was held for the amendment on December 2, 2020.			

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The Needs Assessment provides a summary of Genesee County’s estimated housing needs projected for the five-year period 2020 – 2024. This section will use U.S. Census data, a local housing conditions survey, information from consultations with local agencies and other relevant data sources to assess housing needs.

Some of the major findings from this section are:

- 21% of households in Genesee County spend more than 30% of their monthly income on housing costs;
- 46% of households in Genesee County (including the City of Flint) do not earn enough for the basic cost of living in the County;
- There are no racial or ethnic groups that have a disproportionately greater need, according to HUD’s definition;
- Higher concentrations of minority populations are often located in low- to moderate-income areas;
- On any given night in Genesee County, approximately 420 households will require homeless services
- Consultations with local agencies indicate that affordable, safe, and accessible housing as well as transportation are the two biggest needs

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

Summary of Housing Needs

Cost Burdens and Overcrowding are the greatest concerns within Genesee County. It is estimated that approximately 46% of all households in Genesee County are struggling to afford basic needs.

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2013	% Change
Population	436,141	312,456	-28%
Households	183,630	121,214	-34%
Median Income	\$41,951.00	\$42,089.00	0%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2009-2013 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	9,984	10,105	16,000	11,784	73,320
Small Family Households	3,889	3,805	5,548	4,321	36,305
Large Family Households	619	651	934	810	6,429
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	1,320	1,714	3,057	2,763	16,130
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	653	1,647	3,713	2,234	6,844
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	2,001	1,889	1,994	1,606	5,759

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2009-2013 CHAS

Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	110	79	119	40	348	23	64	79	4	170
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	25	45	0	0	70	0	0	0	45	45
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	98	109	53	40	300	26	90	101	154	371
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	4,047	2,609	664	180	7,500	3,092	2,242	2,135	872	8,341

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	323	1,986	2,560	798	5,667	376	1,476	3,102	2,577	7,531
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	738	0	0	0	738	512	0	0	0	512

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2009-2013 CHAS
Source:

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	4,282	2,839	834	260	8,215	3,147	2,392	2,324	1,072	8,935
Having none of four housing problems	852	2,577	4,822	2,751	11,002	454	2,316	8,034	7,694	18,498
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	738	0	0	0	738	512	0	0	0	512

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2009-2013 CHAS
Source:

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	1,972	2,110	1,395	5,477	1,256	1,381	2,054	4,691
Large Related	314	277	138	729	229	283	495	1,007
Elderly	510	870	926	2,306	973	1,477	1,937	4,387
Other	1,788	1,515	925	4,228	1,105	650	845	2,600
Total need by income	4,584	4,772	3,384	12,740	3,563	3,791	5,331	12,685

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2009-2013 CHAS
Source:

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	1,823	1,288	244	3,355	1,108	846	941	2,895
Large Related	310	104	25	439	189	208	103	500
Elderly	373	491	334	1,198	840	850	695	2,385
Other	1,754	800	155	2,709	1,031	398	419	1,848
Total need by income	4,260	2,683	758	7,701	3,168	2,302	2,158	7,628

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2009-2013 CHAS
Source:

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	93	124	53	40	310	26	70	46	118	260
Multiple, unrelated family households	29	0	0	0	29	0	20	45	68	133

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Other, non-family households	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	4	0	4
Total need by income	122	154	53	40	369	26	90	95	186	397

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data Source: 2009-2013 CHAS

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

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source
Comments:

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

According to the 2017 American Community Survey there are approximately 50,304 persons living alone in Genesee County. Of these persons, 39% are 65 years of age or older.

According to the United Way ALICE (Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed) Report for Michigan, the average percentage of households struggling to afford basic needs is approximately 46%. Given this, it is likely that approximately 23,139 householders living alone are struggling to afford basic needs and therefore need housing assistance.

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

Disabled

According to the American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates for Genesee County, 67,819 noninstitutionalized County residents have a disability. According to the United Way ALICE Report for Michigan, the percentage of households struggling to afford basic needs is 46%. It is probable that approximately 31,197 residents with a disability are struggling to afford basic needs and subsequently may need housing assistance.

Victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking

The Young Woman's Christian Association of Greater Flint (YWCA) estimates there are approximately 550 individuals in need of housing assistance who were victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking. Of the 550, there are approximately 125 singles, 150 single parents, and 275 children.

What are the most common housing problems?

Based on 2009 – 2013 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data the most common housing problem for both renters and owners is housing cost burden greater than 30% of income. This coincides with stationary incomes in Genesee County. Consequently, if incomes remain stagnant it is likely that the number of cost burdened households will increase as the housing stock and owners continue to age. There are 9,984 households between 0% and 30% of HUD Area Median Family Income (HAMFI) and only 18% of units are affordable to households in that income range. There are 10,105 households between 30% and 50% of HAMFI and only 15% of units are affordable to households in that income range. If housing affordability were to increase it is likely that this housing problem would become less common.

Although there are other housing issues, none are as prevalent as housing cost burden according to the data provided.

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

There are a greater number of owner occupied households that have a housing problems including cost burden, overcrowding, and substandard housing facilities compared to renter households.

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

Characteristics that are likely to be linked to those at-risk of homelessness are families facing unemployment, lacking access to affordable transportation and housing, those having a substance abuse disorder(s) and extremely low-income families with children.

Formally homeless families receiving Rapid-Rehousing often need additional support in budgeting, identifying housing assistance resources, and identifying other resources such as food and employment assistance and assistance with entitlement programs.

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

HUD defines individuals or families at risk of homelessness as those which have an annual income below 30% of the median family income for the area. They meet one other condition, such as moving two or more times within the last 60 days due to economic reasons or living in the home of another because of economic hardship.

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

Some housing characteristics that may be linked with instability are cost burdens 50% or greater of household income, overcrowding, larger family sizes, and households that also contain a person 75 or older.

Discussion

There are an estimated 54,886 out-county single householders, disabled, and victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking who are likely to need housing assistance.

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

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

Introduction

In order to determine if any racial or ethnic group has a disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category, staff determined the percentage of each racial or ethnic group of the total population and then calculated the percentage of the racial or ethnic group that fell within each category. Staff compared the percentages to see if one racial or ethnic group had a significantly higher percentage of their population in a category. Each income category is broken down into three housing needs categories: has one or more of four housing problems; has none of the four housing problems; and household has no or negative income, but none of the other housing problems. The four housing problems are: 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%. This process was repeated for each Area Median Income category chart provided by HUD.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	8,110	629	1,250
White	5,930	556	899
Black / African American	1,704	34	254
Asian	39	0	50
American Indian, Alaska Native	65	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	4	0
Hispanic	183	15	28

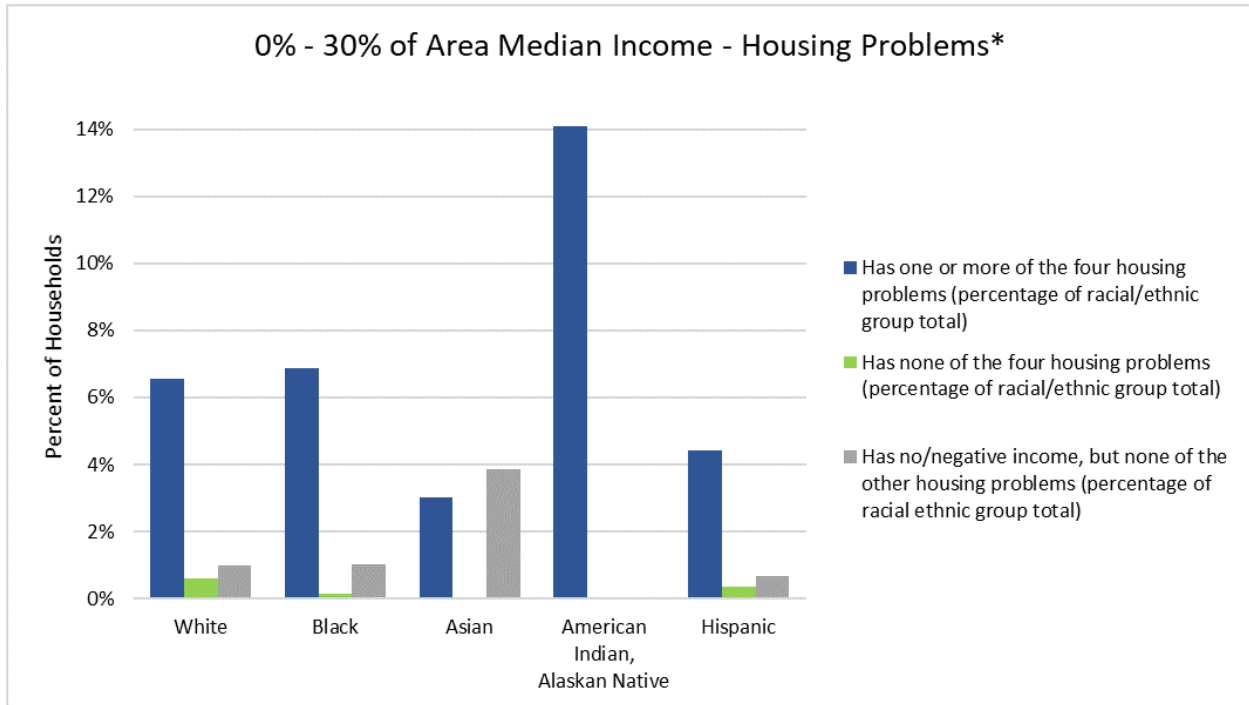
Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data 2009-2013 CHAS

Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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



0%-30% of Area Median Income

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	8,691	1,444	0
White	6,850	1,326	0
Black / African American	1,423	92	0
Asian	24	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	8	10	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	252	15	0

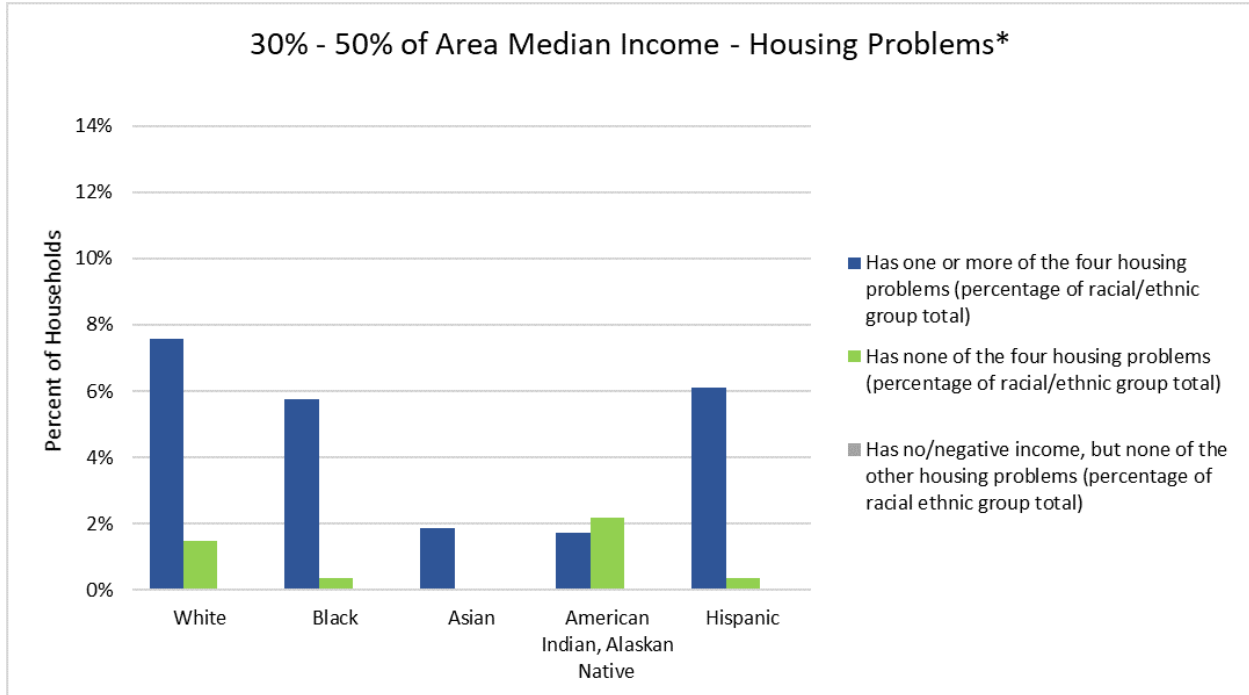
Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2009-2013 CHAS

Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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



30%-50% of Area Median Income

50%-80% of Area Median Income

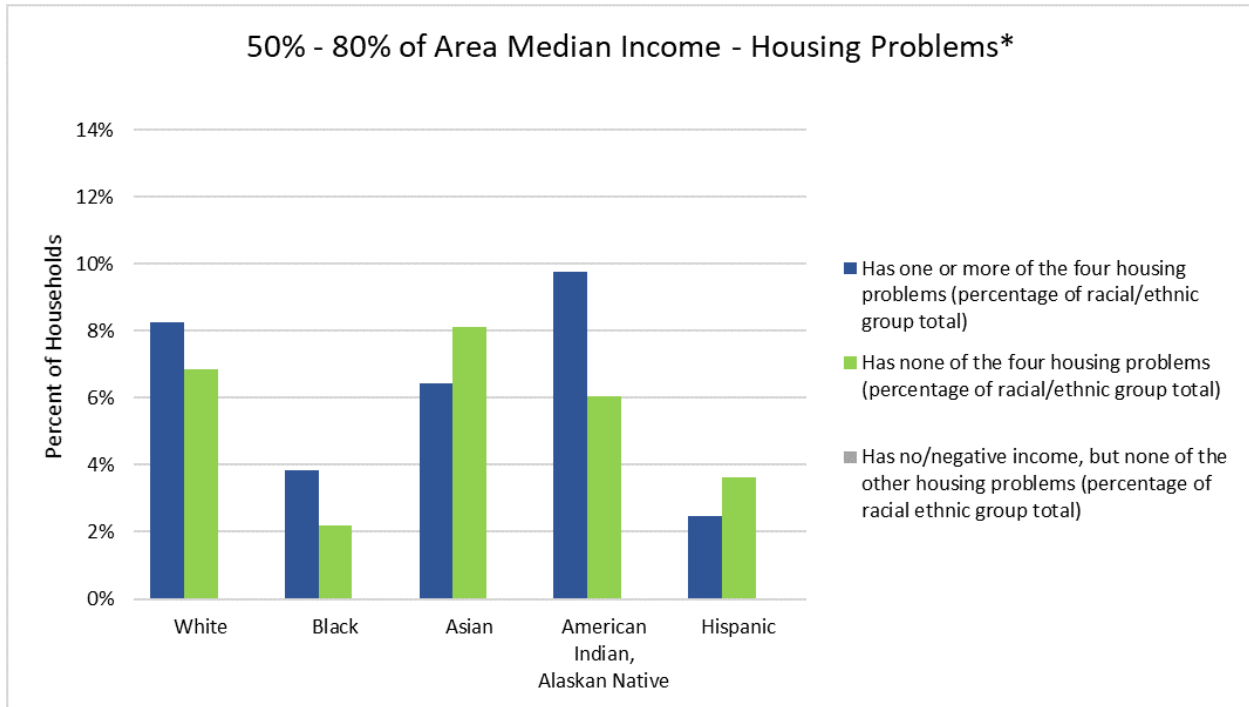
Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	8,811	7,184	0
White	7,466	6,204	0
Black / African American	952	543	0
Asian	83	105	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	45	28	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	102	150	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2009-2013 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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



50%-80% of Area Median Income

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	4,706	7,059	0
White	3,775	6,169	0
Black / African American	554	669	0
Asian	40	10	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	29	20	0
Pacific Islander	0	10	0
Hispanic	130	129	0

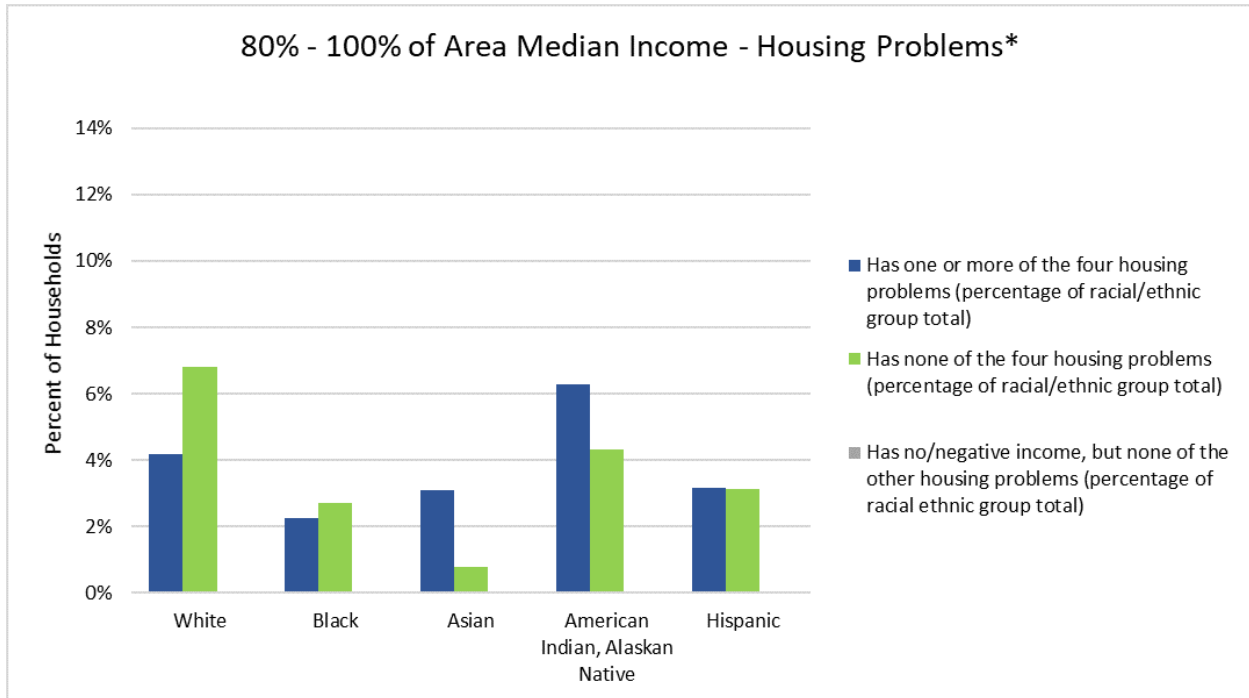
Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2009-2013 CHAS

Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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



80%-100% of Area Median Income

Discussion

0% - 30% of Area Median Income

Within the 0%-30% of Area Median Income range, American Indian/Alaska Native (14.1%) and Black/African American (6.9%) households have the highest percentages of their total populations that have one or more of the four housing problems designated in the 2009 - 2013 CHAS.

30% - 50% of Area Median Income

Within the 30%-50% of Area Median Income range, White (7.6%) households and Hispanic (6.1%) are the groups with the highest percentage of their total population with one or more of the four housing problems. However, all the racial/ethnic groups are relatively close in consideration of this statistic. American Indian/Alaskan Native (2.2%) households have the highest percentage of their population with none of the four housing problems.

50% - 80% of Area Median Income

Within the 50%-80% of Area Median Income range, American Indian/Alaskan Native (9.7%) households have the highest percentage of their populations with one or more of the four housing problems. White (8.2%) have the second highest percentage of their population with one or more of the four housing problems while the rest of the racial/ethnic groups are relatively close. Asian (8.1%) households have the highest percentage of their population with none of the four housing problems.

80% - 100% of Area Median Income

Within the 80%-100% of Area Median Income range, American Indian/Alaska Native (6.3%) households have the highest percentage of one or more of the four housing problems. White (6.8%) households and American Indian/Alaskan Native (6.3%) households have the highest percentage of their population with none of the four housing problems.

Although certain racial and ethnic groups have greater needs in comparison to the needs of the category, they do not meet HUD's criteria of being ten percentage points greater in order to be considered "disproportionately greater need". American Indian/Alaska Native households, Hispanic households, and Black/African American households have higher numbers of housing problems compared to the other racial and ethnic groups, even in the higher income levels.

