CITY OF HUNTINGTON BEACH

CONSOLIDATED PLAN

2015/16 - 2019/20

ADOPTED AUGUST 3, 2015

CITY OF HUNTINGTON BEACH
OFFICE OF BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT
2000 MAIN STREET
HUNTINGTON BEACH, CA 92648

CITY OF HUNTINGTON BEACH

2015/16-2019/20 CONSOLIDATED PLAN

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Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

The Executive Summary of the Consolidated Plan is intended to provide the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), housing and service providers, City residents and businesses with an overview of Huntington Beach's housing and community development needs, and the City's priorities and strategies to address those needs.

The City of Huntington Beach (Grantee) receives Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and Home Investment Partnership Program (HOME) funds each year from the federal government to support housing and community development activities that principally benefit low and moderate-income households. To receive these federal funds, the City must adopt a five-year strategic plan that identifies local needs, and how these needs will be prioritized and addressed using federal funds. On September 30, 2015, the City's current five-year (FY 2010/11–2014/15) Consolidated Plan will terminate, requiring a new five-year Consolidated Plan to be adopted by the City Council before termination of the current plan.

Huntington Beach's new five-year (2015/16-2019/20) Consolidated Plan builds upon several other related planning documents, including: the 2010/2011-2014/2015 Consolidated Plan; the City's 2014-2021 Housing Element; 2013 Orange County Homeless Count and Survey Report; and the 2014 Orange County Continuum of Care.

Huntington Beach's Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan for program year 2015/16 (Action Plan) have been developed using HUD's new electronic Consolidated Planning Suite (eCon) launched in May 2012. The new system is a set of online tools to assist entitlement jurisdictions in creating market-driven, leveraged housing and community development plans. A new tool featured in the eCon is a Consolidated Plan template allowing the City to develop and submit its Consolidated Plan online through the Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS). IDIS Online is a nationwide database in which the City reports accomplishment and financial activities related to entitlement grants.

Benefits of the Consolidated Plan template in IDIS OnLine include:

- Uniformity by the use of a web-based format to ensure that a City's Consolidated Plan includes all required elements per HUD regulations.

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- Pre-populated data and tables with the most up-to-date housing and economic data available. This data is provided to help grantees develop their funding priorities in the Strategic Plan.

The Consolidated Plan template in IDIS Online consists of the following major components:

- Executive Summary
- The Process
- Needs Assessment
- Housing Market Analysis
- Strategic Plan
- One-Year Action Plan

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

Overview

The City's Consolidated Plan strategy includes general priorities to meet the needs of the community and the City's rationale for investment of federal funds. In order to address the needs, the City identified five priorities having the greatest need in the community. The five priority areas include:

1. Homeless Assistance
2. Decent Housing
3. Public Facilities and Infrastructure
4. Economic Development
5. Planning for Housing and Community Development

The five priorities were formed based on the national objectives and outcomes supported by HUD as described below.

- Provide decent affordable housing. The activities that typically would be found under this objective are designed to cover a wide range of housing possibilities under HOME and CDBG.
- Creating a suitable living environment. In general, this objective relates to activities that are designed to benefit communities, families, or individuals by addressing issues in their living environment.
- Creating economic opportunities. This objective applies to the types of activities related to economic development, commercial revitalization, or job creation.

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National Objective Outcomes

The outcomes reflect what the grantee (the City) seeks to achieve by the funded activity. The City of Huntington Beach associates the national objectives to these outcomes:

- Availability/Accessibility;
- Affordability; and
- Sustainability.

The City's strategy to meet HUD's national objectives and outcomes are presented below.

Huntington Beach 2015/16 – 2019/20 Consolidated Plan Programs By HUD Objectives and Outcomes			
OBJECTIVE/ OUTCOMES	**AVAILABILITY/ ACCESSIBILITY**	**AFFORDABILITY**	**SUSTAINABILITY**
DECENT HOUSING	*Implementing Programs:* • Housing Rehabilitation Loan Program • Housing Rehabilitation Administration • Fair Housing Program	*Implementing Programs:* • HOME Acquisition/Rehabilitation • HOME New Construction • HOME Tenant Based Rental Assistance	
SUITABLE LIVING ENVIRONMENT	*Implementing Programs:* • ADA Improvements • Homeless Services • Youth and Family Services • Senior Services • General Public Services		*Implementing Programs:* • Special Code Enforcement • Public Facility Improvements • Infrastructure Improvements
ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	• Section 108 Loan Repayment		

Table 1 - 2015/16 – 2019/20 Consolidated Plan Programs

3. Evaluation of past performance

HUD requires that grantees provide an evaluation of past performance. Since the current year, 2014-15, is still in progress, the City of Huntington Beach will measure performance outputs and outcomes for CDBG and HOME under the Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report (CAPER) which captures progress towards meeting five-year goals and objectives. Through the annual monitoring of CDBG and HOME sub-recipients, contractors, community-based organizations and developers, the City ensures federal compliance of CDBG and HOME, as well as reporting on outcomes of activities and programs.

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4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The City developed its 2015/16–2019/20 Consolidated Plan through extensive consultation and coordination with housing, social service and healthcare providers; public agencies; and the local public housing agency as presented in Table 2. As a means of gaining input from these agencies, the City conducted consultation workshops, public meetings, surveys, and invited local grantees to provide comments on the draft Consolidated Plan and Action Plan. In addition, consultation in the development of the Consolidated Plan involved several City departments.

Consulted Agencies and Organizations		
AIDS Services Foundation of Orange County	Collette's Children's Home	Interval House
Alzheimer's Family Services Center	Community SeniorServ	Mental Health Association of Orange County
Assistance League, DreamCatchers Auxiliary	CrossPoint Church	Oakview Community Center/ Children's Bureau
Beach Cities Interfaith Services (BCIS)	CSP, Huntington Beach Youth Shelter	Oakview Family Literacy Program
Boys and Girls Club	Dayle McIntosh Center	Project Self-Sufficiency
Build Futures	Huntington Beach Homeless Collaborative	Regional Center of Orange County
Children's Bureau	Huntington Beach Hospital	Society of St. Vincent de Paul
City of Huntington Beach Departments and Commissions		
Huntington Beach Office of Business Development	Huntington Beach Community Services Department	Huntington Beach Police Department
Huntington Beach Public Works Department	Huntington Beach City Council	Citizen Participation Advisory Board (CPAB)
Other Public Agencies		
Orange County Health Agency	Orange County Housing Authority	

Table 2 – Citizen Participation Consultation

The City followed HUD's guidelines for citizen and community involvement in preparation of the Consolidated Plan and Action Plan to encourage citizen participation in the preparation of the documents. The City also undertook several activities such as focus groups, community meetings, and a Community Needs Survey.

A draft of the five year Consolidated Plan was made available for public comment for a minimum 30 day period (June 16 - July 20, 2015). A City Council public hearing was held on July 20, 2015, and continued to August 3, 2015, providing residents and interested parties a final opportunity to comment on the Consolidated Plan prior to adoption and submittal to HUD.

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5. Summary of public comments

The City of Huntington Beach Draft Consolidated Plan for Program Years 2015/16-2019/20 and Draft Annual Action Plan for Program Year 2015/16 were made available for the minimum 30 day review period starting on June 16, 2015. The City Council held a public hearing on the Draft Plan on July 20, 2015 and continued the hearing to August 3, 2015. At the August hearing, a total of ten (10) individuals spoke during the public comment portion of the meeting, representing three separate public services programs currently funded through the CDBG program and recommended for funding in 2015/16. The Council took all comments into consideration prior to voting to recommend adoption of the Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan.

The City did not receive any written comments on the Consolidated Plan.

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

The City responded to all relevant comments. All comments received were accepted.

7. Summary

Key findings of the Needs Assessment include:

- Housing overpayment is the most prevalent housing problem, with 80% of Huntington Beach's low and moderate income (<80% AMI) renter households facing a cost burden (>30% of income on housing costs), and 45% facing a severe cost burden (>50% of income towards housing). Consultation with housing, homeless and public service providers identify the shortage of affordable rental housing as the most significant issue facing Huntington Beach's extremely low, low and moderate income residents.
- Household overcrowding is a far less significant problem than overpayment in Huntington Beach, and has decreased from 13% of all renters in 2000 to just 5% a decade later (as documented by the 2007-2011 ACS[1]). However, certain neighborhoods continue to experience high levels of overcrowding.
- Many of the workers who make up Huntington Beach's workforce earn modest incomes, making it challenging to afford to in live in the City where they work. The analysis of rental housing costs and affordability illustrates that households earning extremely low, low and moderate incomes cannot afford average market rents in Huntington Beach. Local occupations priced out of the rental market include: bookkeepers, bus drivers, preschool teachers, retail sales managers, and food service managers.

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[1] The American Community Survey (ACS), performed by the U.S. Census Bureau, is an ongoing Census statistical survey that samples a small percentage of the population every year, and publishes five year averages of this data. Many of the tables in the Consolidated Plan are "pre-populated" by HUD with data from the 2007-2011 ACS, and thus the City has utilized the 2007-2011 ACS as the primary data source throughout the Plan.

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- For homeless persons or persons at-risk of becoming homeless, the most significant problem is the lack of affordable rental housing. This problem has been compounded by record high rents combined with decreases in public funding previously used to support affordable housing. Surveys of homeless service providers in Huntington Beach identify additional affordable housing as the top priority need, followed by the need for additional substance abuse services, and additional tenant rental assistance.
- The City's Capital Improvement Program identifies the following general projects (within low and moderate income areas) in need of CDBG funds over the next five years:
    - ✓ Downtown/Main Library Renovation
    - ✓ Sidewalk, curb and gutter improvements, including accessibility ramps
    - ✓ Community Center renovations

The Process

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

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

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

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
Lead Agency	HUNTINGTON BEACH	Office of Business Development
CDBG Administrator	Kellee Fritzal, Deputy Director	Office of Business Development
HOME Administrator	Kellee Fritzal, Deputy Director	Office of Business Development

Table 3 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The Lead Agency for the five year (2015/16 - 2019/20) Consolidated Plan is the City of Huntington Beach, Office of Business Development.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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

1. Introduction

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

The City developed its five-year (2015/16 - 2019/20) Consolidated Plan through consultation with the Orange County Housing Authority; City departments; health and social service providers; and adjacent local governments. As a means of gaining input from housing, homeless and social service providers active in Huntington Beach, the City provided agencies a brief survey requesting input on services provided, priority needs and gaps in services. A total of twelve (12) agencies representing special needs populations, and an additional seven (7) housing and homeless service agencies completed the needs survey, providing direct input into the Consolidated Plan Needs Assessment. The detailed results of these agency surveys are provided in Appendix C.

The City also conducted a meeting with the Huntington Beach Homeless Collaborative on February 24, 2015 to discuss the Consolidated Plan where over 50 people were in attendance. The Collaborative is comprised of local homeless service providers and faith-based organizations who conduct monthly meetings with the purpose of coordinating efforts and sharing information to most effectively address the issue of homelessness in Huntington Beach.

In addition to those agencies/departments participating in the workshops/surveys, additional agencies were contacted as necessary to gain comprehensive information on the community's needs, such as the Orange County Health Department.

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

The City of Huntington Beach participates in the Orange County Continuum of Care, led and coordinated by 2-1-1 Orange County and the OC Community Services. This public - nonprofit partnership helps ensure comprehensive, regional coordination of efforts and resources to reduce the number of homeless and persons at risk of homelessness throughout Orange County. This group serves as the regional convener of the year-round CoC planning process and as a catalyst for the involvement of the public and private agencies that make-up the regional homeless system of care.

The Orange County Continuum of Care system consists of six basic components:

1. **Advocacy** on behalf of those who are homeless or at-risk of becoming homeless.

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2. A system of **outreach, assessment, and prevention** for determining the needs and conditions of an individual or family who is homeless.
3. **Emergency shelters** with appropriate supportive services to help ensure that homeless individuals and families receive adequate emergency shelter and referrals.
4. **Transitional housing** to help homeless individuals and families who are not prepared to make the transition to permanent housing and independent living.
5. **Permanent housing**, or permanent supportive housing, to help meet the long term needs of homeless individuals and families.
6. **Reducing chronic homelessness** in Orange County and addressing the needs of homeless families and individuals using motels to meet their housing needs.

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

Agency/Group/ Organization	Agency/Group/ Organization Type	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	How was the Agency/ Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?
City of Huntington Beach	Other government - Local	Housing Need Assessment Homeless Needs Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Economic Development Non-Housing Community Development Strategy Anti-Poverty Strategy Lead-based Paint Strategy	Citizen Participation Advisory Board (CPAB) and Homeless Collaborative meetings. City will continue maintaining its strong relationships with service providers and local jurisdictions to implement the 5-year strategy.
Huntington Beach City Council	Civic Leaders	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Economic Development Non-Housing Community Development Strategy Anti-Poverty Strategy	Public hearings. City Council members reflect the needs of their constituents in the community, which have been reflected in the needs and priorities identified in the Plan.
Orange County Housing Authority	PHA	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Market Analysis	Phone interview, email correspondence. The City will continue its strong partnership with the Housing Authority.
AIDS Services Foundation of Orange County	Services - Health	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Survey of Service Providers. CPAB meeting.
Alzheimer's Family Services Center	Services - Health	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Survey of Service Providers.

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Agency/Group/ Organization	Agency/Group/ Organization Type	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	How was the Agency/ Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?
Assistance League, DreamCatchers Auxilary	Services - Homeless	Homeless Needs	Survey of Service Providers.
Beach Cities Interfaith Services (BCIS)	Services - Homeless	Homeless Needs	Survey of Housing and Homeless Service Providers. Homeless Collaborative Meeting.
Build Futures	Services - Homeless	Homeless Needs	Survey of Housing and Homeless Service Providers. Homeless Collaborative Meeting.
Children's Bureau	Services – Children	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Survey of Service Providers. CPAB meeting.
Collette's Children's Home	Services - Homeless	Homeless Needs	Phone interview.
Community SeniorServ	Services - Elderly Persons	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Survey of Service Providers. CPAB meeting.
CrossPoint Church	Services - Homeless	Homeless Needs	Survey of Housing and Homeless Service Providers.
CSP, Huntington Beach Youth Shelter	Services - Homeless	Homeless Needs	Survey of Housing and Homeless Service Providers.
Dayle McIntosh Center	Services - Persons with Disabilities	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Survey of Service Providers. CPAB meeting.
Family Literacy Program	Services - Children	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Survey of Service Providers. CPAB meeting.
Huntington Beach Hospital	Services - Health	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Survey of Service Providers.
Huntington Beach Police Department	Services - Homeless	Homeless Needs Homelessness Strategy	Survey of Housing and Homeless Service Providers. Homeless Collaborative Meeting. CPAB meeting.
Huntington Beach Senior Services/Senior Outreach	Services - Elderly Persons	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Survey of Service Providers. CPAB meeting.
Mental Health Association of Orange County	Health Agency	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Survey of Service Providers.
Project Self-Sufficiency	Services - Homeless	Homeless Needs	Survey of Service Providers. CPAB meeting.
Regional Center of Orange County	Services - Health	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Survey of Service Providers.
Society of St. Vincent de Paul	Services - Homeless	Homeless Needs	Survey of Housing and Homeless Service Providers.
St. Vincent DePaul Society, St. Mary's by the Sea	Services - Homeless	Homeless Needs	Survey of Housing and Homeless Service Providers.

Table 4 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

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

The City of Huntington Beach developed its Consolidated Plan through consultation with housing, social and health service providers; local agencies/governments; and the Orange County Housing Authority. The City is unaware of any Agency types relevant to the Consolidated Plan that were not consulted.

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

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care	OC Partnership, 2-1-1 Orange County and the OC Community Services.	For the past several years, leadership and coordination of Orange County's Continuum of Care planning process has been the shared responsibility of OC Partnership, 2-1-1 Orange County and the OC Community Services . These organizations use housing and demographic data obtained through HMIS and Homeless Counts to determine needs and to pinpoint gaps in housing and services. This in turn helps to pool and coordinate resources with the County and cities to develop coordinated homeless access and assessment centers. Huntington Beach participates in building the regional continuum of care to address the homeless and persons at-risk of homelessness.
Huntington Beach 2013-2021 Housing Element	City of Huntington Beach Planning Division	The City recently updated its Housing Element for the 2013-2021 period. Key housing policies and programs from the Housing Element have been reflected within the Consolidated Plan.

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Orange County Housing Authority Administrative Plan	Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA)	The purpose of OCHA's Administrative Plan is to establish policies and procedures to implement the Section 8 Program in a manner consistent with HUD requirements and local objectives. The Consolidated Plan reflects the policies set forth in the Administrative Plan.

Table 5 – 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(l))

The City of Huntington Beach notified the adjacent local governments of Costa Mesa, Fountain Valley, Westminster and the County of Orange of the availability of the draft Consolidated Plan for 30 day review and comment. Huntington Beach coordinates with the Commission to End Homelessness in implementation of the Consolidated Plan's homeless strategy, and with the Orange County Housing Authority in implementation of the Housing Choice Voucher Program.

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PR-15 Citizen Participation

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

The City followed HUD's guidelines for citizen and community involvement in preparation of the Consolidated Plan and Action Plan. To encourage citizen participation in the preparation of the documents, the City undertook several activities as summarized below.

Housing and Community Development Needs Survey

In order to evaluate public opinion of specific housing and community development needs, the City utilized a Needs Survey (in English and Spanish) in which the respondent was asked to rank the level of need for a particular service, capital improvement, and public benefit. Questions about specific needs were grouped into these areas:

- Housing Needs;
- Homeless Needs;
- Public Service Needs;
- Infrastructure Needs; and
- Economic Development Needs.

Hard copies of the survey were distributed in various community locations within low and moderate income neighborhoods and at the Senior Center, and published on the City's website. A total of 193 hard copy surveys were completed (including 122 surveys in Spanish), and 278 electronic on-line surveys were completed. Due to the distinct differences between the top needs identified in the hard copy surveys (presumably completed by low and moderate income residents), and those needs identified in the on-line survey, the top ten highest ranked needs are presented separately below. The complete survey results are provided in Appendix C.

Paper Surveys N = 193	On-Line Surveys N=278
Anti-Crime Services	Street/Alley Improvements
Services for the Disabled	Sidewalk Improvements, including Accessibility
Street/Alley Improvements	Water/Sewer Improvements
Community Centers	Anti-Crime Services
Youth Services	Drainage Improvements
Improvements for Handicapped Access	Senior Citizen Services
Health Care Facilities	Job Creation/Retention
Tenant Assistance (rental assistance for seniors/veterans)	Park and Recreation Facilities
New Affordable Rental Housing	Services for the Disabled
Health Care Services/Medical Assistance	Youth Services

Table 6 – Housing and Community Development Need Survey - Top Ten Needs

Agency Surveys: Special Needs Service Providers, Housing & Homeless Service Providers
A variety of Agencies providing services to Huntington Beach's low and moderate income households, special needs populations, and homeless were provided a brief survey requesting input on priority needs and gaps in the services provided. A total of nineteen Agencies completed the survey. The tabulated results of these surveys are included in Appendix C.

Community Meetings
The Citizen Participation Advisory Board (CPAB) conducted a public hearing on community needs on January 15, 2015 at Huntington Beach City Hall, and a second public hearing on community needs and the Consolidated Plan on February 5, 2015. The meeting was conducted at the Oakview Library, with a total of 25 persons providing public comment on priority needs in the community. The following agencies/programs were represented: Family Literacy Program, Oakview Children's Bureau/Boys and Girls Club Afterschool Program, Project Self-Sufficiency, and Huntington Beach Senior Services/Care Management. The comments received are summarized in Appendix C.

Huntington Beach Homeless Collaborative
Since December 2014, a former Huntington Beach Mayor has coordinated a collaborative with homeless service providers. The group has been meeting on a monthly basis at the Central Library. City staff from the Police Department, Community Services, and the City Manager's Office/Office of Business Development have been attending these meetings. At the Collaborative's meeting on February 24, 2015, City Office of Business Development staff provided an overview of the City's affordable housing activities and the Consolidated Plan process, and responded to questions from participants. A copy of the meeting presentation is provided in Appendix C.

Citizen Participation Outreach

Citizen Participation Outreach Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/ broad community	A total of 471 Community Needs Assessment surveys were received (278 electronic, 193 hard copy).	See attached results in Appendix C.	N/A	N/A
Public Meeting	Minorities Non-English Speaking - Spanish Persons with disabilities Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	The Citizen Participation Advisory Board (CPAB), a group of appointed Huntington Beach citizens, held public hearings on 1/15/15 and 2/5/15 to solicit input on housing and community development needs. A total of four (4) persons provided public comment on 1/15. A total of 25 persons provided public comment on 2/5.	Comments received focused on the continued need for family literacy programs; youth afterschool education programs; self-sufficiency programs for lower income single parents; and programs to support seniors to remain independent in their homes.	All comments received were accepted.	N/A

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Citizen Participation Outreach Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
Public Meeting	Service providers and faith-based organizations representing the homeless and persons at-risk of homelessness	Over 50 individuals were in attendance.	See attached presentation in Appendix C.	N/A	N/A
Public Meeting	Non-targeted/ broad community	A public meeting was held before the City Council to present the draft 2015/16-2019/20 Consolidated Plan and initiate the 30 public review of the Draft Plan.	No public comments were received at the meeting.	N/A	N/A
Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/ broad community	A newspaper advertisement was made soliciting public comment on the draft 2015/16-2019/20 Consolidated Plan.	N/A	N/A	N/A

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Citizen Participation Outreach Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
Public Meeting	Non-targeted/ broad community	The City Council held a public hearing on the Draft Plan on July 20, 2015 and continued the hearing to August 3, 2015. At the August hearing, a total of ten (10) individuals spoke, representing three separate public services programs currently funded through the CDBG program.	Public comments focused on the need for continued CDBG funding for public services which address the needs of Huntington Beach's low and moderate income population.	All comments received were accepted.	N/A

Table 7 – Citizen Participation Outreach

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The Consolidated Plan's Housing and Community Development Needs Assessment was conducted in a variety of ways, including data review and analysis[2]; consultation with housing, homeless and service providers, and City Departments; Community Needs Assessment Survey; and community meetings to take public input on community needs. Key findings of the Needs Assessment include:

- Housing overpayment is the most prevalent housing problem, with 80% of Huntington Beach's low and moderate income (<80% AMI) renter households facing a cost burden (>30% of income on housing costs), and 45% facing a severe cost burden (>50% of income towards housing). Consultation with housing, homeless and public service providers identify the shortage of affordable rental housing as the most significant issue facing Huntington Beach's low and moderate income residents.
- Household overcrowding is a far less significant problem than overpayment in Huntington Beach, and has decreased from 13% of all renters in 2000 to just 5% a decade later (as documented by the 2007-2011 ACS). However, certain neighborhoods continue to experience high levels of overcrowding.
- For homeless persons or persons at-risk of becoming homeless, the most significant problem is the lack of affordable rental housing. This problem has been compounded by record high rents combined with decreases in public funding previously used to support affordable housing. Surveys of homeless service providers in Huntington Beach identify additional affordable housing as the top priority need, followed by the need for additional substance abuse services, and additional tenant rental assistance.
- The City's Capital Improvement Program (CIP) presents a comprehensive listing of planned and projected capital project needs based on various long-range plans, goals, and policies. Pursuant to the 2014/15-2018/19 CIP, the following general projects (within low and moderate income areas) have been identified in need of CDBG funds over the next five years:
    - ✓ Downtown/Main Library Renovation
    - ✓ Sidewalk, curb and gutter improvements, including accessibility ramps
    - ✓ Community Center renovations

[2] The American Community Survey (ACS), performed by the U.S. Census Bureau, is an ongoing Census statistical survey that samples a small percentage of the population every year, and publishes five year averages of this data. Many of the tables in the Consolidated Plan are "pre-populated" by HUD with data from the 2007-2011 ACS, and thus the City has utilized the 2007-2011 ACS as the primary data source throughout the Plan.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

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

The Tables which follow provide information on housing needs within the City of Huntington Beach. The data has been generated by HUD, as derived from the 2007-2011 American Community Survey.

Summary of Housing Needs

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Population	189,594	189,744	0%
Households	73,874	75,183	2%
Median Income	$64,824.00	$80,901.00	25%

Table 8- Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

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

Number of Households

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households *	7,670	7,685	12,315	7,760	39,750
Small Family Households *	2,005	2,195	4,435	3,255	20,490
Large Family Households *	435	400	830	410	3,270
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	1,390	1,605	2,665	1,710	7,510
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	2,020	1,970	1,620	810	2,150
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger *	995	870	1,480	995	2,245
* the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI					

Table 9 - Total Households

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS
HAMFI = HUD Adjusted Median Family Income

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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	125	80	150	40	395	0	15	0	10	25
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	35	195	155	15	400	0	0	55	4	59
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	380	145	280	115	920	15	15	65	55	150
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	3,020	2,235	825	50	6,130	1,925	1,270	1,940	820	5,955
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	210	930	3,435	1,075	5,650	505	765	1,150	1,010	3,430
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	170	0	0	0	170	405	0	0	0	405

Table 10 – Housing Problems Table

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

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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	3,560	2,655	1,415	220	7,850	1,940	1,300	2,060	890	6,190
Having none of four housing problems	685	1,270	4,930	3,645	10,530	910	2,460	3,915	3,010	10,295
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	170	0	0	0	170	405	0	0	0	405

Table 11 – Housing Problems 2

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

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	1,220	1,220	1,720	4,160	515	615	1,200	2,330
Large Related	350	255	280	885	70	85	200	355
Elderly	945	745	525	2,215	1,465	1,080	1,005	3,550
Other	1,225	1,270	1,985	4,480	400	280	720	1,400
Total need by income	3,740	3,490	4,510	11,740	2,450	2,060	3,125	7,635

Table 12 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

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	1,130	735	250	2,115	400	520	845	1,765
Large Related	285	105	125	515	70	85	165	320
Elderly	840	525	170	1,535	1,100	470	435	2,005
Other	1,210	970	275	2,455	370	225	515	1,110
Total need by income	3,465	2,335	820	6,620	1,940	1,300	1,960	5,200

Table 13 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

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	415	305	415	130	1,265	15	10	60	4	89
Multiple, unrelated family households	0	35	20	0	55	0	4	60	55	119
Other, non-family households	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	415	340	435	130	1,320	15	14	120	59	208

Table 14 - Crowding Information – 1/2

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

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

The 2010 Census documents approximately 9,100 single person renter households in Huntington Beach, whereas only 1,100 studio (no bedroom) rental units exist in the City (2007-2011 American Community Survey - refer to Section MA-10 later in this report). While one-bedroom units comprise an additional 8,165 rental units in Huntington Beach, high rental prices render these units unaffordable to low and moderate income single individuals. As presented in Tables 11 and 12, 4,480 low and moderate income "other" renter households (non-senior, single-person households) are spending greater than 30% of income on housing costs. Over

half of these single-person households (2,455 households) face severe cost burden, spending greater than 50% of income on housing costs.

Over the past two decades (1990-2010), the relative proportion of single person households in Huntington Beach has increased from 22% to 25%, reflecting an increase in over 3,700 new single-person households added to the City. Among the net increase in 5,400 new households added to the City between 1990-2010, all was due to the growth in single-person households and families without children. These growth trends support the need for smaller, higher density and mixed use units close to transportation and services, consistent with the types of housing currently being developed and planned for in the *Beach and Edinger Corridors Specific Plan* and *Downtown Specific Plan*.

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.

Among the 1,008 Huntington Beach residents reported by the Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA) as receiving Housing Choice Vouchers, 42% (426) have a disabled member. In addition, 403 Huntington Beach residents with disabilities are on OCHA's waiting list for assistance. These statistics confirm the significant need for housing assistance among the City's disabled population.

Persons spending greater than half their incomes on housing are considered precariously housed, and at risk of homelessness. The 2007-2011 CHAS documents 43% of Huntington Beach's low and moderate income households as spending more than half their incomes on housing; applying the same 43% severe housing overpayment figure to the City's estimated 14,350 disabled population (2008-10 ACS) translates to approximately 6,100 persons with disabilities in need of housing assistance.

Individuals fleeing domestic violence are generally women and children. While precise estimates for Huntington Beach are not available, nationwide approximately 31 percent of all women have been victims of violence committed by a spouse or intimate partner; applying this percentage to Huntington Beach's 2010 adult female population (age 20+) translates to an estimated 23,000 women who have been victims of domestic violence. Women and their children who are victims of domestic violence often need shelter, transitional housing and services such as counseling and child care.

Dating violence is defined as the physical, sexual, psychological, or emotional violence within a dating relationship, including stalking. Dating violence is widespread with serious long-term and short-term effects. Many teens do not report it because they are afraid to tell friends and family. A 2011 CDC nationwide survey found that 23% of females and 14% of males who ever experienced rape, physical violence, or stalking by an intimate partner first experienced some form of partner violence between 11 and 17 years of age. A 2013 survey found approximately 10% of high school students reported physical victimization and 10% reported sexual victimization from a dating partner in the 12 months before they were surveyed. Applying this

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percentage to Huntington Beach's high school age population translates to an estimated 2,400 students who have experienced physical or sexual victimization.

What are the most common housing problems?

Based on the CHAS tables provided by HUD (extrapolated from 2007-2011 ACS data), the following summarizes two key housing problems in Huntington Beach:

- Among Huntington Beach's approximately 14,685 low and moderate income (<80% AMI) renter households, 11,740 (80%) face a cost burden of spending greater than 30% of income on rent. Nearly half of the City's low and moderate income renters face a severe cost burden, with 6,620 spending more than 50% of income on rent. As depicted in Figure 6 located in Appendix B, census tracts with the highest concentrations of severe renter overpayment (40-55% of all renters spending >50% income on rent) are located north of Edinger and east of Springdale, as well as a small area located south of Adams and west of Magnolia. Consultation with housing, homeless and public service providers identify the shortage of affordable rental housing as the most significant issue facing Huntington Beach's low and moderate income residents.
- Household overcrowding, (defined as greater than one person per room, excluding kitchens, porches and hallways), is a less pervasive issue than overpayment in Huntington Beach, and has decreased from 13% of all renters in 2000 to just 5% a decade later (as documented by the 2007-2011 ACS). Among low and moderate income renters, Table 14 identifies 1,190 overcrowded households, comprising 8% of Huntington Beach's 14,685 low and moderate income renter households. While overcrowding levels have decreased significantly, certain low and moderate income neighborhoods continue to experience high levels of overcrowding. The 2007-2011 ACS identifies 37% of renter households as overcrowded in the Oak View neighborhood in central Huntington Beach (census tract 994.03 - refer to Figure 7 in Appendix B). Oak View is one of the City's CDBG Enhancement Areas and continues to be a major focus for City neighborhood improvement activities.