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

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

Introduction

In order to determine if any racial or ethnic group has a disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category, staff determined the percentage of each racial or ethnic group of the total population and then calculated the percentage of the racial or ethnic group that fell within each category. Staff compared the percentages to see if one racial or ethnic group had a significantly higher percentage of their population in a category. Each income category is broken down into three housing needs categories: has one or more of four housing problems; has none of the four housing problems; and household has no or negative income, but none of the other housing problems. The four housing problems are: 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities 3. More than 1.5 persons per room 4. Cost Burden greater than 50%. This process was repeated for each Area Median Income category chart provided by HUD.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

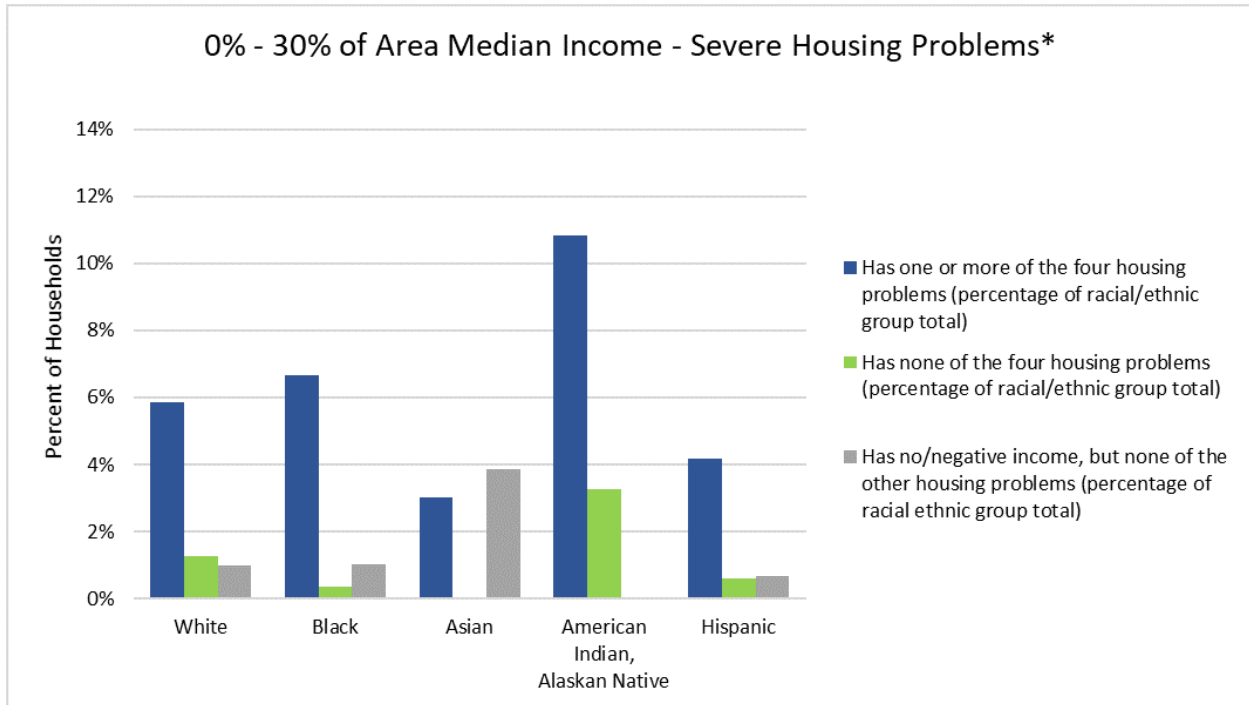
Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	7,429	1,306	1,250
White	5,319	1,153	899
Black / African American	1,649	84	254
Asian	39	0	50
American Indian, Alaska Native	50	15	0
Pacific Islander	0	4	0
Hispanic	173	25	28

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2009-2013 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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



0%-30% of Area Median Income

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	5,231	4,893	0
White	4,065	4,093	0
Black / African American	871	658	0
Asian	24	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	18	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	147	115	0

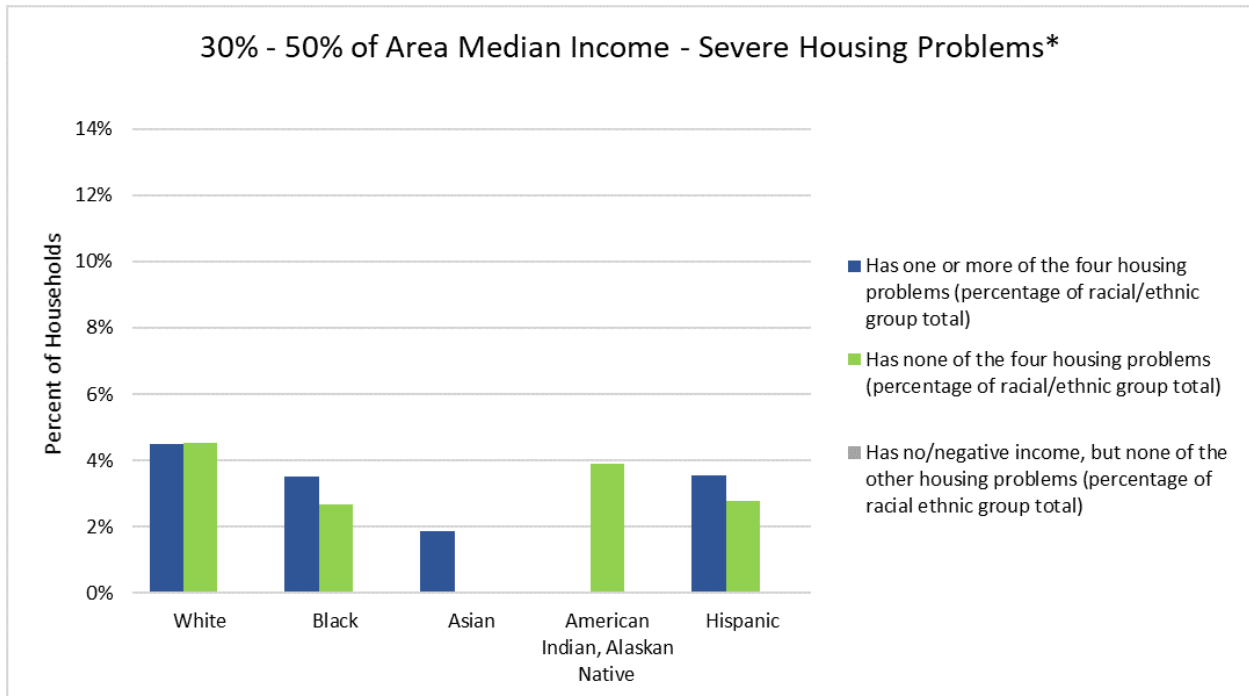
Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2009-2013 CHAS

Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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



30%-50% of Area Median Income

50%-80% of Area Median Income

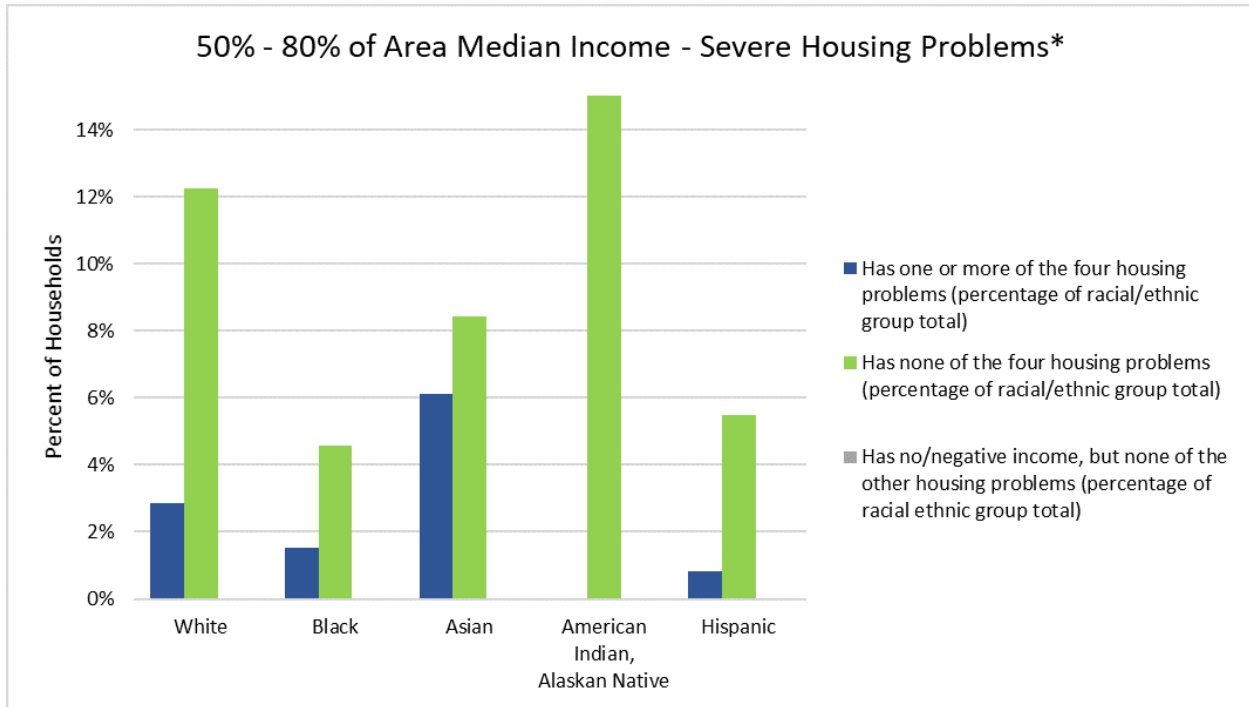
Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	3,158	12,856	0
White	2,577	11,086	0
Black / African American	379	1,135	0
Asian	79	109	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	73	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	34	227	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2009-2013 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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



50%-80% of Area Median Income

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,332	10,445	0
White	1,035	8,925	0
Black / African American	154	1,064	0
Asian	40	10	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	49	0
Pacific Islander	0	10	0
Hispanic	10	250	0

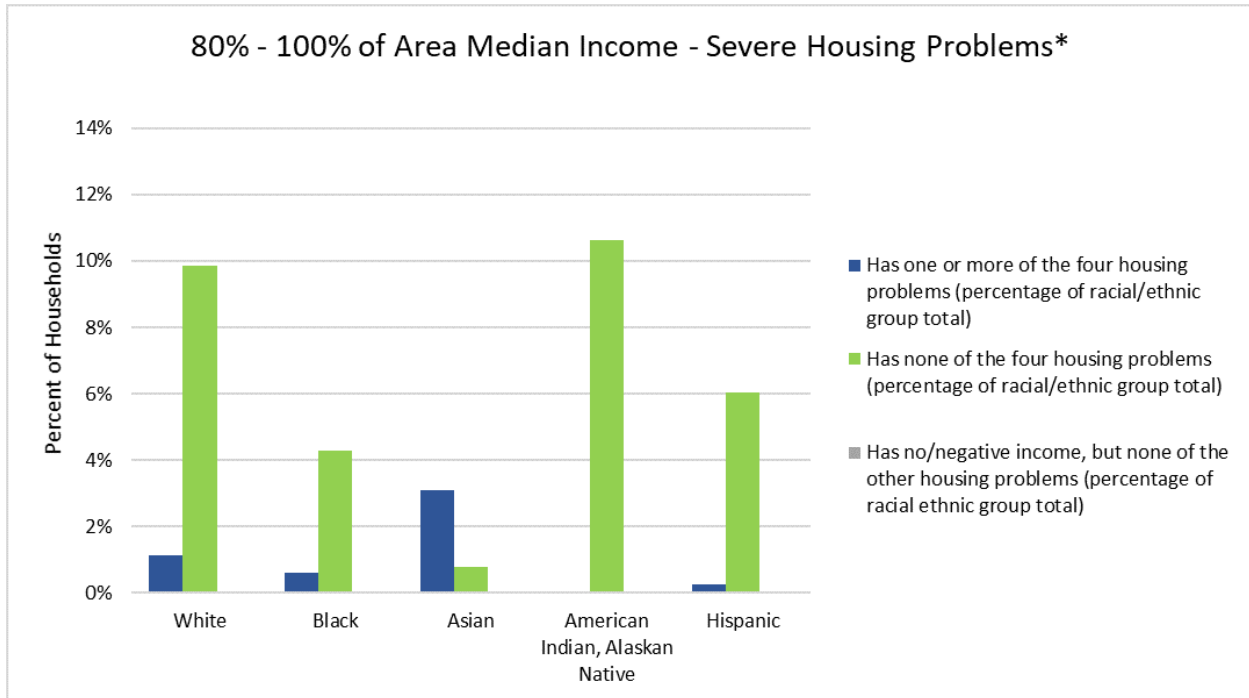
Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2009-2013 CHAS

Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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



80%-100% of Area Median Income

Discussion

0% - 30% of Area Median Income

Within the 0%-30% of Area Median Income range, Black/African American (6.7%) and American Indian/Alaskan Native (10.8%) households have higher percentages of homes with one or more of the four severe housing problems, as compared to White (5.9%), Hispanic (4.2%) and Asian (3.0%) households.

30% - 50% of Area Median Income

Within the 30%-50% of Area Median Income range, higher percentages of White (4.5%) populations have households with one or more of the four housing problems. Households with one or more of the four housing problems in this income bracket only account for 3.5% of Black/African American households, 3.6% of Hispanic households, and 1.9% of Asian households.

50% - 80% of Area Median Income

Asian households have the highest percent of any groups' population with one or more housing problems at 6.1% and White households have the second highest percent at 2.8%. However, all other racial/ethnic groups are close in percentage of their total in the 50%-80% of Area Median Income bracket.

80% - 100% of Area Median Income

Within the 80%-100% of Area Median Income range, the percentages of households with one or more of the four housing problems is very low. 3.1% of the total number of Asian households fit into this category, followed by 1.1% of White households.

Although certain racial and ethnic groups have greater needs in comparison to the needs of the category, they do not meet HUD's criteria of being ten percentage points greater in order to be considered "disproportionately greater need".

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

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

Introduction:

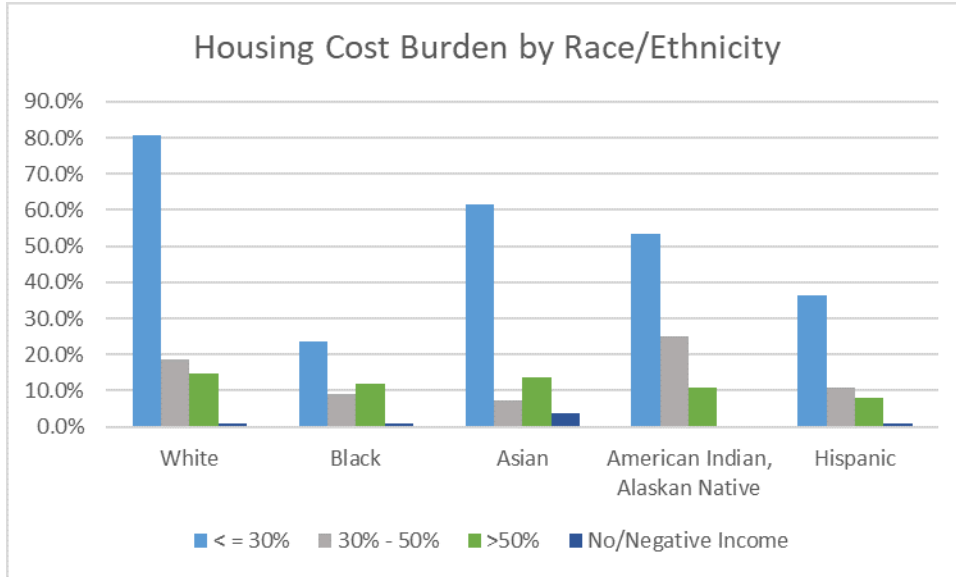
In order to determine if any racial or ethnic group has a disproportionately greater housing cost burden in comparison to the needs of that category, staff determined the percentage of each racial or ethnic group of the total population given in the chart. Then the percentage of the racial or ethnic group that fell within each housing cost burden category was calculated. Staff then compared the percentages to see if one racial or ethnic group had a significantly higher percentage of their population in a category.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	82,449	20,246	17,256	1,266
White	73,155	17,073	13,262	914
Black / African American	5,875	2,225	2,961	254
Asian	797	93	179	50
American Indian, Alaska Native	247	116	50	0
Pacific Islander	14	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,509	443	335	33

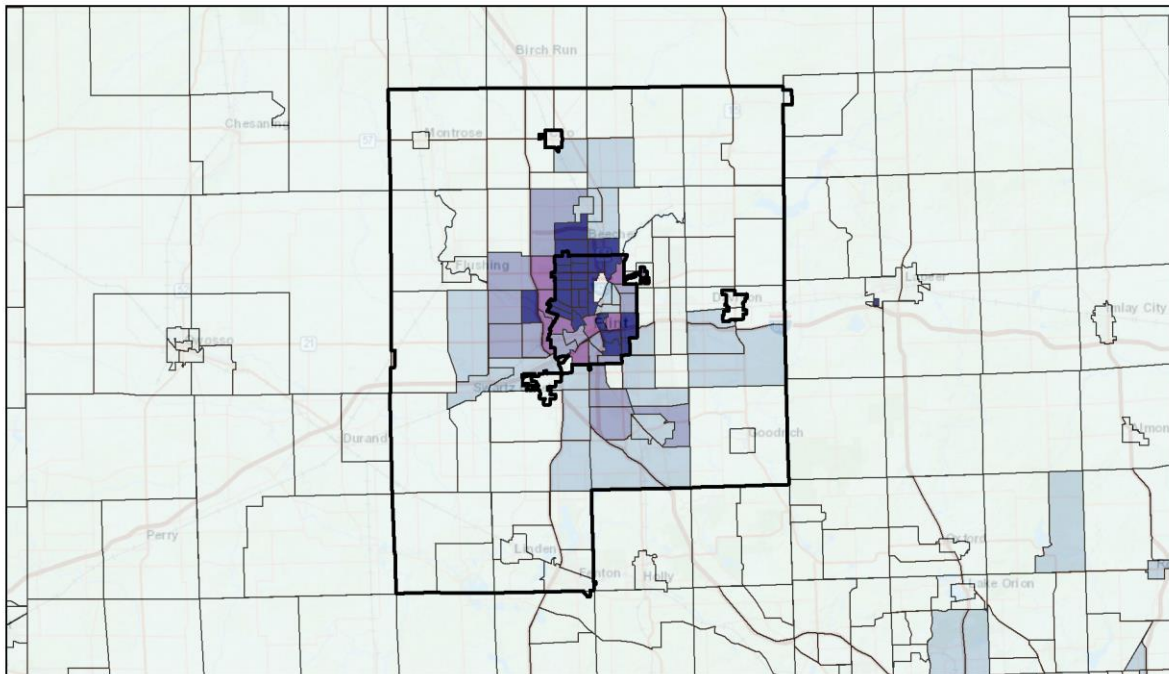
Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data 2009-2013 CHAS
Source:

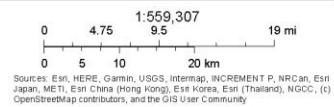


Housing Cost Burden

Concentration of African American Population - Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool

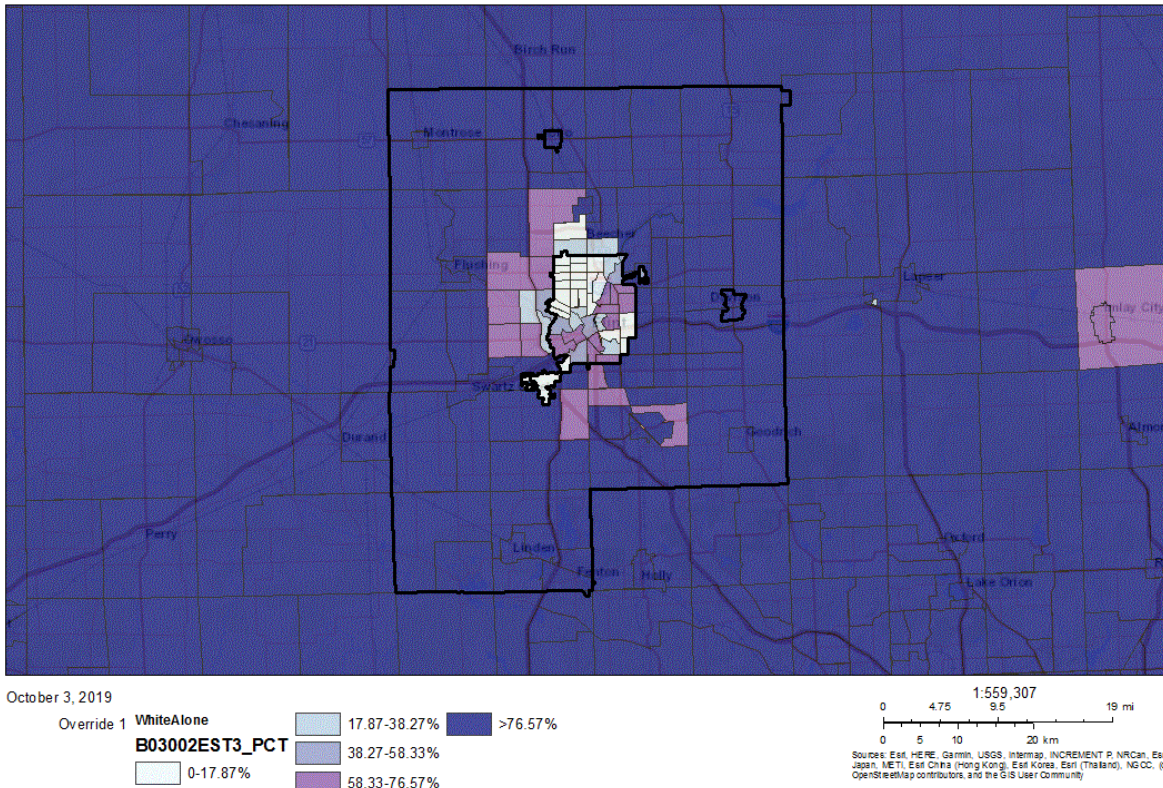


December 11, 2019



Concentration of African American Population

Concentration of White Population - Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool



Concentration of White Population

Discussion:

Most of the households in the chart above from 2009-2013 CHAS data are paying less than or equal to 30% of their income on their housing. For housing to be affordable, it should fall into this category. The racial group with the smallest percentage of their total population in this category is Black/African American households, at 23.7%, meaning that they have the smallest percentage of people living in affordable housing.

The three groups with the highest percentage of their total populations paying 30-50% of their income on housing are American Indian/Alaskan Native (25.1%), White (18.8%), and Hispanic (10.7%) households. When it comes to the households paying at least 50% of their income on housing, White (14.6%), Asian (13.8%) and Black/African American (12%) are the most affected.

Asian (61.6%), White (80.8%), and Hispanic (36.5%) households have a significant percentage of their total households paying less than or equal to 30% of their income on housing, and only a small percentage of their total in one of the other categories. Although most Native American/Alaskan Native and Black/African American households fall into the 30% or less category, it is only a slight majority; with notable percentages paying between 30%-50% of their income, or more than 50% of their income on housing.

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

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

There are no income categories in which a racial or ethnic group has disproportionately greater needs than the need of that income category, by HUD’s definition. HUD defines “disproportionately greater need” as ten percentage points higher than the category overall. However, in every income category, there is at least one group with a clearly higher need than the rest.

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

A factor that should be considered when looking at the housing cost burden is ALICE (Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed). There are many households that are above the poverty line but are struggling to afford their basic needs and ALICE takes this into account. In Genesee County, 20,327 households (17%) are living in poverty and 34,675 households (29%) are considered ALICE. This means that 46% of the households in Genesee County fall into this category. If a household falls within the housing cost burden category of less than or equal to 30% of income, they could still be struggling to afford basic necessities thus making the burden even more devastating for households paying 30%-50%, or more than 50% of their income on their housing costs.

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

Most of Genesee County’s population (74.7%) is made up of White households (see White population map above). Of the participating local units in Genesee County Community Development Programs, Mt. Morris Township and Flint Township have the highest concentrations of Black/African American households, and to a lesser extent Grand Blanc Township, Flint Township, the City of Burton, and Davison Township (see Black population map above).

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

Genesee County does not administer a Public Housing Program. Please see the City of Flint’s Five-Year Consolidated Plan for information regarding public housing in the Genesee County area. The City of Flint Consolidated Plan can be found at <https://www.cityofflint.com/wp-content/uploads/City-of-Flint-2017-2021-Consolidated-Plan-FINAL.pdf>

Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	980	767	0	764	3	0	0

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	
Average Annual Income	0	0	8,245	11,707	0	11,702	12,971	0	0

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher	
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average length of stay	0	0	4	6	0	6	0	0
Average Household size	0	0	2	2	0	2	1	0
# Homeless at admission	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	97	57	0	57	0	0
# of Disabled Families	0	0	336	167	0	165	2	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	980	767	0	764	3	0
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

Race	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	66	38	0	36	2	0	0

Program Type									
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Black/African American	0	0	911	728	0	727	1	0	0
Asian	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Program Type									
Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	7	4	0	4	0	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	973	763	0	760	3	0	0

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

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

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

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

Discussion

Public Housing is only located in the City of Flint.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

Genesee County has a sizeable homeless population. GCMPC is working with community agencies through the Continuum of Care to help prevent homelessness and to rehouse already homeless individuals and families.

Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	0	162	1,207	308	1,000	30
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	2	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	48	238	1,184	278	1,000	30
Chronically Homeless Individuals	10	41	245	19	200	120
Chronically Homeless Families	0	4	50	50	40	120
Veterans	23	22	98	26	20	30
Unaccompanied Child	0	2	63	38	35	30
Persons with HIV	1	0	9	5	4	30

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments: Data from Genesee County Point In Time Count on January 30, 2019.

Indicate if the homeless population Has No Rural Homeless
is:

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

N/A

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	89	8
Black or African American	304	40
Asian	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	6	0
Pacific Islander	1	0
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	11	36
Not Hispanic	391	12

Data Source

Comments:

Based on 2019 Point in Time Count Data.

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

According to the Flint & Genesee Continuum of Care Point in Time data, 38 households with at least one adult and one child and 2 households with only children may need homelessness assistance on any given night. 23 families with veterans may need homelessness assistance on any given night.

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

Based on the 2019 Flint & Genesee Continuum of Care Point in Time data, out of 450 individuals that may need homelessness assistance on any given night, 76% of these persons are Black/African American. White individuals make up 21% of the homeless population, with other racial groups making up the remaining 3%.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

Emergency shelters typically house “sheltered” homeless people for up to 30 days, making every effort to assist the client in gaining permanent housing solutions. Unsheltered homelessness is addressed through intensive street outreach. The unsheltered population is assessed wherever they are encountered and provided direct referrals into service.

Discussion:

Most of the people experiencing homelessness are Black/African American, at 76%. Households without children have the highest numbers of both sheltered and unsheltered homelessness.

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

Introduction:

Staff held meetings with different service agencies in the County to determine the necessities of the non-homeless special needs population and whether or not they are being met. The non-homeless special needs population includes the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, and developmental), persons with alcohol or other drug addiction, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, and public housing residents. Based on conversations with local agencies, the two greatest overarching essentials that are in short supply for all non-homeless special needs groups are access to safe and affordable housing and transportation.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

A significant portion of Genesee County's population falls into a special needs category. According to the American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates for Genesee County, 67,840 noninstitutionalized County residents have a disability. Residents ages 65 and older make up 36% (24,183) of those with disabilities. According to the 2019 Ascension Genesys Community Health Needs Assessment, 37.2% of those who are 65 or older in Genesee County are disabled. The report also states that 23.7% of adults in Genesee County self-report that they receive insufficient social and emotional support and may need mental health assistance. Additionally, there is a great need for substance abuse services since Genesee County has more drug overdose deaths per 100,000 (18.8) population compared to Michigan (18.4) and the United States (15.6).

According to the collaborative effort of Genesys, Hurley, and McLaren Hospitals in Genesee County, a Community Health Needs Assessment Report was completed in 2016. The report states that survey respondents identified addiction (alcohol, drugs, and tobacco) as the most important health problem in the community. It also approximates that 1 in 5 residents are practicing risky or higher behaviors related to alcohol and drug use. Further, Opioid related deaths per 100,000 populations is at a rate of 9.2 in Genesee County compared to the State of Michigan rate at 8.49.

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

After meeting with multiple agencies who work directly with special needs clientele, staff determined that the greatest needs are access to safe, affordable housing and transportation. As much as possible, the agencies are working together towards their common goals. For seniors and those with disabilities, barrier-free housing is a major concern; for others, the ability to afford a home and remain in their home as they age is the focus.

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

The Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) estimates the prevalence of HIV in Genesee County, including those not reported or not yet diagnosed, at 670 individuals; with a reported prevalence of 575 residents with HIV or AIDS. Of the 575 residents who have HIV or AIDS in the County, the DHHS estimates that 54% of the people with HIV are black, 39% are white, and 79% are male. The age range with the highest number of individuals with HIV or AIDS is 50 – 59 at 29%.

Discussion:

There is a significant overlap of the needs between different special needs groups in Genesee County. The service agencies consulted by staff are working together to help solve the problems and gaps in services discussed in this section. The non-homeless special needs population would benefit greatly from the construction and retrofitting of affordable housing where they have easy access to transportation.

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

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Facilities:

The following public facilities are most needed:

- Historic Preservation
- Enhancements to Public Spaces
- Community Parks and Recreation Improvements

How were these needs determined?

Needs were determined through consultation efforts with local agencies as well as citizen participation. In person meetings were conducted to consult agencies that serve low- to moderate-income households and/or special needs populations. Additionally, a public survey was emailed to the Public Participation list and promoted to the public through Facebook and Twitter. Over 1,000 surveys were filled out by the public. Local needs hearings and a County-wide needs hearing were held in addition to these efforts. For more information refer to the Citizen Participation Section.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Improvements:

The following public improvements are most needed:

- Road Improvements
- Sidewalk Improvements
- Water/Sewer Improvements
- High Speed Internet Access
- Demolition of Blighted Properties

How were these needs determined?

As mentioned above, needs were determined through consultation efforts with local agencies as well as citizen participation. In person meetings were conducted to consult agencies that serve low- to moderate-income households and/or special needs populations in addition to agencies that maintain public facilities. A public survey was emailed to the Public Participation list and promoted using social media. Over 1,000 surveys were filled out by the public. Multiple local and a County-wide public needs hearing were also held. For more information refer to the Citizen Participation Section.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Services:

The following public services are most needed:

- Crime Prevention
- Employment Training
- Code Enforcement
- Senior Services
- Youth/Child Services
- Legal Services
- Fair Housing
- Employment Services
- Substance Abuse Services

How were these needs determined?

As mentioned above, needs were determined through consultation efforts with local agencies as well as citizen participation. In person meetings were also conducted to consult agencies that serve low- to moderate-income households and/or special needs populations in addition to agencies that conduct employment assistance programs, code enforcement, substance abuse services, etc. A public survey was emailed to the Public Participation list and promoted using social media; over 1,000 of these surveys were filled out by the public. Multiple local and a County-wide public needs hearing were also held. For more information refer to the Citizen Participation Section.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The Housing Market Analysis describes Genesee County's housing market, including supply and demand, condition and cost of housing, and accessible housing units available. The number of vacant and or abandoned housing units is estimated, and whether or not the units may be suitable for rehabilitation. The housing analysis also includes the locations and degree of concentrations of racial or ethnic minorities and/or low-income families.

Some highlights from the Housing Market Analysis section include:

1. A surplus of housing units in Genesee County indicates that the needs of the population are not based on a specific type of housing but rather, the affordability and quality of housing
2. Fifteen percent of housing units in Genesee County, outside the City of Flint, are in need of at least minor repairs as visible from the outside of the unit
3. There is a significant shortage of housing units affordable to extremely low- and low-income households
4. Concentrations of housing problems, as defined by HUD, are located in thirteen municipalities around Genesee County
5. Homeless programs in Genesee County offer a wide-range of services, including emergency shelters, transitional housing, leasing assistance, case management, clothing closet, medical services including mental health and substance abuse, utility and security deposit assistance, youth services, homeless outreach, job readiness, medium-term rental assistance and food assistance

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

Introduction

Out-County areas in Genesee County do not have a sufficient number of housing units that are affordable to all income levels. Conflictingly, there is a surplus of housing units available for households within Genesee County; however, they are unaffordable to many of the households in need of such units or are not quality units.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	96,376	72%
1-unit, attached structure	7,262	5%
2-4 units	3,443	3%
5-19 units	11,284	8%
20 or more units	6,352	5%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	9,458	7%
Total	134,175	100%

Table 27 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	117	0%	479	2%
1 bedroom	871	1%	7,568	25%
2 bedrooms	16,791	18%	12,884	43%
3 or more bedrooms	73,708	81%	8,796	30%
Total	91,487	100%	29,727	100%

Table 28 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

	2 persons per room		
	HH needing 1 bedroom	HH Needing 2 Bedrooms	HH needing 3+ bedroom
	131,275	31,838	6,080
# of Housing Units	8,363	110,142	80,809
Excess Housing Units Available	(122,912)	78,304	74,729

Housing Units Available, 2 person per room

	1 person per room		
	HH needing 1 bedroom	HH Needing 2 Bedrooms	HH needing 3+ bedroom
	48,117	55,679	65,397
# of Units Available	8,363	110,142	80,809
Excess Housing Units Available	(39,754)	54,463	15,412

Housing Units Available, 1 person per room

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

The Genesee County Home Improvement Program anticipates 15-20 owner-occupied home improvement projects a year and two to five units of affordable accessible housing for seniors and/or those with physical disabilities. Owner-occupied home improvement projects are for households at or below 80% of AMI – about ten of those a year are for seniors. Twenty percent of all HOME assisted units must be set-aside for households at 50% (very low-income) of AMI or below.

Habitat for Humanity anticipates construction or rehabilitation of 10-15 units of single-family housing over the next five years; their clientele is between 30% (extremely low) and 60% (low-income) of AMI.

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

According to Genesee County’s Housing Condition Survey (GCHCS) conducted in the spring of 2018 by GCMPC staff, it is estimated that approximately 3.2% of housing units in Genesee County are either dilapidated or in substantial need of repair. It is expected that 1% of these will be lost from the housing inventory due to substandard conditions and/or subsequent demolition of those units. The remaining 2.2% would need extensive repair; otherwise these units would also be lost from the available housing inventory.

The GCHCS scored seven components that can be seen from the outside of the home; they included the condition of the foundation, roof, façade, windows/doors, stairs, rails and porches, lot and driveway and the grading. The condition of each component was assigned a point value. A home that received 9 points or less was considered sound; 10 to 14 points in need of minor repairs; 15 to 35 points in need of moderate repairs; 36 to 50 points in need of substantial repairs; and, 51 points and over is dilapidated.

Additional community housing information is provided in greater detail for each municipality in the ‘Community Housing Profiles’ located within the Grantee Unique Appendices.

No additional units are expected to be lost from the expiration of Section 8 housing.

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

According to the 2010 Census, the number of housing units in Genesee County exceeds the needs of the population with the exception of single bedroom units. Figure 1 and Figure 2 above compare the number of housing units to the number of households. The calculations in Figure 1 are predicated on each household allowing 2 persons per bedroom within their housing unit. Figure 2 is predicated on each person within a household requiring their own bedroom. In both examples, the number of housing units with 2 or more bedrooms exceeds the number of households estimated to need such housing.

The only deficiency in the housing inventory is the number of units with a single bedroom. In juxtaposition, the tables identify a surplus of housing units with two or more bedrooms that also surpass the number of single person households. Therefore, the inventory of housing units meets the needs of the entire population, however this does not indicate affordability or whether the population has the resources necessary to utilize the available inventory. Through consultation efforts with local units of government and agencies that work with low-income persons and homeless, several agencies indicated that there is a lack of affordable housing for households earning between 30 and 60% of AMI. Many of the affordable housing units have safety concerns.

Additional consultation efforts with local units of government and Genesee County stakeholders indicate that of the top three community concerns, one of the most important concern was that existing homes need to be rehabilitated.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

Given that there is a surplus of housing units available, the needs of the population are not based on a specific type of housing but rather, the affordability and quality of housing.

Affordability

According to the 2019 United Way ALICE Report for Michigan, Genesee County is ranked 50th out of 83 counties in Michigan for having the lowest percentage of households who are ALICE. Genesee County is 46% ALICE, with the lowest county being at 30% and the highest being at 61%. ALICE, an acronym for Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living in the county. Combined, the number of poverty-level and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. In order to calculate the Housing Affordability, ALICE uses a Housing Affordability Index comprised of the following:

1. Affordable Housing Stock – Measures the number of units needed to house all ALICE households spending no more than one-third of their income on housing, controlled for size by the percent of total housing stock. The gap is calculated as the number of ALICE households minus the number of rental and owner-occupied housing units that ALICE households can afford. (Source: American Community Survey (ACS) and ALICE Threshold calculations)

2. Extreme Housing Burden – Households spending more than 35 percent of income on housing (Source: American Community Survey)

3. Real Estate Taxes – Median real estate taxes. (Source: American Community Survey)

Also, within the ALICE report for Genesee County, it is estimated that approximately 43% of households are struggling to afford basic needs.

Quality

The third most important concern within the community was that existing homes need to be rehabilitated.

Approximately 26% of residents identified home improvements as highly needed in their neighborhood. Additionally, approximately 23% of residents identified that “demolition of dangerous/vacant housing” as highly needed within their neighborhoods.

According to Genesee County’s Housing Condition Survey (GCHCS), 15% of housing units were in need of repairs of which were visible from the outside of the unit. It is likely the actual number of units in need of repairs, both internal and external, is far greater.

Discussion

Data illustrates that affordability and quality of housing units is declining in Genesee County. While there is a sufficient number of housing units overall relative to the number of households, many units are unaffordable and/or are in need of repairs or rehabilitation.

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

Introduction

In Out-County areas there are several deficiencies in the Housing Market. Out-County areas lack sufficient housing for all income levels, and future housing affordability is a great concern. Current trends indicate that rent is continuing to increase while income remains stagnant.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2013	% Change
Median Home Value	90,800	91,700	1%
Median Contract Rent	413	531	29%

Table 29 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2009-2013 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	10,422	35.1%
\$500-999	17,238	58.0%
\$1,000-1,499	1,419	4.8%
\$1,500-1,999	373	1.3%
\$2,000 or more	275	0.9%
Total	29,727	100.0%

Table 30 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	912	No Data
50% HAMFI	4,173	6,439
80% HAMFI	16,033	16,890
100% HAMFI	No Data	26,184
Total	21,118	49,513

Table 31 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2009-2013 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	455	551	738	964	1,092
High HOME Rent	424	548	712	929	1,044
Low HOME Rent	424	548	657	759	847

Table 32 – Monthly Rent

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

According to CHAS (Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy) data there are 5,872 renter occupied households whose income is at or below 30% HAFMI, but only 912 rental units affordable to those households. There is a shortage of almost 5,000 units affordable to households with extremely low income. Fair market rent in Genesee County for a 1-bedroom unit is \$551 a month; a two-person household at 30% HAFMI without cost burden can pay \$429 a month for housing costs; fair market rent for an efficiency unit is \$484.

Low Income Households

There are 5,416 renter households between 30% and 50% of HAMFI; however, less than 6,000 units are affordable to households in that income range.

There are 4,708 owner households between 30% and 50% of HAMFI and 6,439 units are affordable to households in that income range.

Moderate Income

There are 5,656 renter households between 50% and 80% of HAMFI and over 16,000 units are affordable to households in that range.

The primary need is housing for extremely low- and low-income households. Moderate-income households have many more housing options than those at lower income levels.

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

Present Affordability

The average fair market rent for a 2-bedroom unit in Genesee County is \$738. A U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) report from 2017 puts the average monthly energy bill in Michigan at \$97.41. The

average fair market rent for a 2-bedroom combined with the average energy cost equals \$835 per month, representing total housing expenses. This does not even include the price of gas, water, the cost of food, and any other household expenses. HUD considers 30% of household income used for total housing expenses as affordable. According to HUD, a low-income family needing a 2-bedroom unit (3-person family) is expected to be able to afford \$738 per month in total housing expenses. Based on these calculations, the average low-income family needing a 2-bedroom unit is currently unable to afford housing that meets their needs.

Future Affordability

According to the census data provided by HUD, median contract rent has increased since 2000; while average median incomes have remained stagnant. Data provided by the East Central Association of Realtors (ECAR) indicates that home sale prices have increased by approximately 9% from 2010 to 2018. Although home sale prices have increased overall since 2010, prices decreased 1.62% from August 2018 to August 2019. (these figures represent sales through ECAR). As the market continues to recover from the recession, it is expected that home values will continue to increase over the next five years, making affordability a continued, if not more pressing, concern. While the housing market is making a recovery, many homeowners have not recovered the equity they lost when home prices fell in 2008. Decreased equity may reduce the resources available to homeowners or renters for maintaining their home as it depreciates and ages. Many people do not have enough equity to obtain a home improvement loan from lenders, which can result in the deterioration of homes.

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

Low HOME rent for housing units with 1 or more bedrooms ranges from \$548/month to \$847/month. Area median rent is approximately \$531/month. This may impact our strategy for producing or preserving affordable housing by leading to a distinct focus on maintaining the cost of rent. Current trends identify decreasing incomes while the cost of rent is increasing. This will impact our strategy by requiring a focus on minimizing the repercussions of this trend.

Discussion

Housing cost is a great concern for Genesee County. Renters are seeing increasing rent and homeowners have lost substantial equity, all while incomes have remained stagnant. For homeowners, it is likely that additional housing costs may arise in order to maintain their home. Given the high cost burden noticed throughout Genesee County, and the sometimes-unpredictable nature of housing maintenance, it is plausible that many households will not possess the resources necessary to maintain these expenses as they arise.

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

Introduction

A high priority need in Genesee County is housing rehabilitation. Through consultation efforts, numerous agencies and members of the general public identified housing quality as an inordinate concern. The following displays the data that supports this.

Definitions

Standard:

- The unit meets HUD Housing Quality Standards (HQS)/Uniform Property Conditions Survey (UPCS).
- The unit meets all state and local codes.

Substandard:

- The unit is in poor condition and it is both structurally and financially feasible to rehabilitate.

Dilapidated:

- This unit is in poor condition and it is not structurally or financially feasible to rehabilitate.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	23,612	26%	13,983	47%
With two selected Conditions	336	0%	610	2%
With three selected Conditions	102	0%	0	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	67,437	74%	15,134	51%
Total	91,487	100%	29,727	100%

Table 33 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	12,597	14%	4,139	14%
1980-1999	20,492	22%	8,250	28%

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
1950-1979	46,993	51%	14,076	47%
Before 1950	11,405	12%	3,262	11%
Total	91,487	99%	29,727	100%

Table 34 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2009-2013 CHAS

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	58,398	64%	17,338	58%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	7,323	8%	5,121	17%

Table 35 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS (Total Units) 2009-2013 CHAS (Units with Children present)

Vacant Units

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units	4,632	18,513	23,145
Abandoned Vacant Units	0	0	0
REO Properties	0	0	0
Abandoned REO Properties	0	0	0

Table 36 - Vacant Units

Alternate Data Source Name:
2018 ACS

Data Source Comments:

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

According to the *Condition of Units* table, 26% of owner occupied housing units and 47% of renter occupied housing units have 1 or more conditions of which either require repair or financial assistance.

In the spring of 2018, GCMPC staff conducted the Genesee County Housing Condition Survey (GCHCS) throughout Genesee County, outside the City of Flint. The survey was a sample of single-family housing units in each local unit of government. With a 99% confidence level confidence interval with a 5% margin of error, which yielded a total of 663 surveys. The percentage of single-family homes for each jurisdiction as it relates to the total for the County was then calculated and multiplied against the number found to be statistically significant (663) in order to find the sample size for each jurisdiction. Using this calculation, several local units of government would have a very small sample size so it was

determined that a minimum of twenty surveys would be done in each municipality. After making that adjustment, the total number of surveys conducted was 772.

The GCHCS scored seven components that can be seen from the outside of the home; they included the condition of the foundation, roof, façade, windows/doors, stairs, rails and porches, lot and driveway and the grading of the lot. The condition of each component was assigned a point value. A home that received 9 points or less was considered sound; 10 to 14 points in need of minor repairs; 15 to 35 points in need of moderate repairs; 36 to 50 points in need of substantial repairs; and, 51 points and over is considered dilapidated.

Based on the GCHCS, it is estimated that approximately 2,271 out-county housing units are in need of substantial repair, while approximately 1,766 units are dilapidated, totaling 4,037 units (see the results of the GCHCS in the tables below). In order to provide further perspective, the average number of housing units within a municipality is 3,943 units.

According to the 2010 Census, there are an estimated 3,338 housing units that are abandoned. It is likely that abandoned homes are currently in need of rehabilitation or will be when ownership is transferred.

Given this information, there is a great need for owner and rental rehabilitation for out-county housing units.

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

Approximately 6 out of every 10 housing units in Genesee County were built before 1980, meaning they are potentially at risk of having a lead-based paint hazard. Approximately 4 out of every 10 households are low- to moderate-income. Based on this, it is likely that 60% of households (~28,724) with low- to moderate-income live in a housing unit with a potential lead-based paint hazard.

Discussion

With over 3,000 abandoned housing units and potentially more than 75,000 housing units with a leadbased paint hazard, it is apparent that housing rehabilitation is an important concern to address. Genesee County's Community Development Program continues to provide assistance to low-income households in need of housing rehabilitation and incessantly strives to improve the program.

The above map shows the overlap of low-to-moderate income areas and floodplains throughout the County. The resiliency of housing is particularly important for those that are low-to-moderate income and have the potential threat of living in flood prone areas, with flooding being the most prominent natural disaster. Historically, as industry developed in Genesee County many facilities were put adjacent to waterways. Housing was then put into place in close proximity to these facilities, making housing built during this time susceptible to flooding. As industries shifted, low-to-moderate income populations

typically did not have the means to move out of the housing located in these flood prone areas, creating our current issue of some low-to-moderate income populations being more vulnerable to this type of natural hazard. Looking forward, it is important that infrastructure is maintained at a local level through planning and enforcement, protecting vulnerable housing for all, especially for low-to-moderate income populations.

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

Introduction

Genesee County does not administer a Public Housing Program. Please see the City of Flint’s Five-Year Consolidated Plan for information regarding public housing in the Genesee County area. The City of Flint Consolidated Plan can be found at <https://www.cityofflint.com/wp-content/uploads/City-of-Flint-2017-2021-Consolidated-Plan-FINAL.pdf>

Totals Number of Units

	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Vouchers		
							Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available			1,248	963			0	0	0
# of accessible units									

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

Table 37 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

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

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score

Table 38 - Public Housing Condition

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

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

Discussion:

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

Introduction

Genesee County has facilities and supportive services to help meet the needs of homeless individuals and families. The goal is for these facilities and services to collaborate, insuring there is no overlap in services and that clients are receiving the assistance they need.

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	65	6	20	230	0
Households with Only Adults	146	5	33	155	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	35	0
Veterans	5	0	0	26	0
Unaccompanied Youth	26	0	0	0	0

Table 39 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source Comments: Source: Flint/Genesee Continuum of Care, HMIS

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

Homeless service agencies in Genesee County make every effort to utilize mainstream resources. The agencies have working relationships with service providers, such as Genesee Health Systems (mental health and substance abuse services), Michigan Works and Mott Workforce Development (job placement), Genesee Health Clinic and Hamilton Community Network (medical services), Department of Human Services (financial and food assistance and medical insurance), Genesee Health Plan (medical insurance), and Social Security Administration (financial assistance).

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

Homeless programs in Genesee County offer a wide range of services including, but limited to, case management, mental health programs, onsite medical care, food pantries and clothing closets. These services, in addition to leasing assistance and emergency shelter, are provided by the following agencies:

Catholic Charities- “One Stop” housing services, emergency shelter, transitional housing, case management, HARA for Genesee County.

Shelter of Flint- emergency shelter, transitional housing, leasing assistance, case management, clothing closet, onsite medical services; serves families.

YWCA of Greater Flint- emergency shelter, clothing closet; serves victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking, and their children.

My Brother’s Keeper- emergency shelter, leasing assistance, homeless job readiness; serves single men.

Genesee Health Systems- leasing assistance, mental health services, substance abuse services, SSI/SSDI Outreach, Access, and Recovery (SOAR) program, medical services.

Genesee County Youth Corporation- emergency shelter, transitional housing; serves children ages 10-17.

Flint Odyssey House- leasing assistance, substance abuse services.

Metro Community Development- leasing assistance, medium-term rental assistance.

Carriage Town Ministries- emergency shelter, food assistance; serves families.

Genesee County Veterans Services- financial assistance for food, rent, mortgage, taxes, utility bills, clothing. Homeless veterans can receive assistance for medical treatment, temporary shelter, housing and employment.

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

Introduction

Genesee County is working with area agencies to meet the needs of the non-homeless special needs population in the community. The principal needs are to improve access to safe, affordable housing that is accessible to the residents and access to transportation.

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

The elderly and frail elderly in Genesee County have access to the following supportive services: in-home personal care, guardianships/conservatorships, congregate and home delivered meals, elder abuse legal services, respite care and adult daycare, and transportation assistance.