For homeless persons or persons at-risk of becoming homeless, the most significant problem is the lack of affordable rental housing. This problem has been compounded by record high rents combined with decreases in funding available through Section 8 and HOME, and the loss of approximately $3 million in annual Redevelopment Housing funds previously used to support affordable housing. Surveys of homeless service providers in Huntington Beach conducted for the Consolidated Plan identify additional affordable housing as the top priority need, followed by the need for additional substance abuse services, and additional tenant rental assistance.

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

As reflected in Tables 12 and 13, single person, non-elderly ("other") households are most impacted by renter cost burden, comprising 38% of Huntington Beach's 11,740 low and moderate income renters spending greater than 30% of income on housing costs. Single

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person households are also most impacted by severe cost burden (> than 50% of income of housing costs) among low and moderate income renters, comprising 37% of the total.

Based on input from local service providers, low and moderate income populations particularly impacted by housing overpayment in Huntington Beach include single-parent families, senior citizens on fixed incomes, the working poor, young adults, and persons suffering from a physical, mental or developmental disability.

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

Record high rents in Huntington Beach have placed many lower-income persons at greater risk of homelessness. In particular, family households and single mothers are vulnerable due to the high costs associated with childcare. Rent increases have also hurt those with low-wage jobs. A lack of funding and limited Section 8 vouchers also places households at risk. Low income (<50% AMI) renter households facing extreme cost burden (>50% income on rent) with low paying jobs or unemployed and with family members with serious health problems are at particular risk of becoming homeless.

The City received approximately $560,000 in Homeless Prevention Relocation Program (HPRP) funds as part of the federal Stimulus Act. Funding was allocated to the following four subrecipients, each targeting different populations of homeless to provide homeless prevention services or homeless assistance: Project Self-Sufficiency; Interval House; Collette's Children's Home; and Community Services - Senior Outreach. The HPRP program served 75 adults and children in 50 households. Upon entry into the program, 44% individuals were imminently threatened with a loss of housing, 27% unstably housed, 20% stably housed, and 7% literally homeless. Services provided included assistance with rental payments, case management, outreach and engagement, legal services, credit repair, housing search and placement. In addition to these specific services, the City was able to provide six new low and very low income units that assisted six families.

In order for households facing the termination of re-housing assistance to maintain stable housing, they need full-time employment, affordable child care, transportation and affordable housing. Access to healthcare, life skills training, and additional education and/or training are also important.

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

As shown in Table 13, an estimated 6,620 low and moderate income renter households and 5,200 owner households in Huntington Beach are paying more than half of their gross monthly income for housing costs. Food, transportation, healthcare, utilities and other costs reduce disposable income and the ability to save, and thus make these households vulnerable to eviction and homelessness if their income is suddenly reduced for any reason (e.g., job loss, cut in work hours or government benefits) or they encounter an unexpected expense (e.g., medical emergency, major car repair) or experience serious illness and cannot work.

Discussion

As discussed above, housing affordability is a critical issue among Huntington Beach's renter population. With nearly half of low and moderate income (<80% AMI) renter households spending more than half their incomes on housing, severe housing cost burden is the most pervasive housing problem in the community. The need far exceeds the resources available through the Consolidated Plan, and is further exacerbated by the loss of Redevelopment funding which has historically served as Huntington Beach's primary source of funds for affordable housing.

As described in the City's 2013-21 Housing Element, many of the workers who make up Huntington Beach's workforce earn modest incomes, making it challenging to afford in live in the City where they work. The analysis of rental housing costs and affordability presented in the Housing Market section of this report (Section MA-15) illustrates that households earning low and moderate incomes (up to 80% AMI) cannot afford average market rents in Huntington Beach. Local occupations priced out of the rental market include: bookkeepers, bus drivers, preschool teachers, retail sales managers, and food service managers.

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

A disproportionately greater housing need exists when the members of a racial or ethnic group at an income level experience housing problems at a greater rate (10% or more) than the income level as a whole. The following tables identify the presence of one or more housing problems among households of differing race/ethnicities and income levels, with the analysis that follows identifying any racial/ethnic group evidencing a disproportionate housing need.

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	6,215	875	575
White	4,430	520	485
Black / African American	0	4	0
Asian	635	200	65
American Indian, Alaska Native	15	0	0
Pacific Islander	25	0	0
Hispanic	1,035	115	25

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are: 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4.Cost Burden greater than 30%

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/ negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	5,655	2,035	0
White	3,660	1,595	0
Black / African American	0	0	0
Asian	645	140	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	20	20	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,295	270	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are: 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4.Cost Burden greater than 30%

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	8,060	4,255	0
White	5,330	3,150	0
Black / African American	75	25	0
Asian	930	305	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	70	10	0
Pacific Islander	55	0	0
Hispanic	1,365	670	0

Table 17- Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are: 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4.Cost Burden greater than 30%

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	3,190	4,570	0
White	2,475	3,535	0
Black / African American	55	20	0
Asian	265	250	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	20	15	0
Pacific Islander	10	4	0
Hispanic	290	615	0

Table 18 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are: 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4.Cost Burden greater than 30%

Discussion

Tables 15-18 above identify the presence of one or more housing problems (lacks complete kitchen, lacks complete plumbing, overcrowding at > 1 person per room, or overpayment at > 30%) for different racial/ethnic group within a given income category. The following summarizes the results of these CHAS tables, and identifies groups experiencing disproportionate housing need in Huntington Beach.

Extremely Low Income (0-30% AMI)

- 81% of extremely low income households in Huntington Beach have one or more housing problems, ranging from 71% to 100% by racial or ethnic group.
- The highest incidence of housing problems (100%) is experienced by Pacific Islanders and American Indians, representing a disproportionate need based on the CHAS data provided by HUD. However, at just 25 and 15 households respectively, the total number of extremely low income Pacific Islander and American Indian households in Huntington Beach is minimal, representing just 0.5% of the total 7,665 extremely low income households in the City.
- While the *number* of extremely low income Hispanic households experiencing housing problems is high at 1,035 households, the *incidence* of housing problems does not meet the definition of disproportionate need, with 88% of extremely low income Hispanic households compared to 81% of all extremely low income households experiencing one or more housing problems.

Low Income (30-50% AMI)

- 74% of low income households in Huntington Beach have housing problems, ranging from 50% (American Indians) to 70% (Whites) to 83% (Hispanics). No racial or ethnic group faces a disproportionate housing need.

Moderate Income (50-80% AMI)

- 65% of moderate income households in Huntington Beach have housing problems, ranging from 63% (Whites) to 100% (Pacific Islanders) by racial or ethnic group.
- Asian households earning moderate incomes evidence a disproportionate housing need, with 75% experiencing one or more housing problems. At 1,235 households, Asian households represent 10% of Huntington Beach's moderate income households.
- While moderate income African American, American Indian and Pacific Islander households also face a disproportionate housing need, each group totals less than 1% of moderate income households in Huntington Beach.

Median Income (80-100% AMI)

- 41% of all households in Huntington Beach in the median income bracket have housing problems, ranging from 32% to 73% by racial or ethnic group.
- Asian households earning median incomes evidence a disproportionate housing need, with 52% experiencing one or more housing problems. At 515 households, Asian households represent 7% of Huntington Beach's median income households.
- While median income African American, American Indian and Pacific Islander households also face a disproportionate housing need, each group totals less than 1% of median income households in Huntington Beach.
- Median income Hispanic households (32%) experienced the lowest incidence of housing problems among any racial or ethnic group.

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

A disproportionately greater housing need exists when the members of a racial or ethnic group at an income level experience housing problems at a greater rate (10% or more) than the income level as a whole. The following tables identify the presence of *severe* housing problems among households of differing race/ethnicities and income levels, with the analysis that follows identifying any racial/ethnic group evidencing a disproportionate housing need.

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	5,500	1,595	575
White	3,950	995	485
Black / African American	0	4	0
Asian	520	315	65
American Indian, Alaska Native	15	0	0
Pacific Islander	25	0	0
Hispanic	925	230	25

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are: 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4.Cost Burden over 50%

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/ negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	3,955	3,730	0
White	2,435	2,820	0
Black / African American	0	0	0
Asian	470	315	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	40	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,025	540	0

Table 20 - Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are: 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4.Cost Burden over 50%

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/ negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	3,475	8,840	0
White	2,135	6,350	0
Black / African American	15	90	0
Asian	370	870	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	40	45	0
Pacific Islander	0	55	0
Hispanic	815	1,220	0

Table 21– Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are: 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4.Cost Burden over 50%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/ negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,105	6,655	0
White	745	5,265	0
Black / African American	50	30	0
Asian	165	350	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	35	0
Pacific Islander	0	15	0
Hispanic	115	785	0

Table 22 - Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are: 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4.Cost Burden over 50%

Discussion

Tables 19-22 above identify the presence of one or more *severe* housing problems (lacks complete kitchen, lacks complete plumbing, overcrowding at > 1.5 person per room, or overpayment at > 50%) for different racial/ethnic group within a given income category. The following summarizes the results of these CHAS tables, and identifies groups experiencing disproportionate housing need in Huntington Beach.

Extremely Low Income (0-30% AMI)

- 72% of all extremely low income households in Huntington Beach experience one or more of the identified severe housing problems, ranging from 0% to 100% by racial or ethnic group.
- The highest incidence of severe housing problems (100%) is experienced by Pacific Islanders and American Indians, representing a disproportionate need. However, at just 25 and 15 households respectively, the total number of these households in Huntington Beach is minimal, representing well under 1% of the total extremely low income households in the City.

Low Income (30-50% AMI)

- 52% of low income households in Huntington Beach have severe housing problems, ranging from 9% (American Indians) to 66% (Hispanics) by racial or ethnic group.
- Hispanic households earning low incomes evidence a disproportionate housing need, with 66% experiencing one or more housing problems. At 1,565 households, Hispanic households represent 20% of Huntington Beach's low income households.

Moderate Income (50-80% AMI)

- 28% of moderate income households in Huntington Beach have severe housing problems, ranging from 0% to 53% by racial or ethnic group.
- Hispanic households earning moderate incomes evidence a disproportionate housing need, with 40% experiencing one or more housing problems. At 2,035 households, Hispanic households represent 17% of Huntington Beach's moderate income households.
- While moderate income American Indian households also face a disproportionate housing need, at 85 households, they represent less than 1% of moderate income households in Huntington Beach.

Median Income (80-100% AMI)

- 14% of median income households in Huntington Beach experience severe housing problems, ranging from 0% to 63% by racial or ethnic group.
- Median income Asian households represent a disproportionate need, with 32% experiencing severe housing problems. Asian households represent 7% of all households in this income category.
- At 63%, African American also evidence a disproportionate housing need, though only represent 1% of median income households in Huntington Beach.

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.

Housing Cost Burden (0-100% AMI)

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	12,485	9,665	12,705	575
White	33,695	12,365	10,005	485
Black / African American	295	110	80	0
Asian	4,065	1,685	1,465	65
American Indian, Alaska Native	105	110	20	0
Pacific Islander	60	85	15	0
Hispanic	4,720	2,250	2,195	25

Table 23 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Discussion:

A disproportionately greater housing need exists when the members of a racial or ethnic group at an income level experience housing problems at a greater rate (10% or more) than the income level as a whole. Table 23 above identifies cost burden for each racial and ethnic group earning up to 100% AMI in Huntington Beach, including no cost burden (<30% income towards housing), cost burden (30-50%), severe cost burden (>50%), and not computed due to no/negative income. According to the CHAS data on which this table is based, 27% of Huntington Beach 0-100% AMI households experience a cost burden, with an additional 36% experiencing a severe cost burden. In comparison with this citywide average, American Indian and Pacific Islander households experience disproportionate housing cost burdens. However, with a total of just 235 American Indian and 160 Pacific Islander households (earning 0-100% AMI) identified as residing in Huntington Beach by the 2007-2011 American Community Survey (ACS), combined with the sampling methodology utilized by the ACS, the results for such a small sample size are less than statistically significant.

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?

The analysis of housing problems and severe housing problems in sections NA-15 and NA-20 identify Hispanic, Asian, Pacific Islander, African American and American Indian households as evidencing a disproportionate housing need. Tables 24A and 24B below identify the specific income categories among these racial groups where disproportionate need is apparent:

Income Category	% Households with Housing Problems (# Households with Housing Problems)				
	Citywide	Asian	Pacific Islander	African American	American Indian
0-30%	81% 6,215	--	100% 25	--	100% 15
30-50%	74% 7,690	--	--	--	--
50-80%	65% 12,315	75% 1,235	100% 55	75% 100	88% 80
80-100%	41% 7,760	52% 515	71% 14	73% 75	57% 35

Table 24A – Housing Problems: Greater Disproportionate Need

Income Category	% Households with Severe Housing Problems (# Households with Severe Housing Problems)					
	Citywide	Hispanic	Asian	African American	Pacific Islander	American Indian
0-30%	72% 7,670	--	--	--	100% 25	100% 15
30-50%	52% 7,685	66% 1,565	--	--	--	--
50-80%	28% 12,315	40% 2,035	--	--	--	53% 85
80-100%	14% 7,760	--	32% 515	63% 80	--	--

Table 24B – Severe Housing Problems: Greater Disproportionate Need

As illustrated in the above tables, the actual number of households within the Pacific Islander, African American and American Indian racial groups identified by the HUD CHAS data as experiencing disproportionate housing problems is extremely limited. As previously mentioned, given this small number of households, combined with the sampling methodology utilized by the American Community Survey, the results in such a small sample size are less than statistically significant.

In contrast, disproportionate housing needs among low and moderate income Hispanic households are evident in Huntington Beach. Moderate and median income Asian households also experience a disproportionate housing need.

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

Not applicable.

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

A minority concentration is defined as a census block group with greater than the County average of minority population (55.9%). Figure 3 (located in Appendix B) depicts minority concentrations in Huntington Beach. Under this definition, nine census block groups are identified as having a concentration of minorities. The majority of these areas are located on either side of Beach Boulevard, between Talbert and Edinger. All but one of these block groups correspond to the City's low and moderate income areas (refer to Figure 2).

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

The Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program, formerly called the Section 8 program, is HUD's largest program that helps low-income families, the elderly, and the disabled find affordable decent, safe, and sanitary housing in the private market. Participants receive federally subsidized vouchers that they can use to rent the home or apartment of their choosing, provided that it meets the requirements of the program and agreement of the landlord. The funding assistance is provided to the family or individual, the voucher holder, and can move with the family or individual rather than being tied to the property or unit.

The Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA) is the local public agency providing Housing Choice Vouchers within Huntington Beach. According to a special data run conducted by OCHA for the City, as of February 2015, there were a total of 1,008 Huntington Beach households receiving tenant-based Housing Choice Vouchers; 58 of these were Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing Vouchers, 15 were Family Unification Vouchers, and 45 were Shelter Plus Care vouchers for formerly homeless disabled households. Elderly households comprise 43% of the City's Section 8 recipients (434 households), indicative of several large senior housing complexes with significant numbers of Section 8 tenants. The City also has a high proportion of disabled households receiving Section 8 (426 households), although many of these households are also likely to be seniors. There are no public housing projects located within Huntington Beach.

Totals in Use

Program Type									
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	0	1,008	0	1,008	58	15	3

Table 25 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

Data Source: Orange County Housing Authority, February 2015.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Characteristics of Residents

Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average Annual Income	0	0	0	$17,562	0	$17,562	$19,358	$18,874
Average length of stay (years)	0	0	0	8	0	8	0	4
Average Household size	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	4
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	103	0	103	43	5
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	0	434	0	434	15	0
# of Disabled Families	0	0	0	426	0	426	26	1
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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 26 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: Orange County Housing Authority, February 2015.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Race of Residents

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 *
White	0	0	0	649	0	649	51	14	3
Black/African American	0	0	0	47	0	47	7	2	0
Asian	0	0	0	314	0	314	2	1	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0	8	0	8	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 27 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: Orange County Housing Authority, February 2015.

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	0	165	0	165	6	6	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	0	843	0	843	52	8	3
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 28 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: Orange County Housing Authority, February 2015.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

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

Not Applicable, as there is no public housing in Huntington Beach and OCHA does not have a public housing program.

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

Available, affordable rental units that fall within the rent levels of HUD's Fair Market Rents.

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

High rents and low vacancy rates in Orange County effect the population at large, not just low and extremely low income residents. The increase in home prices has led to a decline in housing affordability, contributing additional demand for rental housing.

Discussion

The impact of the high cost of rentals and low vacancy rates is evidenced in the increase in renter overpayment over the past decade. The 2007-11 American Community Survey (ACS) documents 50% of all Huntington Beach renters spend greater than 30% of their income on rent, compared to 38% in 2000. Furthermore, the ACS documents 7.4% of Huntington Beach's population as below the poverty level. These conditions have contributed to a lengthy waiting list for housing assistance, both for Housing Choice Vouchers from OCHA and for occupancy within the affordable rental projects within the City.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Throughout the Country and the Los Angeles and Orange County region, homelessness has become an increasing challenge. Factors contributing to the rise in homelessness include a lack of housing affordable to low- and moderate-income persons, increases in people living below poverty levels, reductions in subsidies to the poor, drug/alcohol abuse, and de-institutionalization of the mentally ill. As described in greater detail in Section MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services, for the past year, the City of Huntington Beach has been actively engaged in numerous activities to decrease homelessness and provide effective and efficient support to local non-profits that provide services to this population. The City Council authorized formation of a Homeless Task Force in March 2015 whose goal will be to provide City support/guidance regarding services. The Task Force will keep the City Council apprised of issues/services and make recommendations as needed. In addition, the Huntington Beach City Manager's Office and Office of Business Development has received Council approval to utilize CDBG public services funds to support a new Homeless Coordinator position to serve as the City's point person for homeless issues.

Once every two years, Orange County undertakes an effort to enumerate all of the sheltered and unsheltered homeless people within the county in a given twenty-four hour period. This effort, known as the Homeless Point-in-Time (PIT) Count, is congressionally mandated for all communities that receive U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) funding for homeless programs. The most recent PIT in Orange County for which results have been published was held on the morning of January 26, 2013 with the assistance of 750 volunteers from over 40 homeless service organizations.

The sheltered portion of the count is extracted from data in the County's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), operated by 2-1-1 Orange County (formerly known as OC Partnership), and includes all persons who occupied a shelter or transitional housing bed on the night of the count. This number does not reflect persons in permanent supportive housing beds or those beds not specifically designated for homeless persons. The unsheltered portion of the count is based on a one-morning count and survey using the Public Places methodology, which counts the number of literal homeless persons in non-service locations such as streets, parks, public buildings, parts of the transportation system, and vehicles. The homeless people found in these areas are part of the group sometimes referred to as the "hidden homeless" or "street homeless" because they are not in easily accessed locations such as shelters.

The January 2013 PIT count enumerated 4,251 homeless individuals in Orange County, representing 0.14% of the total County population, and reflecting an almost 40% decrease from the 2011 count of 6,939, and an almost 50% drop from the 2009 count of 8,333 homeless persons (refer to Table 29). Of the 4,251 homeless persons counted in 2013, approximately 40% are unsheltered and 60% are sheltered. In previous years, this proportion was reversed, with over 60% of homeless people living unsheltered. Homeless families with children make up 20% of this population and other homeless individuals/households without children account for the remaining 80% of the population.

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The Orange County Point in Time Count does not provide specific information by jurisdiction. However, the 2014 Homeless Conditions Report and Recommendations commissioned by the City of Huntington Beach (prepared by City Net) utilizes the following approach to estimate the number of homeless in the City. Applying the 2013 PIT ratio of 0.14% of the County's total population being homeless to Huntington Beach's 2012 population of 194,708 translates to an estimated 272 homeless individuals within the City. Furthermore, assuming the same Countywide ratio of 60% of the homeless being sheltered would result in an estimated 166 sheltered homeless and 106 unsheltered homeless within the City. These figures generally correlate with the Huntington Beach Police Department estimates of 150 unsheltered homeless at any given time in the City because Police Officers would likely be referring to unsheltered homeless individuals, which are more readily visible and identifiable as homeless.

Table 29 - Orange County Homeless Population Change from 2009-2013

	Sheltered Homeless		Unsheltered Homeless		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	% of County Population
2009	2,609	31%	5,724	69%	8,333	.28%
2011	2,667	38%	4,272	62%	6,939	.23%
2013	***2,573***	***61%***	***1,678***	***39%***	***4,251***	***.14%***

Data Source: Orange County Homeless Count & Survey Report, July 2013.

Table 30 - 2013 Point-In-Time Summary for Orange County Continuum of Care

Population	Estimate the # of Persons Experiencing Homelessness on a Given Night	
	Unsheltered	Sheltered
Persons in HH with Adults & Children	3	1,536
Persons in HH with only Children	1	13
Persons in HH with only Adults	1,674	1,024
Totals	**1,678**	**2,573**
Homeless Subpopulations		
Chronically Homeless	668	129
Veterans	269	177
Unaccompanied Youth	1	13
Persons with HIV	27	62
Chronic Substance Abuse	753	233
Severely Mentally Ill	376	104

Data Source: Orange County Homeless Count & Survey Report, July 2013.

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

In their July 2013 Orange County Homeless Count & Survey Report, 2-1-1 Orange County estimates 797 chronically homeless persons on any given night, representing approximately 19% of the County's total homeless population. Of this number, 668 are unsheltered, and 129 are sheltered. Additionally, 2-1-1 Orange County found that of the chronically homeless population, ten were families, nine which were sheltered, and one family was living on the street.

As shown in Table 30, 1,553 homeless persons live in a household that include children. Of these, approximately 58% are children (includes 14 unaccompanied youth) and 42% are adults. The vast majority of homeless families (those including at least one adult and one child) are sheltered in either emergency shelters or transitional housing programs.

Another subpopulation of homeless in Orange County are veterans and their families. 2-1-1 Orange County estimates 446 homeless veterans live in Orange County, 269 of whom are unsheltered, and 177 who are sheltered. Among the 446 homeless veterans, 22 (approximately 5%) are female veterans.

The transient nature of homeless persons poses a challenge to identifying the exact number of homeless persons within Huntington Beach and their specific needs. As a beach community, Huntington Beach attracts numerous homeless individuals who congregate along the beach, in the Santa Ana Riverbed, in the Bolsa Chica wetlands, and in several of the City's parks. The City's Police Department has identified approximately 150 homeless persons residing in the City, with an estimated 50 or so additional homeless persons living out of their cars or RV's. A large majority of the City's homeless are chronic substance abusers, with several suffering from mental illness. The Police Department coordinates with the City's Office of Business Development, the County and various non-profit providers to refer homeless to available services, but many homeless individuals are resistant to services. The City Homeless Coordinator, recently approved for 15-16 CDBG public service funding, will enhance the City's ability to coordinate services and address homeless needs.

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

There are many factors that contribute to homelessness in Orange County, and Huntington Beach specifically. High rents and a shortage of affordable housing, unemployment, mental illness, family problems, and substance abuse are a few common factors. Individuals and families experience homelessness for a variety of reasons, and therefore a homeless population

may have a variety of needs. A homeless person may need medical care, job training, childcare assistance, mental health care, credit counseling, substance abuse treatment, and/or English language education, among other services.

According to the data collected by 2-1-1 Orange County, there are an estimated 1,553 homeless families with children living in Orange County.

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

The January 2013 PIT Count identified 1,678 unsheltered homeless persons in Orange County. Of these, 857 (51%) are White, 591 (35%) are Other/Multi-Racial, 117 (7%) are African American, 56 (3%) are American Indian or Alaska Native, 31 (2%) are Asian, and 26 (1%) are Pacific Islanders. Persons of Hispanic ethnicity comprised 28% (469 persons) of the unsheltered homeless in Orange County.

Race	Sheltered	Unsheltered
White		857
African American		117
Asian		31
American Indian or Alaska Native		56
Pacific Islander		26
Ethnicity	**Sheltered**	**Unsheltered**
Hispanic		469
Not Hispanic		1,209

Table 31 - Orange County Homeless Population by Race/Ethnicity

Data Source: Orange County Homeless Count & Survey Report, July 2013.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness

Within Orange County, 2-1-1 Orange County identified a total of 2,573 sheltered homeless and 1,678 unsheltered homeless in January 2013. In addition to the Count tally, volunteers completed 494 surveys of unsheltered persons encountered during the count. After reviewing the data, the research team removed surveys that were either incomplete, had no relevant data to allow researchers to ascertain the respondent's housing status, or were completed by

persons who were determined not to be homeless. In the end, there were 329 surveys with sufficient data to determine housing status and population characteristics with. Because the survey was conducted concurrent with the count, the unsheltered survey respondents are a subset of all of the unsheltered persons counted. Therefore, it can be reliably assumed that the subpopulation characteristics of the survey respondents are comparable to all of the unsheltered persons counted. The results of the unsheltered count and survey are described below.

Of the 1,678 unsheltered homeless persons encountered, ten were 17 years old or younger, 97 were between the ages of 18 and 24, 1,550 were 25 or older, and 20 were unknown. Male unsheltered homeless made up almost 70% (1,173 persons) of total unsheltered homeless, nearly 20% (332) were female, 15 were transgender, and 158 were unknown. Homeless subpopulations included 376 unsheltered homeless with severe mental illness, 753 with chronic substance abuse issues, and 27 persons living with HIV/AIDS.

In addition to the unsheltered homeless enumerated in the Point in Time Count, a significant segment of the population may also be "at-risk" of homelessness. Within Huntington Beach, 7.4% of the population lives below the poverty line (2007-2011 ACS), and nearly half of the City's low and moderate income renters are spending more than half their incomes on rents. Such households are considered precariously housed, and should any emergency come about (disease, job loss, etc), those without sufficient savings to draw upon can easily lose their housing and face homelessness.

Discussion

The data collected from 2-1-1 Orange County describing 4,251 homeless persons within Orange County, coupled with a 2014 Continuum of Care housing inventory raw count showing a total of 4,342 total year-round emergency, transitional, and permanent beds/units for homeless persons Orange County suggests the overall need for additional housing for homeless has nearly been met, though not by type of housing. The prevalence of health related conditions such as substance abuse, mental health, alcoholism, and other issues experienced by homeless persons also suggest a need for public services to assist with these conditions. Public outreach to housing and homeless service providers conducted in support of the Consolidated Plan echoes this need.

Input gathered from the survey of housing and homeless providers identified the following needs in Huntington Beach in order of priority (refer to Appendix B for the complete survey results):

1. Additional affordable housing
2. More substance abuse services
3. Additional tenant assistance (rental assistance for seniors/veterans)
4. Better coordination with mental health service providers
5. More or better paying employment opportunities
6. More employment training programs

7. More permanent supportive housing for persons with disabilities

Housing and homeless providers also identified the following gaps in the Continuum of Care:

1. Shortage of shelter beds for chronically homeless and homeless youth. Need for permanent parking location in Huntington Beach for homeless in cars and RVs. Additional emergency motel vouchers needed.
2. Need for mental health care facilities and detox facilities for homeless
3. Improved access to affordable mental health and substance abuse and health care services
4. Need for additional transitional housing
5. Need for additional affordable housing for the working poor
6. Need for job training programs for young adults (age 18-24)

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

Introduction:

Certain segments of the population may have greater difficulty finding adequate and affordable housing due to their unique special needs and circumstances. Such circumstances range from fixed incomes to limited mobility to the need for supportive services. The groups that categorically fall under special needs are the elderly and frail elderly, persons with disabilities, victims of domestic violence, persons with HIV/AIDS, and persons with substance abuse problems. These groups represent a significant part of Huntington Beach's population, and efforts must be made to ensure that decent, affordable and accessible housing is available to all such special needs populations.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Elderly

The elderly and frail elderly special needs population (age 65 and above) comprise approximately 27,000 residents in Huntington Beach (14%), reflecting a greater proportion of seniors in comparison with Orange County (12%) and California as a whole (11%). Among the City's approximately 17,250 senior households, 82% own a home and 18% rent housing. Over 40% of Huntington Beach's seniors are 75 years of age and above, a population which may require more supportive housing options as they age and tend to become more frail. Some of the more pressing housing needs of Huntington Beach's seniors include:

- **Rental affordability.** Rising rents are a particular concern due to the fact that most seniors are on fixed incomes. Of Huntington Beach's approximately 3,100 senior renter households, three-quarters are low and moderate income (<80% AMI), with over half low income (<50% AMI). Market rents in Huntington Beach are well beyond the level affordable to low and moderate income households, as confirmed by the Census which documents nearly 50% of the City's low/mod income senior renters spending more than half their incomes on rent.
- **Disabilities.** The Census identifies 27% of Huntington Beach's seniors as having one or more disabilities, encompassing physical, sensory and mental disabilities, as well as conditions that limit the senior's ability to leave their home. Combined with the significant number of older seniors (age 75+) indicates a large segment of the senior population that may require various levels of housing support.
- **Housing maintenance.** Of Huntington Beach's approximately 14,000 senior homeowners, over one-third live alone. As these homeowners age, many may be unable to maintain their homes or perform minor repairs. The installation of grab bars and other assistance devices may be necessary to enhance accessibility.

Addressing the diverse housing needs of Huntington Beach's senior population will require strategies which foster independent living (such as home accessibility improvements, second units, rehabilitation assistance), as well as strategies that encourage the provision of a variety of supportive living environments for seniors of all income levels.

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Persons with Disabilities

The 2008-10 American Community Survey (ACS) identifies 14,357 Huntington Beach residents as having one or more disabilities, representing 8% of the City's population. One-third of these adult residents are unable to live independently. The ACS documents the presence of following types of disabilities among Huntington Beach's disabled residents:

- Ambulatory – 56%
- Cognitive – 35%
- Hearing – 29%
- Vision – 13%

Of the City's senior population, 27% suffer from a disability. As Huntington Beach's population continues to age, the number of residents with disabilities will also increase. With over 400 Huntington Beach families with a disabled member on the Orange County Housing Authority's Section 8 waiting list, the unmet housing needs of the disabled population are significant.

Victims of Domestic Violence

Individuals fleeing domestic violence are generally women and children. It is difficult to estimate the number of victims of domestic violence, as many victims do not call the police or seek services. Women between the ages of 18 and 44 are at an increased risk for domestic violence, with lower-income and immigrant women particularly vulnerable to abuse. This group needs transitional housing with counseling and supportive services.