Persons with disabilities have access to assistance finding employment and housing, personal assistance, and transportation. Genesee Intermediate School District (GISD) provides Special Education that includes supportive services to students with disabilities and their families.

Genesee Health System is the Coordinating Agency designated to serve Genesee County residents when it comes to substance use disorder services.

Persons with HIV/AIDS and their families can receive supportive services such as counseling, transportation assistance, housing assistance, food assistance, and emergency financial assistance.

Genesee County does not administer a Public Housing Program. Please see the City of Flint's Five-Year Consolidated Plan for information about Public Housing residents in the Genesee County area.

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

Genesee Health System (GHS) has an array of mental health services including: The Adult Medication Clinic, Assertive Community Treatment, case management, consultation services, day program services, and housing services. The Adult Medication Clinic provides care from psychiatrists and nurses including medication reviews, psychiatric evaluations, and health screenings. The Assertive Community Treatment program provides thorough outreach treatment for adults with severe mental illness in order to allow them to retain their independence. Case Managers meet with clients individually to help them get the resources they need to achieve their goals. Consultation services offered by GHS include occupational, speech, and physical therapy. Day program services allow GHS staff to work with clients and their

families to determine goals. Housing services offered by GHS help with short-term, transitional, or onetime expenses for housing that the individual cannot get elsewhere.

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

GCMPC is planning to undertake activities within the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Staff is working with a local service agency to use HOME funding for a pilot program building ADA ramps for low-and moderate-income persons in Genesee County. GCMPC's Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) program uses HOME dollars to assist low-income individuals and families with their rent and utilities to prevent them from becoming homeless. Some of the local units of government and agencies in the County are looking to work together to build housing for seniors and low-income seniors.

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

GCMPC's Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) program uses HOME dollars to assist low-income individuals and families with their rent and utilities to prevent them from becoming homeless. A rental/mortgage/utility assistance program will be implemented using CDBG-CV and ESG-CV funding, since there will likely be increased need for this support due to COVID-19 and related economic struggles. Some of the local units of government and agencies in the County are looking to work together to build housing for seniors and low-income seniors. CDBG-CV funding will also assist seniors by providing supplies to senior housing facilities.

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

Home Rule

Michigan is a “home rule” state, meaning that individual communities make their own decisions on policies at the local level, such as zoning ordinances and housing policies. As a result, the County has no legal standing to alter the decisions made by the local units of government. GCMPC does its best to show communities the need for and value of access to affordable housing.

Community Resistance

Finding communities willing to incorporate affordable housing tends to be a challenge. As a concept, people believe it is important, but usually prefer that it is not located in their neighborhood. GCMPC’s local unit of government needs survey showed that the majority of communities did not feel they needed affordable housing in their jurisdiction; however, statistics from the ALICE data show that this is not the case.

Lack of Public Transportation Options

Although the Mass Transportation Authority (MTA) is continually working to expand services and service areas, there is a greater need for easy access to public transportation in the out-County.

Reductions in Federal, State, and Local Resources

For the past few decades, HUD has been dealing with cuts in funding, which has led to smaller allocations to the CDBG and HOME programs, limiting the scopes of projects that can be done at the local level.

Tax Policies

As the lead agency for administering HUD CPD Grant Program funding allocations, GCMPC does not have the authority to change tax policies, but it does provide local units of government with the most up-to-date information regarding Census Data and any surveys conducted. These numbers help the local units

to develop an understanding of trends and projections, which helps to bring awareness to the effect that tax policies have on low- and moderate-income persons.

Zoning Ordinances and Land Use Controls

Local zoning ordinances can create affordability barriers when there are density requirements for a subdivision plat. For example, when the density encourages low density development, construction costs increase, and these costs are passed on to homebuyers through market pricing. When zoning ordinances allow a high-density usage, construction costs are often decreased, which can lead to a decrease in the sales and purchase price of homes. To remove the affordability barriers associated with zoning, local municipalities may want to incorporate Planned Unit Developments, a mixture of high- and low-density housing, which in return will contribute to housing affordability and availability.

Land use controls can limit the access to affordable housing if there is no access to employment opportunities or public transportation services near the affordable housing stock. However, land use controls are beyond the scope of the Community Development Department's mandate.

Fees and Charges

Fees and charges, such as permitting fees and tap-in charges, are seen as a small barrier. Encouraging local units of government to waive various fees only minimally helps property become more affordable to low- and moderate-income households. The fees charged are small when compared to the cost of land and construction.

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

Introduction

Genesee County has several universities, technical schools, and a community college yet lacks the retention of talent needed to support the business community and demand for talented workers. While 20% of Genesee County residents 25 years and older have a bachelors degree or higher, it is anticipated that demand for a higher educated workforce will continue to grow in the coming years. In order to meet future needs of the business community, infrastructure improvements and expansions to workforce initiatives will need to be made.

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	448	702	0	1	1
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	11,734	10,314	12	15	3
Construction	4,391	2,918	5	4	-1
Education and Health Care Services	19,201	15,501	20	22	2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	5,926	4,280	6	6	0
Information	1,733	840	2	1	-1
Manufacturing	14,543	6,899	15	10	-5
Other Services	3,948	2,869	4	4	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	7,959	3,933	8	6	-2
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	16,615	15,510	17	22	5
Transportation and Warehousing	3,163	2,178	3	3	0
Wholesale Trade	5,560	4,345	6	6	0
Total	95,221	70,289	--	--	--

Table 40 - Business Activity

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS (Workers), 2013 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	146,415
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	126,662
Unemployment Rate	13.49
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	31.21
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	8.46

Table 41 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	24,783
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	4,312
Service	15,095
Sales and office	32,240
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	9,947
Production, transportation and material moving	8,834

Table 42 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	80,483	67%
30-59 Minutes	27,184	23%
60 or More Minutes	12,320	10%
Total	119,987	100%

Table 43 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

Education:

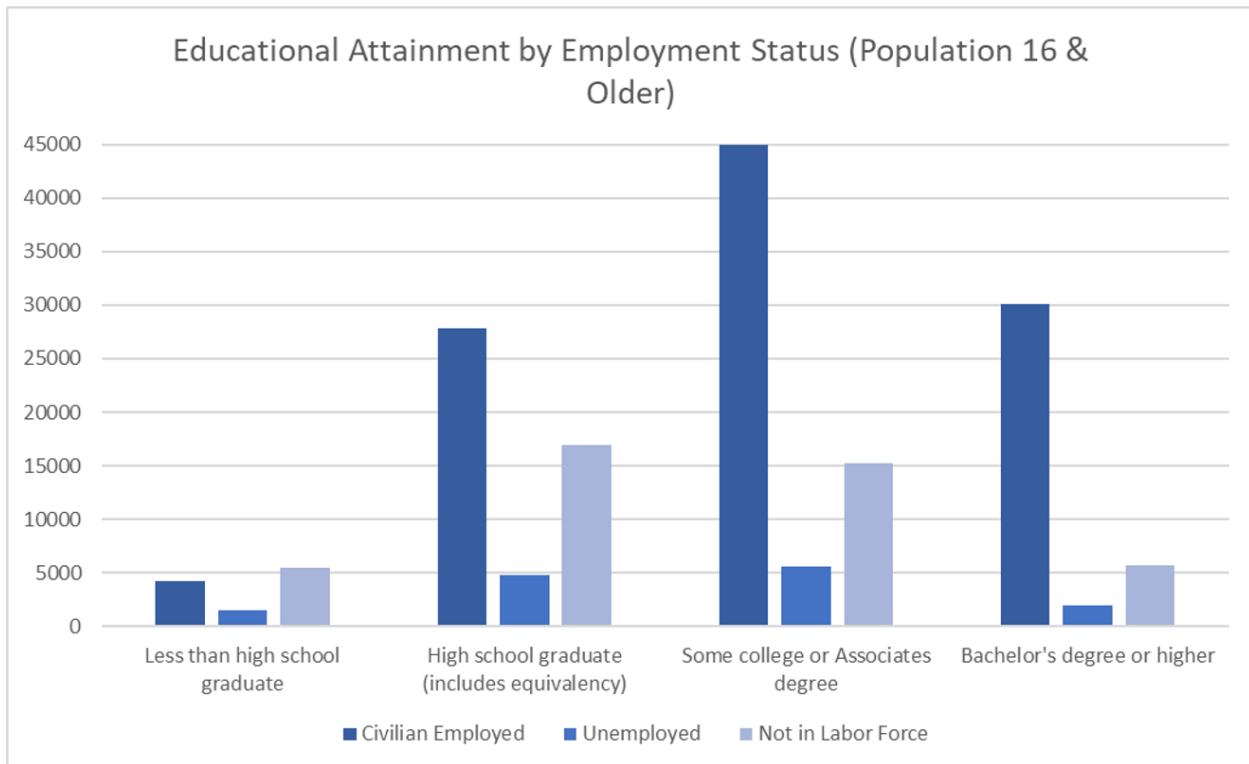
Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	4,209	1,493	5,424

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	27,811	4,833	16,954
Some college or Associate's degree	44,984	5,605	15,213
Bachelor's degree or higher	30,061	1,983	5,710

Table 44 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS



Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 & over)

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18-24 yrs	25-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	322	467	400	1,160	2,986
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	4,157	2,081	1,856	5,162	5,513
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	8,105	8,749	11,034	29,830	19,145
Some college, no degree	10,464	11,097	11,174	23,969	9,846
Associate's degree	1,521	3,803	5,099	10,717	2,278
Bachelor's degree	1,899	6,383	6,650	11,410	3,924

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Graduate or professional degree	0	2,077	3,986	7,274	3,257

Table 45 - Educational Attainment by Age

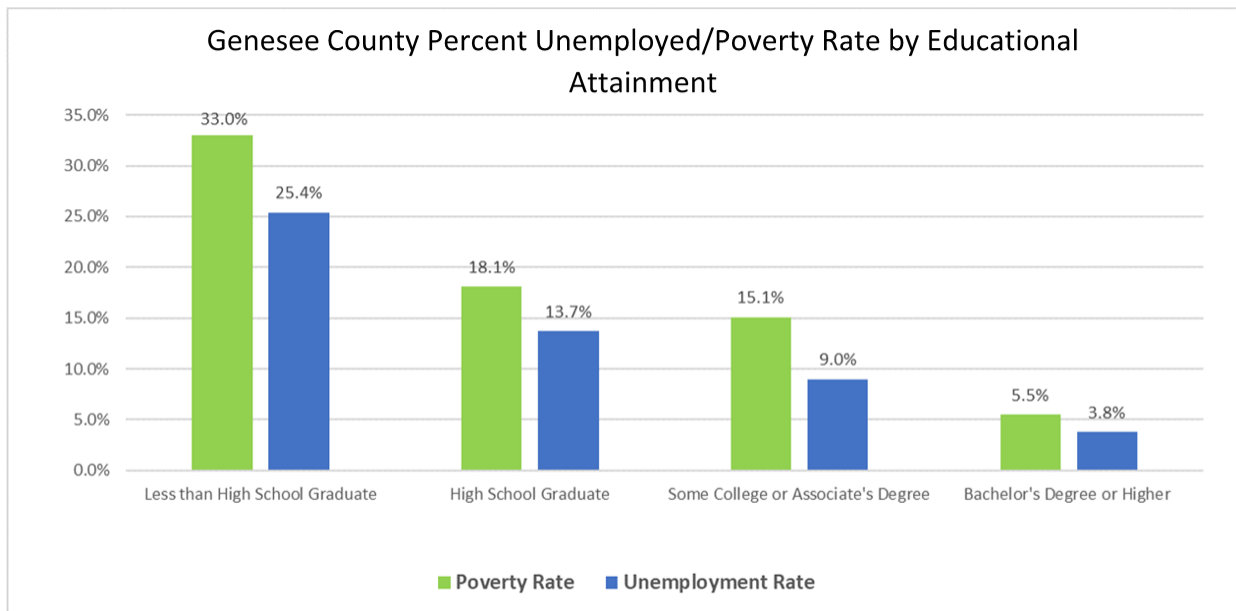
Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	15,306
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	23,372
Some college or Associate's degree	29,249
Bachelor's degree	45,451
Graduate or professional degree	68,073

Table 46 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2009-2013 ACS



Source: US Census ASC 2012-2016

Percent Unemployed/Poverty Rate by Educational Attainment

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

The largest employment sectors (those with the largest number of jobs) are:

1. Education and Health Care Services (22% of jobs)

2. Retail Trade (22% of jobs)
3. Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations (12% of jobs)
4. Manufacturing (10% of jobs)

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

Workforce Needs

According to the Accelerate Plan, 25.5% of current positions in Genesee County require a bachelor's degree or higher; 29% of jobs being created will require a bachelor's degree or higher; 20% of people in Genesee County have a bachelor's degree or higher (U.S. Census 2013-2017 American Community Survey). This reflects the growing need for a higher-educated workforce.

Infrastructure Needs

Trucking remains the dominant mode of transportation for freight in Genesee County. With this comes the importance of an effective transportation system; however, there are several deficiencies in the transportation system in Genesee County:

1. According to the 2018 PASER Rating Report for Genesee County*, 37% of the roads eligible for federal aid are in poor condition and only 10% are in good condition. 54% of paved non-federal-aid roads are in poor condition and only 5% are in good condition. While federal-aid roads carry heavier traffic volumes, non federal-aid roads still make up a large portion of the overall road network. There is very little money dedicated to non federal-aid roads as they are not typically eligible for federal funding. As a result, you can see that the condition of these roads is worse than the federal-aid roads, with more than half being in poor condition. The diagram below shows the condition of all roads, both federal -aid and local.
2. According to the LRTP 2045 Congestion Management Process and LRTP Projects Technical Report**, there is an anticipated increase in the number of roads reaching traffic capacity.
3. According to the LRTP 2045 Bridge Technical Report**, 23% of the bridges in Genesee County are in good condition, 63% are in fair condition and 14% are in poor condition; a percentage much higher in comparison to other local, state, and national figures. As you can see in the chart below, Genesee County has a higher percentage of bridges in poor condition than other counties and the statewide average.

These deficiencies are detrimental to the needs of the business community, especially the trucking industry. Bridges and roads with a deficiency rating, as well as areas of increased congestion, may cause truck routes to change to a less time-efficient route in order to avoid potential risks. This can decrease the timeliness and productivity of trucks transporting freight or other businesses that rely on our

transportation network for any or all of its operations.

*PASER (Pavement Surface Evaluation and Rating) is used to evaluate the surface condition of concrete and asphalt roadway pavement.

**The Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP) analyzes the condition of the transportation system and outlines strategies to address short-term and long-term needs up to 25 years into the future.

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

The Michigan legislature, as well as the Genesee County Board of Commissioners, is currently seeking increased funding for road repairs and improvement. It is anticipated that as more funding becomes available, more job opportunities will become available within the construction sector.

The Karegnondi Water Authority (KWA), a partnership between the City of Flint and Genesee County, has built a new pipeline to supply Genesee County with fresh Lake Huron water rather than continuing to purchase ready-to-drink water from the City of Detroit. This investment is expected to stabilize water costs within its first three years, and lead to decreasing water rates for residents following the initial three year period. According to Jeff Wright, Genesee County Drain Commissioner, there were about 2,000 individuals employed during the construction of the pipeline, which was finished in late 2017. Looking forward, we can anticipate economic development opportunities for water intensive industries such as food processing, manufacturing, farming and chemical manufacturing.

Genesys Health System has proposed a nearly \$500 million investment in its Grand Blanc Health Park Campus, which already has extensive operations. The projects associated with this proposition have been put in one of two categories depending on whether they fall into Period 1 (completed between 1 and 5 years) or Period 2 (completed between 6 and 10 years). Projects associated with Period 1, are expected to produce 1,009 jobs equaling earnings of approximately \$37.8 million. As a part of this expansion, new infrastructure will need to be created. This will include an extension of Dort Highway south to Baldwin Road. The jobs created from this investment will require a talented workforce with higher education. To support this investment, workforce development will be crucial in order to educate new workers in the health and human services industry.

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

The highest percentage of unemployed person have not attained a high school diploma or equivalency. The second highest percentage of unemployed persons is nearly tied between those who have attained a high school diploma (or equivalency) and those who have some college or associates degree.

Juxtaposing this information with the employment sectors most deficient in job opportunities we find that employment opportunities directly correspond with educational attainment. Workers who have not attained a bachelor's degree or higher are less likely to find employment (see figure below).

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

The Flint & Genesee Chamber of Commerce offers several workforce training opportunities:

1. Youth Quest is a free, innovative afterschool enrichment program for K - 12 youth in Genesee County, Michigan.
2. Teen Quest is a free afterschool pre-employment and leadership training program designed to teach Genesee County teens important skills needed to help them stand out in the crowd to employers.
3. The Flint & Genesee Chamber also provides professional seminars and workshops on topics including human resources, tax and finance, business safety and compliance, sales and marketing, and information technology applications.

Mott Community College offers several programs for Workforce Development in the Flint area such as: Education Alternatives, Resources for Job Seekers, Resources for Employers, and Health Programs.

The Flint Healthcare Employment Opportunities (FHEO) Program is provided to assist all residents of Flint and Genesee County, especially those residing in the City of Flint Renewal Community, with obtaining training, education, and employment opportunities in the healthcare industry. Currently, the FHEO Program offers healthcare career training and education for adults with little to no prior work experience, dislocated or unemployed workers, and entry-level or mid-skill workers looking to secure a sustainable career in the healthcare field.

Genesee/Shiawassee Michigan Works is one of 25 local Michigan Works! Agencies (MWAs) operating adult programs on a year-round basis. The funds allocated to the MWAs for adult programs must be used to provide core, intensive, and training services to adults. Core services include, but are not limited to, outreach, intake, orientation to other services, initial assessment, job search and placement assistance. Intensive services include comprehensive and specialized assessment, group counseling, and short-term pre-vocational services. Training services include on-the-job training, skill-upgrading, and occupational skills training.

All of these efforts will support the Consolidated Plan in offsetting the shortage of talent currently experienced in Genesee County.

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

Yes

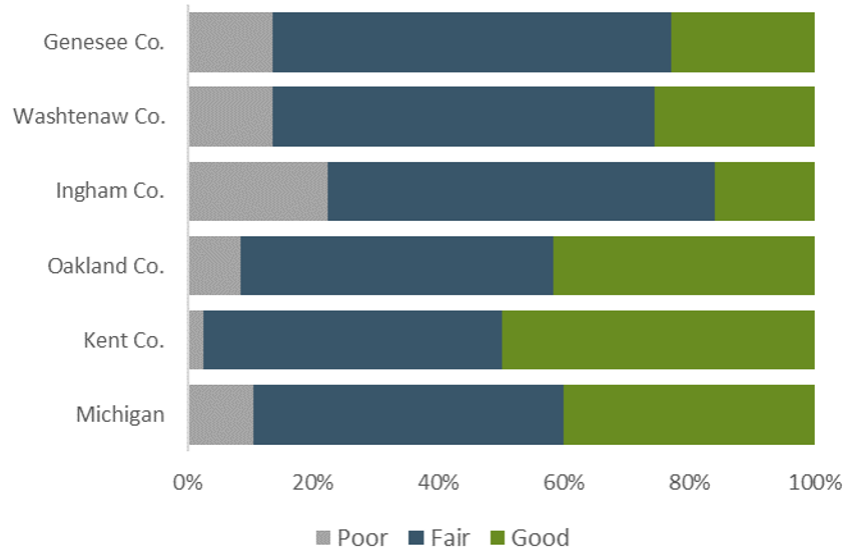
If so, what economic development initiatives are you undertaking that may be coordinated with the Consolidated Plan? If not, describe other local/regional plans or initiatives that impact economic growth.

Genesee County is a part of the I-69 International Trade Corridor Next Michigan Development Corporation (NMDC). A draft CEDS plan called “Accelerate: A Plan for Regional Prosperity, Economic Development Strategy and Prosperity Plan for the I-69 Thumb Region” was completed for the I-69 Trade Corridor partners. The Plan was approved by the County Board of Commissioners in January 2015 and was submitted to the U.S Department of Commerce’s Economic Development Agency (EDA) in February 2015. Accelerate creates an economic roadmap for unified actions in the region leading to new jobs, international marketing opportunities and investment. These actions will both strengthen and diversify the regional economy. The roadmap will also help guide coordinated efforts by local communities across the counties in a manner that will positively impact the region as a whole.

Two of the goals identified within the Accelerate Plan are education and infrastructure. The first objective within the education goal is to identify current and future workforce needs and employers. Within the infrastructure goal, the first objective is to prepare a long-term capital improvement plan for infrastructure. Both of these objectives are identified within this report as imperative needs of the business community and were identified by local units of government and citizens as high needs.

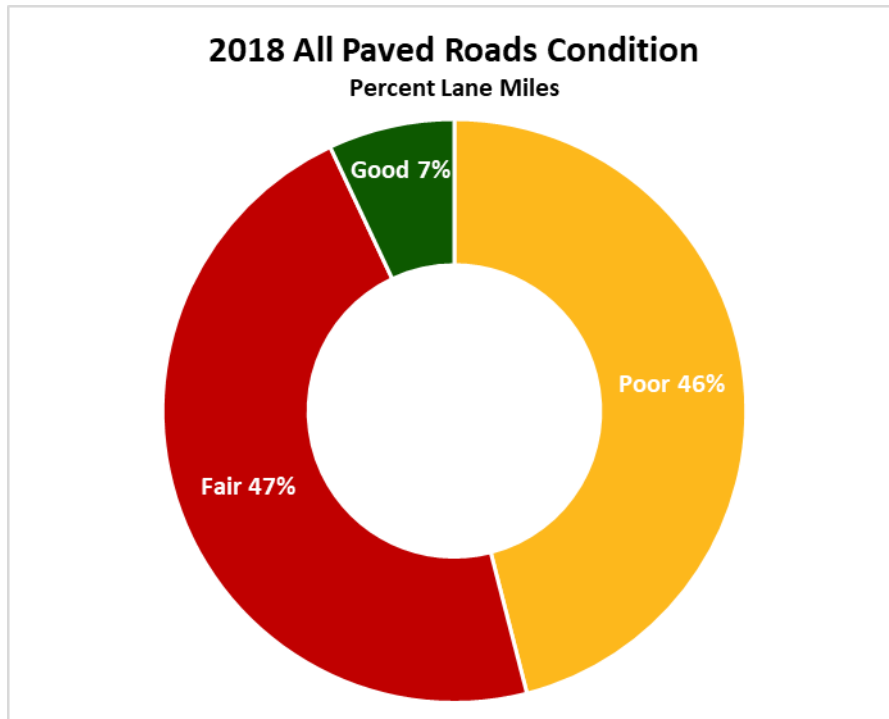
Discussion

Michigan Bridge Conditions



Source: Transportation Asset Management Council

Michigan Bridge Conditions



2018 All Paved Roads Conditions

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

Using the CPD mapping tool provided by HUD, Genesee County determined a concentration of housing problems as areas with 83.64% or greater of extremely low- and low-income housing units having one or more housing problems, as defined by HUD (see map page 104). Although these areas are marked as having a concentration, notice must be given to the method by which the CPD calculates these areas. Calculations are based upon the percentage of households with a specific income range that possess one or more housing problems. In most cases these areas are not low- to moderate-income areas.