Persons with HIV/AIDS

Persons with HIV/AIDS are considered a special needs group due their need for affordable housing, health care, counseling and other supportive services. The Orange County Health Care Agency tracks AIDS cases, and reports that among the 275 newly diagnosed HIV cases in 2013, 15 cases were in Huntington Beach, representing 6% of cases diagnosed countywide. Short-term housing needs for persons with AIDS – many of whom face homelessness - may include hospice facilities, shelters or transitional housing. Long term needs include affordable housing in close proximity to public transportation and health care facilities.

Alcohol/Other Drug Abuse

According to the National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence, 18 million Americans suffer from alcohol dependencies, while five to six million Americans suffer from drug addictions. Furthermore, more than nine million children live with a parent dependent on alcohol and/or illicit drugs.

Persons with drug and or alcohol addictions often need a supportive living environment to break their habit. Supportive housing for persons with substance addictions is typically transitional housing programs that also offer counseling and job training. The County serves as the primary funding source for these types of programs.

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

Housing and service needs are addressed under each group heading in the prior section. The housing needs of persons with disabilities is further elaborated on below.

Persons with Disabilities

Some people with disabilities may live comfortably without special housing accommodations, but persons with physical and/or sensory disabilities often require specially designed, barrier-free housing that allows freedom of movement not only to and from the housing unit, but also within the unit itself. Special modifications to permit free access are very important in maintaining independence. The California Code of Regulations Title 24 requirements set forth access and adaptability requirements for the disabled population. These regulations apply to public buildings and require that ramps, larger door widths, restroom modifications, and other special facilities be incorporated into building designs. However, these standards are not mandatory for new single-family residential construction. Therefore, conventional housing may require modification to ensure its suitability for occupancy by a disabled person.

In February 2013, the Huntington Beach City Council adopted Municipal Code Chapter 17.77, Reasonable Accommodation Procedures, consistent with federal and state laws regarding providing reasonable accommodations. The Ordinance creates a procedure for an individual with a disability to request a reasonable accommodation from zoning and building standards, regulations, policies, and practices to provide that individual with an equal opportunity to use and enjoy a dwelling. A decision on whether to grant a reasonable accommodation is made by the Director of Planning and Building. If the request for an accommodation is related to another discretionary permit, then the request is processed with the project as a whole. However, no special permit is required for the granting of a reasonable accommodation and no fee is required to apply.

Many developmentally disabled persons can live and work independently within a conventional housing environment. More severely disabled individuals require a group living environment where supervision is provided. The most severely affected individuals may require an institutional environment where medical attention and physical therapy are provided. Because developmental disabilities exist before adulthood, the first issue in supportive housing for the developmentally disabled is the transition from the person's living situation as a child to an appropriate level of independence as an adult.

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

As reported in the Orange County Health Care Agency Disease Control and Epidemiology Division "2013 HIV Disease Fact Sheet", at the end of 2013, there were 6,215 persons living with HIV disease in Orange County. Of these persons, 275 (4%) were newly diagnosed with HIV in

2013. The population is mostly male (89%) and the majority of cases were either Hispanic or White (52% and 30%, respectively), with Asians comprising 13% and African Americans comprising 4% of persons living with HIV. In terms of age distribution, the majority of diagnosed individuals were between 26-35 years (32%), followed by 36-45 years (24%), 19-25 years (19%), 46-55 years (16%), and 56+ years (7%).

The AIDS Services Foundation of Orange County has provided the City with the following information on persons with HIV/AIDS within the City of Huntington Beach. As of January 2015, there were 344 persons living with HIV/AIDS in the City, representing 4.8% of total persons with HIV/AIDS countywide, and the 5th highest count of all the jurisdictions in Orange County. Similar to countywide statistics, most of the population is male (89%). The racial/ethnic breakdown includes White (65.3%), Hispanic (20%), Asian (9.4%), and African American (4.5%). The age breakdown is as follows: age 20-29 (7.2%), age 30-39 (12.8%), age 40-49 (32.5%), age 50-59 (32%), and age 60+ (15%).

Discussion:

There is a small but significant population of non-homeless special needs persons in the City. Particular attention should be paid to elderly and disabled populations. Seniors 65 and over make up 14% of Huntington Beach's population. It’s notable that the elderly population in the City is higher compared to the proportion of seniors in Orange County (12%) and the State as a whole (11%). In addition, among Huntington Beach's 3,100 senior renter households, three-quarters are low and moderate income. This population is particularly vulnerable to rent increases as the majority are on fixed incomes.

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

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

The City of Huntington Beach has a wide array of public facilities to serve the needs of its residents. These include five libraries, 75 parks totaling nearly 754 acres with 190 playgrounds, a gym and pool facility, three clubhouses, a nature center, golf club, senior center, three community centers, a civic center, an art center, an International Surf Museum, and a community college. Additionally, the City boasts 150 acres of public beach.

Despite these many amenities, many existing community facilities need upgrades, rehabilitation, and, in some cases, replacement to keep up with demand. In order to address this need, the City has developed a five-year Capital Improvement Program (CIP) to serve as a roadmap for future facility and infrastructure investments. The City's 2014/15 – 2018/19 Capital Improvement Program identifies the following projects in need of CDBG funding over the next five years; CDBG Revolving Loan funds may potentially also be utilized to address gaps in funding:

- Main Street Library ADA Improvements: The Main Street Library was constructed in 1951, and is in need of accessibility improvements in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Improvements may include but are not limited to restrooms, doors and doorways, signage and path of travel.
- Oak View Family Resource Center Class and Counseling Space: Additional classroom, office and meeting space is needed for the afterschool recreation program operated at the Oak View Family Resource Center by Children's Bureau and the Boys and Girls Club. The proposed project includes provision of additional classroom and counseling space.
- CDBG funds will be used to repair and or design and construct ADA ramps throughout the City of Huntington Beach.

How were these needs determined?

The City of Huntington Beach's Capital Improvement Program (CIP) forecasts capital needs over a five-year period based on various long-range plans, goals, and policies. The plan presents a comprehensive listing of planned and projected capital project needs which have been identified by City staff for the five-year planning period. The CIP document includes both new projects and upgrades to existing facilities of $50,000 or more.

Huntington Beach's FY 2014-2018 CIP was developed to address elements in the City's General Plan, as well as the City Council's adopted planning documents and master plans. Projects correspond to the Strategic Plan Goals adopted by the City Council. Specific goals identified in the CIP include improving infrastructure, long term financial sustainability, and economic development.

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While funds for capital improvement projects are provided mainly from Special Revenue and Enterprise Funds, some projects, particularly those involving sidewalk, curb, and gutter construction in enhancement areas, community center renovations, and citywide ADA improvements, can be funded with CDBG funds.

Proposed CDBG projects within the CIP are typically identified by the various departments and compiled by Public Works staff. The CIP is then presented to the Citizens Infrastructure Advisory Board for review, before going to the Planning Commission to ensure compliance with the City's General Plan. The final CIP is adopted by the City Council in conjunction with the City's annual budget.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

Infrastructure improvements cover such issues as upgrades or expansion of streets, sidewalks, curbs and gutters, sewer and drainage systems, and street lights, and are in general an eligible expenditure for CDBG funds within low and moderate-income areas. Most of Huntington Beach's low and moderate income neighborhoods are older, and many contain aging infrastructure. The City's CIP has identified sidewalk, curb, and gutter construction in enhancement areas, community center renovations, and citywide ADA improvements as needs over the next 5 years.

How were these needs determined?

The City's Capital Improvements Plan (CIP) identifies infrastructure and public improvements to be undertaken in Huntington Beach from 2014/15 to 2018/19. The City has generally relied on a variety of other non-CDBG funding sources to pay for infrastructure improvements, and is actively addressing water, sewer, storm drain and street deficiencies through ongoing projects. Nonetheless, the City may direct CDBG funds, potentially including CDBG Revolving Loan Funds, towards infrastructure improvements in low and moderate income enhancement neighborhoods as needed.

The Consolidated Plan Community Needs Survey, completed in written, hard copy form by 193 households who primarily represent the City's low and moderate income enhancement areas, identified street and alley improvements as one of the most critical community development needs in Huntington Beach. Worth noting is that among the combined 471 surveys completed both in hard copy and electronically on-line, all four infrastructure categories - street/alley improvements, sidewalk improvements, drainage improvements, water/sewer improvements - ranked in the top ten community development needs (refer to Appendix C for Survey results).

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Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:
Huntington Beach's special needs populations, as well as low and moderate income households in general, have a variety of public service needs. Consultation with community residents and social service providers conducted as part of this Consolidated Plan identify the following key service needs in Huntington Beach:

1. **Homeless services**, including homeless youth, mental health services, case management, and wrap around services.
2. **Services for seniors**, including resources for homebound seniors, home modification resources, nutrition resources, and respite for caregivers.
3. **Health care and mental health services**, such as mental health, substance abuse treatment, health care for seniors, and drug/alcohol education.
4. **Economic development**, specifically job training, adult education, and job coaching for the developmentally disabled.
5. **General support services** that provide additional financial resources.
6. **Transportation services** including access to affordable transit, and specialized transportation for persons with disabilities.
7. **Services for persons with disabilities** including assistive technology to support independence for persons with disabilities.
8. Affordable **childcare services**.
9. **Youth services** such as sports and recreation services.

The Community Needs Survey also identified senior, disabled, youth, anti-crime, and health care services as being the most critical needs in Huntington Beach (refer to Appendix C).

The City of Huntington Beach, as well as local non-profits, offer an array of services to low and moderate-income residents and special needs groups such as persons with disabilities and the homeless. The City actively supports the provision of services both through the Community Services and Police Department, and through support of public service providers.

How were these needs determined?

Consultation with social service providers active in Huntington Beach and distribution of a Community Survey provided extensive input on the needs of the populations they serve. The Office of Business Development has also provided key direction in prioritizing public service needs.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

Table 32 presents the City's housing unit mix, as documented by the 2007-11 American Community Survey (ACS). The City has approximately 79,200 housing units, representing a net increase of roughly 3,500 units since 2000. The mix of housing types in Huntington Beach has remained relatively stable over the past two decades, with 61% single-family and 35% multi-family units. The City also has 18 mobilehome parks with approximately 3,100 mobilehome units, comprising 4% of the City's housing.

Housing tenure refers to whether a housing unit is owned, rented or is vacant. As indicated in Table 33, the 2007-11 ACS identifies 39% of Huntington Beach's households as renters, comparable to the County as a whole, and reflecting no change in the proportion of renters from the 2000 Census. Figure 3 (located in Appendix B) illustrates the percentage of renter households in Huntington Beach by census tract. As depicted, the highest concentrations of renters (over 60%) are generally located in the following neighborhoods: central Huntington Beach between Talbert and I-405, east of Goldenwest (including the Oak View, Newland and Washington neighborhoods); west of Beach Boulevard and south of Garfield (including the Yorktown-Lake and Garfield neighborhoods); and a small neighborhood located west of Bolsa Chica and north of Warner. Many of these neighborhoods with high concentrations of renters also correspond to the City's lower income census tracts (refer to Figure 2).

Another important characteristic of the City's housing supply is the size of units with respect to the number of bedrooms. Large households, defined as households with five or more members, generate the need for units with three or more bedrooms. The 2007-11 American Community Survey identifies 7,372 rental units in Huntington Beach with three or more bedrooms, in general, the appropriate sized unit to house the City's 2,363 large renter households. While numerically there may be a sufficient number of large rental units, the problem is primarily related to the lack of affordability of these larger units, many of which are single-family homes. Of the approximately 6,400 units encompassed in the City's multi-family rental survey (refer to Table 39 later in this chapter), just 2% have three bedrooms, and with average rents of $2,158, are well beyond the level affordable to households earning low and moderate incomes.

As for single-person households, approximately 31% of the City's renters consist of one person households, whereas only 4% of the rental stock consists of studio (no bedroom) units. While one-bedroom units comprise an additional 28% of Huntington Beach's rental housing, high rental prices render these units unaffordable to single individuals.

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The vacancy rate measures the overall housing availability in a community and is often a good indicator of how efficiently for-sale and rental housing units are meeting the current demand for housing. A vacancy rate of 5% for rental housing and 2% for ownership housing is generally considered healthy and suggests that there is a balance between the supply and demand of housing. As measured by the 2010 Census, the residential vacancy rate in Huntington Beach was 1.1% for ownership units, indicative of the limited supply of housing on the market in March 2010. As housing prices have again begun to increase, so has the supply of for-sale housing on the market. In terms of rental housing, the 2010 Census identifies a healthy 5.4% vacancy rate. Similarly, the REALFACTS rent survey of over 6,400 apartment units in the City documents a 4.5% rental vacancy in 4th quarter 2014.

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

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	39,229	50%
1-unit, attached structure	8,788	11%
2-4 units	9,953	13%
5-19 units	9,572	12%
20 or more units	8,505	11%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	3,114	4%
Total	***79,161***	***100%***

Table 32– Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	263	1%	1,094	4%
1 bedroom	1,386	3%	8,165	28%
2 bedrooms	7,642	17%	12,523	43%
3 or more bedrooms	36,738	80%	7,372	25%
Total	***46,029***	***101%***	***29,154***	***100%***

Table 33 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

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

As presented in Table 34, Huntington Beach has a sizable stock of affordable rental housing, totaling 1,715 deed restricted units. This inventory includes all multi-family units assisted under federal, state, and local programs, including HUD, state/local bond programs, density bonus, inclusionary, and former redevelopment programs.

Fifty-three percent of the City's affordable rental units are for families (907 units), 40% are for seniors (687 units), 6% are single room occupancy units (107 units), and fifteen units are transitional housing for homeless mothers and their children.

Project Name	Tenant Type	Total Units	Affordable Units	Applicable Programs	Potential Conversion Date
Multi-Family Revenue Bond Projects					
Five Points Apartments	Seniors	164	48 VL/Mod	TEB / LIHTC	2023
Federally Assisted Projects					
Huntington (Wycliffe) Gardens	Seniors	185	185	Sec 231/Section 8	2044/2020
Huntington Villa Yorba	Family	198	192 VL	Sec(j)(1)/Section 8	2034
Interval House	Shelter	6	6 VL	HOME	2029
OCCHC (Keelson Lane)	Family	4	4 VL	HOME	2053
OCCHC (Koledo I-III)	Family	20	20 VL	HOME	2026/2027/2030
OCCHC (Queens)	Family	4	4 VL	HOME	2026
Pacific Court	Family	48	47 VL/L	HOME/TEB/LIHTC	2068
Pacific Sun Apartments (Collette's)	Family	6	6 VL	HOME/NSP/LIHTC	2072
American Family Hsg (Keelson, Barton I-II)	Family	12	12 VL	HOME	2024/2032/2025
Redevelopment Agency (former) Assisted					
Bowen Court	Seniors	20	20 VL	RDA/LIHTC	2061
Bridges Apartments	Family	80	80 VL/L	RDA/CDBG	2028
Colette's Children's Homes (Cypress, Glencoe, Keelson)	Family	18	18 VL/L	RDA	2064/2066/2069
Emerald Cove	Seniors	164	162 VL/L	RDA/TEB/ LIHTC	2071
Fountains Senior Apartments	Seniors	271	80 VL/L	RDA	2064
Hermosa Vista Apartments	Seniors	88	88 VL/L	RDA/HOME/TEB/ LIHTC	2063
Huntington Pointe	Seniors	104	104 VL/L	RDA/HOME TEB/LIHTC	2061
Oakview - Jamboree I – IV	Family	18	18 VL	RDA/HOME	2066/2067/2070
Oakview - OCCHC (Koledo IV - V)	Family	15	15 VL	RDA/HOME	2060
Project Self Sufficiency (11th St)	Shelter	9	9 VL	RDA/HOME	2045
Sea Aire Apartments	Family	36	36 L	RDA	2026
Sher Lane Apartments	Family	66	66 VL/L/Mod	RDA/HOME	2028
Non-Assisted Projects					
1301 Delaware	Family	30	3 L/Mod	Inclusionary	2031
16791 Roosevelt	Family	3	1 L	Inclusionary	2033
7912 Newman Street	Family	13	2 VL/L	Inclusionary	2067
Beachview Villa	SRO	107	106 VL/L	Inclusionary	Perpetuity
Dunbar Drive	Family	4	1 L	Inclusionary	2069
Main Place	Family	29	29 L/Mod	Inclusionary	2033
Ocean Aire Apartments	Family	65	65 L/Med/Mod	Inclusionary	2027
Residences at Bella Terra	Family	467	71 VL/Mod	Inclusionary	2068
Projects Under Construction (April 2015)					
Beach & Ocean Apartments	Family	173	17 Mod	Inclusionary	55 Years
Boardwalk	Family	487	57 VL/Mod	Inclusionary	55 Years
Elan Apartments	Family	274	27 Mod	Inclusionary	55 Years
Huntington Beach Lofts	Family	385	39 Mod	Inclusionary	55 Years
Oceana	Family	77	77 EL/VL/L	HOME/LIHTC/Incl.	55 Years
TOTALS			**1,715 units**		

Table 34– Assisted Rental Housing Inventory

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

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

As documented in the City's 2013-21 Housing Element, the City had two affordable rental projects considered at-risk of converting to market-rate uses prior to 2023 - Huntington Villa Yorba and Huntington Gardens. Both of these projects maintain Section 8 project-based Housing Assistance Plan (HAP) contracts with HUD subject to annual renewals.

Huntington Villa Yorba is a 198 unit HUD Section 236(j)(1) project, consisting of 192 units with affordability controls. In 1994, the project owner filed a revised Plan of Action to Extend the Low Income Affordability Use Restrictions through its application to convert the complex to all Section 8 contracts. According to California Housing Partnership's April 2015 update of HUD assisted properties, Huntington Villa Yorba now has a long term contract in place through 2034.

With transfer of Huntington Gardens to Living Opportunities Management Company (LOMCO) in 2008, the project's mortgage was extended from 2016 to 2044. However, the Section 8 Housing Assistance Payment (HAP) contracts associated with the project's 185 units were subject to renewal from HUD in April 2015, technically rendering the project at potential risk of conversion. The City's Office of Business Development is has contacted LOMCO and confirmed they are in the process of renewing the project's Section 8 contract for five additional years (through 2020).

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

The available housing units do not meet the needs of low income City residents, as evidenced by the high rates of housing overpayment discussed in the following section on Cost of Housing.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

The following types of housing are not being provided for in the market without some level of public assistance:

- Rental housing affordable to extremely low, low and moderate income households.
- Rental housing with three or more bedrooms affordable to low and moderate income large households (5+ members).
- Studio rental units affordable to low and moderate income single person households.
- Homeownership housing affordable to the moderate and middle income workforce.
- Affordable, accessible housing for persons living with disabilities.
- Permanent supportive housing for persons with special needs, including homeless individuals and families, persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families, transition age (emancipated foster care) youth, persons with chronic mental illness, and others.

Discussion

The City of Huntington Beach, the City's former Redevelopment Agency and non-profit partners have played an active role in providing affordable housing not otherwise being provided for in the market. Current project examples include Oceana Apartments, providing 78 family units including units for large families; and rehabilitation of a nine unit multi-family rental complex to provide transitional housing for Project Self-Sufficiency program participants. On May 20, 2015, the City's Office of Business Development issued a Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA), announcing the availability of up to $1,000,000 in HOME funds, $1,200,000 in former Redevelopment funds, and $225,000 in City Housing In-Lieu Fees funds. Funds available through the NOFA are for the development, rehabilitation and/or preservation of affordable rental housing within Huntington Beach for households earning up to 60% AMI, as well as for tenant-based rental assistance for extremely low income households. Projects and programs that address homeless, persons at-risk of homelessness, veteran and senior populations(s) will received a higher score. Five proposals were received: three (3) comprising proposed development of low-and very low affordable units; and two (2) submittals of proposed Tenant Based Rental Assistance Programs. The City is in process of evaluating each submittal in anticipation of recommending funding for one or more of the proposals, if determined as qualified. With the elimination of Redevelopment Agency funds, and reductions in federal HOME funds, the City will be more reliant on outside sources of funds, such as Low Income Housing Tax Credits, to fund future affordable housing activities. As such, the City must also continue to support legislation changes that would address increased funding for affordable housing.

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

Introduction

Many housing problems such as overcrowding and overpayment are directly related to the cost of housing in a community. If housing costs are high relative to household income, a corresponding high prevalence of housing problems occurs. This section evaluates the affordability of housing in Huntington Beach to lower and moderate income households.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Median Home Value	292,000	663,900	127%
Median Contract Rent	930	1,425	53%

Table 35 – Cost of Housing

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

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than $500	1,218	4.2%
$500-999	2,515	8.6%
$1,000-1,499	13,586	46.6%
$1,500-1,999	7,864	27.0%
$2,000 or more	3,971	13.6%
Total	***29,154***	***100.0%***

Table 36 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter		Owner	
	Units	Households	Units	Households
30% HAMFI	735	4,415	No Data	3,255
50% HAMFI	1,645	3,925	965	3,760
80% HAMFI	10,945	6,345	2,005	5,975
100% HAMFI	No Data	3,865	3,640	3,900
Total	***13,325***	**18,550**	***6,610***	**16,890**

Table 37 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS
HAMFI = HUD Adjusted Median Family Income

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent ($)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent (FMR)	1,126	1,294	1,621	2,268	2,525
High HOME Rent	1,076	1,154	1,387	1,594	1,759
Low HOME Rent	843	903	1,083	1,252	1,397
Huntington Beach Market Rents (2014)	**1,414**	**1,559**	**1,921**	**2,158**	**none**

Table 38 – Monthly Rent

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents; REALFACTS Huntington Beach Market Overview 4Q2014.

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

No; the greatest need remains for extremely low income households, but due to high rent levels, even moderate income households have a difficult time finding housing in Huntington Beach.

Table 37, Housing Affordability, identifies the number of owner and renter housing units in Huntington Beach affordable to households in each income range, based on an affordability standard of spending no greater than 30% of income on total housing costs. Incorporating information into the Table on the number of owner and renter households in Huntington Beach within each income category (derived from the 2007-11 CHAS data in Table 10) provides insight on the shortage of housing units affordable to low and moderate income households. For example, the Table identifies just 2,380 rental units in Huntington Beach affordable to low income (<50% AMI) households, compared to the presence of 8,340 lower income renter households, indicating a need for low income rental housing more than triple the current supply. In terms of owner housing, the 2007-11 CHAS identifies just 6,610 affordable homeowner units to meet the needs of 16,890 owner households earning less than 100% AMI. Such disparities in household incomes and housing costs results in a large segment of Huntington Beach's population spending greater than 30% of income on housing costs.

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

High prices and low inventory keep home ownership out reach for most Huntington Beach residents. Rents have been pushed to record high levels, at the same time there has been an increased demand for apartments.

The “Great Recession” and housing crisis at the end of the last decade resulted in many previous homeowners becoming renters. This increased demand for rental housing has placed upward pressure on rents, negatively impacting housing affordability.

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

As summarized in Table 38, market rents in Huntington Beach well exceed HOME rents and Fair Market Rent. Current rental housing costs were obtained from REALFACTS, a service that provides existing contract rents in properties containing 100 or more units. Twenty-eight apartment complexes totaling 6,448 units throughout Huntington Beach were included in the 4th quarter 2014 rent survey. The survey documents the following market rents for apartments within the City: Studio: $1,414, 1-bedroom: $1,559, 2-bedroom: $1,921, 3-bedroom: $2,158. All of these rent levels fall well above HUD Fair Market Rents (FMRs), with the exception of three bedroom units, which fall just within FMRs. However, three bedroom apartments are extremely limited in number, representing less than 2% of the 6,400+ units in the rent survey.

The high rental market in Huntington Beach primarily impacts the Section 8 rental subsidy program administered by the Orange County Housing Authority, which depends on private landlords who request rent above the payment standards allowed.

Discussion

Housing affordability is based on the relationship between household income and housing expenses. According to HUD and the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD), housing is considered "affordable" if the monthly payment is no more than 30% of a household's gross income.

Table 39 presents maximum affordable rents by income level and household size, and compares with average apartment rents in Huntington Beach. As the table indicates, citywide average rents are above the level of affordability for all extremely low, low and moderate income households. For example, the maximum affordable monthly rent for a three person low-income household is $964, or up to $1,614 for moderate income household, whereas the average rent for a two bedroom apartment is $1,921.

Income Level	Maximum Affordable Rent After Utilities Allowance*			
	Studio (1 person)	1 Bedroom (2 person)	2 Bedroom (3 person)	3 Bedroom (4 person)
Extremely Low Income (0 - 30% AMI)	$416	$471	$531	$559
Low Income (31 - 50% AMI)	$755	$856	$964	$1,040
Moderate Income (51 - 80% AMI)	$1,260	$1,433	$1,614	$1,762
Huntington Beach Average Apt Rents	**$1,414**	**$1,559**	**$1,921**	**$2,158**

Table 39 – Comparison of Market and Affordable Rents

*For comparability with advertised rentals, affordable rent calculations subtract the following utility expenses based on OCHA's utility allowance: $89 for studios, $108 for 1 bdrms, $120 for 2 bdrms, and $164 for 3 bdrms

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Housing sales price statistics reported by Core Logic for February 2015[3] documented a median sales price of $666,000 for the 134 condominium and single-family homes sold in Huntington Beach during the one month period. By way of example, Table 40 presents the maximum affordable purchase price for a four person, middle income household earning 120% of the Orange County median income ($104,650). As illustrated below, the maximum affordable purchase price for a four person household is $492,000, reflecting a "gap" of about $170,000 between the median market sales price of $666,000 in Huntington Beach. While there are some older, lower priced units, it is unlikely that few, if any, market rate homes or condos would be affordable to lower- or moderate-income residents (up to 80% AMI). These data illustrate the fact that in beach communities, very large public subsidies are generally required to reduce sales prices to a level that is affordable to low- and moderate-income buyers.

Affordable Housing Cost	**4 person household**
Household Income @ 120% Median	$104,650
Income Towards Housing @ 35% Income	$36,628
Maximum Monthly Housing Cost	$3,052
Less Ongoing Monthly Expenses:	
Utilities	$124
Property Taxes (1.1% affordable sales price)	$450
Insurance	$130
HOA Fees, Maintenance & Other	$200
Monthly Income Available for Mortgage	$2,148
Supportable 30 yr Mortgage @ 4.125% interest	$443,000
Homebuyer Downpayment (10% of affordable hsg price)	$49,000
Maximum Affordable Purchase Price	**$492,000**
Huntington Beach Median Sales Price	**$666,000**

Table 40 – 2014 Orange County Maximum Affordable Housing Cost (120% AMI)

Notes:

1. 35% affordability based on H&S Code Section 50052.5.
2. Household income based on 2014 State HCD income limits for Orange County.
3. Utilities based on OCHA utility allowance schedule. Includes gas, electricity, water and trash.
4. Supportable mortgage based on 30 year fixed at 4.15% APR interest.

Table prepared by Karen Warner Associates, Inc.

[3] http://www.corelogic.com/downloadable-docs/dqnews_ca-home-sales_feb2015_v2.pdf

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

Introduction

The term Standard housing condition is defined as a dwelling unit being in conformance with California State Health and Safety codes. Under that definition, substandard conditions pursuant to the State Health and Safety Code 17920.3, would involve a dwelling with any of the following conditions that would pose a danger to health or safety: (a) inadequate sanitation, (b) structural hazards, (c) nuisances, (d) wiring, (e) plumbing, (f) mechanical equipment, (g) faulty weather protection, (h) risk of fire or explosion, and other unsafe conditions. A substandard unit is generally considered suitable for rehabilitation if the cost of rehabilitation does not exceed 75% of the unit's replacement value.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	17,700	38%	13,426	46%
With two selected Conditions	94	0%	1,100	4%
With three selected Conditions	13	0%	37	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	28,222	61%	14,591	50%
Total	***46,029***	***99%***	***29,154***	***100%***

Table 41 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	2,792	6%	942	3%
1980-1999	8,595	19%	6,179	21%
1950-1979	33,877	74%	21,090	72%
Before 1950	765	2%	943	3%
Total	***46,029***	***101%***	***29,154***	***99%***

Table 42 - Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2007-2011 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	34,642	75%	22,033	76%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	1,310	3%	835	3%

Table 43 - Risk of Lead-Based Paint

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

Vacant Units

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units	6	0	6
Abandoned Vacant Units	0	0	0
REO Properties	27	0	27
Abandoned REO Properties	0	0	0

Table 44 - Vacant Units

Data Source: City of Huntington Beach Code Enforcement staff; www.realtytrac.com

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

The age of a community's housing stock can provide an indicator of overall housing conditions. Typically housing over 30 years in age is likely to need rehabilitation work to major elements of the structure, such as roofing, siding, plumbing and electrical systems. As depicted in Table 42, the majority of Huntington Beach's housing stock exceeds this 30 year benchmark. Among owner-occupied housing, 76% of units were constructed prior to 1980, reflective of the proliferation of single-family tract home development in Huntington Beach during the 1960s and 1970s. Similarly, 75% of the rental stock was developed more than 30 years ago; this housing typically suffers more wear-and-tear from tenants than owner-occupied housing. The community's older housing is also typically its most affordable, making preservation dually important.

The Condition of Units in Table 41 presents the number of housing units in Huntington Beach with one or more housing problems, including: 1) lacks complete plumbing facilities, 2) lacks complete kitchen facilities, 3) more than one person per room, and 4) cost burden greater than 30%. As presented, 38% of owner units have one of these problems (or "conditions"), with 46% of renter units with one problem and an additional 4% with two problems. The vast majority of these problems are associated with housing cost burden, rather than household overcrowding or the physical condition of the unit, as confirmed by Table 9 Housing Problems (among households earning up to 100% AMI) which identifies just 420 units in Huntington Beach as lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities, and approximately 1,500 overcrowded

households, in comparison to over 21,000 owner and renter households experiencing overpayment. In summary, housing that lacks basic kitchen and plumbing facilities is fairly rare in Huntington Beach, and household overcrowding is relatively limited and concentrated primarily within the Oak View neighborhood.

The advanced age of the majority of Huntington Beach's housing stock supports the need for continued code enforcement, property maintenance and housing rehabilitation programs to stem housing deterioration. In order to maintain adequate housing conditions, the City operates a proactive Code Enforcement Program and Neighborhood Preservation Program, both aimed at eliminating blight and improving the quality of life in Huntington Beach neighborhoods.

Foreclosures

In addition to impact of people losing their homes, foreclosed properties can lead to other problems as these homes are left abandoned, becoming potential blight and criminal concerns. Fortunately, the number of mortgage default notices in California has been consistently declining since its peak in 2009, a result of a combination of rising home values, an improving economy and the use of various foreclosure prevention efforts - short sales, loan modifications and the ability of some underwater homeowners to refinance. Based on information from www.Realtytrac.com, within the City of Huntington Beach, there were 279 single-family home and condominiums units in February 2015 in various states of foreclosure, including 148 units in "pre-foreclosure" having received a notice of mortgage default, 104 having received a notice of a trustee sale, and 27 bank-owned. The number of properties in pre-foreclosure in Huntington Beach in February was 6% lower than the same time the prior year. The total number of foreclosures in Huntington Beach represented one filing for every 1,509 residential units in the city. In comparison, at one foreclosure filing to every 1,358 housing units in the County and one to every 1,104 units in the State, the ratio of foreclosure filings in Huntington Beach is lower than both the State and the region.

In order to complete Table 41 on vacant and abandoned residential properties in need of rehabilitation or replacement, Huntington Beach Code Enforcement staff have compiled a list of active code enforcement cases. As of May 2015, Code Enforcement staff were aware of three properties, totaling six units, that were vacant and in substandard condition. Two of the properties were bank-owned and all were suitable for rehabilitation. As indicated in the discussion above, Realtytrac identified a total of 27 bank-owned properties in Huntington Beach, though the condition of these properties is unknown.

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

The age of the housing stock is the key variable for estimating the number of housing units with lead-based paint. Starting in 1978, the use of lead based paint on residential property was prohibited. National studies estimate that 75% of all residential structures contain lead-based paint and that older structures have the highest percentage of lead-based paint. As shown in

Table 42, 75% of Huntington Beach's owner-occupied units were built prior to 1980, and of these 34,642 units, just 3% or 1,310 units have occupants that include children. Similarly, among the City's rental housing, 76% was built prior to 1980 (22,033 units), with children present in just 3% or 835 of these units.

Pre-1980 housing units with children present pose the greatest threat of lead poisoning. With an estimated 2,145 such households in Huntington Beach, lead exposure among children is not a sizable issue. Another risk factor is household income, with lower income households having a greater risk of exposure. The 2007-11 CHAS identifies 37% of Huntington Beach's households as earning less than 80% AMI (refer to Table 8), translating to an estimated 21,000 low and moderate households residing in the City's approximately 57,000 pre-1980 housing units.

Discussion

As documented in Huntington Beach's 2013-21 Housing Element, City Code Enforcement staff conducted a Citywide windshield survey in 2007 to identify neighborhoods with deteriorated or deteriorating housing conditions[4]. The survey examined the exterior and publicly visible areas of units, rating each unit as "good", "fair" or "poor" based on several categories, such as roof, paint, and landscaping. The scores of all features were then combined and an overall rating given to the property. As indicated in Table 45, of the 55,129 units surveyed, 91% were rated as "good", 8% as "fair", and 1% as "poor." Thus, the City has nearly 5,000 units rated fair to poor in need of some level of rehabilitation.

Overall Condition Rating	# of Units Surveyed	% of Units Surveyed
Good	50,356	91%
Fair	4,455	8%
Poor	318	1%
Total	**55,129**	**100%**

Table 45: Summary of Housing Conditions

Data Source: City of Huntington Beach City-wide Housing Condition Survey, 2007.

In conjunction with the housing conditions survey, City staff also identified deteriorated areas based on observed violations of the Uniform Housing Code. This effort was undertaken to determine geographical areas meeting the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) guidelines to utilize Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding

[4] The City has adopted the following definition of deteriorating area: "Any area of the City which contains a substantial number of buildings or properties maintained in such a manner that substandard conditions, as defined by Chapter 10 of the 1997 California Uniform Housing Code, are in existence or are likely to be observed, and/or exhibit other factors and conditions believed to indicate, influence, or contribute to the deterioration of buildings properties."

for special code enforcement and preservation activities in deteriorating areas. From this survey, staff identified four geographical areas that met the criteria for a deteriorating area, as well as meeting the CDBG national objective of serving low and moderate income households[5]:

- Bolsa Chica – Heil
- East – Central
- South - Central
- Southeast

Within these four areas, 78% of units were found to have some level of deterioration, including 24% with low deterioration, 40% with medium deterioration, 6% with high deterioration, and 8% with very high deterioration. While these four areas comprise approximately 20% of Huntington Beach's total housing stock (13,200 units), they were responsible for 42% of all code enforcement activity and 51% of all code violations recorded citywide.

These four areas of concentrated deteriorated housing have been designated as Special CDBG Code Enforcement areas, and have become the focus of increased code enforcement and neighborhood preservation efforts to improve the quality of life and condition of housing. (refer to Figure 5 in Appendix B). In 2012, the East-Central Special CDBG Code Enforcement Area was expanded westward to encompass the area north of Warner between Springdale and Goldenwest. Code enforcement staff have identified one housing complex and two apartment complexes in this area with approximately 658 units in "fair" condition.

[5] With release of HUDs updated 2014 Low and Moderate Income Summary Data, several of the census block groups within the four Special CDBG Code Enforcement areas no longer qualify as low and moderate income (minimum 47.83% low/mod households). Thus, for the time being, the City will no longer fund code enforcement in these areas using CDBG funds, and is evaluating conducting an income survey to potentially re-qualify certain neighborhoods as low and moderate income.

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

Introduction

The following section discusses the Housing Assistance Voucher (formerly Section 8) rental assistance program administered by the Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA), consisting of 1,008 vouchers for low income households in use in the City of Huntington Beach (February 2015). The City's inventory of 1,715 units of assisted rental housing, and units at risk of conversion to market rate, is discussed in the earlier section MA-10. OCHA does not have any public housing in Huntington Beach.

Within the overall Housing Assistance Voucher rental assistance program, OCHA administers several specialized HUD programs. The three specialized programs active in Huntington Beach are: Veteran Affairs Supportive Housing, Shelter Plus Care, and Family Unification. Each of these programs is described below, and the number of participants in the City identified.

- The **Housing and Urban Development-Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (HUD-VASH) Program** provides permanent housing subsidies and case management services to homeless veterans with mental and addictive disorders through a collaboration of the Departments of Housing and Urban Development and Veteran Affairs. A total of 580 HUD-VASH vouchers have been awarded to the Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA) to date, with 59 (10%) in use within Huntington Beach.

- The **Shelter Plus Care (S+C) Program** is designed to assist homeless disabled individuals and families in safe, affordable permanent housing, maintain residential stability, increase life skills, obtain greater self-sufficiency and advance the goals of ending chronic homelessness. OCHA currently administers rental assistance & supportive services for over 600 formerly homeless and disabled households accomplished through a collaborative effort with various Care providers throughout Orange County. Within Huntington Beach, 45 formerly homeless disabled households are assisted through S+C.

- The **Family Unification Program (FUP)** provides housing assistance to families for whom the lack of adequate housing is a primary factor in the separation of children from their parents. Under FUP, rental assistance is provided to families for whom the lack of adequate housing would result in: 1) the imminent placement of the family's child or children in out-of-home care, or 2) the delay in the discharge of the child or children to the family from out-of-home care. Fifteen families in Huntington Beach are assisted through the FUP program.

OCHA last opened its Housing Choice Voucher waiting list in February 2012, during which it received 48,298 applications for assistance. Of the total applicants, 24,756 were living within Orange County, 3,262 were working in the County but living elsewhere, and 20,280 were living and working outside the County. A total of 1,930 applicants living in Huntington Beach are on the waiting list (including 541 elderly and 403 disabled households). Waiting list statistics

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highlight both the tremendous need for affordable housing in Huntington Beach, and the need to assist a variety of family needs from differing demographics. The data indicates the need to serve special needs populations that are disabled and/or homeless, as well as the need to serve the growing senior citizen population.

Totals Number of Units

Program Type									
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available				1,008		1,008	59	15	5
# of accessible units									
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 46 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: Orange County Housing Authority, February 2015.

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

Not applicable.

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:

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Introduction

Table 47 on the following page presents an inventory of emergency shelter, transitional, and permanent supportive housing facilities located within Huntington Beach, as well as in the surrounding communities of Costa Mesa, Santa Ana, Fountain Valley and Westminster. Transitional housing is intended to facilitate the transition of homeless individuals and families to permanent housing. This type of housing limits the length of stay and re-circulates the assisted unit to another eligible individual or family. Supportive housing is defined as permanent rental housing linked to a range of support services designed to enable residents to maintain stable housing. A total of 4,342 beds were counted as part of the 2014 Orange County Continuum of Care (CoC) Housing Inventory, with 140 beds specifically available within Huntington Beach, as presented in Table 47.

The narrative which follows describes these facilities, as well as homeless services available to Huntington Beach's homeless and at-risk population.

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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)	California Hispanic Commission Wisteria House (Santa Ana) – 12 Catholic Worker Isaiah House (Santa Ana) – 12 Colette's Children's Home Emergency Housing Program (Fountain Valley) – 5		**Colette's Children's Home #1/#2/Dairyview (Huntington Beach) - 55** Mercy House Regina House (Santa Ana) – 21 Orange Coast Interfaith Shelter (Santa Ana) – 24 Orange Coast Interfaith Shelter - Stage One Transitional Housing Program (Costa Mesa) – 34 Human Options/Second Step (Costa Mesa) - 50	**American Family Housing Permanent Housing #2 (Huntington Beach) – 35** American Family Housing Permanent Housing Collaborative (Westminster) – 36 Mercy House San Miguel (Santa Ana) – 4	

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	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 Only Adults	Salvation Army Hospitality House (Santa Ana) – 50		**Colette's Children's Home #1/#2 (Huntington Beach) – 12** AIDS Services Foundation (Santa Ana) – 9 Colette's Children's Home (Fountain Valley) – 10 Mercy House Emmanuel/Joseph House (Santa Ana) - 42 Straight Talk Inc., Start House (Santa Ana) – 7 The Villa Center (Santa Ana) - 2 WISEPlace Second Stage Housing Project / Steps to Independence (Santa Ana) - 35	**American Family Housing Permanent Housing #2 (Huntington Beach) – 5** **OCHA 2009 New Shelter Plus Care TRA Project (Huntington Beach) - 21** American Family Housing Permanent Housing Collaborative (Westminster) – 4 John Henry Foundation Scattered Site Permanent Housing (Santa Ana) – 30 Mercy House San Miguel (Santa Ana) – 8	
Veterans			Veterans First VA-GPD (Santa Ana) – 31		
Unaccompanied Youth	**Community Services Program Huntington Beach Youth Shelter (Huntington Beach) - 12**				

Table 47 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source: 2014 Orange County Continuum of Care (CoC) Housing Inventory

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

The City of Huntington Beach is committed to addressing homelessness. In March of 2014, the City Council conducted a study session on homelessness in the community, including a presentation by the Executive Director of the Orange County Commission to End Homelessness and the City's Police Chief. Subsequently, the City contracted with City Net, a collaborative organization, to conduct research on the scope and scale of the homeless issues in Huntington Beach, provide an asset map of homeless services and resources, and deliver recommendations about how to strategically leverage existing assets and resources in the community to address the problem. City Net's findings and recommendations are summarized below:

1. The City possesses an abundance of non-profit organizations, faith congregations, local businesses, and community groups that are eager for collaborative solutions to ending homelessness in Huntington Beach.
2. These groups are decentralized both structurally and geographically.
3. The City should invest in coordinating these resources without aggregating them or investing in heavy infrastructure.
4. A proactive connection should be established between the non-profit and faith communities to City safety personnel and other first responders.
5. The City should invest in a multi-sector collective impact collaborative which would meet regularly to achieve goals over the course of 12-months.

Following contracting with City Net, a former Huntington Beach Mayor coordinated the "Huntington Beach Homeless Collaborative" comprised of various homeless service providers and faith based organizations. The Collaborative conducts monthly meetings at the Central Library with the purpose of: gathering resource information useful in dealing with the homeless issue; developing an information and referral system for collaborative members; establishing partnerships with the City; and coordinating activities between homeless service providers. City staff from the Police Department, Community Services, and the City Manager's Office/Office of Business Development attend these meetings.

The City's Police Department recently engaged the services of the Coast to Coast Foundation, a non-profit Police Officer Liaison Program (POLP) designed to eliminate resource barriers and support law enforcement homelessness teams. Coast to Coast partners with police departments throughout Orange County, providing a model that balances enforcement with outreach. Resources include: Homeless Liaison Officer (HLO) kits for daily patrol, 24/7 locker locations kits, homeless relocation, trained outreach team, community campaign/education and empowerment in support of law enforcement. The City's Police Department is currently working with Coast to Coast to create a volunteer program specifically designed to the needs of Huntington Beach.

The Office of Business Development received approval to allocate a portion of FY 2015/216 CDBG public service funds to fund a new Homeless Coordinator position to serve as the City's point person for homeless issues. The Homeless Coordinator will act as liaison with non-profit

organizations and for-profit groups such as mental health centers, hospitals, churches, shelters, addiction centers and rehabilitation programs. The Coordinator will assist the Police Department in locating shelter beds for the homeless and rehabilitation (detox) beds for those in need of assistance. In addition, this position will help to coordinate City services regarding homeless encampments and public information.

At their March 16, 2015 meeting, the City Council established the formation of a seven-member Homeless Task Force The appointed Homeless Task Force will coordinate homeless/housing efforts and provide City support/guidance regarding services. Former Mayor Ralph Bauer serves as Vice-Chair of the Homeless Task Force, which is coordinated by the Office of Business Development The Task Force is reviewing the status of various issues related to homelessness and needed and available services in anticipation of making recommendations for addressing issues of homelessness within the City.

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

The City's Office of Business Development, Police and Community Services Department work together to maximize resources and share information to serve the local homeless population, and are active in the Orange County Continuum of Care and its regional approach to homelessness issues. The City's strategy is to continue to support a continuum of programs, including homeless supportive services, emergency shelter, transitional housing, permanent affordable housing, and homeless prevention services. The following highlights some of the City's current activities to support homeless and extremely low income households at-risk of homelessness:

- The City contracts with Community Services Programs, Inc. for operation of the Huntington Beach Youth Shelter, a 12 bed emergency shelter facility open 24 hours a day, seven days a week serving at-risk and homeless youth. The Youth Shelter provides 2 to 4 week stays for youth ages 11-17, providing various counseling and life skills training to help reunite youth with their families, or in some cases, referrals to other long term housing options.
- The City has provided funding to support the establishment of two transitional housing facilities - the six unit Interval House and eight unit (48 bed capacity) Colette's Children's Home - both for battered/homeless mothers with children and chronically homeless women. Support services provided include job development and retention training, parenting and life skill training, financial planning and assistance, case management services, counseling, and more.
- The City has also partnered with Collette's Children's Home in the acquisition and rehabilitation of a 10 unit apartment complex, and development of an adjacent vacant parcel with six units, providing long term affordable housing to very low income families.

- American Family Housing (AFH) located immediately north of the City, provides a continuum of services to Huntington Beach residents, including emergency shelter in coordination with local churches; transitional housing in scattered site locations; and permanent affordable rental housing. The City has provided HOME funds to AFH to rehabilitate 12 units on scattered sites in the Oakview neighborhood and provide units at affordable rents for extremely low to very low income families. The City is also partnering with AFH to provide rental assistance to approximately 10 low income households through AFH's Supportive Housing Program.
- The City has partnered with Orange County Community Housing (OCCHC) to purchase and rehabilitate eight apartment buildings, providing 52 units of permanent affordable housing for extremely low and very low income families.
- The City's Project Self-Sufficiency program supports extremely low to low income single-parents to gain economic independence from public assistance through personal development, education, and job training. Project Self-Sufficiency maintains a food pantry and links participants with needed clothing, furniture, used computers, cars and affordable housing, and serves an average of 30 Huntington Beach families on a monthly basis. Program participants are given priority for available units in OCCHC's nine unit apartment project on 11th street for which they pay just 30% of their income for rent. In fiscal year 2014/15, the City provided $305,000 in HOME funds for rehabilitation of the apartment complex.
- Beach Cities Interfaith Services (BCIS) coordinates the provision of a variety of financial and human services for the homeless and persons at-risk of homelessness in Huntington Beach. The organization provides sack lunches for homeless individuals and grocery allotments for persons with housing, and serves an average of 1,200 persons monthly. Other services offered include: utility assistance, food/clothing, personal hygiene kits, counseling/referrals, transportation assistance, mail box service, and financial assistance for prescriptions.
- Build Futures, located in Downtown Huntington Beach, began in 2009 to address the gap in services and housing options for homeless youth ages 18 to 24 in Orange County. The Agency's mission is to take these kids off the street and provide stable and safe housing and the services, resources and support they need to obtain and maintain stable housing, employment, self-sufficiency and long term independence. The program provides a structured, step by step program of intervention tailored to each client combined with a one-on-one supportive relationship.

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

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

Elderly and Frail Elderly

As presented previously in Table 34, Huntington Beach has seven senior housing projects providing over 680 rental units affordable to a mix of very low, low and moderate income households. The State Community Care Licensing Division identifies 58 residential care homes for the elderly in Huntington Beach, providing 883 beds for seniors 60 years of age and over (April 2015). The majority of these residential care facilities are small (6 or fewer beds) "board and care" homes, with four larger assisted living facilities: Huntington Terrace (185 beds); Merrill Gardens (150 beds); Sea Cliff Health Care Center (84 beds); and Sunrise of Huntington Beach (142 beds). These residential facilities provide care, supervision and assistance with activities of daily living, such as bathing and grooming, and may also provide incidental medical services.

For those seniors who live on their own, many have limited incomes and as a result of their age may not be able to adequately maintain their homes. The City administers a Housing Rehabilitation Program that provides low interest loans and emergency grants to assist lower income homeowners in making needed repairs. Mobile homes are also eligible for emergency rehabilitation grant assistance, a large number of which are occupied by seniors.

The Huntington Beach Recreation/Human Services Cultural Division operates the Rodgers Senior Center and adjacent Senior Outreach Center. Programs offered include recreational and social activities, a congregate and home delivered meals program, preventative healthcare, transportation services, and supportive services. The Senior Outreach Center specifically focuses on programs and services to support independent living for frail or homebound seniors. A new, 45,000 square foot senior center is currently under construction with anticipated completion in Summer 2016, and will better serve the City's growing senior population.

The Huntington Beach Council on Aging (HBCOA) was formed in 1973 with the mission of enhancing the dignity and quality of life of the City's senior population through comprehensive services, education and advocacy. HBCOA publishes the monthly newsletter *OUTLOOK on Active Aging,* providing information on monthly activities at the Senior Center and community resources for seniors living in Huntington Beach.

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Persons with Disabilities

The Table below identifies some of the organizations in or near Huntington Beach that serve persons with physical, developmental and mental disabilities.

Organization Name	Type of Service Provided	Population Served
Ability First - Newport Mesa Center	After School enrichment programs for children with developmental disabilities	Developmentally disabled youth
Alzheimer's Family Services Center	Provides dementia-specific adult day health care, caregiver support, and education outreach	Persons with dementia and their families
Blind Children's Learning Center of Orange County	Braille instruction, occupational and communication therapies, and vision services	Children from birth to 12th grade
Dayle McIntosh Center for the Disabled (DMC)	Skills training, adaptive life skills, resource/referrals, transitional youth services, etc	Disabled persons
Goodwill Industries of Orange County	Vocational evaluation, training, and employment opportunities	Adults with physical, psychiatric, and developmental disabilities
John Henry Foundation	Medically supervised residential facility	Mentally disabled persons
Mental Health Association of Orange County	Medication support, case management, vocational rehabilitation, etc.	Mentally disabled persons
No Ordinary Moments, Inc.	Coordinates the OC Regional Center to provide services to developmentally disabled. Operates a supported living program and a mobile intervention unit/crisis team	Developmentally disabled persons
Orange County Arc	Educational, vocational, and life skills training	Developmentally disabled adults
Project Independence	Support for independent living, day programs, positive behavior supports, recreational and vocational resources	Developmentally disabled persons
Providence Speech and Hearing Center	Complete diagnostic and treatment services	Persons with speech and hearing impairments
Regional Center of Orange County	Educational and vocational skills training, resources and referrals	Developmentally disabled adults
United Cerebral Palsy Association of Orange County, Inc.	Support group, life skills training	Persons with cerebral palsy and similar disabilities
Visiting Nurse Association Home Health Systems	Home-based nursing, rehabilitation, etc.	Ill, injured, or physically disabled persons
Vocational Visions	Health-related services and job placement support	Developmentally disabled adults

Table 48 - Inventory of Facilities and Services for the Disabled and Mentally Ill Population: Huntington Beach and Surrounding Areas

The living arrangements for persons with disabilities depends on the severity of the disability. Many persons live at home in an independent environment with the help of other family members. To maintain independent living, disabled persons may require assistance. This can include special housing design features for the physically disabled, income support for those who are unable to work, and in-home supportive services for persons with medical conditions. Accessible housing can also be provided via senior housing developments.

The State Community Care Licensing Division (April 2015) identifies four small family homes for children with mental, developmental or physical disabilities (18 bed capacity); one group home for youth (12 person capacity); and one adult residential facility (4 person capacity) in Huntington Beach that provide 24-hour non-medical care.

Substance Abuse Facilities And Services

The Orange County Health Care Agency Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services (ADAS) provides a range of outpatient and residential treatment programs designed to reduce or eliminate the abuse of alcohol and other drugs within the community. Services include crisis intervention, assessment and evaluation; individual, group and family counseling, HIV education, pre- and post-test counseling, and voluntary testing; TB education, counseling and testing; referrals to other programs when indicated; and outreach to schools and the general community. Specialized programs provide services for pregnant and parenting women, persons who require methadone maintenance and detoxification, adolescents, persons who have been dually diagnosed with substance abuse and mental health problems, and individuals referred by the Orange County Drug Court. The County's Alcohol and Drug Education and Prevention Team (ADEPT) offers education and training to community groups, organizations, and schools on alcohol and other drug (AOD) prevention.

Substance abuse services available to Huntington Beach residents include:

- Orange County Drug & Alcohol Treatment Centers – Outpatient, Short Term and Long Term Residential for a mix of mental health and substance abuse services.
- Heritage House Centers – Outpatient alcohol and drug treatment services
- Seacliff Recovery Center – Substance abuse treatment and detoxification through Hospital Inpatient, Short Term and Long Term Residential services.
- Hired Power Personal Recovery Assistants – Work one-on-one with clients to overcome addictive behaviors through outpatient services.
- Connor Ranch – Alcohol, Detox, Recovery, Residential drug rehab center.

One of the consequences of Proposition 47, which downgraded drug possession and minor thefts to misdemeanors in California, is the inability to mandate drug diversion programs for drug abusers facing felony charges. Law enforcement officials report that they have lost an important tool to deal with those offenders, who remain free to get high again or steal to support their habits.

HIV/AIDs

As the most populous city in Orange County, Santa Ana receives and administers the federal Housing Opportunities for persons with AIDS (HOPWA) for the entire County. The County's Health Care Agency is also responsible for administering federal grants provided by the Department of Health and Human Services and for collecting data on HIV/AIDS patients.

HOPWA funds are utilized to support a variety of activities on a regional basis. These services include the following:

- Supportive services and housing offered via contracts with the Orange County Health Care Agency, including:
    - ✓ Short-term emergency housing and/or utility assistance
    - ✓ Transitional housing
    - ✓ Housing coordination services
    - ✓ Medical detoxification-bed services
- Tenant based rental assistance administered by the Santa Ana Housing Authority (available for residents countywide)

Since 1993, HOPWA funds have been used to develop 94 new housing units for persons with HIV/AIDS in Orange County. In addition, HOPWA funds were recently awarded to Mercy House for rehabilitation of a four-bedroom home in unincorporated Anaheim, with two of the bedrooms set aside for disabled individuals with HIV/AIDS.

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

CA Health and Safety Code Section 1262 prohibits a mental health patient to be discharged from facilities including psychiatric, skilled nursing, and hospitals without a written aftercare plan. The Orange County Health Care Agency determines when and where clients diagnosed with serious and persistent mental illnesses are discharged from either inpatient stays or outpatient services. The County contracts with a number of inpatient providers who provide a range of levels of care. Contracts state that state law mandates regarding “anti-dumping” policies are followed to ensure that patients are not discharged to the streets or other living arrangements that are considered unsuitable for human habitation.

County Health Care Agency determines when and to where clients diagnosed with serious and persistent mental illnesses are discharged from either inpatient stays or outpatient services. The County contracts with a number of inpatient providers and contracts with them to follow the mandates of state laws in regard to “anti-dumping” policies. Patients leaving inpatient settings are assessed for level and type of residential setting. They might be placed in Adult Residential Facilities or Residential Facilities for the Elderly if over age 60 for care and supervision. Some are placed in more enhanced licensed facilities such as contracted Residential Rehabilitation beds, or programs (STEPS) which include placement in either a “basic” ARF or a Res. Rehab. Others might be discharged back to a former residence or family home. Others are linked to clinics where they are placed in supported short-term housing

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programs or room and boards or other independent living arrangements, for those capable of living on their own and who are funded or working. Patients determined to be able to live independently, are assisted into S+C or MHSA units as they become available.

A number of agencies work together in various roles to ensure housing for the mentally ill in Orange County. Each plays a different but coordinating role. The Continuum of Care, OC Community Services, Orange County Health Care Agency, Mercy House, Friendship Shelter, all of the inpatient programs serving County of Orange clients, Community Care Licensing, the California Hispanic Commission on Drugs and Alcohol, and the Illumination Foundation are among the most active.

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)

Huntington Beach, as a community, plans to undertake activities during the next year to address the housing and service needs of its special needs population by: allocating CDBG funding for activities and programs; through partnerships and collaborations; and engaging service providers and local non-profits in order to meet the service needs. The City will continue supporting programs that target the elderly, persons with disabilities, victims of domestic violence, persons with alcohol and drug abuse problems, and veterans.

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))

See above.

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

The following Table summarizes the primary barriers to the provision of affordable housing in Huntington Beach, and the City's strategy to address each impediment.

Barrier	Description	Strategy
MARKET		
High Cost of Land	The Beach and Edinger Corridors Specific Plan documented land values at $70/square foot for condominiums and $50/square foot for apartments; the Downtown Specific Plan also documents high land prices in the City. Desirability of area (demand), combined with limited remaining supply of developable land, ensures real estate prices remain high.	Reduce per unit land costs by allowing for higher densities within the Downtown and Beach/Edinger Corridors Specific Plans. Maintain an inventory of vacant and underutilized residential and mixed use sites, and provide to developer with information on available incentives.
High Market Sales Prices	The median sales price of all homes sold (single-family and condominium) in February 2015 was $660,000, well beyond the level affordable to low and moderate income households, and the majority of Huntington Beach's workforce.	Implement inclusionary housing requirements on new ownership developments. Utilize resale controls on subsidized ownership units. Advertise ownership programs and services offered through outside Agencies on the City's website.
High Market Rents/ Low Vacancy in Lowest Cost Units	A REALFACTS rent survey (4Q 2014) documents average rents of $1,559 for a 1 bedroom and $1,921 for a 2 bedroom unit, above the level affordable to low and moderate income households. The lowest cost rental units have the most competition.	Utilize HOME, Inclusionary Housing Trust Funds, RDA Successor housing funds (if available) to assist in purchase or development of multi-family for provision as affordable rentals. Implement inclusionary requirements/in-lieu fees on new rental developments.
Age of Housing Stock	Housing stock in older neighborhoods in danger of being lost to marketplace.	Continue to implement housing rehabilitation programs for single- and multi-family housing as a means of preserving the existing, generally lower cost housing stock.

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Barrier	Description	Strategy
GOVERNMENTAL		
Project Review Process	The processing time required to obtain development permit approval is often cited as a significant factor contributing to the high cost of housing. Projects requiring discretionary approvals by the Planning Commission, such multi-family projects with 10+ units, take an average of 4 to 6 months.	Implement actions identified in the City's Housing Element to streamline multi-family review procedures. Provide for up to 2,100 residential units within the Beach and Edinger Corridors Specific Plan.
Development Fees	The City collects various fees from development to cover the costs of processing permits and providing services and facilities. However, fess contribute to the cost of housing and can constrain the development of lower priced units.	Continue to offer fee reductions for projects with deed-restricted affordable units. Waive application processing fees for projects with a minimum 10% extremely low income units.
Continuing Decline in Sources of Housing Funds	Dissolution of Redevelopment Agencies, changes in tax laws, and decline in state and federal funds limit amount of assistance available to support housing activities.	Continue to advocate for and pursue federal, state, local and private funding sources for affordable housing.
SOCIAL/POLITICAL		
NIMBY/Exclusivity	Some neighborhood resistance to higher density residential development. However, strong community participation, high quality design and strong project management has minimized opposition to affordable housing.	Continue to focus highest densities in commercial districts and outside established residential neighborhoods. Continue provision of high quality affordable housing with ample opportunities for neighborhood input on project design.

Table 49 -Barriers to Affordable Housing

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

Introduction

The tables and narrative that follow describe the local economic condition of Huntington Beach and compares the ability of the local work force to satisfy the needs of local business. The tables give data on the primary industries in the City, the total population in the labor force, the unemployment rate, occupations by sector, travel time to work, the educational attainment of Huntington Beach residents by age, and median earnings.

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	716	128	1	0	-1
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	9,663	10,040	13	16	4
Construction	3,382	3,218	4	5	1
Education and Health Care Services	10,087	5,547	13	9	-4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	6,312	3,161	8	5	-3
Information	2,229	1,104	3	2	-1
Manufacturing	8,959	13,610	12	22	11
Other Services	3,497	3,196	5	5	1
Professional, Scientific, Mgmt Services	8,781	4,203	12	7	-5
Public Administration	2	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	9,055	8,383	12	14	2
Transportation and Warehousing	2,458	816	3	1	-2
Wholesale Trade	5,283	3,116	7	5	-2
Total	70,424	56,522	--	--	--

Table 50 - Business Activity

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

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	106,981
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	98,448
Unemployment Rate	7.98
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	23.33
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	5.68

Table 51 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	32,500
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	3,492
Service	7,371
Sales and office	26,811
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	6,101
Production, transportation and material moving	3,763

Table 52 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	52,532	58%
30-59 Minutes	31,873	35%
60 or More Minutes	6,512	7%
Total	***90,917***	***100%***

Table 53 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	Not in Labor Force
Less than high school graduate	4,095	491	1,794
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	11,756	1,040	4,174
Some college or Associate's degree	29,592	2,837	6,819
Bachelor's degree or higher	37,019	1,753	6,361

Table 54 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	71	603	494	1,505	1,207
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1,324	1,146	770	1,862	1,438
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	4,169	3,735	4,759	8,476	6,535
Some college, no degree	8,110	6,781	6,780	13,734	6,319
Associate's degree	1,333	2,764	2,907	6,282	2,363
Bachelor's degree	1,459	7,828	7,452	13,833	5,172
Graduate or professional degree	106	3,153	4,039	8,932	4,040

Table 55 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	19,629
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	36,603
Some college or Associate's degree	44,092
Bachelor's degree	63,250
Graduate or professional degree	80,315

Table 56 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

As presented in Table 50, in Huntington Beach, the local economy includes the following primary industries:

- Manufacturing (24% of jobs)
- Arts, entertainment, and accommodations (18% of jobs)
- Retail trade (15% of jobs)
- Education and health care services (9% of jobs)
- Professional, scientific, and management services (7% of jobs)

The 2010 Census estimates that jobs in manufacturing comprise nearly 25% of all jobs in Huntington Beach mainly due to several major companies being located there such as Boeing, Quicksilver, Cambro Manufacturing, and C&D Aerospace, which together employ approximately 7,500 persons, according to the City's Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy.