For example, if a township were to have 1,000 households, only one of which is low-to-moderate income, and that single household had one or more housing problems the map would reflect 100%; while in actuality, the township does not have a great need for housing repairs.

- Argentine Township, Census Tract: 130.01
- City of Burton, Census Tract: 115.02
- City of Clio, Census Tract: 101.10
- City of Fenton, Census Tract: 132.04
- City of Grand Blanc, Census Tract: 112.09, 112.10
- Clayton Township, Census Tract: 127.03 & 127.04
- Davison Township, Census Tract: 117.13 & 117.14
- Fenton Township, Census Tract: 131.11 & 131.12
- Flint Township, Census Tract: 108.10 & 108.12
- Flushing Township, Census Tract: 106.10
- Grand Blanc Township, Census Tract: 112.13, 112.14 & 111.01
- Gaines Township, Census Tract: 128.01 & 128.02
- Mt. Morris Township, Census Tract: 105.03
- Mundy Township, Census Tract: 129.05 & 129.07
- Richfield Township, Census Tract: 119.01 & 119.02
- Vienna Township, Census Tract: 102.02

Genesee County believes additional housing problems should be added to the definition provided by HUD. These additional problems can be defined as: conditions which may impact the ownership, ability to maintain, and/or acquire housing such as, but not limited to, housing conditions, incomes, cost burdens and local demographics. The following are identified by a concentration of these additional housing problems (see map page 104), which include 40% or more of housing units in need of repairs (according to the 2018 Genesee County Housing Condition Survey) OR 40% or more of households struggling to afford basic needs (According to the United Way ALICE report for Michigan):

- City of Burton

- City of Clio
- City of Davison
- City of Fenton
- City of Flushing
- City of Montrose
- City of Mt. Morris
- Flint Township
- Mt. Morris Township

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

An Environmental Justice Zone (EJ Zone) was established wherever the percentages of minority populations per each 2010 Census Block Group meet or exceed the average Threshold Percentage for Genesee County, as seen below. Of the total 649 square miles that make up Genesee County, there are 429 square miles (66%) identified as EJ Zones. The following areas are a selection of the areas listed as having a concentration of housing problems AND are partially or fully contained within an EJ Zone (see map page 104):

- Clayton Township, Census Tract: 127.03 & 127.04 (fully contained)
- City of Clio (fully contained)
- City of Burton (partially contained)
- City of Davison (partially contained)
- City of Fenton (partially contained)
- City of Grand Blanc (partially contained)
- City of Flushing (fully contained)
- City of Montrose (fully contained)
- City of Mt. Morris (fully contained)
- Davison Township, Census Tract: 117.13 (fully contained) & 117.14 (partially contained)
- Fenton Township, Census Tract: 131.11 & 131.12 (partially contained)
- Flint Township (partially contained)
- Flushing Township, Census Tract: 106.10 (partially contained)
- Gaines Township, Census Tract: 128.01 & 128.02 (fully contained)
- Grand Blanc Township, Census Tract: 112.13, 112.14 (fully contained) & 111.01 (partially contained)
- Mt. Morris Township (fully contained)
- Mundy Township, Census Tract: 129.05 (fully contained)
- Richfield Township, Census Tract: 119.02 (fully contained)
- Vienna Township, Census Tract: 102.02 (fully contained)

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

City of Clio

Based on Genesee County's Housing Condition Survey (GCHCS), 10% of housing units are in need of repair. The City of Clio is completely contained within an EJ Zone. Also, according to the United Way ALICE Report, 57% of households within the City are struggling to afford basic needs.

City of Davison

Based on GCHCS, 15% of housing units are in need of repair throughout the township. Also, according to the United Way ALICE Report, 48% of households within the City are struggling to afford basic needs.

City of Fenton

Based on GCHCS, 15% of housing units are in need of repair. Also, according to the United Way ALICE Report, 40% of households within the City are struggling to afford basic needs.

City of Flushing

Based on GCHCS, 42.2% of housing units are in need of repair. According to the United Way ALICE Report, 34% of households within the City are struggling to afford basic needs.

City of Grand Blanc, Census Tract: 112.09, 112.10

Based on GCHCS, 5% of housing units are in need of minor repairs, while 95% are in sound condition. The GCHCS found many sidewalks in need of repair throughout the City. 34% of all households are struggling to afford basic needs within the City.

City of Montrose

Approximately 45% or more of EL/LI households are cost burdened within this area, while unemployment is at 19.3%.

City of Mt. Morris

Approximately 59% or more of extremely low- and low- income (EL/LI) households are cost burdened within this area. The vacancy rate for this census tract is 19% and unemployment is at roughly 28%.

Clayton Township, Census Tract: 127.03 & 127.04

Based on GCHCS, 5% of housing units are in need of repair throughout the township. The census tracts are completely contained within an EJ Zone. Also, according to the United Way ALICE Report, 23% of households are struggling to afford basic needs.

Flint Township

Based on GCHCS, 21% of housing units are in need of repair. The township is nearly completely contained within an EJ Zone and contains a higher percentage of persons with low income than the County's average.

Flushing Township, Census Tract: 106.10

At least 65% of extremely low- and low-income (EL/LI) households are cost burdened within this census tract. The unemployment rate is 7% and the poverty rate is 5.4%. The median household income is \$63,929.

Grand Blanc Township, Census Tract: 112.13, 112.14 & 111.01

Based on GCHCS, 45.4% of housing units are in need of repair. According to the United Way ALICE Report, 25% of households within the township are struggling to afford basic needs.

Mt. Morris Township

Based on GCHCS, 45.4% of housing units are in need of repair. The township is completely contained within an EJ Zone and contains a higher percentage of persons with low income than the County's average.

Mundy Township, Census Tract: 129.05

The poverty rate for this census tract is 14.2%, while the unemployment rate is 8.2%. This census tract is completely contained within an EJ Zone.

Richfield Township, Census Tract: 119.02

Approximately 73% or more of EL/LI households are cost burdened within this area, while unemployment is at 9.2%.

Vienna Township, Census Tract: 102.02

Roughly 85% or more of extremely low- and low-income (EL/LI) households are cost burdened within this area. The unemployment rate is 5.30% The median income of this census tract is between \$45,610 and \$68,021 and the poverty rate is less than 9.21%.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

City of Clio

- A City Park and a bike trail network along the Pine Run Creek

City of Fenton

- Fenton Farmers Market
- Mill Pond Park
- Shiawassee River flows through this census tract as a state-designated Water Trail

City of Flushing

- The Flint River flows through this census tract as a state-designated Water Trail
- Riverview Park and Trail

City of Grand Blanc, Census Tracts 112.09 & 112.10

- The Grand Chalet Shoppes
- Physician's Park
- Iron Belle Trail Route

City of Montrose

- Montrose City Lions Park
- Blueberry Park

Gaines Township, Census Tracts 128.01 & 128.02

- Briarwood Golf Club
- Orchard Hill Farm Market

Davison Township, Census Tracts 117.13 & 117.14

- Davison Farmers Market
- Lake Callis Recreation Complex

Flint Township (partially contained)

- The Flint River flows through this census tract as a state-designated Water Trail
- MTA Bus Stops service this area

Grand Blanc Township, Census Tract: 112.13, 112.14 & 111.01

- Creasey Bicentennial Park

- Rick Hartker Soccer Complex

Mt. Morris Township

- Bicentennial Park
- MTA Bus Stops services portions of the Township

Mundy Township, Census Tract: 129.05

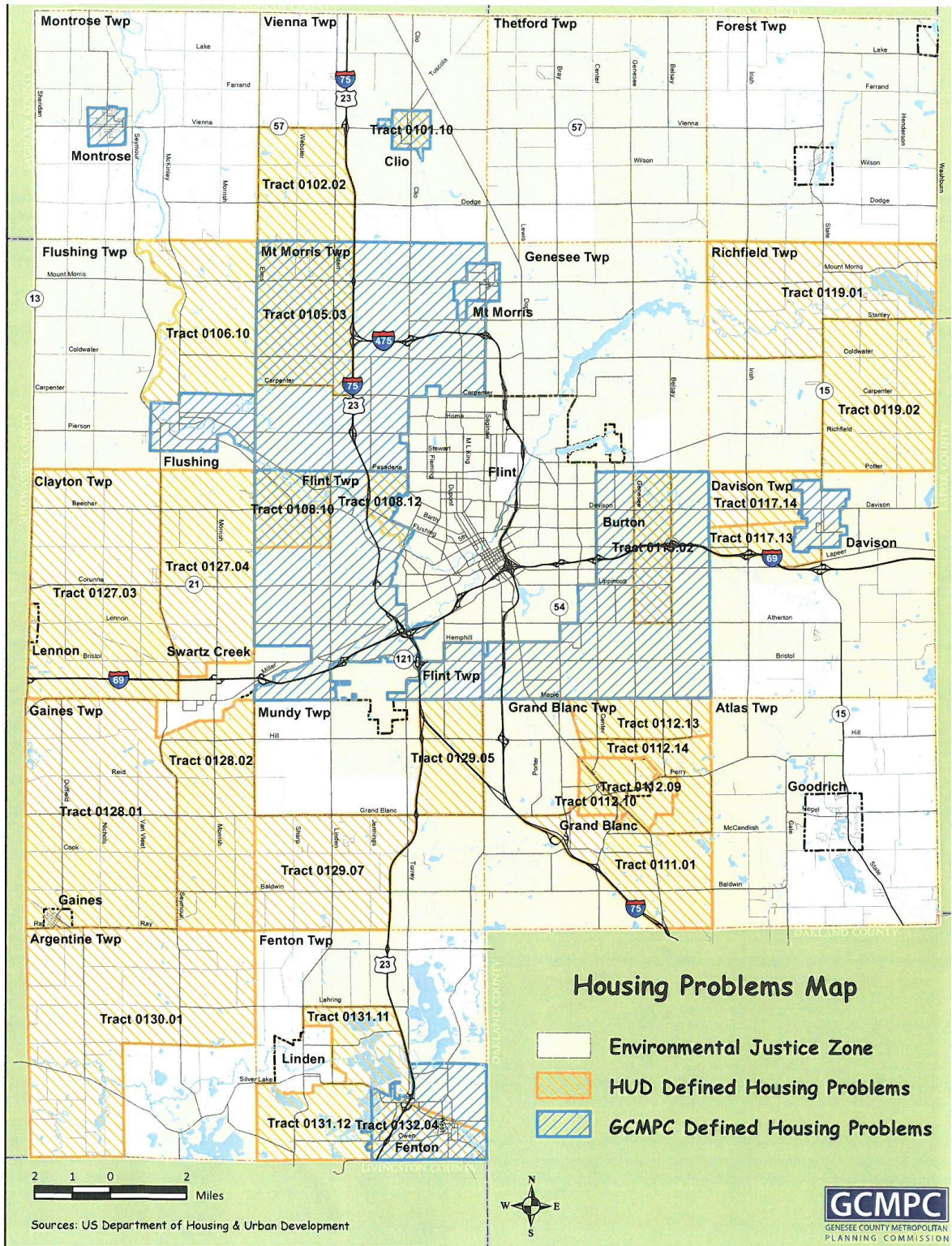
- Hill Road Recreational Park
- US 23 runs through census tract

Richfield Township, Census Tract: 119.02

- Genesee Recreation Area
- Smith's Tree Farm
- Iron Belle Trail Route

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

The Village of Gaines has a large stock of historical buildings. The downtown Genesee Avenue commercial district is made up of many pre-twentieth century brick buildings. These structures are important in defining the Village's community identity. The City of Fenton has incorporated mixed-use development into their downtown that has the potential to develop into even more mixed-use structures in their own city; and to encourage mix-used development in surrounding communities' downtown areas.



Environmental Justice ÷ Housing Problems Map

MA-60 Broadband Needs of Housing occupied by Low- and Moderate-Income Households - 91.210(a)(4), 91.310(a)(2)

Describe the need for broadband wiring and connections for households, including low- and moderate-income households and neighborhoods.

Currently, we are in what many economists are calling the Information Age, in which access to information is a crucial need of the business community. According to Connected Nations Michigan Broadband Roadmap Report from August 2018, small businesses with websites have higher annual revenues and are more likely to have recently hired than those without websites. Locally, there is a lack of access to fiber broadband. The map below shows underserved areas in Genesee County. The darker the color, the more households per square mile are lacking advertised speeds of at least 25 Mbps download and 3 Mbps upload. The majority of the areas that are underserved are not in current low to moderate income areas.

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

In Genesee County, there are currently 18 broadband internet service providers (ISP). These ISPs allow 98.19 percent of households in the County to have access to at least 100 megabytes per second (Mbps) internet speeds which is well above Michigan's average internet speed of about 37 Mbps. Less than 1 percent of households have only one broadband provider available to them, which gives most residents an option between companies to drive internet costs down. To further access quality internet in Genesee County, there are 43 digital literacy programs that exist to help educate those who are not accustomed to using the internet. Additionally, there are 30 public computer centers with a total of nearly 500 computers available for residents who are unable to afford a computer in their own home. Overall, Genesee County scores highly in terms of broadband availability, speeds, awareness, and competition between ISPs.

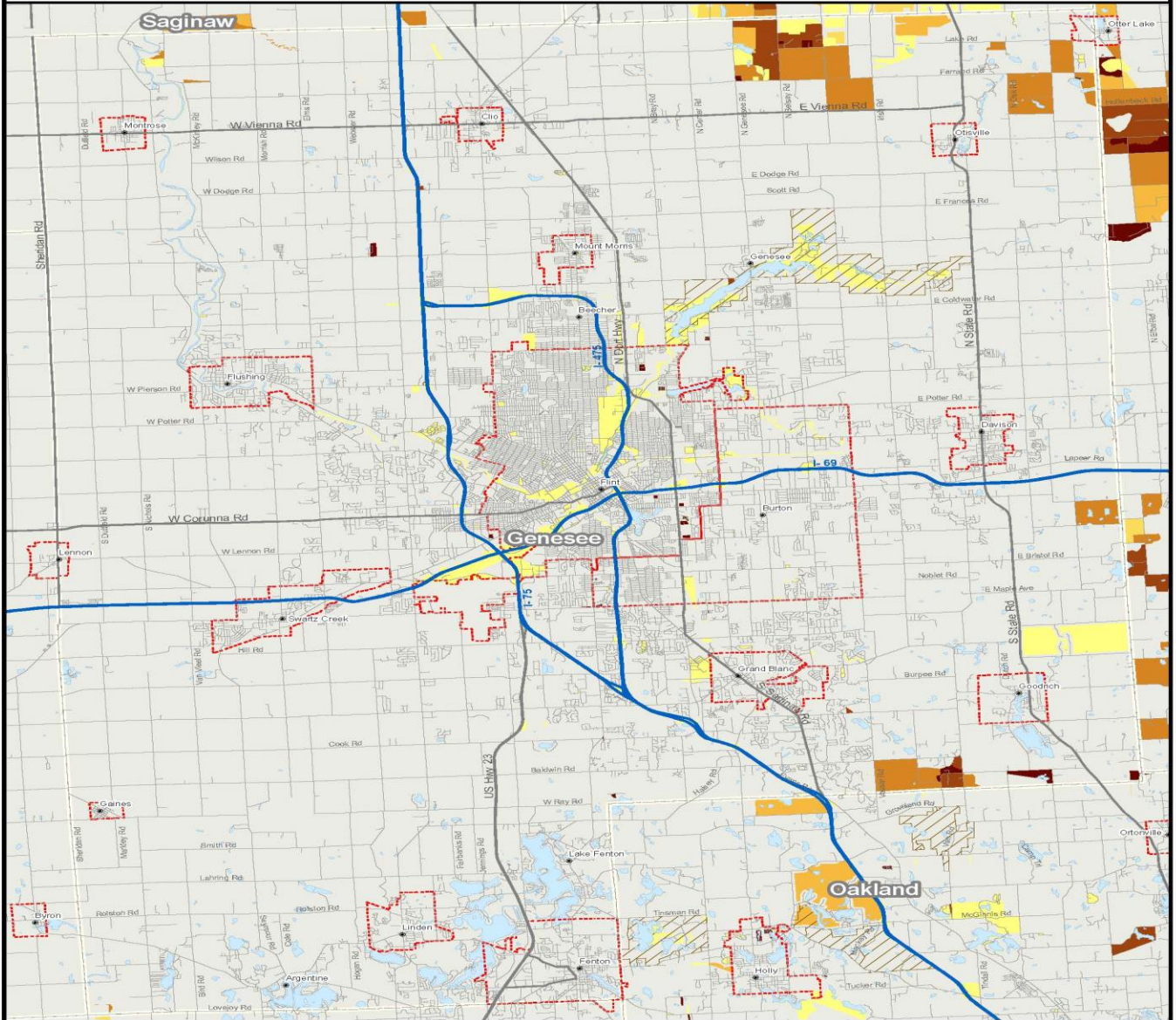
To improve in the areas of broadband education and access to computer centers, Genesee County should consider enhancing existing digital literacy programs and expand current public computer center capacity as needed. A priority project that the Genesee County Broadband Initiative proposes to undertake is working with local municipalities, especially rural townships, and broadband providers to improve broadband access and affordability in the areas of the County that are currently underserved. Although the number of households that are underserved in Genesee County is very limited, the goal is to have broadband access for all residents. The map above shows underserved areas in Genesee County. The darker the color, the more households per square mile are lacking advertised speeds of at least 25 Mbps download and 3 Mbps upload. The majority of the areas that are underserved are not in current low to moderate income areas.

Density of Households Unserviced by a Broadband Provider by Census Block
 Lacking Advertised Speeds of at Least 25 Mbps Download and 3 Mbps Upload

Genesee County
 Michigan



Published July 31, 2018



Symbology

- Interstate
- US Road
- Local Road
- Municipal Boundary
- County Boundary
- Water
- National/State Land

Number of Unserved Households per Square Mile, per Census Block

- 85.5+
- 40.50 - 85.49
- 20.50 - 40.49
- 8.50 - 20.49
- 0.06 - 8.49
- 0 - 0.05
- Broadband Available*

*This does not include mobile wireless or satellite broadband services.

Submit questions or recommended changes to: maps@connectedmi.org

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Density of Households Unserviced by a Broadband Provider

MA-65 Hazard Mitigation - 91.210(a)(5), 91.310(a)(3)

Describe the jurisdiction's increased natural hazard risks associated with climate change.

An inevitable part of abundant environmental assets are natural disasters. Infrastructure, such as houses and roads, that are built close to environmental assets are more susceptible to damage during major weather events. Since we have many water resources, flooding historically is the costliest natural disaster in Genesee County. From 2000 to 2019, our County experienced 19 flood events demonstrating that one event may occur every year (Farmer's Almanac). Storms and tornadoes are the second most hazardous disaster for our community. Comparing all Michigan counties from 1950 – 2013, we had the highest number of tornadoes at 45. County-wide, tornadoes and windstorms have resulted in about \$1 million worth of damage annually. Drought is ranked third and is a normal part of Michigan's climate. In 2001, the County experienced a drought that led to a nearly 50 percent loss of crops forcing farmers to seek emergency farm loans through the United States Department of Agriculture (2015 Genesee County Hazard Mitigation Plan). We are experiencing more frequent extreme weather events and as climate change progresses, the severity and frequency of natural disasters will continue to increase. Accordingly, it is critical that proper land use management is in place to ensure that the impact of climate change on development is lessened.

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

Although low-to-moderate income households are not more susceptible to the risk of climate change, the overall impact of such events may be greater for those that do not have the resources to recover from a catastrophic event. Also, the average level of overall health for low-to-moderate income residents may cause them to be more greatly affected by the health impacts associated with climate change. For those that work in low-wage positions that may be disrupted from a natural disaster, they may not continue to receive pay and would require additional community support to move forward from the event.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The Strategic Plan section includes an explanation for the allocation of funds geographically in Genesee County among different activities and needs, including affordable housing, homelessness, non-homeless special needs and non-housing community development activities. The rationale for establishing the allocation priorities given to each category of need is described in this section as well. An effort is made to identify the obstacles that arise in meeting underserved needs.

The primary goals included in the consolidated plan are:

- Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure
- Increase Homeownership
- Improve Housing Conditions for Homeowners and Renters
- Promote Access to Public Services and Resources
- Address the Needs of Homeless and At-Risk Persons
- Address Needs related to COVID-19 Response

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

Geographic Area

Table 47 - Geographic Priority Areas

General Allocation Priorities

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

Genesee County has thirty-three municipalities within its boundaries. The City of Flint is an entitlement community and receives its own funding from HUD. Each of the remaining thirty-two municipalities have the option to participate in Genesee County's Community Development (CD) Program or opt-out in favor of applying to the State for grant funds dispersed on a competitive basis. Twenty-nine communities in Genesee County currently participate in the CD Program. GCMPC has established a formula to determine the amount of CDBG funds allocated to each participating local unit of government. The County's formula is based on data from the base year 2010 Census and 2011-2015 ACS updates, including population, poverty and overcrowded housing conditions, and is similar to the formula used by HUD to determine allocations for entitlement communities at the national level. CDBG funding in Genesee County is allocated to local communities on an annual funding cycle, although project selection takes place once every three years, most recently in the years 2019-2021. The application process begins with a pre-application, which allows staff to evaluate and determine eligibility of the projects that each municipality has selected. Municipalities then submit a full application providing additional details of the project, at which time GCMPC staff performs an environmental review to determine final eligibility. The application process and formula ensure that funds are equally and fairly distributed across Genesee County. A similar application process will be used for CDBG-CV funding; however, a pre-application will not be used in order to speed up the process.

There are challenges for GCMPC under this format; notably whether a local unit of government has low-to-moderate income areas or not. When a municipality does not have an eligible low/mod area, it can be more difficult to determine effective and eligible activities. Another challenge is trying to measure the effects of the activities undertaken when the funds are dispersed county-wide.

Genesee County's HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME) funds are allocated in a number of different ways. Each year a portion of HOME funds are allocated to the Genesee County Home Improvement Program (HIP) which is administered and executed by GCMPC staff. The HOME HIP provides funds to assist seniors, who own their home and are at or below 80% of Area Median Income (AMI), with home improvements. CDBG funds are also utilized for this type of program. **A portion of CDBG funds and program income will also be utilized for the Neighborhood Purchase/Rehab/Resale (NPRR) Program which is administered and executed by GCMPC staff. The program is designed to increase homeownership and provide affordable housing for low-to-moderate income residents through the sale of rehabilitated homes.**

Genesee County's Down Payment Assistance Program (DPA) will receive an allocation of funding every year as needed, due to the decrease in DPA requests from participating lenders. These funds are set aside to assist low- to moderate-income homebuyers with funding to purchase a home.

General Allocation Priorities Continued

In addition to the funds allocated annually to HIP and DPA, GCMPC works with non-profit developers, Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDO) and lending institutions to carry out eligible HOME funded activities. Applications for HOME funding are made available to these organizations each year. HOME funding is also used for the Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) program administered by Metro Community Development, which supports low- to moderate- income tenants throughout Genesee County.

Genesee County's Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funds are allocated annually through an application process. Each year GCMPC determines which eligible ESG categories will be authorized to receive funding based on the distribution of funds in previous years, the Flint/Genesee County Collaborative Ten Year Plan to End Homelessness and current needs. Applications for funding are made available to agencies and both GCMPC staff and the Continuum of Care have the opportunity to review the applications and make funding recommendations. A similar application process was used for ESG-CV funding.