Jobs in arts, entertainment, and accommodations represent 18% of all jobs, while an additional 15% of all jobs are in retail trade. The high concentration of jobs in these two industries is indicative of Huntington Beach's prosperous tourist economy. With beautiful beaches along the Pacific Ocean, combined with a wide variety of entertainment options, Huntington Beach

welcomes over 11 million tourists throughout the year. The City boasts top-class restaurants, shopping, hotels, resorts, spas and a thriving downtown district. The downtown district includes an art center, an eclectic shopping district, and the International Surfing Museum. The City is also host to several special events each year including a very popular Independence Day Parade, the U.S. Open of Surfing, the AVP Pro Beach Volleyball Series, the, an Annual Cruise of Lights Boat Tour, and a Main Street Halloween Celebration, to name a few.

Jobs in education and health care, and professional, scientific, and management services round out the top five industries in Huntington Beach.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

With nearly a quarter Huntington Beach's employment base in the manufacturing industry, and another 33% of the retail and arts/entertainment/accommodations industries, a large segment of the City's economy does not necessarily require an educated workforce. However, as indicated in Table 55, 81% of Huntington Beach's employed workforce has at least some college education. Nearly half (45%) of the employed population has a Bachelor's degree or higher. Furthermore, approximately 75% (113,387 persons) ages 18 and over have at least some college experience. Persons with a Bachelor's degree or higher make up 37% of the 18+ years population.

Huntington Beach has adequate transportation infrastructure to support its growing manufacturing and tourism business community. The City is served by three major freeway/highways - Interstate 405, Pacific Coast Highway (Highway 1), and Beach Boulevard (Highway 39) running through the heart of Huntington Beach. Regional bus service is offered through the Orange County Transportation Authority (OCTA) , with 16 bus routes currently in Huntington Beach and the number of routes and lines adjusted by OCTA based on ridership patterns. Major bus lines, such as Greyhound and Trailways, also provide transportation to the area.

For passenger service, Amtrak stations are located in Santa Ana and Anaheim, each approximately 20 minutes away. The Union Pacific Railroad serves the City's Gothard Street with freight transportation to this industrial corridor that forms the central spine of the community. This rail service permits direct line shipment to the Midwest and Northwest.

And lastly, the Ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles are located 18 miles northwest and provide worldwide access to the global marketplace. The Ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles are committed to promoting maritime commerce and international trade.

The City recognizes the importance of providing a transportation system that supports the economic vitality of the City. The Goldenwest Transportation Center at the intersection of provides multiple bus routes and park-and-ride facilities serving transit riders. A second park-and-ride facility is located at The Boeing Corporation campus. Both the City and OCTA operate

demand responsive services. OCTA runs the ACCESS program, while both the City and OCTA operate the Senior Services Mobility Program.

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

In general, Huntington Beach has an amply educated workforce, with 81% of its labor force completing some college/receiving an associate degree (37%) or attaining a bachelor's degree or higher (44%). This accommodates the educational need of the City's leading occupations. Management/business/finance is the largest occupational sector among Huntington Beach's workforce, employing approximately 41% (32,500 persons) of the labor force. The second largest occupation, sales and office, employs 33% of the labor force (26,811 persons). With 19% of the labor force having a high school diploma or less, these persons may be employed in the service or retail sector earning minimum wage, and could benefit from job training opportunities.

The City of Huntington Beach has partnered with the business community to develop three Business Improvement Districts (BID's) within the City. A BID is a defined area within which businesses pay an additional tax (or levy) in order to fund projects within the district's boundaries. BID's are developed to improve the image of Huntington Beach and work to attract, retain, and expand business in their specific industries. The Auto Dealers BID was formed in 1992 and has since operated and maintained an electronic reader board to promote the Huntington Beach Boulevard of Cars, and has also opened the "Boulevard of Cars Store" that offers visitors and shoppers with the latest information on makes and models of new cars available through Auto Dealers BID members. In 2004, the City and downtown Huntington Beach merchants formed the Huntington Beach Downtown Business Improvement District as a method to market the downtown area. The City Council most recently formed the Huntington Beach Tourism Business Improvement District (TBID) (formerly known as the Hotel/Motel BID), designed to provide specific benefits directly to lodging businesses by increasing room night sales. The TBID funds marketing, sales promotions, and destination product development to increase overnight tourism. The District programs market Huntington Beach as a tourist, meeting and event destination, thereby increasing overnight room sales. The three BIDS will continue to promote job and business growth in the 2015/16 – 2019/20 Consolidated Plan period.

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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 City of Huntington Beach supports a variety of economic development activities that help to create and retain jobs for low- and moderate-income households. Activities supported include a commercial property locator; employment assistance in the form of referrals to resources for finding and training employees; financial assistance through the Small Business Administration; business counseling and training via a litany of not-for-profit Orange County agencies; technical assistance in permits, trademarks, environmental review, and taxes; and export and trade assistance. Micro-enterprise assistance, job training services, and technical assistance are some areas that may warrant consideration for funding during the Consolidated Plan period.

In 2014, the City of Huntington Beach Office of Business Development completed the preparation of a new Economic Development Strategic Plan. The purpose of the Strategy is to identify the highest priority economic objectives in Huntington Beach, and to recommend strategies that can lead to definable and measurable progress. The Strategy serves as a roadmap to increase the overall wealth and prosperity of the businesses and residents in the community. Each of the four core objectives is supported by a series of specific strategies and recommended actions for the Office of Business Development, with coordination among various City departments. The core objectives are:

1. Foundational Economic Development Initiatives
2. Diversifying the Huntington Beach Economy
3. Improving the Financial Stability of the City of Huntington Beach
4. Increasing the Prosperity of Huntington Beach Residents and Business Owners

Annually, the Office of Business Development, working with all departments, will create an implementation plan to meet the Strategies and recommended actions. The Strategy will be evaluated regularly against key performance measures.

In terms of workforce training initiatives, the City's Library has implemented a Workforce Literacy Program at two hotel sites in the City, offering English speaking, reading, and writing skill development for workers, many of whom are residents. The goal of the program is to promote literacy and improved job skills. The Library has submitted a proposal for 2015-16 CDBG funding to expand the program to other employers throughout the community, but due to a lack of public services funding, the program will wait for future authorization and implementation.

The Community for Entrepreneurship & Leadership at Golden West College is a new endeavor to support workforce and economic development. The program is a collaborative of the Oak View Renewal Partnership, a nonprofit organization that provides assistance to residents of Oak View (a low-income neighborhood in Huntington Beach), and Golden West College. The program will provide both leadership development and enterprise development for small

business, social enterprise and micro enterprise for the Oak View community, as well as for other residents in Huntington Beach. CIELO, located in the former campus library, will provide business incubator space for entrepreneurs to set up a temporary office and receive mentorship as they grow their businesses.

Does your jurisdiction participate in a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS)? If so, what economic development initiatives are you undertaking that may be coordinated with the Consolidated Plan? If not, describe other local/regional plans or initiatives that impact economic growth.

As described above, Huntington Beach has prepared a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy which identifies the City's highest priority economic development objectives, and establishes goals, policies and recommended actions that set the framework for short term (0-2 years), mid-term (3-5 years), and long-term economic decisions. The Strategy contains a diverse range of core objectives and goals that support the City's Economic Development vision to focus on the retention, attraction and expansion of the business community, consistent with the City Council's Strategic Goals to "Enhance Economic Development" and "Improve Financial Stability." The City has 15 core economic development objectives that fall under four main categories:

1. Foundational Economic Development Initiatives
    - Develop a strong brand identity that builds on the existing “Surf City USA” image.
    - Maintain a consistent, business-friendly environment.
    - Provide relevant, real-time economic data and performance indicators for decision makers.
2. Diversify the Local Economy
    - Identify opportunities to grow established sectors such as technology manufacturing and technology services; support early-stage growth in “creative economy” industries such as film and advertising.
    - Improve retailing and lodging opportunities within Huntington Beach.
    - Expand the range of recreational opportunities in the city that would attract various sports and recreation teams and events throughout the year.
    - Enhance Huntington Beach’s current economic strengths in the tourism, automotive sales, and industrial technology sectors.
    - Support the local-serving social assistance and health care industries as the Huntington Beach population continues to age.
3. Improve Financial Stability
    - Improve financial stability of the city by increasing public revenues through continued infrastructure investment and targeted development assistance.
    - Identify opportunities to revitalize and modernize older properties located in Huntington Beach’s business districts through economic development revolving funds and use of former tax increment.
4. Increase Prosperity of the Community

- Strengthen city labor force through job training and skills development initiatives.
- Expand the scope of existing public-private partnerships.
- Improve jobs-housing balance and provide a range of housing opportunities.
- Expand transit opportunities and attractive pedestrian-oriented environments.
- Strengthen cultural institutions within the city, to promote an enriched civic life.

With a total of 53 strategies developed to address the above objectives, the City may choose to utilize CDBG funds to assist in implementation. For example, the enhancement of public services, commercial façade programs and assistance with tenant improvements, job training and literacy programs, street improvements, technical assistance, business incubator support, and job retention and attraction services are all activities which can implement in the City's Economic Development Strategy and are eligible uses for CDBG funding.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

Low and moderate income households are most impacted by housing problems in Huntington Beach. Based on the City's demographic and income characteristics, Huntington Beach is considered an exception City by HUD, and thus rather than the standard 51% minimum, a low and moderate income concentration is defined as a census block group in which a minimum of 47.83% of households earn 80% or below the area median income. The census block groups that meet this exception criteria are depicted in Figure 2 - Low and Moderate Income Areas, located in Appendix B. As reflected in this Figure, low and moderate income concentrations are generally clustered around the central north/west spine of the City.

Certain minority populations are also more affected by multiple housing problems in Huntington Beach. As shown in Table 57, among households earning up to 80% of the Area Median Income (AMI), Hispanic and Asian households evidence a greater percentage of housing problems than households that are White.

Table 57 - Huntington Beach Housing Problems by Race/Ethnicity

	Households Earning 0 - 80% Area Median Income (AMI)			
	Total	White Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian
Total Households	27,670	19,170	4,775	2,920
Households with any housing problems	19,930	13,420	3,695	2,210
% Racial/Ethnic Group with any housing problems	72%	70%	77%	76%

Table reflects compilation of housing problems by race/ethnicity and income derived from the 2007-2011 CHAS, as presented previously in Tables 15-18.
Housing problems include: 1) Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2) Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3) > than one person per room (overcrowded), or 4) Cost Burden > than 30%.

A minority concentration is defined as a census block group with greater than the County average of minority population (55.9%). Figure 3 (located in Appendix B) depicts minority concentrations in Huntington Beach. Under this definition, nine census block groups are identified as having a concentration of minorities. The majority of these areas are located on either side of Beach Boulevard, between Talbert and Edinger. All but one of these block groups correspond to the City's low and moderate income areas (refer to Figure 2).

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

Refer to response above.

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

The majority of Huntington Beach's low and moderate income neighborhoods coincide with the City's four Special Code Enforcement areas due to high levels of housing deterioration. Within these four areas (Bolsa Chica-Heil, East-Central, South-Central, and Southeast), the City's housing conditions survey identified 78% of units as evidencing some level of deterioration, including 24% with low deterioration, 40% with medium deterioration, and 8% with very high deterioration. These areas are the focus of increased code enforcement and neighborhood preservation activities by the City to improve the quality of life and condition of housing.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

Huntington Beach has numerous public parks and neighborhood community centers within its low and moderate areas/neighborhoods. For example, the Oak View Family and Community Center and Gymnasium offers a variety of recreation, education, human and family services. The Oak View Branch Library serves as a resource to the neighborhood, and offers a Family Literacy Program with individualized tutoring. The City utilizes CDBG funds to improve these facilities to better serve neighborhood residents.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

As previously described in Section MA-45, the Center for Entrepreneurship & Leadership at Golden West College is a new endeavor to support workforce and economic development. The program is a collaborative of the Oak View Renewal Partnership and Golden West College, and will provide both leadership development and enterprise development for small business, social enterprise and micro enterprise for the Oak View community, as well as for other residents in Huntington Beach. The Center will provide business incubator space for entrepreneurs to set up a temporary office and receive mentorship as they grow their businesses.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The Housing and Community Development Strategy is the centerpiece of the Consolidated Plan. The Strategy describes:

- General **priorities** for assisting households
- **Programs** to assist those households in need
- Five-year **objectives** identifying proposed accomplishments

The Strategic Plan also addresses the following areas:

- Financial resources
- Anti-poverty strategy
- Lead-based paint hazard reduction
- Reduction of barriers to affordable housing
- Institutional Structure/Coordination among agencies

In establishing five-year priorities for assistance with CDBG and HOME funds, the City of Huntington Beach has taken several factors into consideration: 1) those households most in need of housing and community development assistance, as determined through the Consolidated Plan Needs Assessment, Agency consultation, Community Needs Survey, and public participation process; and 2) the extent of other non-federal resources and programs available to address the needs.

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

General Allocation Priorities

Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the jurisdiction

Huntington Beach is an urbanized coastal community located in northwestern Orange County, California. Much of the City's residentially designated land has already been developed. Future residential development rests primarily upon the recycling of existing parcels and infill development. Surrounding Huntington Beach are the cities of Seal Beach to the northwest, Westminster to the northeast, Fountain Valley and Costa Mesa to the east, Newport Beach to the southeast, and the Pacific Ocean to the southwest.

The City utilizes CDBG and HOME funds for projects and programs operated citywide. However, the majority of CDBG-funded infrastructure and facility projects are targeted to the most-needy neighborhoods: those census tracts where 47.83% or more of the residents are low- or moderate-income.

Specifically for Special Code Enforcement activities, the City has identified deteriorated areas based on observed violations of the Uniform Housing Code. This effort was undertaken to determine geographical areas meeting HUD guidelines to utilize CDBG funding for special code enforcement and preservation activities in deteriorating areas. From this survey, staff identified four geographical areas that met the criteria for a deteriorating area, as well as meeting the CDBG national objective of serving low and moderate income households (refer to Figure 5 in Appendix B):

- Bolsa Chica – Heil
- East – Central
- South – Central
- Southeast

These four areas of concentrated deteriorated housing have been designated as Special CDBG Code Enforcement areas, and have become the focus of increased code enforcement and neighborhood preservation efforts to improve the quality of life and condition of housing. With release of HUDs updated 2014 Low and Moderate Income Summary Data, however, several of the census block groups within the four Special CDBG Code Enforcement areas no longer qualify as low and moderate income (minimum 47.83% low/mod households). Thus, for the time being, the City will no longer fund code enforcement in these areas using CDBG funds, and is evaluating conducting an income survey to potentially re-qualify certain neighborhoods as low and moderate income.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

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

Priority Needs

Table 58 - Priority Needs Summary

Priority Need Name	Priority Level	Population	Goals Addressing
Priority Housing Needs	High	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly & Frail Elderly	Preserve Existing and Create New Affordable Housing ✓ Acquisition / Rehabilitation ✓ New Construction ✓ Housing Rehabilitation Loan Program ✓ Housing Rehab Loan Administration ✓ Tenant Based Rental Assistance Sustain and Strengthen Neighborhoods ✓ Special Code Enforcement
Priority Homeless Needs	High	Homeless Unaccompanied Youth	Support Social Service Agencies that Assist Homeless Populations ✓ Homeless Outreach Program ✓ Project Self-Sufficiency
Priority Special Needs Populations	High	Elderly & Frail Elderly	Support Social Service Agencies that Assist Special Needs Populations ✓ Senior Outreach Program ✓ Congregate Meals Program
Priority Community Facilities	High	Non-housing Community Development	Preserve Existing Public Facilities ✓ Oak View Classrooms Project ✓ Other Community Center/Facility Improvement Projects
Priority Infrastructure Needs	High	Non-housing Community Development	Provide for Needed Infrastructure Improvements ✓ ADA Curb Cuts Maintenance Zone 12 ✓ Other Infrastructure Improvements
Priority Community Services	High	Extremely Low Low Moderate	Provide Needed Community Services to Low/Mod Persons ✓ Children's Bureau

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		Families with Children Elderly & Frail Elderly Persons with Disabilities	✓ Oakview Family Literacy ✓ Fair Housing Services
Economic Opportunity		Other: Businesses	Provide Economic Opportunity ✓ Section 108 Loan Repayment ✓ Other Economic Opportunity Programs
Other Community Development Needs	High	Other	Planning for Housing and Community Development ✓ CDBG Administration ✓ HOME Administration

Narrative

In establishing five-year priorities for assistance with CDBG and HOME funds, the City of Huntington Beach has taken several factors into consideration: 1) those households most in need of housing and community development assistance, as determined through the Consolidated Plan needs assessment, consultation, and public participation process; 2) which activities will best meet the needs of those identified households; and 3) the extent of other non-federal resources and programs available to address these needs.

Huntington Beach's primary source of funds used to address the community's housing needs are HOME and Section 8. CDBG funds are directed almost entirely towards community development activities. The unmet housing needs identified in this section are based on 2010 census statistics of households with housing problems compiled as part of the CHAS Databook.

Huntington Beach's priority non-community development needs include unmet community facility, infrastructure, public service, economic development, and planning needs. Identified needs and priorities reflect the results of input from various City departments, as well as input from agency consultations and the citizen participation process.

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

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	TBRA is the fastest way to provide affordable housing to those in need as it partners existing rental housing owners with voucher holders. With over 11,700 low and moderate income renter households cost burdened, and over 1,900 applicants on OCHA's Section 8 waiting list, the need for additional rental assistance is substantial. The challenge is that the use of TBRA is completely dependent on landlords' willingness to accept tenant-based rental assistance and to participate in a contractual relationship with Subgrantees, OCHA and/or HUD. In addition, Fair Market Rent levels are well below actual rents
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	Similar market characteristics that influence the use of TBRA above are applicable to the use of TBRA to serve persons with special needs, such as veterans and senior citizens. However, special needs populations, on average, are likely have an even greater need for TBRA than the general low and moderate income population. An additional market characteristic that may influence the use of TBRA for special needs tenants is the willingness and ability of service providers to assist TBRA clients to remain stable in their housing.
New Unit Production	As documented in the Needs Assessment, 80% of low and moderate income renter households are cost burdened, with 45% severely cost burdened. These households would theoretically qualify for new affordable housing if sufficient resources existed to build them. The cost of land, labor and materials affects the total development costs and the number of units the City can support in any given year. While funds are limited, the City will use regulatory tools - such as flexible development standards, density bonus and other incentives - to support in the expansion of needed affordable housing.
Rehabilitation	Within the City's four special CDBG code enforcement areas, a housing conditions survey identified 78% of the units as having some level of deterioration. While the 13,000+ units these four areas comprise approximately 20% of the City's total housing stock, they were responsible for 51% of all code violations recorded citywide. Low and moderate income households occupying units in substandard condition and/or with the presence of lead based paint would theoretically qualify for rehabilitation assistance if sufficient resources existed. The City prioritizes limited CDBG and HOME resources for rehabilitation and code enforcement within these enhancement areas.

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Acquisition, including preservation	With 11,700 low and moderate income Huntington Beach renter households cost burdened and nearly 2,000 overcrowded, these households would theoretically qualify for newly acquired and rehabilitated affordable housing if sufficient resources existed. Typically the City's rehabilitation resources support combined acquisition and rehabilitation projects in partnership with non-profits that leverage City dollars with other funding sources. The cost of land, labor and materials affects the total development costs and the number of units that the City can support in any given year. Another critical issue that influences the use of funds to acquire properties for the creation or preservation of affordable units is the lack of a permanent source of financing. The elimination of the Huntington Beach Redevelopment Agency, coupled with continued reductions in the HOME entitlement, makes addressing priority housing needs more challenging.

Table 59 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

The City faces an enormous challenge in marshaling the resources necessary to implement its Plan. The table below summarizes the major sources of funding available to carry out housing and community development activities during this Consolidated Plan period. As a federal entitlement jurisdiction, Huntington Beach receives HOME and CDBG funds directly from HUD. The City's annual HOME entitlement is $377,687 and annual CDBG funds total $970,561. While HOME funds are directed entirely towards affordable housing activities, CDBG funds are typically directed towards community development activities. The City is also exploring using a portion of its CDBG Revolving Loan Fund towards economic development and ADA compliance activities. To the extent permitted under fair housing law, the City's goal is to fund activities that provide preference to residents and persons that work in the City of Huntington Beach.

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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: $		
Section 8	HUD	Rental Subsidy						
CDBG	Public-Federal	Acquisition, Planning, Economic Development, Housing, Public Improvements, Public Services	$970,561	$0	$137,703	$1,108,264	$3,882,244	Entitlement funds allocation plus estimated program income plus prior-year resources.
HOME	Public-Federal	Acquisition, Homebuyer assistance, Homeowner rehab, Multifamily rental new construction, Multifamily rental rehab, New construction for ownership, TBRA	$377,687	$0	$787,169	$1,164,856	$1,510,748	Entitlement allocation plus estimated program income and prior-year resources.
CDBG Revolving Loan Fund	Public-Federal	Homeowner Rehab	$0	$110,000	$1,480,586	$1,590,586	$0	Loan payoffs (program income).

Table 60 - Anticipated Resources

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

Federal funds play a crucial role in implementing the Consolidated Plan. Local private and non-federal funds are usually insufficient to meet the heavy demand for housing and services in our community. Agencies receiving CDBG and HOME funds use those funds as a commitment to receiving other funding sources.

Likewise, the City also leverages other resources among the formula grant programs. For example, the HOME program is matched by a variety of sources, including: private and public investment including the use of low income housing tax credits. Other future sources of matching funds include: inclusionary housing in-lieu fees; residual receipts from loans of the former Redevelopment Agency; and a State SERAF loan repayment of former Redevelopment Low/Mod Housing Funds (one-time payment).

HUD requires a 25% match on HOME funds drawn down for affordable housing. Historically, the City has met the match requirement with the use of former Huntington Beach redevelopment tax increment funds that were layered with HOME funds in developing affordable housing. While redevelopment tax increment funds are no longer available for future match requirements, the City has been utilizing a match surplus derived from prior contributions by the former Huntington Beach Redevelopment Agency in developing affordable housing developments. They City's match surplus is approximately $2,126,062.

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

Not applicable.

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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
Huntington Beach Office of Business Development	Government	Affordable Housing, Economic Development, Neighborhood Improvements, Homelessness, Planning	Jurisdiction
Huntington Beach Community Services Department	Government	Public Facilities, Public Services	Jurisdiction
Huntington Beach Planning and Building Department	Government	Code Enforcement	Jurisdiction
Huntington Beach Police Department	Government	Homelessness	Jurisdiction
Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA)	PHA	Section 8 Rental Subsidy	Countywide
Fair Housing Foundation	Non-profit Organization	Public Services	Countywide
Orange County Continuum of Care	Regional Organization	Homelessness	Countywide
Homeless and Special Needs Services Providers	Non-Profit Agencies	Public Services	Varies

Table 61 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Public Agencies

The City of Huntington Beach strives to foster and maintain relationships with other agencies to establish an institutional structure that maximizes its resources. The City's Office of Business Development (previously known as the Economic Development Department) is the primary City department responsible for the implementation of the Consolidated Plan. Staff implements the Consolidated Plan activities through the following City departments:

Office of Business Development

- Business Development Division – Oversees job creation, business retention, business attraction efforts, and provides administration and oversight of the City's CDBG and HOME funding programs. OBD staffs the Council appointed Homeless Task Force.

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- Housing Division - Recommends housing projects to City Council, conducts the Housing Rehabilitation Loan Program, acquisition, and works with the City's Planning Department on Affordable Housing requirements for new construction.

Public Works Department

- Oversees and implements street improvements, and public facilities upgrades for ADA compliance.

Planning and Building Department

- Planning Division – Oversees General Plan and zoning that regulate development within the City. Provides special code enforcement in the CDBG Enhancement Areas and provides information to owners regarding the Housing Rehabilitation Loan Program.
- Building Division - Oversees the permitting process for all new construction, remodeling, and other required building codes and standards. This department is also responsible for land use planning, zoning and other land use controls.

Community Services Department

- Recommends to City Council funding prioritization for local service needs. Administers a variety of social services for senior citizens at the City's Senior Center and Seniors' Outreach Center.

Police Department

- Dedicated officers work with organizations to locate resources for homeless. The new CDBG funded Homeless Coordinator position will be housed within the Police Department.

Finance Department

- Works closely with the Office of Business Development and other city departments that utilize CDBG funds to ensure timely expenditure of funding and accurate accounting of the funds received and expended.

Citizen Participation Advisory Board (CPAB)

The mission of the CPAB is to submit recommendations to City Council on allocations for Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds. The CPAB strives to represent diverse views on socioeconomic issues related to low- and moderate-income individuals. To that end, low-income residents and members of minority groups are encouraged to apply to the City for appointment to the CPAB when vacancies arise, so that members of minority groups can be substantially represented.

Along with staff, the Board is responsible for assessing the needs of the community (particularly those of low- and moderate-income households), evaluating and prioritizing projects pertaining

to the Five-Year Consolidated Plan and other City plans, and providing recommendations to City Council.

Nonprofit Organizations

The City works with a number of nonprofit organizations to provide affordable housing and support services. These include, but not limited to:

- AIDS Services Foundation OC
- AltaMed Services
- Alzheimer's Family Services Center
- American Family Housing
- Beach Cities Interfaith Services (BCIS)
- Children's Bureau
- Collette's Children's Home
- Community Care Health Centers
- Community SeniorServ
- Community Services Programs (CSP)
- Fair Housing Foundation
- Habitat for Humanity
- Huntington Beach Council on Aging
- Huntington Beach Library
- Huntington Beach Senior Services
- Interval Housing
- Jamboree Housing
- Mercy House
- Off the Street
- Project Self Sufficiency
- Project Self Sufficiency Foundation

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

Huntington Beach is characterized by a capable and extensive housing and community development delivery system. Strong City and County agencies anchor the federal programs and housing and community development programs the City is able to support. In the community, there is a large network of experienced non-profit organizations that deliver a full range of services to residents.

The Office of Business Development maintains direct communication with other City departments when revising or updating housing policies, issues and services. Through daily contact and inter-working relations, City staff implements programs and services and tracks issues of concern. This process allows easy access to data on building activity, housing

conditions, code requirements, zoning, growth issues, employment trends, and other demographic data.

In addition to the City's internal network, through its federal entitlement and other resources, Huntington Beach interacts with various non-profit agencies and public service groups in the delivery of programs. These agencies are assisted by City staff in planning programs and projects, ensuring activity eligibility and costs, complying with federal regulations and requirements, and monitoring the timely expenditure of annually allocated program funds. The City requires agencies to submit quarterly and annual reports to meet federal requirements, and periodically conducts sub-recipient audits and on-site reviews.

Furthermore, the City of Huntington Beach performs project monitoring of all rent restricted affordable units assisted with HOME, CDBG, and former Redevelopment Agency housing funds.

- Annually, audits are performed to ensure compliance with regulatory agreements and affordability covenants; and
- Periodic, on-site visits are conducted, which will include a property inspection and an in-depth review of the rent restricted affordable unit files assisted with HOME, CDBG, and the former Redevelopment Agency.

As part of the Consolidated Plan process, the City received input from numerous housing and public service agencies through a combination of consultation workshops, interviews and a Needs Assessment Survey. These agencies provided valuable input into the identification of needs and gaps in service, and in development of the City's five year Strategic Plan.

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

Table 62 - 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)

<u>Homeless Prevention Services</u>

- **Project Self-Sufficiency** - Supports extremely low to low income single-parents to gain economic independence from public assistance through personal development, education, and job training. Project Self-Sufficiency maintains a food pantry and links participants with needed clothing, furniture, used computers, cars and affordable housing.
- **Interval House** - This six unit transitional housing facility in the heart of Huntington Beach provides safe housing for women and children recovering from domestic violence. Near major transportation routes, shopping, and services, the 3-bedroom apartments all have enclosed patios and in-unit laundry facilities. Interval House

Crisis Shelters provides their residents counseling, education programs, and assistance in becoming self-sufficient.

- **Collette Children's Home** - The eight unit Colette's Children's Home provides transitional housing for battered/homeless mothers with children and chronically homeless women. Support services provided include job development and retention training, parenting and life skill training, financial planning and assistance, case management services, counseling, and more.
- **Seniors Outreach Center** - Provides services that assist elders in the city with their physical, emotional and nutritional needs through professionally trained staff and volunteers. The Outreach Center, adjacent to the Huntington Beach Seniors Center, focuses on programs and services for frail or homebound seniors to promote safety, self-sufficiency and independence.
- **Oak View Community Center** - The Children's Bureau, a non-profit agency, provides a variety of family support and youth development services at the Oakview Community Center, including parent education classes, in-home parenting support and case management, health education and health access assistance, domestic violence prevention and intervention, literacy programs, homework clubs, tutoring, youth clubs, teen programs and clubs, community enrichment and culturally sensitive activities.

Supportive Services

- **Community Service Program Huntington Beach Youth Shelter** - The Youth Shelter offers a short term crisis intervention residential program with the goal of family reunification. Children at risk of homelessness, institutionalization, incarceration, or hospitalization are given emergency shelter, meals, 24-hour supervision, individual, group and family counseling, academic tutoring, prevention, education, and life skills development activities as well as aftercare services.
- **Beach Cities Interfaith Services (BCIS) -** Coordinates the provision of a variety of financial and human services for the homeless and persons at-risk of homelessness in Huntington Beach. The organization provides sack lunches for homeless individuals and grocery allotments for persons with housing. Other services offered include: utility assistance, food/clothing, personal hygiene kits, counseling/referrals, transportation assistance, mail box service, and financial assistance for prescriptions. BCIS is in the process of developing an intake/case management and referral system for the homeless, with the goal of functioning as a multi-service center for the homeless in Huntington Beach.
- **American Family Housing (AFH)** - Provides a continuum of services to Huntington Beach residents, including emergency shelter in coordination with local churches; transitional housing in scattered site locations; and permanent affordable rental housing. The City previously provided HOME funds to AFH for capacity building of AFH's Supportive Housing Program.

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- **Build Futures -** Located in downtown Huntington Beach, began in 2009 to address the gap in services and housing options for homeless youth ages 18 to 24 in Orange County. The Agency's mission is to take these kids off the street and provide stable and safe housing and the services, resources and support they need to obtain and maintain stable housing, employment, self-sufficiency and long term independence. The program provides a structured, step by step program of intervention tailored to each client combined with a one-on-one supportive relationship.
- **Salvation Army Family Service Office -** From their Emergency Family Services Office in Huntington Beach, the Salvation Army provides a variety of supportive services for those in need, such as emergency utility bill and rental assistance, clothing and household items, transportation assistance, free food and school supplies.
- **Huntington Beach Community Clinic -** Medical care offered is primary, preventative and chronic care services. Some of the secondary health care assistance provided includes annual exams, Well-Child Checks, and application and eligibility for programs such as Medicare.
- **Mental Health Association of Orange County -** Provides three mental health clinics, three recovery clubhouses, a homeless multi-service center, a youth mentoring program and referral services to persons suffering with mental health issues.

Outreach Services

- **Police Officer Liaison Program** - The City's Police Department homelessness teams, comprised of four to six officers, provide street outreach twice monthly. The Department has engaged the services of the Coast to Coast Foundation, a non-profit Police Officer Liaison Program (POLP) designed to eliminate resource barriers and support law enforcement homelessness teams. Resources provided include: Homeless Liaison Officer (HLO) kits for daily patrol, 24/7 locker locations kits, homeless relocation, trained outreach team, community campaign/education and empowerment in support of law enforcement. The City's Police Department is currently working with Coast to Coast to create a volunteer program specifically designed to the needs of Huntington Beach.
- **AltaMed Mobile Unit** - The new AltaMed Medical and Dental Mobile Unit provides preventative health care, and services Beach Cities Interfaith Services (BCIS) on a weekly basis. Services provided include: well-child medical exams; immunizations and hearing tests for children; general dentistry; and nurses and physician assistants to take care of patients' medical needs.
- **Straight Talk Inc., Start House / H.O.M.E., Inc.** – Offers housing assistance to persons with HIV/AIDS in Orange County. The program provides 24-hour supervised housing, dietary control, medication stability, self-esteem building, and NA/AA classes.
- **Veterans First** – With facilities in Anaheim, Garden Grove, and Santa Ana, Veterans First offers permanent and transitional housing with a total of 122 beds for disabled veterans, female veterans, and families of at-risk or deployed vets. The program also provides case management, life coaching and life skills classes, help with accessing

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benefits such as VA or Cal-Vet, food, education, employment training, and job placement assistance.

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

Coordination between public agencies providing housing resources, assisted housing providers, private and governmental health, mental health and human service agencies are critical to the delivery of viable products/services. In an effort to enhance coordination, the City is a member of the Orange County Commission to End Homelessness.

The primary gap in Huntington Beach's service delivery system is a function of the significant cuts in public and private funding and associated reductions in service. Loss of Redevelopment Agency funding, and funding cuts in the CDBG and HOME programs over the last several years, combined with the increased demand for services stemming from the prolonged economic recession and high levels of unemployment, has resulted in significant gaps in service.

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

The City will work with non-profit agencies, for-profit developers, advocacy groups, clubs, and organizations, neighborhood leadership groups, City departments and with the private sector to implement the City's five-year strategy to address the priority needs outlined in the Consolidated Plan for Fiscal Years 2015/16 – 2019/20. As described further under the Homelessness Strategy (Section SP-60), the Office of Business Development received approval to utilize FY 2015/16 CDBG public service funds to fund a new Homeless Coordinator which will serve as liaison with non-profit organizations and for-profit groups such as mental health centers, hospitals, churches, shelters, addiction centers and rehabilitation programs. In addition, in March 2015, the City Council established g a Homeless Task Force to help coordinate homeless/housing efforts and provide City support/guidance regarding services.

Engaging the community and stakeholders in the delivery of services and programs for the benefit of low to moderate residents will be vital in the overcoming gaps in service delivery. The City will also utilize public notices, Community Workshops and Meetings (as appropriate), the City's website, and other forms of media to deliver information on carrying out the Consolidated Plan strategies.

SP-45 Goals Summary - 91.215(a)(4)

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Preserve Existing and Create New Affordable Housing	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Priority Housing Needs	$400,000 (CDBG) $790,586 (CDBG RLF) $2,486,759 (HOME)	Homeowner Units Rehabilitated – **8 Household Housing Units** (Acquisition/Rehab/New Construction) Tenant-Based Rental Assistance **50 Households** (TBRA Program) Homeowner Units Rehabilitated – **75 Household Housing Units** (Housing Rehabilitation Loan Program; Housing Rehab Loan Administration)
2	Sustain and Strengthen Neighborhoods	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Special Code Enforcement Areas	Priority Housing Needs	$1,182,690 (CDBG)	Housing Code Enforcement/ Foreclosed Property Care – **18,453 Housing Units** (Code Enforcement)
3	Support Social Service Agencies that Assist Homeless Populations	2015	2019	Homeless Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Priority Homeless Needs	$227,925 (CDBG)	Public service activities other than Low/Mod Income Housing Benefit – **950 Persons Assisted** (Homeless Outreach Program; Project Self-Sufficiency)
4	Support Social Service Agencies that Assist Special Needs Populations	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Priority Special Needs Populations	$222,495 (CDBG)	Public service activities other than Low/Mod Income Housing Benefit – **4,500 Persons Assisted** (Senior Outreach Program; Congregate Meals Program)
5	Preserve Existing Public Facilities	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG Enhancement Areas Citywide ADA Project Areas	Priority Community Facilities	$328,652 (CDBG)	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Mod Income Housing Benefit – **400 Persons Assisted** (Oak View Class and Counseling Space; TBD Facility Improvement Projects)

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6	Provide Needed Infrastructure Improvements	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG Enhancement Areas Citywide ADA Project Areas	Priority Infrastructure Improvements	$480,686 (CDBG)	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Mod Income Housing Benefit – **1,224 Persons Assisted** (ADA Curb Cuts, Various Locations & TBD Infrastructure Improvement Projects)
7	Provide Needed Community Services to Low/Mod Persons	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Priority Community Services	$427,500 (CDBG)	Public service activities other than Low/Mod Income Housing Benefit – **2,000 Persons Assisted** (Youth: Children's Bureau) Public service activities other than Low/Mod Income Housing Benefit – **805 Persons Assisted** (General Public Services: Oakview Family Literacy) Public service activities other than Low/Mod Income Housing Benefit – **2,500 Persons Assisted** (Fair Housing)
8	Provide Economic Opportunity	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Economic Opportunity	$900,000 (CDBG) $300,000 (CDBG RLF)	Other – (Section 108 Loan Repayment) Businesses assisted – **25 Businesses assisted** (TBD Economic Opportunity Programs)
9	Planning for Housing and Community Development	2015	2019	Other: Administration	Not Applicable	Other Housing and Community Development Needs	$820,560 (CDBG) $188,844 (HOME)	Other – Not Applicable (CDBG Administration; HOME Administration)

Table 63 - Goals Summary

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Goal Descriptions

1	**Goal Name**	**Preserve Existing and Create New Affordable Housing**
	Goal Description	To the extent possible, based upon the availability of funds and a project's viability, HOME funds will be used to assist affordable housing developers in the acquisition, construction and/or rehabilitation of low-income rental and/or owner housing units, and in the provision of tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA). The City will also use CDBG revolving loan funds for residential rehabilitation programs for low and moderate income homeowners. (Projects: Acquisition/Rehabilitation, New Construction, TBRA, Housing Rehabilitation Loan Program, Loan Administration for Housing Rehabilitation Program)
2	**Goal Name**	**Sustain and Strengthen Neighborhoods**
	Goal Description	Using CDBG funds, the City will sustain and strengthen neighborhoods by eliminating unsafe conditions and blight while improving the quality of life of residents within the community. (Project: Code Enforcement)
3	**Goal Name**	**Support Social Service Agencies that Assist Homeless Populations**
	Goal Description	Using CDBG public service funds, the City will provide assistance to homeless service providers. (Project: Homeless Outreach Program, Project Self Sufficiency)
4	**Goal Name**	**Support Social Service Agencies that Assist Special Needs Populations**
	Goal Description	Using CDBG public service funds, the City will provide assistance to special needs service providers. (Projects: Senior Outreach Program, Congregate Meals Program)
5	**Goal Name**	**Preserve Existing Public Facilities**
	Goal Description	Using CDBG funds, the City will provide financial assistance to improve public facilities and parks. (Projects: Oak View Family Resource Center Class and Counseling Space, other TBD)
6	**Goal Name**	**Provide Needed Infrastructure Improvements**
	Goal Description	Using CDBG funds, the City will provide financial assistance to improve public infrastructure. (Projects: ADA Curb Cuts at Maintenance Zone 12, other TBD)
7	**Goal Name**	**Provide Needed Community Services to Low/Mod Persons**
	Goal Description	Using CDBG public service funds, the City will provide assistance to various social service agencies for programs for youth, fair housing, anti-crime, and general public services. Services must benefit at least 51 percent low/mod persons. (Projects: Children's Bureau, Oakview Family Literacy Program, Fair Housing Services)
8	**Goal Name**	**Provide Economic Opportunity**
	Goal Description	Using CDBG funds, the City will support projects and programs targeted to low and moderate-income business owners, persons wishing to start or expand a business, or in workforce development. The City will also use CDBG funds to pay debt service associated with a previous Section 108 Loan. (Projects: Section 108 Loan Repayment, other Economic Opportunity Programs)

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9	Goal Name	Planning for Housing and Community Development
	Goal Description	The City will conduct the following administration/planning activities: (1) General Administration of CDBG and HOME Program, including preparation of budget, applications, certifications and agreements, (2) Coordination of CDBG-funded capital improvement projects, (3) Coordination of Public Service Subrecipients, (4) Coordination of HOME-funded housing projects, (5) Monitoring of CDBG and HOME projects/programs to ensure compliance with federal regulations, (6) Preparation of Annual Action Plan, and (7) Preparation of the CAPER. Up to 20% of the annual CDBG entitlement and up to 10%of the HOME entitlement is allowed for administration activities. (Project: CDBG Administration, HOME Administration)

Table 64 - Goal Description

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)

As presented in the table above, the City's five-year goal is to provide affordable housing opportunities to approximately 133 extremely low, low, and moderate income households through the following activities:

- Acquisition/Rehabilitation/New Construction: The City issued a Notice of Funding Availability on May 20, 2015 to solicit proposals for the development and implementation of affordable housing opportunities. The City received five (5) proposals which are currently being evaluated to determine which, if any, meet the needs and standards for this program. However, based on the amount of HOME funds projected over the five year Consolidated Plan timeframe, HOME funds can support the development of approximately eight (8) HOME-restricted units to be managed and operated by a local CHDO.
- Tenant Based Rental Assistance: The City is proposing to assist ten (10) households per year, for a total of fifty (50) households, with Tenant Based Rental Assistance.
- Housing Rehabilitation Loan Program: The City will offer rehabilitation assistance to 75 extremely low, low, and moderate income households with CDBG revolving loan funds.

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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)

Not applicable.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation

Not applicable.

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

Huntington Beach has a strong history of supporting affordable housing. The City has adopted numerous provisions in its Zoning Ordinance that facilitate a range of residential development types and encourage affordable housing. In addition, the City and its former Redevelopment Agency have provided direct financial assistance to support affordable and mixed income housing projects. The loss of Redevelopment Housing Funds, which previously generated approximately $3 million per year for housing activities, will dampen the level of future affordable housing production in the City.

In addition to funding constraints, the primary barrier to the provision of affordable housing in Huntington Beach is the lack of vacant land suitable for residential development. Separate owners of smaller parcels hold much of the underdeveloped and residentially zoned land in the City. This calls for alternative policy tools such as lot consolidation and/or demolition of existing older structures to accommodate higher density infill development. Through adoption of the Downtown, and Beach and Edinger Corridor Specific Plans, the City has provided opportunities for high density mixed use and residential infill.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

Through the administration of the CDBG and HOME programs, every effort is made to remove barriers to affordable housing through agreements with for-profit and non-profit affordable housing developers. These efforts also include working with neighborhood residents to ensure affordable housing projects are acceptable. Ongoing monitoring of “for sale” affordable units is conducted by department staff by assuring that the affordable housing covenants are recorded on title when the unit is sold. To address the decline in sources of housing funds, the City will continue to advocate for and pursue federal, state, local and private funding sources for affordable housing.

Additionally, as part of the City’s Housing Element update, the City must assess and to the extent feasible, mitigate, its governmental constraints to housing for lower and moderate income households and persons with disabilities. The Housing Element addresses the City’s provisions for affordable housing, emergency shelters, transitional housing, and supportive housing. The following programs in the City's 2013-2021 Housing Element specifically address the variety of regulatory and financial tools used by the City to remove barriers and facilitate the provision of affordable housing:

> **Program 2. Multi-family Acquisition/Rehabilitation through Non-Profit Developers**
> *Objective: Acquire, rehabilitate, and establish affordability covenants on 80 rental units.*

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Program 7. Residential and Mixed Use Sites Inventory
Objective: Maintain current inventory of vacant and underutilized development sites, and provide to developers along with information on incentives.

Program 8. Beach and Edinger Corridors Specific Plan
Objective: Facilitate development through flexible, form based standards, and streamlined processing. Encourage affordable housing by requiring inclusionary units to be provided on-site, or within the Specific Plan, and providing additional incentives for increased percentages of affordable units.

Program 10. Inclusionary Program and Housing Trust Fund
Continue implementation and re-evaluate Ordinance to provide consistency with case law and market conditions. Establish in-lieu fee amount for projects between 10-30 units.

Program 11. Affordable Housing Development Assistance
Provide financial and regulatory assistance in support of affordable housing. Provide information on incentives to development community.

Program 13. Affordable Housing Density Bonus
Continue to offer density bonus incentives as a means of enhancing the economic feasibility of affordable housing development.

Program 14. Development Fee Assistance
Continue to offer fee reductions to incentivize affordable housing. Specify the waiver of 100% of application processing fees in the Code for projects with 10% extremely low income units.

Program 15. Residential Processing Procedures
Provide non-discretionary development review within the Beach and Edinger Corridors Specific Plan. Adopt streamlined review procedures for multi-family development on a Citywide basis.

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SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

The City of Huntington Beach is committed to addressing homelessness. In March 2014, the City Council conducted a study session on homelessness in the community, including a presentation by the Executive Director of the Orange County Commission to End Homelessness and the City's Police Chief. Subsequently, the City contracted with City Net, a collaborative organization, to conduct research on the scope and scale of the homeless issues in Huntington Beach, provide an asset map of homeless services and resources, and deliver recommendations about how to strategically leverage existing assets and resources in the community to address the problem. City Net's findings and recommendations are summarized below:

1. The City possesses and abundance of non-profit organizations, faith congregations, local businesses, and community groups that are eager for collaborative solutions to ending homelessness in Huntington Beach.
2. The groups listed above are decentralized both structurally and geographically.
3. The City should invest in coordinating these resources without aggregating them of investing in heavy infrastructure.
4. A proactive connection should be established between the non-profit and faith communities to City safety personnel and other first responders.
5. The City should invest in a multi-sector collective impact collaborative which would meet regularly to achieve goals over the course of 12-months.

Prior to publication of the City Net Homeless Conditions Report, a former Huntington Beach Mayor coordinated the "Huntington Beach Homeless Collaborative" comprised of various homeless service providers and faith based organizations. The Collaborative conducts monthly meetings at the Central Library with the purpose of: gathering resource information useful in dealing with the homeless issue; developing an information and referral system for collaborative members; establishing partnerships with the City; and coordinating activities between homeless service providers. City staff from the Police Department, Community Services, and the City Manager's Office/Office of Business Development attend these meetings.

The City's Police Department recently engaged the services of the Coast to Coast Foundation, a non-profit Police Officer Liaison Program (POLP) designed to eliminate resource barriers and support law enforcement homelessness teams. Coast to Coast partners with police departments throughout Orange County, providing a model that balances enforcement with outreach. Resources include: Homeless Liaison Officer (HLO) kits for daily patrol, 24/7 locker locations kits, homeless relocation, trained outreach team, community campaign/education and empowerment in support of law enforcement. The City's Police Department is currently working with Coast to Coast to create a volunteer program specifically designed to the needs of Huntington Beach.

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The City's Office of Business Development and Police Department received approval to allocate a portion of FY 2015/16 CDBG public service funds to support a new Homeless Coordinator position to serve as the City's point person for homeless issues. The Homeless Coordinator will act as liaison with non-profit organizations and for-profit groups such as mental health centers, hospitals, churches, shelters, addiction centers and rehabilitation programs. The Coordinator will assist the Police Department in locating shelter beds for the homeless and rehabilitation (detox) beds for those in need of assistance. In addition, this position will help to coordinate City services regarding homeless encampments and public information.

The City Council has been studying the formation of a Homeless Task Force, and at their March 16, 2015 meeting confirmed the establishment of a seven member Task Force. The appointed Homeless Task Force coordinates homeless/housing efforts and provide recommendations to the City regarding services to serve the homeless population. The Homeless Task Force includes former Mayor Ralph Bauer as Vice Chair, and is coordinated by the Office of Business Development with assistance from the Police Department, and future Homeless Outreach Coordinator The Task Force will keep the City Council apprised of issues/services and make recommendations as needed.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The City has and will continue to address the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless and homeless families through support of homeless programs such as the Huntington Beach Youth Emergency Shelter; Interval House and Collette's Children's Home transitional housing for battered/homeless mothers with children; American Family Housing transitional housing and supportive housing rental assistance; and Project Self-Sufficiency transitional housing for single parent families. Through the City's participation in the Huntington Beach Homeless Collaborative, the City will also support the provision of emergency housing and services by Beach Cities Interfaith Services and the local faith-based community.

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.

In an ongoing effort to continue to address the needs of the homeless and those at risk of homelessness, the City will focus on the development of sustainable and effective programming, including: applying for short and long-term available funding; partnerships with experienced service providers capable of leveraging other funding; the ability to create or secure affordable housing; perform homeless case management; and engage the homeless

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through a street outreach component in order to connect them to available services. The City's goal is to expand on current homeless programs and activities with a greater emphasis on homeless veterans and families to assist with their successful transition toward self-sufficiency.

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

To help prevent homelessness and protect at-risk populations, Huntington Beach will continue to participate in the Orange County Continuum of Care System to provide assistance to persons at risk of becoming homeless. In addition, the City continues to pursue opportunities to expand its affordable housing inventory to benefit primarily low-income renters.

The City does not receive Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG) or Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) funding and therefore is not required to develop a discharge coordination policy. However, the City will continue to address a discharge coordination policy with the Orange County Housing Authority and the Continuum of Care Homeless Issues Task Force.

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

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

As a means of better protecting children and families against lead poisoning, in 1999 HUD instituted revised lead-based paint regulations focused around the following five activities:

- Notification
- Lead Hazard Evaluation
- Lead Hazard Reduction
- Ongoing Maintenance
- Response to Children with Environmental Intervention Blood Lead Level

The City has implemented HUD Lead Based Paint Regulations (Title X), which requires federally funded rehabilitation projects to address lead hazards. Lead-based paint abatement is part of the City's Residential Rehabilitation Program and the Acquisition/Rehabilitation of Affordable Rental Housing Program. Units within rental housing projects selected for rehabilitation are tested if not statutorily exempt. Elimination or encapsulation remedies are implemented if lead is detected, and is paid for by either the developer of the project, or with CDBG or HOME funds, as appropriate.

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

As discussed earlier in the Housing Market Analysis, 75% of Huntington Beach's owner-occupied units were built prior to 1980, however of these 34,642 units, only 3% or 1,310 units have occupants that include children. Similarly, 76% of Huntington Beach's rental housing was built prior to 1980 (22,033 units), with children present in just 3% or 835 of these units. Pre-1980 housing units with children present pose the greatest threat of lead poisoning. With an estimated 1,145 such households in Huntington Beach, lead exposure among children is not a sizable issue.

Another risk factor is household income, with lower income households having a greater risk of exposure. The 2007-2011 CHAS identifies 37% of Huntington Beach's households as earning less than 80% HAMFI, translating to an estimated 21,000 low and moderate income households residing in the City's approximately 57,000 pre-1980 housing units.

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

The Huntington Beach Office of Business Development coordinates the City's efforts to reduce lead-based paint hazards. To reduce lead in existing housing, all rehabilitation projects funded with CDBG and HOME are tested for lead and asbestos. When a lead-hazard is present, a lead consultant is hired to provide abatement or implementation of interim controls.

Additionally, the lead poison program is administered through the County of Orange Department of Health Services (DHS) - Epidemiology Division. DHS receives most of its referrals from the State Child Health Disability Program (CHDP) and from public health clinics for children. The CHDP Program requires that all physicians receiving funding from the program test all children less than five years of age for lead poisoning. This is accomplished by working with the Head Start, kindergarten, and state pre-schools. If lead poisoning is discovered, the case is turned over to DHS, who will follow up and determine proper treatment. For children with a blood lead level of 20 ug/dL or higher, the DHS sends a specialist for a home visit to evaluate the premise, educate the parents on how to eliminate the lead sources, provide information on nutrition and prevention of lead poisoning, and urge other children on the premise to be tested for lead.

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

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

The 2007-2011 American Community Survey reported that 7.4% of City residents had incomes below the poverty level. Of greatest concern is record high rents in Huntington Beach that have placed many lower-income persons at greater risk of homelessness. As discussed previously in Section NA-40 Housing Needs Assessment, of the City's approximately 14,685 low and moderate income renter households, 11,740 (80%) face a cost burden of spending greater than 30% of income on rent. Additionally, nearly half of the City's low and moderate income renters face a severe cost burden, with 6,620 spending more than 50% of income on rent.

Many of the workers who make up Huntington Beach's workforce earn modest incomes, making it challenging to afford in live in the City where they work. The analysis of rental housing costs and affordability (Section MA-15) illustrates that households earning low and moderate incomes (up to 80% AMI) cannot afford average market rents in Huntington Beach. Local occupations priced out of the rental market include: bookkeepers, bus drivers, preschool teachers, retail sales managers, and food service managers.

For homeless persons or persons at-risk of becoming homeless, the most significant problem is the lack of affordable rental housing, which has been exacerbated by decreases in funding available through Section 8 and HOME, and the loss of approximately $3 million in annual Redevelopment Housing funds previously used to support affordable housing.

The City’s major objectives in reducing poverty within Huntington Beach are to:

- Reduce the number of families on welfare;
- Reduce the number of families needing housing subsidies; and
- Increase economic opportunities for low and moderate income persons.

The City’s anti-poverty strategy seeks to enhance the employability of residents through the promotion and support of programs which provide employment training and supportive services, while expanding employment opportunities through the implementation of three Business Improvement Districts, and its recently-completed Economic Development Strategy.

In terms of employment training and supportive services, the City continues to support the Project Self-Sufficiency program. This program aims at assisting low income single parents with children to achieve economic independence from public assistance through personal development, education, and job training. Participants are encouraged to attend a monthly support meeting focusing on providing skills, abilities, and resources to promote self-sufficiency.

Additionally, the City supports literacy programs for both families (Oakview Family Literacy Program) with a combination of General Funds and CDBG, and workers (Workplace Literacy Program) that help enhance the employability of low income persons with deficient English

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speaking, reading, and writing skills. The Library has proposed an expansion of the Workplace Literacy Program beyond its current two hotel sites utilizing 2015-16 CDBG funds, but due to a lack of public services funding, the program will wait for future authorization and implementation. As funding permits, the City will continue to support the following Public Services to increase family stability for lower income households:

- Counseling
- Domestic Violence Prevention Services
- Provision of food
- Substance Abuse Services
- Job Training

Lastly, the City of Huntington Beach supports a variety of economic development activities that help to create and retain jobs for low- and moderate-income households. Activities supported include a commercial property locator; employment assistance including of a referral service for finding and training employees; financial assistance through the Small Business Administration; business counseling and training via a litany of not-for-profit Orange County agencies; technical assistance in permits, trademarks, environmental review, and taxes; and export and trade assistance. Micro-enterprise assistance, job training services, and technical assistance are some areas that may warrant consideration for funding during the Consolidated Plan period.

The Community for Entrepreneurship & Leadership at Golden West College is a new endeavor to support workforce and economic development. The program is a collaborative of the Oak View Renewal Partnership, a nonprofit organization that provides assistance to residents of Oak View (a low-income neighborhood in Huntington Beach), and Golden West College. The program will provide both leadership development and enterprise development for small business, social enterprise and micro enterprise for the Oak View community, as well as for other residents in Huntington Beach. CIELO, located in the former campus library, will provide business incubator space for entrepreneurs to set up a temporary office and receive mentorship as they grow their businesses.

The City will fully comply with Section 3 of the Housing and Community Development Act, which helps foster local economic development and individual self-sufficiency. This set of regulations require that to the greatest extent feasible, the City will provide job training, employment, and contracting opportunities for low or very low-income residents in connection with housing and public construction projects.

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

Huntington Beach's overall program for affordable housing is integral to the City's strategy for reducing the number of poverty level families and individuals in the community. Examples of the inter-relatedness of Huntington Beach's housing programs to poverty reduction include:

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- Participation by over 1,000 low and extremely low income Huntington Beach households in the Housing Choice Rental Assistance Voucher Program administered by the Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA).
- The City will utilize CDBG funds to support the Project Self Sufficiency (PSS) program which assists highly motivated, low-income, single parent families with minor children who are homeless or unstably housed to achieve economic self-sufficiency through education and personal development.
- During 2015/16, the City will utilize HOME funds to gap finance an affordable housing project at a location yet to be determined.

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

Huntington Beach follows monitoring procedures for CDBG-funded public service subrecipients which includes desk reviews of quarterly progress reports and expenditures, and periodic on-site visits to ensure compliance with federal regulations. All subrecipients are required by their subrecipient agreement to submit performance reports that demonstrate work is being performed in accordance with the scope of service, that evidences progress in meeting performance milestones, and that shows expenditures are allowable under the agreement. Staff also conducts periodic on-site monitoring of project activities to document compliance with HUD eligibility guidelines, performance in reaching contract goals, to determine if administrative and fiscal systems are adequate, and to ensure compliance with other crosscutting federal regulations.

CDBG-funded capital projects are monitored by regular status and fiscal reports for Davis/Bacon requirements throughout the course of the project, as well as frequent site visits by staff. For some projects, the City's Public Works Department outsources the monitoring and project inspections on construction work.

The City is also responsible to HUD for monitoring HOME-assisted rental projects (e.g., transitional, permanent and special needs housing projects) throughout the period of affordability to ensure that these projects are in continued compliance with Federal and State regulations. Monitoring guidelines are intended to assist City staff in making informed judgments about asset management, HOME Investment Partnerships Act (HOME) Program compliance, and management efficiency of HOME-assisted rental projects. The City's monitoring protocol serves to determine if HOME-assisted rental housing remains affordable, its occupants are low- and very low-income, and that the property is maintained in standard condition throughout the affordability period.

Rental project monitoring occurs at four levels:

- Annually, a desk audit is performed wherein the owner/property manager will submit information certifying household sizes, household incomes and rents for all HOME-restricted units;
- An on-site visit will be conducted triennially (once every three years) during which an in-depth review will occur of all HOME and federal crosscutting requirements, e.g., affirmative marketing and tenant selection procedures;
- Projects are inspected in accordance with the HOME regulations at HOME Final Rule at 24 CFR 92.504(d):

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- Upon receipt of a developer's project pro forma, the City conducts an economic analysis to ensure that, in accordance with the City's adopted underwriting and layering review guidelines, the amount of warranted HOME assistance is necessary to provide affordable housing.

The City has the prerogative to monitor on-site more frequently, especially if a project is at risk because of outstanding findings or insufficient capacity.

The City shall also follow steps to monitor beneficiaries of the Single-Family Residential Rehabilitation Program. During the pre-monitoring phase, applicants will sign a clause on the application form certifying that the property is the principal residence.

Project and financial data on CDBG and HOME-funded activities is maintained using HUD's IDIS (Integrated Disbursement Information System) software. Use of this system allows HUD staff easy access to local data for review and progress evaluation.

APPENDIX A

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Glossary of Terms

This glossary contains definitions for a short list of terms used in the Consolidated Plan and Action Plan. The list is provided to assist readers who may be unfamiliar with local and statewide housing issues.

Affordable Housing:

Affordable housing is generally defined as housing where the occupant is paying no more than 30 percent of his gross income for gross housing costs, including utility costs.

AIDS and Related Diseases:

The disease of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome or any conditions arising from the etiologic agent for acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.

Alcohol/Other Drug Addiction:

A serious and persistent alcohol or other drug addiction that significantly limits a person's ability to live independently.

Area Median Income (AMI):

The figure from which eligibility for very low, low and moderate income housing is calculated. The area median income is revised periodically by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Assisted Household or Person:

For the purpose of specifying one-year goals for assisting households or persons, a household or person is assisted if, during the coming Federal fiscal year, they will benefit through one or more programs included in the jurisdiction's investment plan. A renter is benefited if the person takes occupancy of affordable housing that is newly acquired, newly rehabilitated, or newly constructed, and/or receives rental assistance. An existing homeowner is benefited during the year if the home's rehabilitation is completed. A first-time homebuyer is benefited if a home is purchased during the year. A homeless person is benefited during the year if the person becomes an occupant of transitional or permanent housing. A non-homeless person with special needs is considered as being benefited, however, only if the provision of supportive services is linked to the acquisition, rehabilitation, or construction of a housing unit and/or the provision of rental assistance during the year. Households or persons who will benefit from more than one program activity must be counted only once. To be included in the goals, the housing unit must, at a minimum, satisfy the HUD Section 8 Housing Quality Standards (see 24 CFR Section 882.109).

CHAS:

HUD’s Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy.

Chronically Homeless:

An unaccompanied homeless individual with a disabling condition that has been continually homeless for a year, or has had four episodes of homelessness in the past 3 years.

Committed:

Generally means there has been a legally binding commitment of funds to a specific project to undertake specific activities.