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

Priority Needs

Table 48 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Street, Sidewalk, and Broadband Improvements
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure
	Description	Address street, sidewalk, and broadband access improvements in eligible low to moderate income areas.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The condition of streets and roads throughout Genesee County was identified as a major concern by residents that participated in the community needs survey and the local units and agencies that were consulted during interviews. Survey respondents overwhelmingly supported road improvements, with 70% agreeing it was of the highest need. State, county and local level officials are seeking funding to assist with street improvements. Other significant needs included sidewalk (path) improvements and the installation of a fiber optic network. When asked what the overall need to improve quality of life, 47% of respondents felt access to high-speed internet was the highest. Sidewalks are important for accessibility for persons with disabilities, as well as encouraging health and wellness.</p>
2	Priority Need Name	Housing Rehabilitation
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Persons with Physical Disabilities
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Increase Home Ownership Improve Housing Conditions for Homeowners/Renters
	Description	Assist low to moderate income homeowners with repairs to their primary residences in order to bring the homes up to Section 8 Housing Quality Standards or Uniform Property Conditions Standards (UPCS).
	Basis for Relative Priority	Over 70% of housing units in Genesee County are at least 40 years old, many of these homes are likely to need repairs due to the life expectancy of many housing components such as windows, roofs, siding, etc. In addition, almost 9% of homes were identified to be in need of moderate or substantial rehabilitation during the Genesee County Housing Conditions Survey (GCHCS) conducted in June and July of 2018 by GCMPC staff. The GCHCS's findings were based solely on factors that could be seen from the outside of the home; therefore, the number of homes needing moderate or substantial rehabilitation are likely to be much higher when factoring in homes that are in need of interior repairs only. Accessible, and affordable housing, especially as it relates to the senior population, is was identified as being in short supply during the consultations with agencies serving low-income and non-homeless special needs populations. Housing rehabilitation would help address this highly-rated concern.
3	Priority Need Name	Down Payment Assistance
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Persons with Physical Disabilities

	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Increase Home Ownership
	Description	Utilize funds to assist homebuyers with down payment and closing costs to make homeownership a reality for income eligible households.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The consultations with agencies serving low-income and non-homeless special needs populations emphasized the importance of affordable housing to their clients. Housing cost burden was also identified in previous sections of this Plan as an issue for both low-income owners and renters. Down payment assistance can help renters transition into a more affordable housing payment. For households that may be able to afford to own their own home but are unable to contribute the funds necessary to close, down payment assistance can fill that gap.
4	Priority Need Name	Energy Efficiency Improvements to Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Persons with Physical Disabilities
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Increase Home Ownership Improve Housing Conditions for Homeowners/Renters
	Description	Include energy efficiency improvements into the housing rehabilitation done for eligible low-to moderate-income households.

	Basis for Relative Priority	Housing cost burden has been identified in previous sections of this Plan as an issue for low- to moderate-income homeowners. Overall, Black/African American and Hispanic households have more of a cost burden than other racial or ethnic groups. Affordable housing was identified as the top issue for many during the consultations with agencies serving low-income and non-homeless special needs populations. Improving the energy efficiency of housing units is likely to reduce utility costs, which in turn reduces the amount low- to moderate-income households are paying for housing costs.
5	Priority Need Name	Code Enforcement
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Improve Housing Conditions for Homeowners/Renters
	Description	Provide funds to begin or continue code enforcement activities in low- to moderate income areas.
	Basis for Relative Priority	In the community needs survey, when asked what the single biggest issue in their neighborhood was, respondents identified energy efficient homes, housing repairs and code enforcement as the top three responses. Many of the stakeholders that were interviewed identified restoring neighborhood aesthetics as an important need within the County.
6	Priority Need Name	Parks, Recreation and Community Facilities
	Priority Level	Low

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure
	Description	Improve and/or make additions to neighborhood parks, recreational facilities and community centers in low- to moderate-income areas, or where the majority of beneficiaries are low- to moderate-income residents.
	Basis for Relative Priority	According to ALICE data (described earlier in this Plan) 46% of households are struggling to afford basic needs. In the public needs survey, when asked to choose the top three reasons you chose to live in your current neighborhood, 56% of participants chose safety and 18% chose proximity to recreation. Improved parks, recreational facilities and community centers all contribute to community atmosphere and provide better amenities to residents in the area. They also provide activities/entertainment at low to no cost for households that likely have little disposable income.
7	Priority Need Name	Demolition, Clearance and Remediation
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Improve Housing Conditions for Homeowners/Renters

	Description	Demolish, clear and remediate blighted properties located throughout the County. Many of these activities will be done in low- to moderate-income areas.
	Basis for Relative Priority	In the public needs survey participants were asked to rate the need of infrastructure improvements in their neighborhood and about the need for housing improvements in their neighborhood. 53% of respondents rated demolition of dangerous/vacant buildings as low for both survey questions.
8	Priority Need Name	Public Facilities and Services
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure Promote Access to Public Services and Resources Address the Needs of Homeless and At-Risk Persons Address Needs related to COVID-19 Response
	Description	Provide assistance to support senior, youth, job training and employment, crime awareness and fire safety services and facilities. These services will be provided in low- to moderate-income areas or to populations that are presumed to be low- to moderate-income.

	Basis for Relative Priority	Increasing police and fire services was rated as a high need by 39% of the citizens that responded to the needs survey. Job creation and retention was rated as a high need more than any other item in the public needs survey with 52%.
9	Priority Need Name	Permanent Supportive Housing
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Address the Needs of Homeless and At-Risk Persons
	Description	Create permanent supportive housing options for non-homeless special needs populations in the County.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Over 65,000 residents in Genesee County have a disability, 37% are over the age of 65 according to the collaborative effort of Genesys, Hurley, and McLaren Hospitals in Genesee County, a Community Health Needs Assessment Report that was completed in 2016. The report states that survey respondents identified addiction (alcohol, drugs, and tobacco) as the most important health problem in the community. The agencies consulted to determine the needs of the special needs populations were almost unanimous in that their clients need affordable housing, accessible housing, and many clients will need supportive services with the housing.

10	Priority Need Name	Emergency Shelters
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Address the Needs of Homeless and At-Risk Persons Address Needs related to COVID-19 Response
	Description	Assist the homeless population by providing emergency shelter opportunities.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Based on conversations with members of the Continuum of Care, emergency shelters are often at capacity and additional beds at these shelters would help lessen the number of people that are turned away, especially in the cold winter months. The number of unsheltered homeless individuals in Flint and Genesee County is approximately 420 on any given night.
	11	Priority Need Name
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Physical Disabilities Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure Increase Home Ownership Improve Housing Conditions for Homeowners/Renters Address the Needs of Homeless and At-Risk Persons
	Description	Make improvements at owner-occupied housing units, public facilities and public spaces in order to improve the accessibility of those places.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Over 65,000 Genesee County residents have a disability, 36% of those are age 65 or over (this does not differentiate between physical, mental and developmental disabilities). In the consultations with local agencies, one of the needs that came up frequently was the availability of accessible housing or making renovations to allow older adults to age-in-place. Another high priority for persons with disabilities is making sidewalks accessible so that they are able to utilize public transportation with more ease.
12	Priority Need Name	Supportive Services
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Promote Access to Public Services and Resources Address the Needs of Homeless and At-Risk Persons Address Needs related to COVID-19 Response
	Description	Provide supportive services to homeless and non-homeless special needs populations.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Over 65,000 residents in Genesee County have a disability, 36% are over the age of 65. Based on conversations with members of the Continuum of Care, emergency shelters are often at capacity and additional beds at these shelters would help lessen the number of people that are turned away, especially in the cold winter months. The number of unsheltered homeless families in Flint and Genesee County is approximately 82 on any given night.
13	Priority Need Name	Fair Housing
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Increase Home Ownership Promote Access to Public Services and Resources Address the Needs of Homeless and At-Risk Persons
	Description	Promote access to housing for all Genesee County residents.
	Basis for Relative Priority	<p align="left">The consultations with agencies serving low-income and non-homeless special needs populations emphasized the importance of affordable housing to their clients. Access to housing in general can be more difficult for low- to moderate-income households and special needs populations. Fair housing services help promote access to housing for all residents of Genesee County.</p>
14	Priority Need Name	Economic Development
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Non-housing Community Development

	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Promote Access to Public Services and Resources Address Needs related to COVID-19 Response
	Description	Enhance economic development activities and provide job training opportunities.
	Basis for Relative Priority	According to ALICE data (described earlier in this Plan) 46% of households are struggling to afford basic needs. There is also data that shows that there is a shortage of talent in Genesee County and that the highest percentage of unemployed are those that do not have a high school diploma or equivalency. Providing enhanced job training activities and other economic development activities will assist individuals with finding a job, or enabling them to get a better job. The public participation community needs survey results showed that over 50% of respondents rated job creation/retention as a high need; it was rated as a high need more than any other item besides bringing in new businesses.
15	Priority Need Name	Production of New Units
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Increase Home Ownership

	Description	Build new construction housing units to meet the needs of individuals and families in need of affordable, accessible and/or supportive housing.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Low- to moderate-income households are often paying too much of their income on housing (over 30%) and/or they are paying for housing that does not meet the needs of their household. According to ALICE data, 46% of households are struggling to afford basic needs. The consultations with agencies serving low-income and non-homeless special needs populations emphasized the importance of safe, affordable and accessible housing to their clients.

Narrative (Optional)

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

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	High rental rates throughout Genesee County make it difficult for extremely low- and low-income households exiting homelessness to afford the basic living costs. Staff anticipates a growing need for this type of assistance due to COVID-19 if the economy does not quickly recover.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	High rental rates throughout Genesee County may make it difficult for special needs households to afford the basic living costs.
New Unit Production	The production of new units is a low priority due to the surplus of housing units available throughout the County. The production of new units will largely be reserved for accessible housing units.
Rehabilitation	A large portion of funds will be utilized for the rehabilitation of existing units due to the surplus of housing that is available in Genesee County.
Acquisition, including preservation	Acquisition will be utilized in order to complete rehabilitation for the rental or resale of affordable housing.

Table 49 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

Genesee County anticipates resources primarily from Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME) and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funds. In 2020, Genesee County anticipates additional funds through CDBG-CV and ESG-CV to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic. These federal funds will leverage dollars and other resources from various sources. The numbers below are estimates based on 2019 funding amounts.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	1,843,072	224,949	127,842	2,195,863	7,372,288	CDBG funds often leverage local dollars.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	834,928	130,139	0	965,067	3,339,712	HOME funds may leverage funds from other federal programs.
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	160,607	0	0	160,607	642,428	A 100% match is required for ESG funds, often fulfilled through non-cash contributions or local funds.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG-CV	public - federal	Admin and Planning Economic Development Public Services Rental Assistance Other	2,305,622	0	0	2,305,622	0	No match requirement, however agencies receiving funding will contribute through staff time.
ESG-CV	public - federal	Admin and Planning Overnight shelter Public Improvements Public Services Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Other	1,467,105	0	0	1,467,105	0	No match requirement, however emergency shelters will contribute funds.

Table 50 - Anticipated Resources

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

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds will leverage dollars from participating local units of government on infrastructure and public facility projects. CDBG funds used to assist seniors (public services or facility improvement) are often used in concert with Genesee County Senior Services millage funds. CDBG-CV funds will assist low/moderate-income individuals with rental/utility assistance, business grants, and basic needs, with contributions of staff time and funds from the agencies managing these programs. **The NPRR Program will leverage funds from program income generated and transferred to CDBG program income from the NSP grant, until NSP funds are completely drawn and closed out.**

HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) funds may leverage dollars from other federal programs, such as the Self-help Homeownership Opportunities Program (SHOP) which awards funds for specific projects relating to homeownership for low-income households. Other resources may be leveraged such as volunteer time, staff time, property donations, Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP) funds and individual donors or churches.

HOME funds require a 25% match. Beginning in 2005, GCMPC adopted a policy of providing the local match required for HOME assisted activities from the cumulative surplus match that was generated through Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILOT) from local units of government, and from donations from participating financial lending institutions prior to 2005. GCMPC continues to utilize the surplus amount of funds as match on HOME funded projects.

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funds require a 100% match. In many cases the match will be in the form of non-cash contributions such as office space, office utilities, and volunteer time or staff salaries. Cash contributions may come from various sources such as local foundations, the United Way, the Salvation Army or individual donors or churches. The requirement for matching funds has been waived for ESG-CV, however emergency shelters will continue providing staff time and matching contributions from other grants, similar to regular ESG funds.

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

The Genesee County Metropolitan Planning Commission (GCMPC) has a good working relationship with the Genesee County Land Bank Authority (Land Bank). The Land Bank has an abundance of vacant single-family properties and vacant land that is likely available to potential HOME assisted developers at a reduced cost. Land Bank owned properties where Genesee County NSP funds were used to demolish a blighted structure are also available for affordable housing projects. **The NPRR Program will also continue GCMPC's partnership with the Land Bank to acquire appropriate properties for rehabilitation and resale to low-to-moderate income households throughout Genesee County.**

Discussion

Genesee County's Community Development Program relies primarily on federal funds to implement its Consolidated Plan. The federal funds are leveraged to increase the investment in Genesee County's participating jurisdictions.

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

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

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
GENESEE COUNTY	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Rental neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Jurisdiction

Table 51 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

Identifiable strengths include a close-knit service provider community that operates within both formal and informal agreements ensuring that clients receive the best service possible. With GCMPC overseeing implementation, as well as working directly on projects, the programs run efficiently. The subrecipients are all held to strict contract deadlines in order to complete projects in a timely manner.

The gaps include limited funding and funding that limits the services that providers are able to provide. For example, leasing assistance programs require that the lease signing adult have a disability. The additional eligibility criteria prevent people who would otherwise qualify from receiving assistance.

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

Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted to Homeless	Targeted to People with HIV
Homelessness Prevention Services			
Counseling/Advocacy	X	X	X
Legal Assistance	X		
Mortgage Assistance	X		
Rental Assistance	X	X	
Utilities Assistance	X	X	

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

Table 52 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

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

Individuals and families are assessed using the Vulnerability Index-Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT) and prioritized based on their score. Case management is provided, and individuals and families are then referred to appropriate programming which may include leasing assistance, long-term case management, short- or medium-term rental assistance, mental health services, substance abuse services, physical health services, job readiness, and emergency shelter.

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

Identifiable strengths include a service provider community that works together in order to effectively provide clients with the services they need. Catholic Charities of Shiawassee and Genesee Counties offers a One Stop service where a person in need of assistance may call or walk in, and One Stop staff will assist them in order to find the services that will best assist them. All ESG-assisted shelters in Genesee County follow the county Coordinated Entry System (CES), ensuring that clients receive the same level of service, regardless of which agency they first make contact with.

The gaps include limited funding and landlord participation. Finding landlords willing to rent units to those with very little or no income, previous evictions, and/or poor credit is a challenge.

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

A strategy for overcoming gaps in the institutional structure is to involve landlords in the process and educate them on the services that are provided. Another strategy is to engage funders and advise them on the needs of the community.

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development		Street, Sidewalk, and Broadband Improvements Parks, Recreation and Community Facilities Public Facilities and Services Accessibility/Barrier Free Improvements	CDBG: \$2,991,200	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 50000 Persons Assisted
2	Increase Home Ownership	2020	2024	Affordable Housing		Housing Rehabilitation Down Payment Assistance Energy Efficiency Improvements to Housing Accessibility/Barrier Free Improvements Fair Housing Production of New Units	HOME: \$1,825,000 CDBG: \$270,164	Homeowner Housing Added: 15 Household Housing Unit Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 40 Households Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
3	Improve Housing Conditions for Homeowners/Renters	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs		Housing Rehabilitation Energy Efficiency Improvements to Housing Code Enforcement Demolition, Clearance and Remediation Accessibility/Barrier Free Improvements	CDBG: \$3,358,543 HOME: \$2,000,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 150 Household Housing Unit Buildings Demolished: 20 Buildings Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care: 1000 Household Housing Unit
4	Promote Access to Public Services and Resources	2020	2024	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development		Public Facilities and Services Supportive Services Fair Housing Economic Development	CDBG: \$694,695	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 50000 Persons Assisted
5	Address the Needs of Homeless and At-Risk Persons	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Homeless		Public Facilities and Services Permanent Supportive Housing Emergency Shelters Accessibility/Barrier Free Improvements Supportive Services Fair Housing	HOME: \$215,000 ESG: \$742,810	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 35 Households Assisted Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 1500 Persons Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 100 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
6	Address Needs related to COVID-19 Response	2020	2022	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development Prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus		Public Facilities and Services Emergency Shelters Supportive Services Economic Development	CDBG-CV: \$2,305,622 ESG-CV: \$1,467,105	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2500 Persons Assisted Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 7500 Persons Assisted Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 200 Households Assisted Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 1500 Persons Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 150 Persons Assisted Businesses assisted: 50 Businesses Assisted

Table 53 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure
	Goal Description	Public facilities and infrastructure will be improved through street, sidewalk, water/sewer and flood/drainage improvements, increasing access to broadband, and through improvements of parks, public spaces and other public buildings in low- to moderate-income areas.
2	Goal Name	Increase Home Ownership
	Goal Description	Increase homeownership opportunities through the Down Payment Assistance Program, funding to produce new or rehabilitate existing housing for low- to moderate-income households.
3	Goal Name	Improve Housing Conditions for Homeowners/Renters
	Goal Description	Housing conditions will be improved through homeowner rehabilitation, including energy efficiency improvements and improvements to increase accessibility, continued or increased code enforcement activities and demolition and clearance activities.
4	Goal Name	Promote Access to Public Services and Resources
	Goal Description	Provide access to public services and resources including senior and youth services, job training, safety resources and crime awareness.
5	Goal Name	Address the Needs of Homeless and At-Risk Persons
	Goal Description	Address the needs of the homeless and at-risk individuals and families primarily through support of the Continuum of Care and its members. Support may include funding for street outreach, emergency shelter, homeless prevention, rapid rehousing and homeless management information systems.
6	Goal Name	Address Needs related to COVID-19 Response
	Goal Description	Address the needs of local agencies, local governments, residents, and businesses related to additional expenses incurred responding to COVID-19.

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

It is estimated that Genesee County will provide 10 – 20 units of affordable housing for extremely low-, low- and moderate-income households over the next five years. The majority of this housing will be funded with HOME dollars to rehabilitate or construct new housing.

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

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

Genesee County does not administer a Public Housing Program. Please see the City of Flint's Five-Year Consolidated Plan for information regarding public housing in the Genesee County area. The City of Flint Consolidated Plan can be found at <https://www.cityofflint.com/wp-content/uploads/City-of-Flint-2017-2021-Consolidated-Plan-FINAL.pdf>

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

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

Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

Home Rule

Michigan is a “home rule” state, meaning that individual communities make their own decisions on policies at the local level, such as zoning ordinances and housing policies. As a result, the County has no legal standing to alter the decisions made by the local units of government. GCMPC does its best to show communities the need for and value of access to affordable housing.

Community Resistance

Finding communities willing to incorporate affordable housing tends to be a challenge. As a concept, people believe it is important, but usually prefer that it is not located in their neighborhood. GCMPC’s local unit of government needs survey showed that the majority of communities did not feel they needed affordable housing in their jurisdiction; however, statistics from the ALICE data show that this is not the case.

Lack of Public Transportation Options

Although the Mass Transportation Authority (MTA) is continually working to expand services and service areas, there is a greater need for easy access to public transportation in the out-County.

Reductions in Federal, State, and Local Resources

For the past few decades, HUD has been dealing with cuts in funding, which has led to smaller allocations to the CDBG and HOME programs, limiting the scopes of projects that can be done at the local level.

Tax Policies

As the lead agency for administering HUD CPD Grant Program funding allocations, GCMPC does not have the authority to change tax policies, but it does provide local units of government with the most up-to-date information regarding Census Data and any surveys conducted. These numbers help the local units

to develop an understanding of trends and projections, which helps to bring awareness to the effect that tax policies have on low- and moderate-income persons.

Zoning Ordinances and Land Use Controls

Local zoning ordinances can create affordability barriers when there are density requirements for a subdivision plat. For example, when the density encourages low density development, construction costs increase, and these costs are passed on to homebuyers through market pricing. When zoning ordinances allow a high-density usage, construction costs are often decreased, which can lead to a decrease in the sales and purchase price of homes. To remove the affordability barriers associated with zoning, local municipalities may want to incorporate Planned Unit Developments, a mixture of high- and low-density housing, which in return will contribute to housing affordability and availability.

Land use controls can limit the access to affordable housing if there is no access to employment opportunities or public transportation services near the affordable housing stock. However, land use controls are beyond the scope of the Community Development Department's mandate.

Fees and Charges

Fees and charges, such as permitting fees and tap-in charges, are seen as a small barrier. Encouraging local units of government to waive various fees only minimally helps property become more affordable to low- and moderate-income households. The fees charged are small when compared to the cost of land and construction.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

GCMPC will continue to educate local jurisdictions on the advantages of planning to include affordable housing. Staff will continue to provide Census data to demonstrate the need for local units of government to incorporate public policies that allow for affordable housing in local land use controls, zoning ordinances, building codes and growth limitations. GCMPC, through the availability of information, will encourage the citizens to get involved in changing policies in their communities. Since the County has no legal authority over the policies created at the local level, staff is willing to work with the communities to change policies to remove the negative impacts caused by policies currently in place.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

The Flint/Genesee Continuum of Care has a Homeless Outreach Coordinator whose main job is to locate unsheltered persons, complete a needs assessment, and refer them to appropriate services and programs.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Emergency shelter and transitional housing programs in Genesee County that are endorsed by the Continuum of Care have skilled case managers who do individual assessments and housing case plans with each client. The case managers then work with the client to achieve the goals set forth.

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

The Flint/Genesee County Continuum of Care has adopted the “housing first” model. This model aims to assist homeless people (with an emphasis placed on chronically homeless people) to minimize the amount of time that the person experiences homelessness before being placed into permanent housing. The Continuum of Care makes every effort to not only assist the client with housing, but to also provide support services to address client needs and reduce the risk of the client re-entering homelessness.

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

The Continuum of Care has a working relationship with the area hospitals in an attempt to immediately address the needs of people who have been released from area hospitals regarding issues of homelessness. For low-income families who are not homeless, the Continuum of Care works with the local Housing Commission and the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program in an attempt to ensure that those who are living below the federal poverty levels are not faced with homelessness. In addition, people requesting homeless prevention services may be assisted through the Emergency Solutions Grant program which provides financial assistance (for rental arrearages and utilities), budget training, landlord tenant mediation, and case management.

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

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

The Genesee County Community Development Home Improvement Program works to reduce lead based paint hazards. The program requires that a lead-based paint risk assessment be done on all housing units built prior to 1978 to determine all hazards associated with lead based paint. Any hazards found are dealt with either by implementation of interim controls, or by abatement to ensure the safety of all residents in the housing unit.

The Genesee County Health Department has a program to educate rental property owners and parents who have children with an elevated blood lead level (EBLL).