Concentration of Low/Moderate Income:

In Huntington Beach, an area of low/moderate income concentration is a census block group in which a minimum of 47.83% of households earn 80% or below the area median income. The census block groups in Huntington Beach that meet this criteria are depicted in Figure 2 - Low and Moderate Income Areas, located in Appendix B.

Consistent with the CP:

A determination made by the jurisdiction that a program application meets the following criterion: The Annual Plan for that fiscal year's funding indicates the jurisdiction planned to apply for the program or was willing to support an application by another entity for the program; the location of activities is consistent with the geographic areas specified in the plan; and the activities benefit a category of residents for which the jurisdiction's five-year strategy shows a priority.

Cost Burden > 50% (Severe Cost Burden):

The extent to which gross housing costs, including utility costs, exceed 50 percent of gross income, based on data published by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Cost Burden > 30%:

The extent to which gross housing costs, including utility costs, exceed 30 percent of gross income, based on data published by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Disabled Household:

A household composed of one or more persons at least one of whom is an adult (a person of at least 18 years of age) who has a disability. A person shall be considered to have a disability if the person is determined to have a physical, mental or emotional impairment that: (1) is expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration, (2) substantially impeded his or her ability to live independently, and (3) is of such a nature that the ability could be improved by more suitable housing conditions. A person shall also be considered to have a disability if he or she has a developmental disability as defined in the Developmental Disability Assistance and Bill of rights Act (42 U.S.C. 6001-6006). The term also includes the surviving member or members of any household described in the first sentence of this paragraph who were living in an assisted unit with the deceased member of the household at the time of his or her death.

Disproportionate Housing Need:

A disproportionately greater housing need exists when the members of a racial or ethnic group at an income level experience housing problems at a greater rate (10% or more) than the income level as a whole.

Elderly (Census Bureau):

A person aged 65 or older. Includes the frail elderly population: those aged 75 or older.

Elderly (HUD):

A person aged 62 or older, as defined in 24 CFR 91.5 and 24 CFR 5.100.

Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) Program:

A program enacted by Section 554 of the National Affordable Housing Act which directs Public Housing Agencies (PHAs) and Indian Housing Authorities (IHAs) to use Section 8 assistance under the rental certificate and rental voucher programs, together with public and private resources to provide supportive services, to enable participating families to achieve economic independence and self-sufficiency.

Family:

A household composed of two or more people related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together.

Federal Preference for Admission:

The preference given to otherwise eligible applicants under HUD's rental assistance programs who, at the time they seek housing assistance, are involuntarily displaced, living in substandard housing, or paying more than 50 percent of family income for rent. (See, for example, 24 CFR 882.219).

First-Time Homebuyer:

An individual or family who has not owned a home during the three-year period preceding the HUD-assisted purchase of a home that must be used as the principal residence of the homebuyer, except that any individual who is a displaced homemaker (as defined in 24 CFR 92) or a single parent (as defined in 24 CFR 92) may not be excluded from consideration as a first-time homebuyer on the basis that the individual, while a homemaker or married, owned a home with his or her spouse or resided in a home owned by the spouse.

Frail Elderly:

A person aged 75 or older (See **Elderly**).

Group Quarters:

Facilities providing living quarters that are not classified as housing units. (U.S. Census definition). Examples include: prisons, nursing homes, dormitories, military barracks, and shelters.

HOME:

The HOME Investment Partnership Program, largest federal block grant program for states and local governments; designed to provide decent and affordable housing for low-income families.

Homeless Youth:

Unaccompanied person 17 years of age or younger who is living in situations described by terms "sheltered" or "unsheltered".

Homeless Family:

Family that includes at least one parent or guardian and one child under the age of 18, a homeless pregnant woman, or a homeless person in the process of securing legal custody of a person under the age of 18.

Homeless Individual:

An unaccompanied person 18 years of age or older who is living in situations described by terms "sheltered" or "unsheltered".

Household:

One or more persons occupying a housing unit (U.S. Census definition). See also "Family".

Housing Problems:

Households with housing problems include those that: (1) occupy units lacking a complete kitchen and/or complete plumbing; (2) meet the definition of overcrowded at greater than 1 person per room; and/or (3) meet the definition of cost burden at greater than 30% of income on housing. Households with *severe* housing problems include those that: (1) occupy units lacking a complete kitchen and/or complete plumbing; (2) meet the definition of severely overcrowded at greater than 1.5 persons per room; and/or (3) meet the definition of severely cost burdened at greater than 50% of income on housing costs.

Housing Unit:

An occupied or vacant house, apartment, or a single room (SRO housing) that is intended as separate living quarters. (U.S. Census definition)

Illegal Units:

A building or portion thereof designated or occupied for residential purposes including one family, two family, and multiple family dwellings which has not received the proper discretionary approvals and/or building permits or may not meet the zoning code requirements necessary for the structure.

Income levels (HUD):

Income levels serve as eligibility criteria for persons, households, and areas participating in federally funded programs. Income levels are based on area median income (AMI), which varies geographically and by family size.

- **Extremely Low-Income:** Between 0 and 30 percent of AMI
- **Low-Income:** Between 30.1 and 50 percent of AMI
- **Moderate-Income:** Between 50.1 and 80 percent of AMI
- **Middle-Income:** Between 80.1 and 100 percent of AMI

Incomplete kitchen facilities:

A housing unit is classified as lacking complete kitchen facilities when any of the following are not present: a sink with piped hot and cold water, a range or cook top and oven, and a refrigerator.

Incomplete plumbing facilities:

A housing unit is classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the following are not present: piped hot and cold water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower.

Infrastructure:

Facilities and services, such as streets, parking lots, water lines, libraries, schools, parks, Police and Fire Departments needed to sustain industry, residential and commercial activities.

Institutions/Institutional:

Group quarters for persons under care or custody. (U.S. Census definition)

Lead-based paint hazard:

Any condition that causes exposure to lead, such as lead-contaminated dust; soil; or paint that is deteriorated or present in accessible surfaces, friction surfaces, or impact surfaces that would result in adverse human health effects.

Large Related:

A household of 5 or more persons which includes at least one person related to the householders by blood, marriage or adoption.

Legally Nonconforming:

Structures or uses that were legally built and met zoning requirements at the time of construction but do not meet current zoning requirements due to subsequent changes in the code.

Median Household Income:

The median household income is the middle value of all household incomes. One half of all households earn more than the median income and one half of all the households

earn less than the median income. Also referred to as median income or area median income.

Non-Elderly Household:

A household which does not meet the definition of "Elderly Household," as defined above.

Non-Institutional:

Group quarters for persons not under care or custody. (U.S. Census definition used)

Occupied Housing Unit:

A housing unit that is the usual place of residence of the occupant(s).

Other Household:

A household of one or more persons that does not meet the definition of a Small Related household, Large Related household or Elderly Household.

Overcrowded Conditions:

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development defines overcrowding as 1.01 or more persons per room per unit. Rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Period of Affordability:

The length of time a HOME-assisted unit must remain available to low-income families. The HUD required period of affordability is dependent upon the total amount of HOME funds invested in the housing.

Physical Defects:

A housing unit lacking complete kitchen or bathroom. (U.S. Census definition) Jurisdiction may expand upon the Census definition.

Project-Based (Rental) Assistance:

Rental Assistance provided for a project, not for a specific tenant. Tenants receiving project based rental assistance give up the right to that assistance upon moving from the project.

Recapture:

The HUD regulation that ensures that the participating jurisdiction (City) recoups all or a portion of the HOME assistance to homebuyers, if the housing does not continue to be the principal residence of the family for the duration of the period of affordability.

Rent Burden > 50% (Severe Cost Burden):

The extent to which gross rents, including utility costs, exceed 50 percent of gross income, based on data published by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Rent Burden > 30% (Cost Burden):

The extent to which gross rents, including utility costs, exceed 30 percent of gross income, based on data published by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Rental Assistance:

Provides financial assistance for rental housing costs through either project-based (property) or tenant-based (portable with tenant) assistance.

Resale Restrictions:

The HUD regulation that ensures that housing is made available for subsequent purchase only to a buyer whose family qualifies as a low-income family and will use the property as its principal residence for the duration of the period of affordability.

Secondary Dwelling Unit:

An additional small residential unit which is attached or detached to an existing single family dwelling in a single-family zone. Sometimes referred to as a granny unit.

Service Needs:

The particular services identified for special needs populations, which typically may include transportation, personal care, housekeeping, counseling, meals, case management, personal emergency response, and other services to prevent premature institutionalization and assist individuals to continue living independently.

Severe Mental Illness:

A serious and persistent mental or emotional impairment that significantly limits a person's ability to live independently.

Severe Cost Burden:

See Cost Burden > 50%.

Sheltered:

Families and persons whose primary nighttime residence is a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter, including emergency shelters, transitional housing for the homeless, domestic violence shelters, residential shelters for runaway and homeless youth, and any hotel/motel/apartment voucher arrangement paid because the person is

homeless. This term does not include persons living doubled up or in overcrowded or substandard conventional housing. Any facility offering permanent housing is not a shelter, nor are its residents homeless.

Small Related:

A household of 2 to 4 persons that includes at least one person related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Special needs populations:

Include the elderly and the frail elderly; neglected or abused children; persons with physical or sensory disabilities (including mobility impaired, blind, deaf, or chemically/environmentally sensitive); persons suffering from mental illness; victims of domestic violence; persons with disabilities related to substance abuse and chemical dependency; and emancipated foster youth.

Standard:

Any new buildings and older ones which have been adequately maintained and which exhibit no structural, plumbing, or electrical-deficiencies.

Substandard Condition and not Suitable for Rehab:

Any unit that could not be made to meet Section 8 standards.

Substandard Condition and Suitable for Rehab:

Any buildings which exhibit structural, plumbing, and/or electrical deficiencies, all of which can be repaired in conformity with current codes and ordinances for a sum not-to-exceed 80% of the value of the property...and which, by such repairs, the building (with normal maintenance) can provide decent, safe, and sanitary housing for an additional 30-40 years.

Substantial Rehabilitation:

Rehabilitation of residential property at an average cost for the project in excess of $25,000 per dwelling unit.

Substantial Amendment:

A major change in an approved housing strategy. It involves a change to the five-year strategy, which may be occasioned by a decision to undertake activities or programs inconsistent with that strategy.

Supportive Housing:

Housing (including housing units and group quarters) linked with social services tailored to the needs of the population being housed; designed to help those with special needs live more stable, productive lives.

Supportive Services:

Services provided to residents of supportive housing for the purpose of facilitating the independence of residents. Some examples are case management, medical or psychological counseling and supervision, childcare, transportation, and job training.

Tenant-Based (Rental) Assistance:

A form of rental assistance in which the assisted tenant may move from a dwelling unit with a right to continued assistance elsewhere. The assistance is provided for the tenant, not for the project.

Transitional Housing:

Temporary housing designed to provide a safe living environment for homeless individuals and families while facilitating their transition to permanent housing within a reasonable amount of time (usually 24 months).

Unsheltered:

Families and individuals whose primary nighttime residence is a public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings (e.g., streets, parks, alleys, automobiles).

Worst-Case Needs:

Unassisted, very low-income renter households who pay more than half of their income for rent, live in seriously substandard housing (which includes homeless people) or have been involuntarily displaced.

APPENDIX B

FIGURES

FIGURE 1 2010 CENSUS TRACTS AND BLOCK GROUPS
FIGURE 2 LOW AND MODERATE INCOME AREAS
FIGURE 3 MINORITY CONCENTRATIONS
FIGURE 4 RENTER OCCUPIED HOUSING
FIGURE 5 DETERIORATED CONDITIONS
FIGURE 5 SEVERE RENTER OVERPAYMENT
FIGURE 6 SEVERE RENTER OVERCROWDING

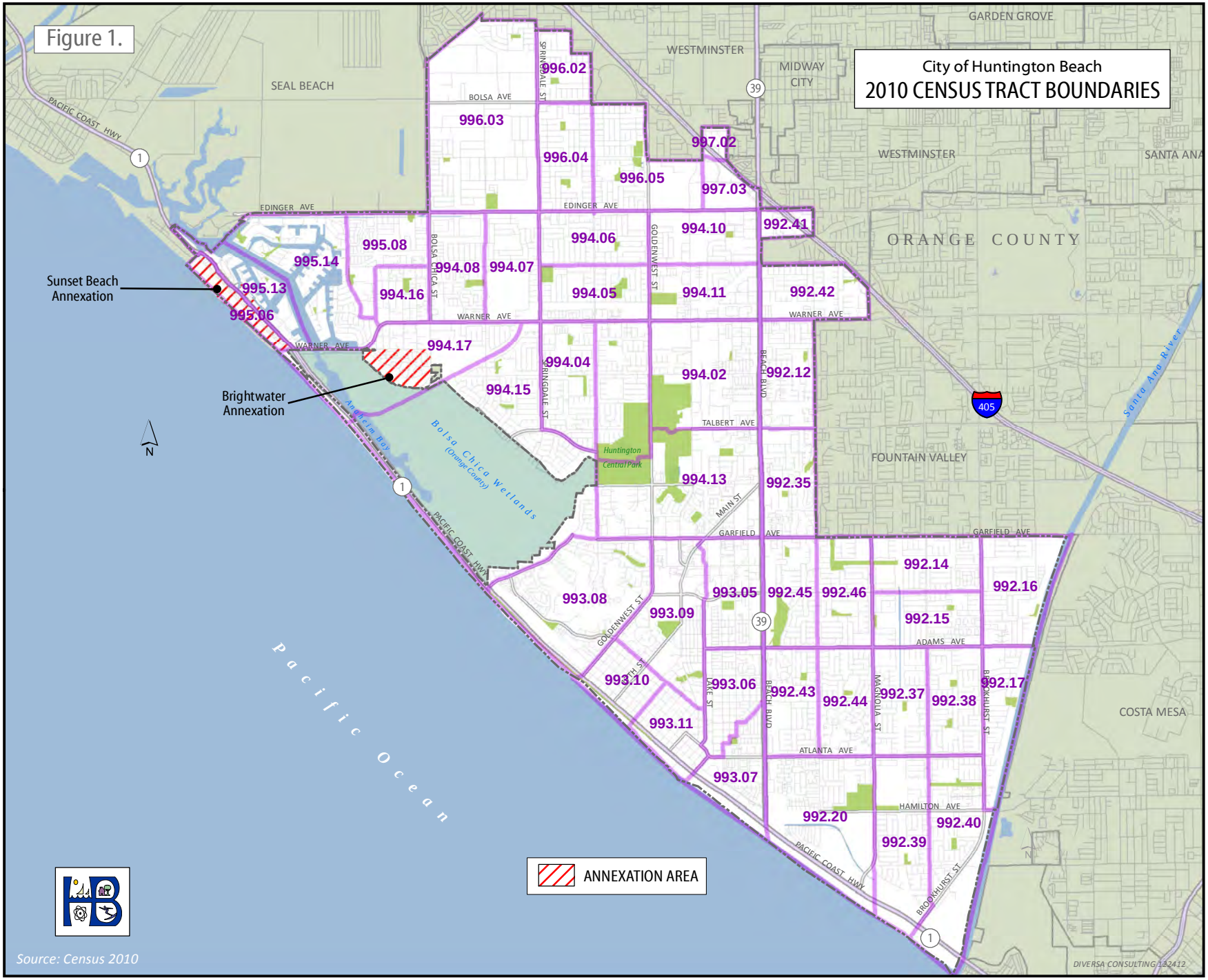


Figure 1.
City of Huntington Beach
2010 CENSUS TRACT BOUNDARIES
SEAL BEACH
WESTMINSTER
MIDWAY CITY
GARDEN GROVE
WESTMINSTER
SANTA ANA
ORANGE COUNTY
FOUNTAIN VALLEY
COSTA MESA
Pacific Ocean
Bolsa Chica Wetlands (Orange County)
Anaheim Bay
Santa Ana River
Huntington Central Park
Sunset Beach Annexation
Brightwater Annexation
PACIFIC COAST HWY
BOLSA AVE
EDINGER AVE
WARNER AVE
TALBERT AVE
MAIN ST
GARFIELD AVE
ADAMS AVE
ATLANTA AVE
HAMILTON AVE
SPRINGDALE ST
BOLSA CHICA ST
GOLDENWEST ST
BEACH BLVD
MAGNOLIA ST
BROOKHURST ST
LAKE ST
405
39
1
N
996.02
996.03
996.04
996.05
997.02
997.03
995.08
995.14
995.13
995.06
994.08
994.07
994.16
994.06
994.10
992.41
994.05
994.11
992.42
994.17
994.04
994.15
994.02
992.12
994.13
992.35
993.08
993.09
993.05
992.45
992.46
992.14
992.16
992.15
993.10
993.06
992.43
992.44
992.37
992.38
992.17
993.11
993.07
992.20
992.40
992.39
ANNEXATION AREA
Source: Census 2010
DIVERSA CONSULTING 122412

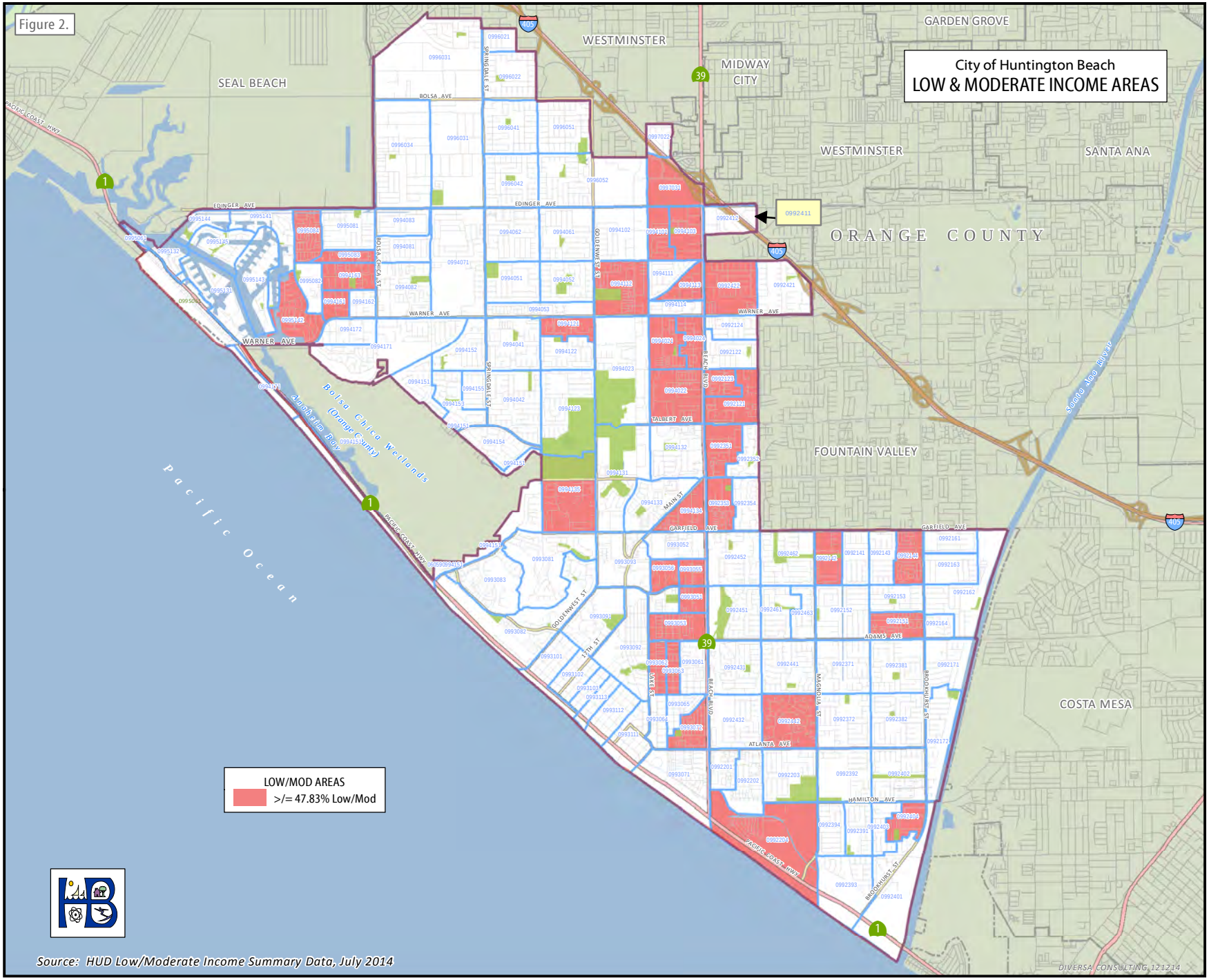


Figure 2.
City of Huntington Beach
LOW & MODERATE INCOME AREAS
SEAL BEACH
WESTMINSTER
MIDWAY CITY
GARDEN GROVE
WESTMINSTER
SANTA ANA
ORANGE COUNTY
FOUNTAIN VALLEY
COSTA MESA
Pacific Ocean
Bolsa Chica Wetlands (Orange County)
Anaheim Bay
Santa Ana River
PACIFIC COAST HWY
BOLSA AVE
EDINGER AVE
WARNER AVE
TALBERT AVE
MAIN ST
GARFIELD AVE
ADAMS AVE
ATLANTA AVE
HAMILTON AVE
BROOKHURST ST
BEACH BLVD
GOLDENWEST ST
SPRINGDALE ST
BOLSA CHICA ST
MAGNOLIA ST
0992411
LOW/MOD AREAS
>/= 47.83% Low/Mod
Source: HUD Low/Moderate Income Summary Data, July 2014
DIVERSA CONSULTING 121214

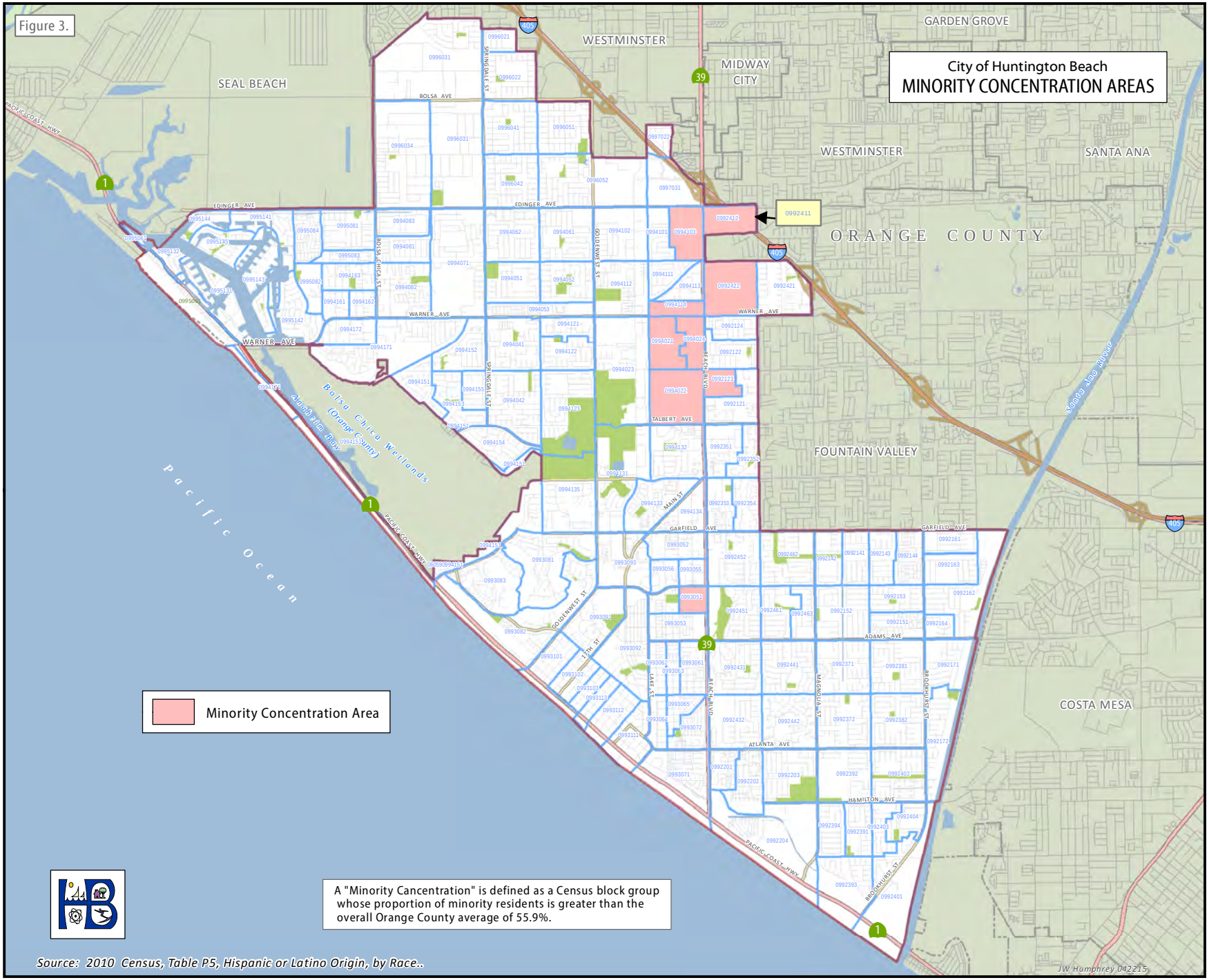


Figure 3.
City of Huntington Beach
MINORITY CONCENTRATION AREAS
SEAL BEACH
WESTMINSTER
MIDWAY CITY
GARDEN GROVE
WESTMINSTER
SANTA ANA
ORANGE COUNTY
FOUNTAIN VALLEY
COSTA MESA
Pacific Ocean
Bolsa Chica Wetlands (Orange County)
Anaheim Bay
Santa Ana River
BOLSA AVE
EDINGER AVE
WARNER AVE
TALBERT AVE
GARFIELD AVE
ADAMS AVE
ATLANTA AVE
HAMILTON AVE
PACIFIC COAST HWY
SPRINGDALE ST
GOLDENWEST ST
BEACH BLVD
MAGNOLIA ST
BROOKHURST ST
MAIN ST
LAKE ST
17th ST
0992411
Minority Concentration Area
A "Minority Cancentration" is defined as a Census block group whose proportion of minority residents is greater than the overall Orange County average of 55.9%.
Source: 2010 Census, Table P5, Hispanic or Latino Origin, by Race..
JW Humphrey 042215

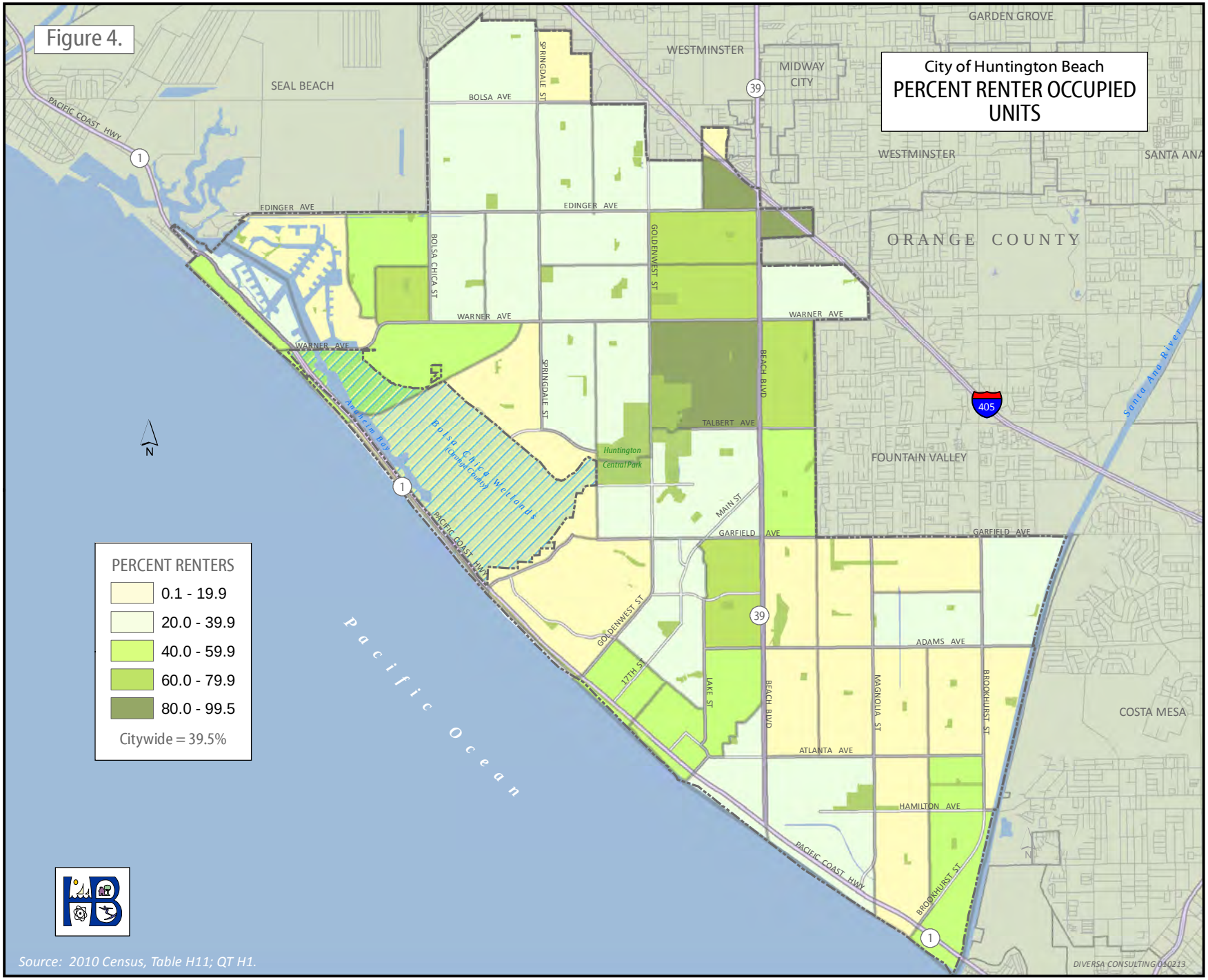


Figure 4.
City of Huntington Beach
PERCENT RENTER OCCUPIED UNITS
PERCENT RENTERS
0.1 - 19.9
20.0 - 39.9
40.0 - 59.9
60.0 - 79.9
80.0 - 99.5
Citywide = 39.5%
SEAL BEACH
WESTMINSTER
MIDWAY CITY
GARDEN GROVE
SANTA ANA
ORANGE COUNTY
FOUNTAIN VALLEY
COSTA MESA
Pacific Ocean
Santa Ana River
Bolsa Chica Wetlands
Anaheim Bay
Huntington Central Park
PACIFIC COAST HWY
BOLSA AVE
EDINGER AVE
WARNER AVE
TALBERT AVE
MAIN ST
GARFIELD AVE
ADAMS AVE
ATLANTA AVE
HAMILTON AVE
BOLSA CHICA ST
SPRINGDALE ST
GOLDENWEST ST
BEACH BLVD
17TH ST
LAKE ST
MAGNOLIA ST
BROOKHURST ST
1
39
405
N
Source: 2010 Census, Table H11; QT H1.
DIVERSA CONSULTING 010213