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

According to the 2016 Data Report on Blood Levels from the Michigan Department of Community Health, Genesee County has 30,328 children less than six years of age. The blood testing was completed on housing units that were constructed before 1950, which included 19.1% of housing units. In 2016, 11,703 (38.6%) children from Genesee County were tested, 1.8% of the children were found to have an elevated blood lead level (EBLL).

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

The Genesee County Community Development Home Improvement Program requires that a risk assessment be done on all housing units built prior to 1978 to determine all hazards associated with lead-based paint. Any hazards found are dealt with either by implementation of interim controls, or by abatement to ensure the safety of all residents in the housing unit.

All Genesee County Community Development Home Improvement Program approved contractors must be state certified in lead-based paint remediation, their company must be state certified as an abatement contracting firm, and must also be EPA Lead-Safe Certified. Workers on the job at the time of the remediation are only those who have gone through the worker training program.

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

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

Over the next five years, the County will continue to provide funding to various community development projects and programs designed to reduce poverty. Reducing poverty levels for individuals and families in Genesee County will require the consolidated efforts of public agencies, social service agencies and funding organizations. Services that will assist persons in moving away from poverty include education and job training, childcare assistance, affordable housing opportunities, medical assistance, etc.

The Genesee County Community Development Program will play a role in assisting with funding to reach poverty level individuals and families. Tenant Based Rental Assistance, permanent supportive housing and affordable rental housing are supported by County CDBG, HOME and ESG funds. Genesee County will provide additional rental, mortgage and utility assistance through CDBG-CV and ESG-CV funding. The County HOME program provides funding for non-profits and developers to provide affordable housing opportunities for eligible citizens. The CDBG program allows local units of government to develop and offer services to low income residents. Some services will help create opportunities for these citizens including transportation, job training, economic development projects, and housing rehabilitation funding.

Genesee County will ensure that projects provide the services necessary to meet the needs of the target population, in an effort to reduce the number of households below the poverty level. Technical assistance shall also be provided to communities and local agencies for the development of planning strategies.

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

These goals, programs, and policies are coordinated with this affordable housing plan through the consultation efforts.

Staff consulted with organizations focused on housing needs, homeless needs, and special needs populations in order to gain input from agencies who work on a daily basis with persons and families within these three categories. Staff held interviews with these agencies in order to determine the necessities of the non-homeless special needs population and whether or not they are being met. The non-homeless special needs population includes the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, and developmental), persons with alcohol or other drug addiction, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, and public housing residents.

SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230

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

Genesee County will continue to ensure long-term compliance with the requirements of CDBG, HOME and ESG by utilizing a monitoring policy designed to ensure that funds received by subrecipients will be utilized in compliance with applicable Program requirements. Three primary goals have been established as a basis for all monitoring visits: (1) to evaluate project performance; (2) to ensure accountability for all funds expended; (3) to ensure that applicable regulations and other Federal requirements are being met.

CDBG and HOME Program projects will be monitored throughout each of the project phases, and annually throughout the periods of affordability (as applicable); some up to 20 years after the activity is completed.

Construction projects are monitored during all phases of the activity beginning prior to the release of the bid when proper procurement and minority business outreach requirements are emphasized. Monitoring continues through pre-bid and pre-construction meetings where staff provides documentation and technical assistance for all projects requiring Davis-Bacon Act and U.S. Department of Labor compliance. During construction phases, staff will conduct regular site visits to evaluate project progress and compliance with applicable regulations such as labor standards. Monitoring ends with the completion of the rehabilitation project or the completion of the construction project.

Once a project has started, the Subrecipient/developer is to submit a Project Status and Performance Report with each reimbursement request. A desk review is conducted by staff at this time to ensure ongoing compliance and eligibility of expenditures, prior to any fiscal disbursements.

For all public service and non-construction type projects, GCMPC staff conducts monitoring throughout the project. If necessary, telephone and in-person meetings will be held by GCMPC staff with subrecipients to discuss staff's concerns, resolve issues, and provide any necessary technical assistance found as a result of the desk review.

If compliance issues are found, GCMPC staff will issue a written statement to the subrecipient addressing all concerns. The subrecipient will be required to address and correct any issues within a specified time frame.

Genesee County will recapture 100% of all unexpended CDBG Program funds from subrecipients for projects that are not performed within a twelve month written Agreement cycle. Recaptured funds will be transferred to open projects for use on eligible activities or a new call for projects will be done.

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

Genesee County anticipates resources primarily from Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME) and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funds. In 2020, Genesee County anticipates additional funds through CDBG-CV and ESG-CV to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic. These federal funds will leverage dollars and other resources from various sources. The numbers below are estimates based on 2019 funding amounts.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	1,843,072	224,949	127,842	2,195,863	7,372,288	CDBG funds often leverage local dollars.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	834,928	130,139	0	965,067	3,339,712	HOME funds may leverage funds from other federal programs.
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	160,607	0	0	160,607	642,428	A 100% match is required for ESG funds, often fulfilled through non-cash contributions or local funds.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG-CV	public - federal	Admin and Planning Economic Development Public Services Rental Assistance Other	2,305,622	0	0	2,305,622	0	Contributing funds from local units of government and other agencies.
Other	public - federal	Admin and Planning Overnight shelter Public Improvements Public Services Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Other	1,467,105	0	0	1,467,105	0	No match requirement, however emergency shelters will contribute funds.

Table 54 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

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

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds will leverage dollars from participating local units of government on infrastructure and public facility projects. CDBG funds used to assist seniors (public services or facility improvement) are often used in concert with Genesee County Senior Services millage funds. CDBG-CV funds will assist low/moderate-income individuals with rental/utility assistance, business grants, and basic needs, with contributions of staff time and funds from the agencies managing these programs. **The NPRR Program will leverage funds from program income generated and transferred to CDBG program income from the NSP grant, until NSP funds are completely drawn and closed out.**

HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) funds may leverage dollars from other federal programs, such as the Self-help Homeownership

Opportunities Program (SHOP) which awards funds for specific projects relating to homeownership for low-income households. Other resources may be leveraged such as volunteer time, staff time, property donations, Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP) funds and individual donors or churches.

HOME funds require a 25% match. Beginning in 2005, GCMPC adopted a policy of providing the local match required for HOME assisted activities from the cumulative surplus match that was generated through Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILOT) from local units of government, and from donations from participating financial lending institutions prior to 2005. GCMPC continues to utilize the surplus amount of funds as match on HOME funded projects.

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funds require a 100% match. In many cases the match will be in the form of non-cash contributions such as office space, office utilities, and volunteer time or staff salaries. Cash contributions may come from various sources such as local foundations, the United Way, the Salvation Army or individual donors or churches. The requirement for matching funds has been waived for ESG-CV, however emergency shelters will continue providing staff time and matching contributions from other grants, similar to regular ESG funds.

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

The Genesee County Metropolitan Planning Commission (GCMPC) has a good working relationship with the Genesee County Land Bank Authority (Land Bank). The Land Bank has an abundance of vacant single-family properties and vacant land that is likely available to potential HOME assisted developers at a reduced cost. Land Bank owned properties where Genesee County NSP funds were used to demolish a blighted structure are also available for affordable housing projects. **The NPRR Program will also continue GCMPC's partnership with the Land Bank to acquire appropriate properties for rehabilitation and resale to low-to-moderate income households throughout Genesee County.**

Discussion

Genesee County's Community Development Program relies primarily on federal funds to implement its Consolidated Plan. The federal funds are leveraged to increase the investment in Genesee County's participating jurisdictions.

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development		Street, Sidewalk, and Broadband Improvements Parks, Recreation and Community Facilities Public Facilities and Services Accessibility/Barrier Free Improvements	CDBG: \$748,974	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 10000 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
2	Increase Home Ownership	2020	2024	Affordable Housing		Housing Rehabilitation Down Payment Assistance Energy Efficiency Improvements to Housing Accessibility/Barrier Free Improvements Fair Housing Production of New Units	HOME: \$264,660 CDBG: \$270,164	Homeowner Housing Added: 8 Household Housing Unit Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 8 Households Assisted
3	Improve Housing Conditions for Homeowners/Renters	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs		Housing Rehabilitation Energy Efficiency Improvements to Housing Code Enforcement Demolition, Clearance and Remediation Accessibility/Barrier Free Improvements	CDBG: \$478,214 HOME: \$428,776	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 30 Household Housing Unit Buildings Demolished: 2 Buildings Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care: 200 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
4	Promote Access to Public Services and Resources	2020	2024	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development		Public Facilities and Services Supportive Services Fair Housing Economic Development	CDBG: \$138,939	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 10000 Persons Assisted
5	Address the Needs of Homeless and At-Risk Persons	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Homeless		Public Facilities and Services Permanent Supportive Housing Emergency Shelters Accessibility/Barrier Free Improvements Supportive Services Fair Housing	HOME: \$43,000 ESG: \$160,607	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 7 Households Assisted Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 300 Persons Assisted Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added: 20 Beds

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
6	Address Needs related to COVID-19 Response	2020	2022	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development Prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus		Public Facilities and Services Emergency Shelters Supportive Services Economic Development	CDBG-CV: \$2,305,622 ESG-CV: \$1,467,105	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2500 Persons Assisted Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 7500 Persons Assisted Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 200 Households Assisted Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 1500 Persons Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 150 Persons Assisted Businesses assisted: 50 Businesses Assisted

Table 55 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure
	Goal Description	Public facilities and infrastructure will be improved through street, sidewalk, water/sewer and flood/drainage improvements, increasing access to broadband, and through improvements of parks, public spaces and other public buildings in low- to moderate-income areas.
2	Goal Name	Increase Home Ownership
	Goal Description	Increase homeownership opportunities through the Down Payment Assistance Program, funding to produce new or rehabilitate existing housing for low- to moderate-income households.
3	Goal Name	Improve Housing Conditions for Homeowners/Renters
	Goal Description	Housing conditions will be improved through homeowner rehabilitation, including energy efficiency improvements and improvements to increase accessibility, continued or increased code enforcement activities and demolition and clearance activities.
4	Goal Name	Promote Access to Public Services and Resources
	Goal Description	Provide access to public services and resources including senior and youth services, job training, safety resources and crime awareness.
5	Goal Name	Address the Needs of Homeless and At-Risk Persons
	Goal Description	Address the needs of the homeless and at-risk individuals and families primarily through support of the Continuum of Care and its members. Support may include funding for street outreach, emergency shelter, homeless prevention, rapid rehousing and homeless management information systems.
6	Goal Name	Address Needs related to COVID-19 Response
	Goal Description	Address the needs of local agencies, local governments, residents, and businesses related to additional expenses incurred responding to COVID-19.

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

The following projects are intended to meet the needs identified in the Genesee County Consolidated Plan 2020 - 2024.

Projects

#	Project Name
1	Genesee County Community Development (Admin)
2	Genesee County Public Services
3	Genesee County Public Improvements
4	Genesee County Acquisitions/Demolitions
5	Genesee County HOME Planning and Administration
6	Genesee County HOME CHDO Reserve
7	Genesee County HOME Home Improvement Program (HIP)
8	Genesee County Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)
9	Genesee County - Housing Activities
10	Genesee County CDBG Home Improvements Program (HIP)
11	Genesee County Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)
12	Genesee County Code Enforcement
13	CV Genesee County Basic Needs
14	CV Genesee County Rental Assistance
15	CV Genesee County Business Assistance
16	CV Genesee County Administration
17	CV Genesee County COVID Response

Table 56 – Project Information

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

Funding for Program Year 2020 is allocated to all participating local units of government, consistent with Genesee County’s three-year funding cycle. The communities, with assistance from GCMPC staff, identified activities based on public input, to address local needs and priorities that are consistent with the goals of this Plan. All funds are estimates based on funding received in 2019. Actual funding amounts will be updated once received from HUD. Projects will be adjusted to reflect the change as needed.

AP-38 Project Summary
Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	Genesee County Community Development (Admin)
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure Improve Housing Conditions for Homeowners/Renters Promote Access to Public Services and Resources
	Needs Addressed	
	Funding	CDBG: \$368,614
	Description	Genesee County Metropolitan Planning Commission shall provide Community Development Grant funding for Planning and Administration of CDBG projects.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Throughout proposed activities, Genesee County estimates more than 30,000 people will benefit with more than 20,000 being low-and-moderate-income residents.
	Location Description	1101 Beach Street, Flint MI, 48502
	Planned Activities	Genesee County - 2020 CDBG Planning and Administration
2	Project Name	Genesee County Public Services
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Promote Access to Public Services and Resources
	Needs Addressed	Public Facilities and Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$138,939
	Description	Genesee County proposes to fund various public service projects for low-to-moderate income residents throughout the County.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Through the proposed activities, Genesee County estimates that 25,000 individuals will benefit with more than 10,000 being low-and-moderate-income residents.

Location Description	
	Burton Senior Center - 3410 S. Grand Traverse, Burton, MI 48529
	Fenton Community Center - 150 S. Leroy, Fenton, MI 48430
	Grand Blanc Senior Center - 12632 Pagels Dr. Grand Blanc, MI 48439
	Loose Senior Center - 707 N. Bridge St. Linden, MI 48451
	Swartz Creek Area Senior Center - 8095 Civic Drive, Swartz Creek, MI 48473
	Atlas Township Hall - 7386 S. Gale Road, Grand Blanc, MI 48439
	Fenton Community Center: Southern Lakes Parks and Recreation - 150 S. Leroy, Fenton, MI 48430
	Flint Township Senior Center - 2071 S. Graham Rd. Flint, MI 48532
	Flint Township Police Department - 5200 Norko Dr. Flint, MI 48507
	Flushing Area Senior Center -106 Elm Street, Flushing, MI 48433
	Swartz Creek Area Senior Center - 8095 Civic Drive Swartz Creek, MI 48473
	Grand Blanc Senior Center - 12632 Pagels Drive, Grand Blanc, MI 48439
	Grand Blanc Fire Station #1 - 117 High St. Grand Blanc, MI 48439
	Legal Services of Eastern Michigan - 436 S. Saginaw Street, Flint, MI 48502
	Kraphol Senior Center - G-5473 Bicentennial Drive, Mt. Morris, MI 48458
	King Karate Youth Program - 5339 N. Saginaw Street, Flint, MI 48505
	Vocational Independence Program - 5069 Van Slyke Road, Flint, MI 48507
	Davison Area Senior Center - 10135 Lapeer Road, Davison, MI 48423
	Thetford Township Senior Center - 11495 N. Center Road, Clio 48420
	Clio Area Senior Center - 2136 W. Vienna Road, Clio, MI 48420
	Clio Center for the Arts - 3370 W Vienna Rd, Clio, MI 48420
	Clio Area Senior Center - 2136 W. Vienna Road, Clio, MI 48420

		Swartz Creek Area Senior Center - 8095 Civic Drive, Swartz Creek, MI 48473 Village of Goodrich Office - 7338 S. State Rd, Goodrich, MI 48438
	Planned Activities	<p>City of Burton - Senior Center Operations</p> <p>City of Fenton - Parks Programming for Seniors</p> <p>City of Grand Blanc - Senior Center Operations</p> <p>City of Linden - Senior Center Operations</p> <p>City of Swartz Creek - Senior Center Operations</p> <p>Atlas Township - Senior Programs</p> <p>Fenton Township - Parks & Recreation Programming</p> <p>Flint Charter Township - Senior Center Food Pantry</p> <p>Flint Charter Township - Crime Prevention Program</p> <p>Flushing Charter Township - Senior Center Operations</p> <p>Gaines Township - Senior Center Operations</p> <p>Grand Blanc Charter Township - Senior Center Operations</p> <p>Grand Blanc Charter Township - Safety Program</p> <p>Legal Services of Eastern Michigan - Fair Housing</p> <p>Mt. Morris Charter Township - Senior Center Operations</p> <p>Mt. Morris Charter Township - Youth Program Operations</p> <p>Mundy Charter Township - Vocational Independence Program</p> <p>Richfield Township - Senior Center Operations</p> <p>Thetford Township - Senior Center Operations</p> <p>Vienna Charter Township - Senior Center Operations</p> <p>Vienna Charter Township - Arts Programming for Persons with Disabilities</p> <p>Vienna Charter Township - Safety Program</p> <p>Village of Gaines - Senior Center Operations</p> <p>Village of Goodrich - Senior Center Operations</p>
3	Project Name	Genesee County Public Improvements
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure

Needs Addressed	Street, Sidewalk, and Broadband Improvements Parks, Recreation and Community Facilities Accessibility/Barrier Free Improvements
Funding	CDBG: \$748,974
Description	Genesee County proposes to fund various public improvement projects for low-to-moderate income residents throughout the County.
Target Date	
Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Through the proposed projects, Genesee County estimates that 10,000 individuals will benefit.
Location Description	Flushing Area Senior Center - 106 Elm Street, Flushing, MI 48433 Grand Blanc Senior Center - 12632 Pagels Dr. Grand Blanc, MI 48439 Blueberry Park - Corner of Saginaw Street and Coke Drive in the City of Montrose Mt. Morris Library - 685 Van Buren Ave, Mt. Morris, MI 48458 City of Mt. Morris - Spruce Street, Oak Street, Spadina Street, Beach Street, Walnut Street City of Swartz Creek - various locations throughout the city Flint Township - River Valley Drive, River Birch Drive, Hogarth Avenue, Utley Road, Mackin Road Flushing Township Hall - 6524 N. Seymour Rd, Flushing MI 48433 Genesee Township - George Street Montrose Township Senior Center - 200 Alfred Street, Montrose, MI 48457 Mt. Morris Charter Township - Mott Avenue

	Planned Activities	<p>City of Flushing – Removal of Architectural Barriers</p> <p>City of Flushing – Public Facility Improvements</p> <p>City of Grand Blanc – Public Facility Improvements</p> <p>City of Montrose – Public Facility Improvements</p> <p>City of Mt. Morris – Removal of Architectural Barriers</p> <p>City of Mt. Morris – Infrastructure Improvements</p> <p>City of Swartz Creek – Infrastructure Improvements</p> <p>Flint Charter Township – Infrastructure Improvements</p> <p>Flushing Charter Township – Removal of Architectural Barriers</p> <p>Genesee Township – Infrastructure Improvements</p> <p>Montrose Township – Public Facility Improvements</p> <p>Mt. Morris Charter Township – Infrastructure Improvements</p>
4	Project Name	Genesee County Acquisitions/Demolitions
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Improve Housing Conditions for Homeowners/Renters
	Needs Addressed	Demolition, Clearance and Remediation
	Funding	:
	Description	Genesee County proposes to fund various acquisition projects for spot blight and demo in low-to-moderate income areas throughout the County.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Through proposed projects, Genesee County estimates 200 individuals will benefit.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
5	Project Name	Genesee County HOME Planning and Administration
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	<p>Increase Home Ownership</p> <p>Improve Housing Conditions for Homeowners/Renters</p>

	Needs Addressed	Housing Rehabilitation Fair Housing Production of New Units
	Funding	HOME: \$83,492
	Description	Genesee County shall provide funding for HOME Planning and Administration of HOME projects throughout Genesee County.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Through proposed projects, Genesee County estimates that 30 low- and-moderate-income families will benefit.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Genesee County - HOME Planning and Administration
6	Project Name	Genesee County HOME CHDO Reserve
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Increase Home Ownership
	Needs Addressed	Production of New Units
	Funding	HOME: \$249,660
	Description	Genesee County proposes to set aside funding for CHDOs to provide safe, affordable housing to low- and moderate-income residents throughout the County.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Two to five low-to-moderate income families will benefit from the proposed activities.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Two to five new construction homes at the above addresses that will be sold to low-income buyers. The homes will be built by Habitat for Humanity.
7	Project Name	Genesee County HOME Home Improvement Program (HIP)
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Improve Housing Conditions for Homeowners/Renters

	Needs Addressed	Housing Rehabilitation Energy Efficiency Improvements to Housing Accessibility/Barrier Free Improvements
	Funding	HOME: \$200,000
	Description	Genesee County shall provide funding for HOME HIP projects to benefit low-and-moderate-income residents throughout Genesee County.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Through proposed activities, Genesee County estimates that 20 low-and-moderate-income residents will benefit.
	Location Description	County-wide in participating jurisdictions.
	Planned Activities	Genesee County - Home Improvements Program
8	Project Name	Genesee County Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Address the Needs of Homeless and At-Risk Persons
	Needs Addressed	Supportive Services Fair Housing
	Funding	HOME: \$43,000
	Description	Genesee County shall provide funding for HOME TBRA activities to benefit low-and-moderate-income residents throughout Genesee County.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Through proposed projects, Genesee County estimates that ten individuals will benefit.
	Location Description	County-wide in participating jurisdictions.
	Planned Activities	Genesee County - HOME Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)
9	Project Name	Genesee County - Housing Activities
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Increase Home Ownership Improve Housing Conditions for Homeowners/Renters

	Needs Addressed	Housing Rehabilitation Down Payment Assistance Energy Efficiency Improvements to Housing Accessibility/Barrier Free Improvements
	Funding	HOME: \$243,776
	Description	Genesee County shall provide funding for Housing activities to benefit low-and-moderate-income residents throughout Genesee County.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Through proposed projects, Genesee County estimates that 5-10 households will benefit.
	Location Description	County-wide in participating jurisdictions.
	Planned Activities	Genesee County - Housing Activities
10	Project Name	Genesee County CDBG Home Improvements Program (HIP)
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Improve Housing Conditions for Homeowners/Renters
	Needs Addressed	Housing Rehabilitation Energy Efficiency Improvements to Housing Accessibility/Barrier Free Improvements
	Funding	CDBG: \$657,156
	Description	Genesee County shall provide funding for the Community Development Block Grant Home Improvement Program throughout Genesee County.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Through the proposed activities, Genesee County estimates that 20 low-and-moderate-income residents will benefit.
	Location Description	County-wide for participating jurisdictions.
	Planned Activities	Genesee County - CDBG Home Improvements Program (HIP)
11	Project Name	Genesee County Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)
	Target Area	

Goals Supported	Address the Needs of Homeless and At-Risk Persons Address Needs related to COVID-19 Response
Needs Addressed	Public Facilities and Services Permanent Supportive Housing Emergency Shelters Supportive Services Fair Housing
Funding	ESG: \$160,607 ESG-CV: \$1,467,105
Description	Genesee County shall provide funding for ESG activities to benefit low-and-moderate-income residents throughout Genesee County.
Target Date	
Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Through proposed projects, Genesee County estimates that over 5,000 low-and-moderate-income families will benefit.
Location Description	REACH Shelter - 914 Chruch Street, Flint, MI 48502 My Brother's Keeper - 101 N. Grand Traverse Street, Flint, MI 48503 The Shelter of Flint - 924 Cedar Street, Flint, MI 48503 Catholic Charities of Shiawassee and Genesee Counties – 901 Chippewa St. Flint, MI 48503 YWCA SafeHouse - 801 S. Saginaw Street, Flint, MI 48502 Catholic Charities of Shiawassee and Genesee Counties – 901 Chippewa St. Flint, MI 48503 GCCARD - 601 Saginaw St #1b, Flint, MI 48502

	Planned Activities	<p>Genesee County - 2020 Emergency Solutions Grant Planning and Administration</p> <p>GCCARD - Homeless Prevention</p> <p>Genesee County Youth Corporation - Emergency Shelter</p> <p>Metro Community Development - HMIS</p> <p>My Brother's Keeper - Emergency Shelter</p> <p>Catholic Charities of Shiawassee and Genesee Counties / One Stop - Homeless Prevention</p> <p>Catholic Charities of Shiawassee and Genesee Counties / One Stop - Rapid Rehousing</p> <p>Shelter of Flint - Emergency Shelter</p> <p>YWCA - Emergency Shelter</p> <p>Genesee County Youth Corporation - Emergency Shelter Operations</p> <p>My Brother's Keeper - Emergency Shelter Operations</p> <p>Shelter of Flint - Emergency Shelter Operations</p> <p>My Brother's Keeper - Emergency Shelter Facility Improvements</p> <p>Shelter of Flint - Emergency Shelter Facility Improvements</p> <p>GCCARD - Rapid Rehousing and Homelessness Prevention</p> <p>Genesee County - ESG-CV Administration</p> <p>GCCARD - ESG-CV Administration</p> <p>Genesee County - COVID Shelter Space</p>
12	Project Name	Genesee County Code Enforcement
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Improve Housing Conditions for Homeowners/Renters
	Needs Addressed	Code Enforcement
	Funding	CDBG: \$21,058
	Description	Genesee County proposes to fund code enforcement projects for low-to-moderate income residents throughout the County.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Through proposed activities, Genesee County estimates that 200 households will benefit.

	Location Description	Mt. Morris Township - various low-to-moderate income locations throughout the township
	Planned Activities	Mt. Morris Township - Code Enforcement
13	Project Name	CV Genesee County Basic Needs
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Address Needs related to COVID-19 Response
	Needs Addressed	Public Facilities and Services
	Funding	CDBG-CV: \$461,125
	Description	Genesee County shall provide funding to support local food pantries, farmers markets, and food banks in response to the COVID-19 Pandemic. This activity will be funded with \$461,125 of 2020 Genesee County CDBG-CV funds.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Through proposed activities, Genesee County estimates that 5,000 low-to-moderate income families impacted by the coronavirus will benefit.
	Location Description	County-wide in participating jurisdictions.
	Planned Activities	Genesee County - Basic Needs
14	Project Name	CV Genesee County Rental Assistance
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Address Needs related to COVID-19 Response
	Needs Addressed	Public Facilities and Services Supportive Services
	Funding	CDBG-CV: \$461,125
	Description	Provide up to 6 months of rent or utility assistance to low-to-moderate income residents impacted by the coronavirus.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Through proposed activities, Genesee County estimates that 200 low-to-moderate income households will benefit.
Location Description	County-wide in participating jurisdictions.	

	Planned Activities	Catholic Charities - Rental Assistance Metro Community Development - Rental Assistance
15	Project Name	CV Genesee County Business Assistance
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Address Needs related to COVID-19 Response
	Needs Addressed	Economic Development
	Funding	CDBG-CV: \$461,125
	Description	Genesee County proposes to administer grants to small businesses to help with supplies and services needed to stay open during the COVID-19 Pandemic, or reopen afterwards, and to retain low-to-moderate income jobs.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Through proposed activities, Genesee County estimates that 50 low-to-moderate income businesses will be assisted.
	Location Description	County-wide in participating jurisdiction.
	Planned Activities	Genesee County - Business Assistance
16	Project Name	CV Genesee County Administration
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Address Needs related to COVID-19 Response
	Needs Addressed	
	Funding	CDBG-CV: \$461,123
	Description	Genesee County Metropolitan Planning Commission shall provide CDBG-CV funding for Planning and Administration of CV funded activities.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Throughout proposed activities, Genesee County estimates 10,250 low-and-moderate-income residents will benefit.

	Location Description	1101 Beach Street, Flint MI, 48502 Metro Community Development - 503 Saginaw St #804, Flint, MI 48502 Catholic Charities of Shiawassee and Genesee Counties - 901 Chippewa St, Flint, MI 48503
	Planned Activities	Genesee County - CDBG-CV Administration Metro Community Development - Rental Assistance Administration Catholic Charities - Rental Assistance Administration
17	Project Name	CV Genesee County COVID Response
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Address Needs related to COVID-19 Response
	Needs Addressed	Public Facilities and Services
	Funding	CDBG-CV: \$461,124
	Description	Genesee County shall provide funding for supplies and services directly related to COVID response, including PPE, testing, etc. This activity will be funded with \$461,124 or 2020 Genesee County CDBG-CV funds.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Through proposed activities, Genesee County estimates that 5,000 low-to-moderate income individuals will benefit.
	Location Description	County-wide in participating jurisdictions.
	Planned Activities	CV Genesee County COVID Response
18	Project Name	Genesee County CDBG Neighborhood Purchase/Rehab/Resale (NPRR) Program
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Increase Homeownership
	Needs Addressed	Housing Rehabilitation Energy Efficiency Improvements to Housing Accessibility/Barrier Free Improvements
	Funding	CDBG: \$270,164

	Description	Genesee County shall provide funding for the Community Development Block Grant Neighborhood Purchase/Rehab/Resale Program to provide safe, affordable housing to low-to-moderate income households throughout Genesee County.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Through the proposed activities, Genesee County estimates that 4 low-and-moderate-income households will benefit.
	Location Description	County-wide for participating jurisdictions.
	Planned Activities	Genesee County – CDBG Neighborhood Purchase/Rehab/Resale (NPRR) Program

AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)

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

Genesee County’s policy regarding geographic distribution for CDBG funds states that all participating local units of government receive an allocation of funding once every three years for projects. Communities can then decide if they will be using their funding for a specific year or disperse their funding across the three years of the funding cycle. The allocation amounts for local units of government are determined by a formula which considers population, poverty and overcrowded housing, so those communities with a larger low-income population will receive more funding.

HOME funds are not typically directed to a specific geographic area but utilized to assist residents throughout the County that are in need of housing rehabilitation or that would like to become homeowners.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds

Table 57 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

Genesee County is a large area with thirty-three municipalities, each with its own set of characteristics and needs. CDBG allocations are made to the local units, and decisions for spending are determined at the local level because local officials and residents know the needs of their communities.

HOME funds are used to rehabilitate low- and moderate-income owner-occupied housing units throughout the County. Assistance of this type is not restricted to certain geographic areas. The geographic reach of HOME funds utilized to create new housing opportunities is based on the Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) that is awarded funds.

Discussion

Genesee County has taken the stance that each local unit of government knows their community best and therefore is better suited to make decisions regarding high priority projects and needs in their area. GCMPC staff is available to assist and provide guidance on potential projects and project areas.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

Affordable housing is a high priority need in Genesee County, specifically for special-needs and extremely low- and low-income households. There is a large gap between the number of rental units affordable to extremely low- and low-income households and the number of those households in need of housing. Affordable housing that is also accessible is similarly a high priority need for persons with physical disabilities and the large aging population in Genesee County.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	1,100
Non-Homeless	52
Special-Needs	10
Total	1,160

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

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	55
The Production of New Units	2
Rehab of Existing Units	18
Acquisition of Existing Units	6
Total	79

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

Discussion

Genesee County primarily provides affordable housing through its HOME Program. Community Development Housing Organizations (CHDO) use HOME funds to rehabilitate or construct housing that meets the needs of the special needs and low-income populations in Genesee County.

Genesee County will also provide affordable housing through its CDBG NPRR Program. Utilizing CDBG funds, staff is able to purchase, rehabilitate, and sell homes to low-to-moderate income households in Genesee County.

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

Genesee County does not administer a Public Housing Program. Please see the City of Flint's Five-Year Consolidated Plan for information regarding public housing in the Genesee County area. The City of Flint Consolidated Plan can be found at <https://www.cityofflint.com/wp-content/uploads/City-of-Flint-2017-2021-Consolidated-Plan-FINAL.pdf>

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

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

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

Discussion

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

Introduction

Through outreach efforts, assistance, and supportive services Genesee County, the Continuum of Care, and area agencies aim to reduce and ultimately end homelessness.

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

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

The Emergency Solutions Grant funds that Genesee County receives are partially used to fund case management services, allowing homeless persons to have their individual needs assessed to ensure they are receiving the necessary resources. Agencies within the Continuum of Care have a street outreach component that involves working with unsheltered homeless persons to determine and help meet their needs. Homeless service providers are seeing a potential for a large wave of homelessness related to the COVID-19 and corresponding economic troubles. During 2020, Genesee County will continue to monitor this situation to determine if needs are growing and more services are needed.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Emergency shelter and transitional housing programs in Genesee County that are endorsed by the Continuum of Care have skilled case managers who do individual assessments and housing case plans with each client. The case managers then work with the client to achieve the goals set forth.

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

There are several programs tailored to the needs of helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living. Metro Community Development has a leasing assistance program for chronically homeless individuals and families. My Brother's Keeper and Transitional Treatment Innovation (TTI) both facilitate homeless programs for veterans and their families. Genesee County Youth Corporation and Resource Genesee's

ReMix program both address the needs of unaccompanied youth in Genesee County.

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

To prevent homelessness, specifically for individuals being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care, Genesee County agencies utilize both mainstream resources, such as DHS, and agency resources, such as One-Stop, Salvation Army, Catholic Charities, and GCCARD, for prevention assistance dollars. These services include assistance for security deposits, first month's rent, utility deposits, utility arrearages, and rent arrearages.

Genesee County HOME dollars are also used for Tenant Based Rental Assistance for individuals being discharged from shelters.

Discussion

Emergency Solutions Grant funding helps GCMPC support the Continuum of Care in assisting individuals and families dealing with homelessness or who are at risk of becoming homeless.

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

Introduction:

Emergency Solutions Grant funding helps GCMPC support the Continuum of Care in assisting individuals and families dealing with homelessness or who are at risk of becoming homeless.

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

GCMPC will continue to educate local jurisdictions on the advantages of planning to include affordable housing. Census data will be provided to demonstrate the need for local units of government to incorporate public policies that allow for affordable housing in local land use controls, tax policies, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, etc. GCMPC, through the availability of information, will encourage the citizens to get involved in changing policies in their communities. Since the County has no legal authority over the policies created at the local level, staff is willing to work with the communities to change policies to remove the negative effects caused by policies currently in place.

In order to further encourage the changing of policies and educate residents on affordable housing, Genesee County has recently created a County-wide combined plan called Genesee County: Our County, Our Future to address community development, transportation and solid waste needs across the County. This plan will serve as a tool for residents and local officials to use when participating in the decision making process for their community. Topics such as affordable housing and zoning, as well as many others are included and discussed in the Genesee County: Our County, Our Future.

Discussion:

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

GCMPC is committed to serving the housing and community development needs of the low- to moderate-income, homeless and non-homeless special needs populations in Genesee County. In order to best address the needs of these populations, GCMPC must continue to develop the existing relationships with local service agencies and foster new relationships.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

GCMPC staff must engage agencies, citizens and local government to help identify the areas and individuals that are underserved in Genesee County. It will be important to work with agencies that currently provide, or may be able to provide, services to the populations that are underserved and to determine how HUD funding and GCMPC can become involved to assist with meeting those needs.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

Affordable housing options are expanded each year utilizing Genesee County HOME funds to rehabilitate, construct or provide down payment assistance to eligible households. Moving forward, GCMPC will use the data and community input in this Plan to guide funding decisions over the next five years.

Other actions include utilizing down payment assistance to help eligible homebuyers with funds to purchase a home that is affordable to their household. The Home Improvement Program (HIP) provides necessary repairs to owner-occupied housing units, which allows homeowners to stay in their homes without increasing monthly housing costs. The HIP will also help keep seniors in their homes with installing ADA accessible ramps or improvements when necessary. Staying in a home is typically more affordable than going into a nursing home or assisted living facility. **The CDBG funded Neighborhood Purchase/Rehab/Resale Program allows low-to-moderate income households to obtain affordable housing through the sale of rehabilitated homes.**

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

GCMPC incorporates lead-based paint hazard requirements into the HIP. A lead-based paint risk assessment is conducted prior to rehabilitation specifications being written, allowing rehab inspectors to include lead-based paint interim controls or abatement into the scope of work for each rehab property.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

There are many programs in Genesee County aimed at assisting poverty-level families. Section 3 is a HUD requirement which sets goals for hiring and training low-income workers on HUD funded projects, specifically construction projects over \$100,000. Genesee County encourages solicitation of, and

provides a preference for, contractors certified as Section 3 on all HUD funded projects.

Public service funds through CDBG provide assistance to senior centers, some of which have utilized the funds to help stock a food pantry for those in need. CDBG-CV funding will provide additional assistance to residents of senior housing and basic needs for local food pantries, which will assist poverty-level families.

GCMPC administers the Ride Share program which is a carpool or vanpool matching service that assists individuals and groups with their daily commute into or within Genesee and Lapeer counties. This service can dramatically reduce the travel costs of a poverty-level family that has work but may have a difficult time funding the travel required to get to and from work. GCMPC can specifically target some of their outreach for the Ride Share program to agencies that serve poverty-level families.

The HOME funded Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) program helps families in need with rental assistance for up to two years. This type of assistance can have a great impact on a poverty-level family. Rental and Mortgage Assistance provided through CDBG-CV and ESG-CV will also help reduce the number of families that reach poverty-level.

There are several other programs and services not administered by GCMPC that are in place to assist poverty-level families such as food distribution programs, health care, shelter services, transportation and early learning and interventions services provided county-wide.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

GCMPC has processes and policies in place to guide the structure of program, project and activity delivery systems. These formal and informal agreements with County Departments, local governments, local service agencies, contractors, lending institutions and others allow GCMPC to run HUD programs effectively and efficiently.

GCMPC strives to find ways to improve the delivery systems to provide better services to those engaged in our programs. There are always ways to improve and GCMPC continues to look for ways to make application submission procedures, program requirements and monitoring processes as simple as possible for our developers, subrecipients, contractors and others that help us reach the goals identified in this Plan.

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

GCMPC participates in several County-wide events throughout the year that provide information to residents, but also provide an opportunity for agencies to engage each other. These conversations are important as they help agencies to determine where services can be coordinated, where the gaps may be, and how funds can be combined to have a larger impact.

GCMPC is also a member of the Flint/Genesee County Continuum of Care, which brings housing and social service agencies together on a regular basis to determine ways to meet the needs of homeless and at-risk populations.

GCMPC staff will look for other opportunities to engage and help to coordinate public and private housing and social service agencies.

Discussion:

GCMPC is continuously looking for ways to improve the programs and services it provides. The actions above will be important for continuing to move the Community Development Program toward administering programs that best meet the needs of the community.

Program Specific Requirements

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

Introduction:

GCMPC has policies and procedures for each HUD funded program for which it receives funding. The policies and procedures incorporate the HUD requirements for each program, but also include internal processes which act as a guide for staff.

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(1)

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

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

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.	85.00%

HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(2)

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

No other forms of investment will be used beyond those identified in Section 92.205 (equity

investments, interest-bearing loans or advances, non-interest-bearing loans or advances, interest subsidies, deferred payment loans or grants; guarantee loans made by lenders).

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

To ensure affordability, Federal HOME regulations allow the option to Genesee County of imposing either resale or recapture requirements on HOME funds expended. Genesee County will continue to utilize only the recapture provisions based on the nature of activities assisted with HOME funds, utilizing the recapture guidelines in accordance with HOME regulations found under §92.254 (5)(ii)(A)(1-7) where applicable to the following activities: Down Payment Assistance (DPA); New Single Family Construction; Single Family Rehabilitation; Owner Occupied Single Family Rehabilitation (HOME HIP Program); New Rental Housing (both multi-family and single family rental housing) Construction; and Rehabilitation of Rental Housing (both multi-family and single family rental housing). As Resale provisions are not utilized by Genesee County, the County will follow the recapture requirements by utilizing the following options acceptable to HUD on a project by project basis:

- If the family or organization defaults on any portion of the contract, the County can recapture the entire amount of the HOME investment.
- If the affordability period of the loan is met and no other portion of the contract is in default, the reduction during affordability period of the HOME investment to be recaptured is utilized in accordance with the loan promissory note.
- If ownership of a property is transferred to anyone other than an eligible low- income resident throughout the period of affordability, the reduction during affordability period of the HOME investment to be recaptured is utilized in accordance with the loan promissory note.

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

In order to qualify as affordable housing activities, Genesee County HOME funds are subject to a regulated Period of Affordability, depending on the type and dollar amount of assistance. The per

unit amount of HOME funds invested, and the respective affordability period they trigger are:

Less than \$15,000	5 years
\$15,000 to \$40,000	10 years
Over \$40,000	15 years
New Construction/Rental	20 years

Down Payment Assistance (DPA)

1) Assisted through Deferred Payment Loans that are secured by a Lien and Promissory Note recorded on each HOME assisted property, GCMPC requires that during the period of affordability, homebuyers maintain HOME assisted properties as their principal place of residence. In situations where the homebuyer voluntarily sells the home, the County will immediately recapture the entire amount of the loan as a condition for release of the property. Fair market return to the homebuyer will be calculated based on net proceeds that acknowledge capital improvements invested by the homebuyer, as well as any mortgage senior to the HOME loan. The remaining net proceeds are recaptured to the local HOME Investment Trust Fund.

2) In the event of a sale or foreclosure of a HOME DPA property, the County will institute net proceeds procedures in order to recover its DPA investment. If net proceeds are insufficient to recapture the full HOME investment, GCMPC will share the net proceeds. In circumstances where the net proceeds are less than the County's contributions to the buyer for the purchase of the property, the County shall receive the net proceeds that are available, in order to meet requirements of 24 CFR 92.254 (a)(5)(ii).

Owner Occupied Single Family Housing Rehab (Home Improvement Program)

This program targets senior citizen homeowners, 62 and older, who are low-income. HOME funds up to \$18,000 per property are provided through Deferred Payment Loans that are secured by a Lien and Promissory Note recorded on each property. One half of the HOME investment per property is immediately forgiven and the remainder forgiven either at the end of a five or ten year period of affordability, based upon the total amount of funds invested. Should the homeowner no longer maintain the property as their principal residence, GCMPC will immediately require repayment of the HOME loan to the HOME Investment Trust Fund. The amount of the HOME investment to be recaptured is prorated for the time the homeowner has owned and occupied the home, measured against the required affordability period, in accordance with §92.254 (5)(ii)(A)(2).

New Construction of Single Family Housing/Rehab of non-homeowner occupied Single Family

Housing/ New Construction/rehabilitation of Rental Housing

Whether developed by a non-profit, a CHDO, or a for-profit entity, the HOME investment is recaptured to the local HOME Investment Trust Fund, according to the terms of each written agreement. These investments are offered in the form of a very minimal interest Deferred Payment Loan, payable to the County when the units have been constructed, rehabilitated or rented. A Lien and Promissory Note secure these Deferred Payment Loans.

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

In order to qualify as affordable housing activities, Genesee County HOME funds are subject to a regulated Period of Affordability, depending on the type and dollar amount of assistance. The per unit amount of HOME funds invested, and the respective affordability period they trigger are:

Less than \$15,000	5 years
\$15,000 to \$40,000	10 years
Over \$40,000	15 years
New Construction/Rental	20 years

Down Payment Assistance (DPA)

1) Assisted through Deferred Payment Loans that are secured by a Lien and Promissory Note recorded on each HOME assisted property, GCMPC requires that during the period of affordability, homebuyers maintain HOME assisted properties as their principal place of residence. In situations where the homebuyer voluntarily sells the home, the County will immediately recapture the entire amount of the loan as a condition for release of the property. Fair market return to the homebuyer will be calculated based on net proceeds that acknowledge capital improvements invested by the homebuyer, as well as any mortgage senior to the HOME loan. The remaining net proceeds are recaptured to the local HOME Investment Trust Fund.

2) In the event of a sale or foreclosure of a HOME DPA property, the County will institute net proceeds procedures in order to recover its DPA investment. If net proceeds are insufficient to recapture the full HOME investment, GCMPC will share the net proceeds. In circumstances where the net proceeds are less than the County's contributions to the buyer for the purchase of the property, the County shall receive the net proceeds that are available, in order to meet

requirements of 24 CFR 92. 254 (a)(5)(ii).

Owner Occupied Single Family Housing Rehab (Home Improvement Program)

This program targets senior citizen homeowners, 62 and older, who are low-income. HOME funds up to \$18,000 per property are provided through Deferred Payment Loans that are secured by a Lien and Promissory Note recorded on each property. One half of the HOME investment per property is immediately forgiven and the remainder forgiven either at the end of a five or ten year period of affordability, based upon the total amount of funds invested. Should the homeowner no longer maintain the property as their principal residence, GCMPC will immediately require repayment of the HOME loan to the HOME Investment Trust Fund. The amount of the HOME investment to be recaptured is prorated for the time the homeowner has owned and occupied the home, measured against the required affordability period, in accordance with §92.254 (5)(ii)(A)(2).

New Construction of Single Family Housing/Rehab of non-homeowner occupied Single Family Housing/ New Construction/rehabilitation of Rental Housing

Whether developed by a non-profit, a CHDO, or a for-profit entity, the HOME investment is recaptured to the local HOME Investment Trust Fund, according to the terms of each written agreement. These investments are offered in the form of a very minimal interest Deferred Payment Loan, payable to the County when the units have been constructed, rehabilitated or rented. A Lien and Promissory Note secure these Deferred Payment Loans.

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Reference 91.220(l)(4)

1. Include written standards for providing ESG assistance (may include as attachment)

Included as an attachment.

2. If the Continuum of Care has established centralized or coordinated assessment system that meets HUD requirements, describe that centralized or coordinated assessment system.

Coordinated Entry System (CES) procedures have been established to ensure that persons experiencing homelessness or at risk of becoming homeless are able to enter programs through the CES and that all will be given similar information and support to access and maintain permanent housing. The Coordinated Entry System (CES) provides an initial, comprehensive, standard assessment of the needs of individuals and families for housing and services that meets current HUD

requirements. The system maps out the resources and delivery processes used to prevent homelessness and rapidly re-house individuals and families that are homeless. In the Genesee County CoC, the CES is led by our designated lead agency for HMIS.

3. Identify the process for making sub-awards and describe how the ESG allocation available to private nonprofit organizations (including community and faith-based organizations).

GCMPC staff sends out a yearly ESG application to the members of the Continuum of Care (CoC). Staff reviews and scores applications based on the criteria outlined in the application and discussed at the mandatory meeting. Staff then determines recommended funding allocations for each agency and takes the recommendations to the Continuum of Care Review Committee. After the Review Committee has approved the funding allocations, staff takes the recommendations to the full Continuum of Care and through the County's Board approval process. A similar application process was followed when determining projects for ESG-CV funding. Overall projects and funding amounts were agreed upon by the CoC, and then applications were distributed in July 2020 to determine specific activities.

4. If the jurisdiction is unable to meet the homeless participation requirement in 24 CFR 576.405(a), the jurisdiction must specify its plan for reaching out to and consulting with homeless or formerly homeless individuals in considering policies and funding decisions regarding facilities and services funded under ESG.

Genesee County meets the requirement.

5. Describe performance standards for evaluating ESG.

The process for evaluating ESG activities will involve a review of an array of data including: 1) agency budgets, 2) staff reports on prior year activities, 3) number of clients assisted by the agency, 4) review of exit data (housing and steps towards self-sufficiency) and 5) review of third-party audits.

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	Data Source Name 2018 ACS
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.
	Provide a brief summary of the data set.
	What was the purpose for developing this data set?
	Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.
	Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.
	Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.
	Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.