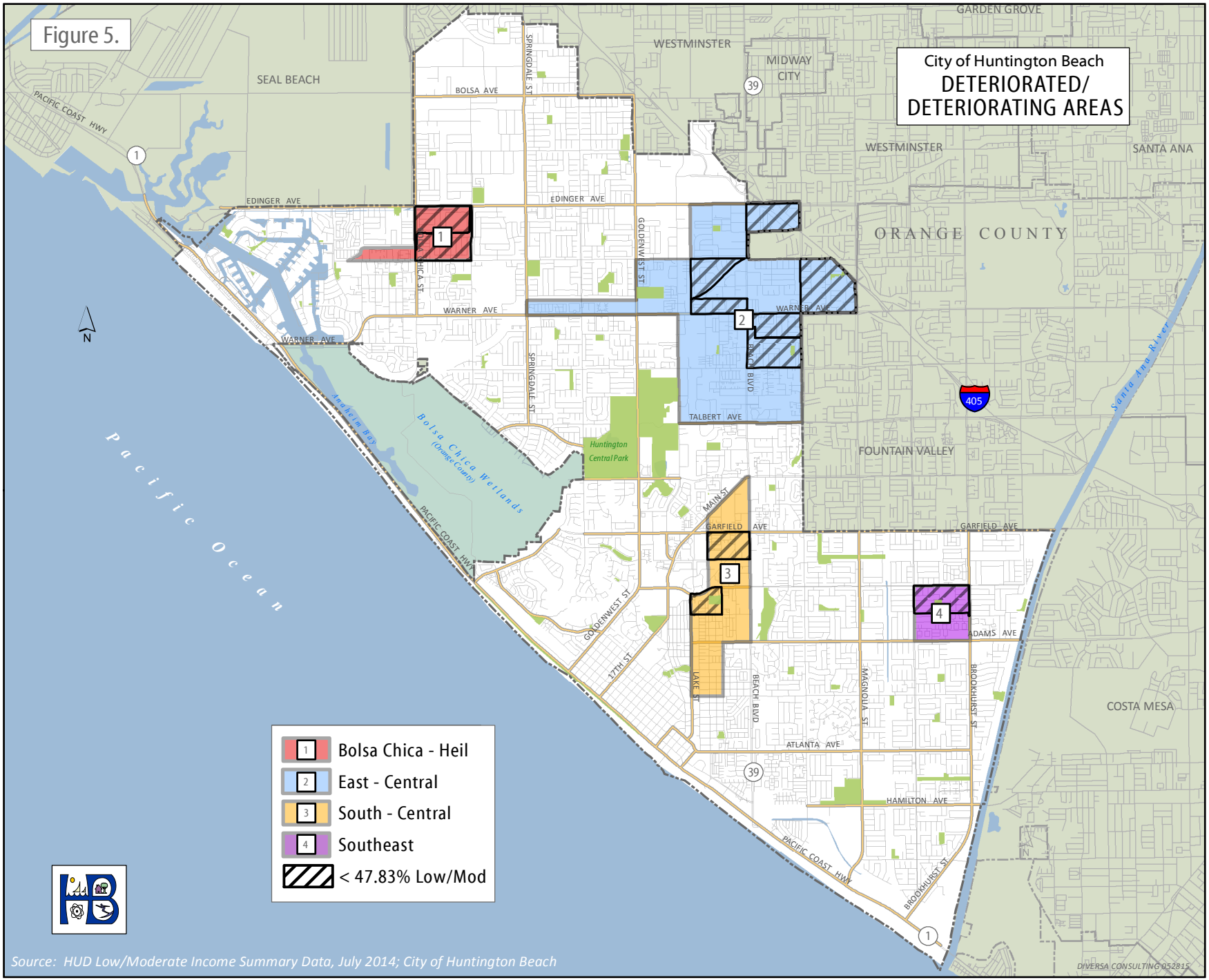


Figure 5.
City of Huntington Beach
DETERIORATED/
DETERIORATING AREAS
SEAL BEACH
WESTMINSTER
MIDWAY CITY
GARDEN GROVE
SANTA ANA
ORANGE COUNTY
FOUNTAIN VALLEY
COSTA MESA
Pacific Ocean
Bolsa Chica Wetlands (Orange County)
Anaheim Bay
Santa Ana River
Huntington Central Park
PACIFIC COAST HWY
BOLSA AVE
EDINGER AVE
WARNER AVE
TALBERT AVE
GARFIELD AVE
ADAMS AVE
ATLANTA AVE
HAMILTON AVE
SPRINGDALE ST
GOLDENWEST ST
BEACH BLVD
MAIN ST
17TH ST
LAKE ST
MAGNOLIA ST
BROOKHURST ST
405
39
1
N
1 Bolsa Chica - Heil
2 East - Central
3 South - Central
4 Southeast
< 47.83% Low/Mod
Source: HUD Low/Moderate Income Summary Data, July 2014; City of Huntington Beach
DIVERSA CONSULTING 052815

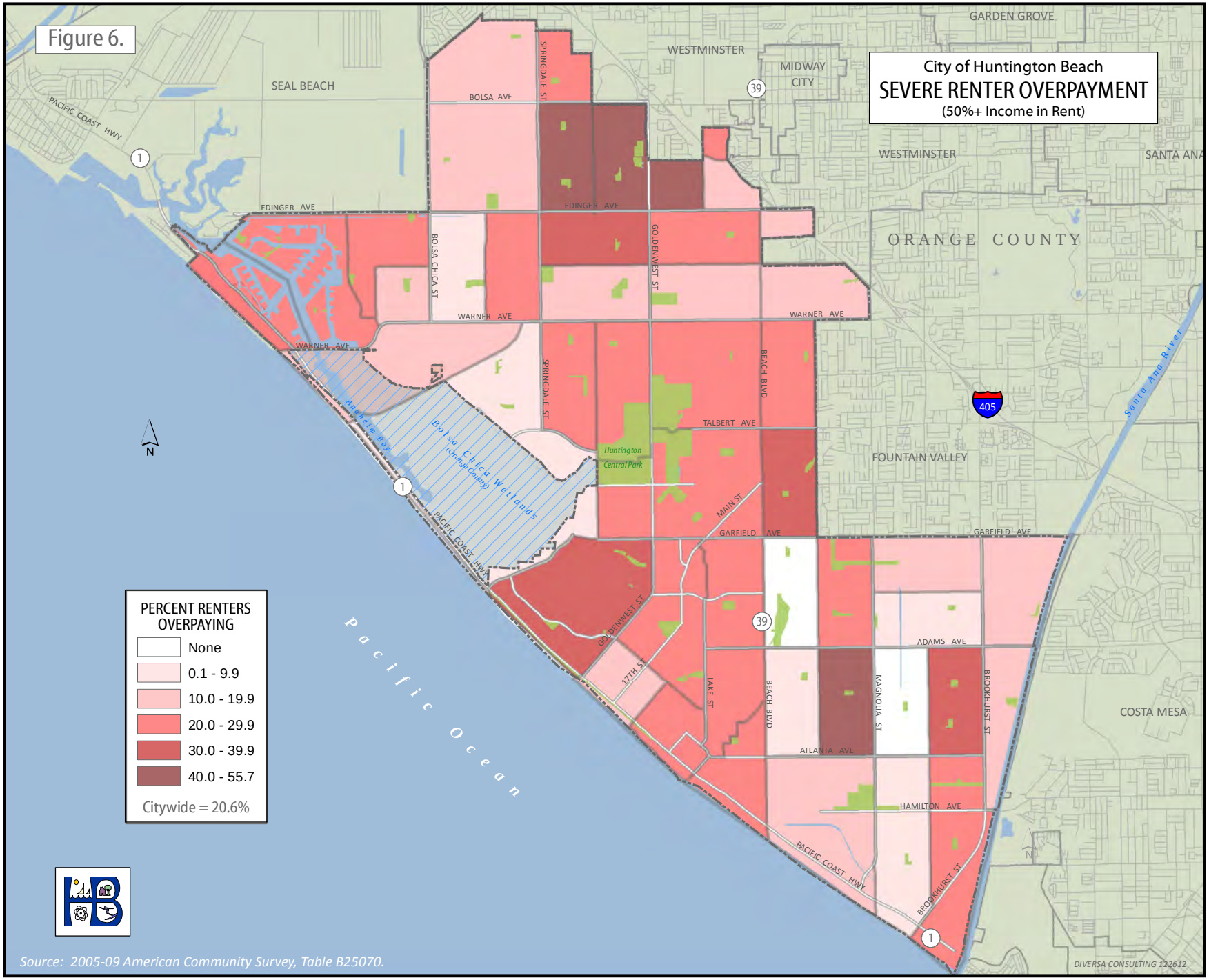
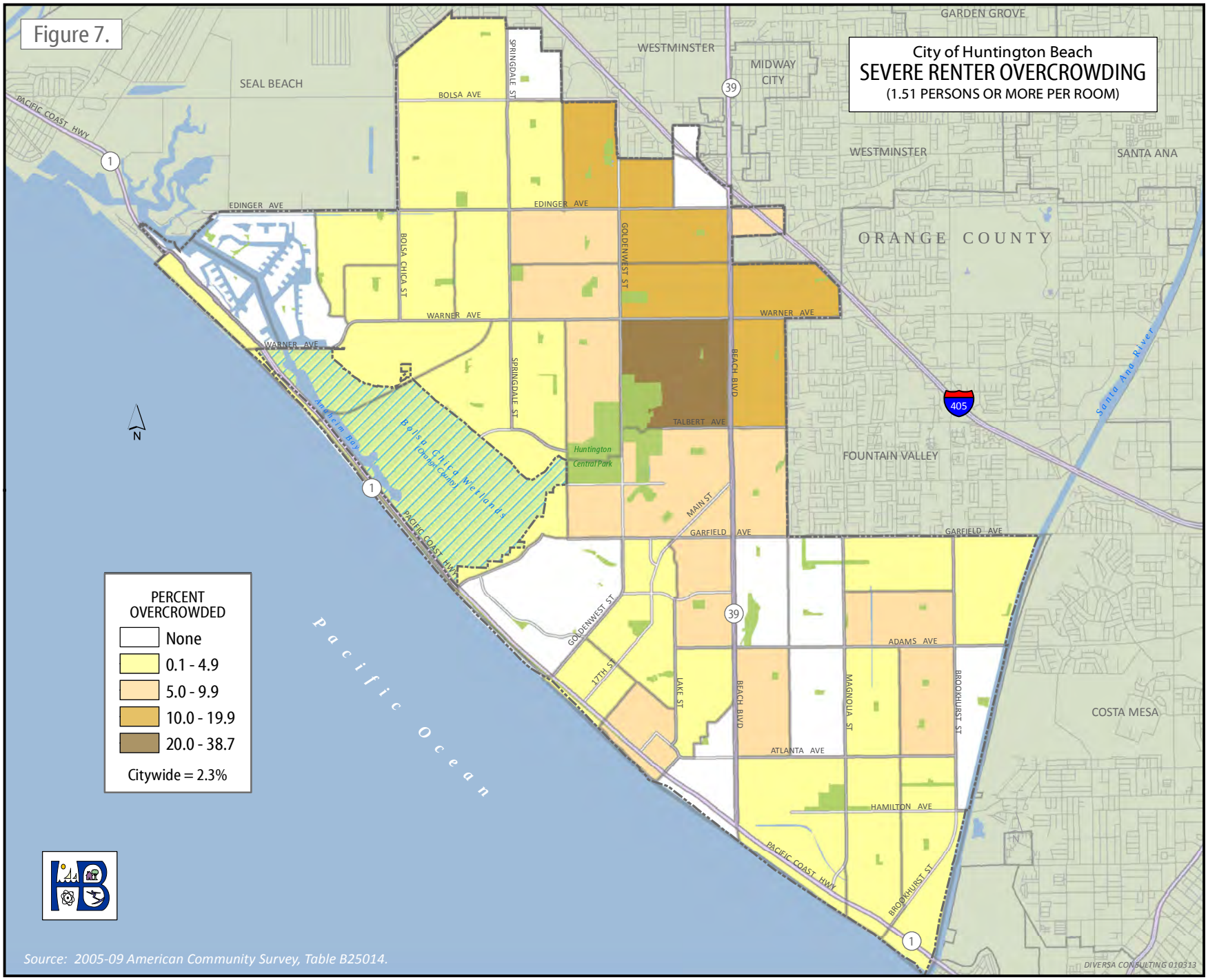


Figure 6.
City of Huntington Beach
SEVERE RENTER OVERPAYMENT
(50%+ Income in Rent)
PERCENT RENTERS OVERPAYING
None
0.1 - 9.9
10.0 - 19.9
20.0 - 29.9
30.0 - 39.9
40.0 - 55.7
Citywide = 20.6%
SEAL BEACH
WESTMINSTER
MIDWAY CITY
GARDEN GROVE
SANTA ANA
ORANGE COUNTY
FOUNTAIN VALLEY
COSTA MESA
Pacific Ocean
Anaheim Bay
Bolsa Chica Wetlands (Orange County)
Huntington Central Park
Santa Ana River
PACIFIC COAST HWY
BOLSA AVE
EDINGER AVE
WARNER AVE
TALBERT AVE
GARFIELD AVE
ADAMS AVE
ATLANTA AVE
HAMILTON AVE
SPRINGDALE ST
BOLSA CHICA ST
GOLDENWEST ST
BEACH BLVD
MAIN ST
177TH ST
LAKE ST
MAGNOLIA ST
BROOKHURST ST
405
39
1
N
Source: 2005-09 American Community Survey, Table B25070.
DIVERSA CONSULTING 122612



Source: 2005-09 American Community Survey, Table B25014.

DIVERSA CONSULTING 010313

APPENDIX C

COMMUNITY AND AGENCY PARTICIPATION

HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT NEEDS SURVEY
CPAB PUBLIC HEARING ON COMMUNITY NEEDS
HOUSING AND HOMELESS SERVICE PROVIDER SURVEY
SPECIAL NEEDS SERVICE PROVIDER SURVEY
HOMELESS COLLABORATIVE MEETING PRESENTATION
PUBLIC NOTICE ON DRAFT CONSOLIDATED PLAN

CITY OF HUNTINGTON BEACH
2015–2019 CONSOLIDATED PLAN
HOUSING and COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT NEEDS SURVEY

In order to evaluate public opinion of specific housing and community development needs, the City utilized the following Survey (in English and Spanish) in which respondents were asked to rank the level of need for expenditure of public CDBG and HOME funds amongst various activities. Activities were rated 1-5, with “5” being a high need, “3” being a low need, and “1” being no such need. Survey responses were then totaled to provide an overall average need rating for each activity.

Hard copies of the survey were distributed in various community locations within low and moderate income neighborhoods and at the Senior Center, as well as published on the City's website. A total of 193 hard copy surveys were completed (including 122 surveys in Spanish), and 278 electronic on-line surveys were completed. Due to the distinct differences between the top needs identified in the hard copy surveys (presumably completed by low and moderate income residents), and those needs identified in the on-line survey, the results for each are presented separately below, with the top ten highest ranked needs highlighted in each survey.

NEEDS CATEGORY	Average Ranking		
	Paper Surveys N = 193	On-Line Surveys N = 278	Combined Surveys N = 471
HOUSING NEEDS			
Residential Rehabilitation	4.19	3.17	3.54
Acquisition/Rehabilitation of Apartments with Affordability requirements	4.30	2.98	3.45
New Affordable Rental Housing	4.38	2.75	3.39
New Affordable Ownership Housing	4.19	3.00	3.46
Property Maintenance/ Code Enforcement	4.17	3.57	3.80
Homeownership Assistance (First Time Homebuyers Program)	4.18	3.20	3.62
Tenant Assistance (rental assistance for Seniors/Veterans)	4.39	3.48	3.87
Improvements for Handicapped Access	4.41	3.13	3.69
Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing	4.32	3.23	3.69
PUBLIC FACILITY NEEDS			
Youth Centers	4.28	3.47	3.79
Child Care Centers	4.10	3.19	3.53
Park and Recreation Facilities	4.27	3.81	3.99
Community Centers	4.42	3.51	3.87
Health Care Facilities	4.40	3.12	3.62

NEEDS CATEGORY	Average Ranking		
	Paper Surveys N = 193	On-Line Surveys N = 278	Combined Surveys N = 471
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT NEEDS			
Start Up Business Assistance	3.92	3.34	3.57
Small Business Loans	3.84	3.41	3.57
Job Creation/Retention	4.02	3.86	3.92
Employment Training	4.13	3.62	3.83
Commercial Rehabilitation	3.56	3.02	3.22
Facade Improvements	3.81	3.38	3.54
PUBLIC SERVICE NEEDS			
Senior Citizen Services	4.59	3.88	4.18
Services for the Disabled	4.48	3.77	4.04
Youth Services	4.41	3.70	3.99
Child Care Services	4.20	3.25	3.63
Services for the Homeless	4.10	3.69	3.84
Transportation Services	4.28	3.41	3.78
Substance Abuse Services	4.24	3.37	3.70
Health Care Services/ Medical Assistance	4.36	3.31	3.73
Mental Health Services	4.15	3.62	3.82
Anti-Crime Services	4.48	4.01	4.20
Legal Services	4.08	3.00	3.42
Tenant/Landlord Counseling	3.97	2.81	3.25
INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS			
Drainage Improvements	4.10	3.94	4.00
Street/Alley Improvements	4.46	4.24	4.33
Sidewalk Improvements, including Accessibility	4.35	4.23	4.28
Water/Sewer Improvements	4.27	4.03	4.12

HUNTINGTON BEACH CITIZEN PARTICIPATION ADVISORY BOARD (CPAB)
2015/16-2019/20 CONSOLIDATED PLAN
PUBLIC HEARING ON COMMUNITY NEEDS

Date: **February 5, 2015, 7:00 pm**

Attendees:

CPAB

1. **John Baley**
2. **Raisa Barkley**
3. **Mark Bertler (Chair)**
4. **Shelly Grace-Bowers**
5. **Carol Kanode**
6. **Tjoan-Houw Lim**
7. **Robert Schwenk**

Huntington Beach City Staff and Consultants

1. **Office of Business Development – Kellee Fritzal, Deputy Director**
2. **Office of Business Development – Simone Slifman, Project Manager**
3. **Office of Business Development – Denise Bazant, Administrative Analyst**
4. **Huntington Beach Senior Services - Randy Pesqueira, Executive Director**
5. **Project Self-Sufficiency - Brigette Beisner, Coordinator**
6. **Amy Crepeau, Family Literacy Program Coordinator**
7. **Karen Warner, Consolidated Plan Consultant**

Public and Program Representatives

Family Literacy Program - 9 speakers
Oakview Children's Bureau/Boys and Girls Club Afterschool Program - 7 speakers
Project Self-Sufficiency - 5 speakers
Huntington Beach Senior Services - 1 speaker

* * *

PUBLIC COMMENTS

Family Literacy Program (9 speakers)

- Learning English serves to empower non-English speakers, enhances confidence and opens up a variety of opportunities to become a more successful member of the community.
- Parents improving their English proficiency commented that it has improved their ability to communicate with their child's school, understand homework requirements, and improve their child's academic performance.
- Family Literacy participants commented how the program has supported them in achieving their goals, opened doors at work, and allowed them to better communicate with health care providers.

- Program tutors commented on the need for additional books, the dedication of their students, and the significant difference learning English has made in the quality of life of participants.

Oakview Children's Bureau/Boys and Girls Club Afterschool Program (7 speakers)

- The Assistant Program Director reported that the before and after school program serves approximately 150 kids per day, ages 5 through high school. They offer homework help and academic enrichment courses; computer access and training; and a variety of sports and recreational activities.
- Several parents commented that having the Boys and Girls Club gives them peace of mind their children are in good hands in a positive environment. The homework assistance has helped participants be more successful in school. One parent commented how the program has fostered their child's leadership skills, and another commented how it has helped her child's socialization.
- Several youth participating in the After School Program spoke about what they liked about the program: expanded friends, sports programs, and academic support.

Project Self-Sufficiency (5 speakers)

- Numerous single mothers spoke about how Project Self-Sufficiency (PSS) changed their lives, allowing them to leave abusive relationships, continue their education, live in stable housing and serve as a positive role model for their children.
- PSS is a hand up, not a hand out. It empowers single-parents, and supports them in achieving economic independence.
- The Program Coordinator shared that they serve 50 - 60 Huntington Beach families each year, and that with existing staffing, the program is at its capacity. 86% of PSS participants achieve their stated goals, completing their education and becoming self-sufficient.

Huntington Beach Senior Services - Care Management (1 speaker)

- The City's Senior Services Director spoke about the Care Management Program. The goal of the program is to support independent living among frail and homebound senior citizens through oversight by a care manager.
- Care managers conduct an assessment of each senior's specific needs, and develop a plan to address unmet or future needs. Seniors are provided with information on available resources, and support in accessing these resources.
- Components of the Care Management Program include daily care calls, mobility equipment lending, and a friendly visitor program.

City of Huntington Beach - Consolidated Plan
Housing and Homeless Service Providers - Survey Results (March 2015)

Summary Tables

Priority Rankings

Need Category	Priority Rank
Additional affordable housing	1
More substance abuse services	2
Additional tenant assistance (rental assistance for seniors/veterans)	3
Better coordination with mental health service providers	4
More or better paying employment opportunities	5
More employment training programs	6
More permanent supportive housing for persons with disabilities	7

**Based on ranking by agencies.*

Most Critical Housing Needs

Need Category	Priority Rank	Frequency Cited*	Key Critical Needs
Homelessness	1	7	Emergency shelter, and short and long term housing options for homeless/ runaway youth.
Affordable Housing	2	5	Including housing for the working poor, families and persons with mental disabilities.
Transitional Housing	3	3	Including motel vouchers, transitional housing for persons with substance abuse and mental illness.
Economic Development	4	2	Including job training and employment for homeless and at-risk youth.
Health Services	5	1	Substance abuse services.

**Based on number of times issue cited by agencies.*

City of Huntington Beach - Consolidated Plan
Housing and Homeless Service Providers - Survey Results (March 2015)

Summary Tables *(continued)*

Gaps in Continuum of Care

Need Category	Priority Rank	Frequency Cited*	Identified Gaps
Homelessness	1	9	Including shelter for chronically homeless and homeless youth. Need for permanent parking location for homeless in cars. Additional motel vouchers needed.
Health Facilities	2	4	Need for mental health care and medical detox facilities.
Health Services	2	4	Access to affordable mental health and substance abuse health care services.
Transitional Housing	3	2	Need for addtiional transitional housing.
Affordable Housing	4	1	Additional affordable housing for working poor.
Economic Development	4	1	Job training programs for young adults (age 18-24).

**Based on number of times issue cited by agencies.*

Agencies that completed surveys:

Beach Cities Interfaith Services (BCIS)
Build Futures
CrossPoint Church
CSP, Huntington Beach Youth Shelter
Huntington Beach Police Department
Society of St. Vincent de Paul
St. Vincent DePaul Society, St. Mary's by the Sea

Priority Rankings

Need Category	Priority Ranking by Votes							Average Need Ranking
	1 = Greatest Need	2	3	4	5	6	7 = Least Need	
More permanent supportive housing for persons with disabilities				1		4	3	**6.1**
Additional affordable housing	4		1	1	1		1	**2.9**
Additional tenant assistance (rental assistance for seniors/veterans)		4	1	1		2		**3.4**
Better coordination with mental health service providers	2	1	1	2			2	**3.6**
More substance abuse services	1	3	2	1			1	**3.0**
More employment training programs		1	1	3	3			**4.0**
More or better paying employment opportunities		2	2		3	1		**3.9**

Responding Agencies = 7

Most Critical Housing Needs	Category	Subcategory	Agency
Shelter/temporary housing	Homelessness	Homeless Housing	Society of St. Vincent de Paul
Housing for chronically homeless	Homelessness	Homeless Housing	Build Futures
Homeless hotel	Homelessness	Homeless Housing	Society of St. Vincent de Paul
More housing for runaway youth	Homelessness	Housing for Youth	CSP - Huntington Beach Youth Shelter
More housing for homeless youth	Homelessness	Housing for Youth	CSP - Huntington Beach Youth Shelter
Long-term housing options for homeless/runaway youth	Homelessness	Housing for Youth	CSP - Huntington Beach Youth Shelter
Housing for homeless youth 18-24 (not foster youth)	Homelessness	Housing for Youth	Build Futures
Affordable/subsidized housing	Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	Society of St. Vincent de Paul
Low income housing	Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	Society of St. Vincent de Paul
Permanent housing for families, working poor	Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	Beach Cities Interfaith Services
Housing is very expensive in Huntington Beach	Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	CrossPoint Church
More housing for those with mental disabilities	Affordable Housing	Special Needs	CSP - Huntington Beach Youth Shelter
Transitional housing, including motel vouchers	Transitional Housing	Transitional Housing	Beach Cities Interfaith Services
Transitional housing for substance abuse (1-2 months)	Transitional Housing	Special Needs	Beach Cities Interfaith Services
Transitional housing for mental illness	Transitional Housing	Special Needs	Beach Cities Interfaith Services
On the job training and/or paid internships	Economic Development	Economic Development	Build Futures
Employment for homeless and at risk youth	Economic Development	Economic Development	Build Futures
Immediate Detox for youth on herion or meth	Health Services	Substance Abuse	Build Futures

Summary - Most Critical Housing Needs	Priority Rank	Frequency Cited*	Key Critical Needs
Homelessness	1	7	Emergency shelter, and short and long term housing options for homeless/ runaway youth.
Affordable Housing	2	5	Including housing for the working poor, families and persons with mental disabilities.
Transitional Housing	3	3	Including motel vouchers, transitional housing for persons with substance abuse and mental illness.
Economic Development	4	2	Including job training and employment for homeless and at-risk youth.
Health Services	5	1	Substance abuse services.

**Based on number of times issue cited by agencies.*

Gaps In Continuum of Care	Category	Subcategory	Agency
Shelter	Homelessness	Homeless Housing	Society of St Vincent de Paul
Housing for chronically homeless	Homelessness	Homeless Housing	Build Futures
Lack of funding for motel vouchers	Homelessness	Homeless Housing	Beach Cities Interfaith Services
Lack of homeless housing for 18 to 24 year olds	Homelessness	Housing for Youth	Build Futures
Lack of resources for runaway youth	Homelessness	Housing for Youth	CSP - Huntington Beach Youth Shelter
Lack of resources for homeless youth, esp males > age 14	Homelessness	Housing for Youth	CSP - Huntington Beach Youth Shelter
Parking location for homeless in cars	Homelessness	Parking for homeless in cars	Society of St Vincent de Paul
No real plan to help folks living in vehicles	Homelessness	Parking for homeless in cars	Beach Cities Interfaith Services
Lack of aftercare services	Homelessness	Services for Youth	CSP - Huntington Beach Youth Shelter
Lack of de-tox, mental health care places	Health Facilities	Substance Abuse	Beach Cities Interfaith Services
Permanent mental health facility	Health Facilities	Mental Health	Huntington Beach Police Department
Medical detox areas	Health Facilities	Substance Abuse	Huntington Beach Police Department
Lack of immediate detox places that take MediCal	Health Facilities	Substance Abuse	Build Futures
Services to address drug addiction, including youth	Health Services	Substance Abuse	CrossPoint Church
Lack of psychiatrists that take MediCal	Health Services	Mental Health	Build Futures
Lack of long-term therapy providers in the community	Health Services	Mental Health	CSP - Huntington Beach Youth Shelter
Access to mental health	Health Services	Mental Health	Society of St Vincent de Paul
Transitional housing	Transitional Housing	Transitional Housing	Society of St Vincent de Paul
Lack of transitional housing	Transitional Housing	Transitional Housing	Beach Cities Interfaith Services
Poor supply of affordable housing for working poor	Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	Beach Cities Interfaith Services
Job training programs for youth 18 to 24	Economic Development	Job Training	Build Futures

Summary - Gaps in Continuum of Care	Priority Rank	Frequency Cited*	Identified Gaps
Homelessness	1	9	Including shelter for chronically homeless and homeless youth. Need for permanent parking location for homeless in cars. Additional motel vouchers needed.
Health Facilities	2	4	Need for mental health care and medical detox facilities.
Health Services	2	4	Access to affordable mental health and substance abuse health care services.
Transitional Housing	3	2	Need for addtiional transitional housing.
Affordable Housing	4	1	Additional affordable housing for working poor.
Economic Development	4	1	Job training programs for young adults (age 18-24).

**Based on number of times issue cited by agencies.*

City of Huntington Beach - Consolidated Plan
Special Needs Service Providers - Survey Results (March 2015)

Summary Tables

Priority Rankings

Need Category	Priority Rank
Affordable Housing	1
Public Services	2
Homeless Services/Facilities	3
Economic Development	4
Public Facilities	5

**Based on ranking by agencies.*

Most Critical Needs

Need Category	Priority Rank	Frequency Cited*	Key Critical Needs
Homeless Services and Facilities	1	10	Including homeless youth, mental health services, case management, wrap around services. More multi-service centers.
Affordable Housing	2	7	Including affordable housing for families, long term housing for extremely low and very low income persons, and persons with developmental disabilities
Services for Seniors	2	7	Including resources for homebound seniors, home modification resources, nutrition resources, respite for caregivers.
Health Services and Facilities (including mental health, substance abuse)	2	7	Including mental health, substance abuse treatment, health care for seniors. More drug/alcohol facilities and education.
Economic Development	3	6	Including job training, adult education, job coaching for developmentally disabled.
General Support Services	4	4	Additional financial resources.
Transportation Services	5	3	Including access to affordable and specialized transportation.
Services for Persons with Disabilities	6	1	Assistive technology to support independence for persons with disabilities.
Affordable Childcare	6	1	Affordable childcare services.
Youth Services	6	1	Youth sports/recreation.

**Based on number of times issue cited by agency.*

City of Huntington Beach - Consolidated Plan
Special Needs Service Providers - Survey Results (March 2015)
Summary Tables *(continued)*

Gaps in Service

Need Category	Priority Rank	Frequency Cited*	Identified Gaps
Affordable Housing	1	10	Including permanent affordable housing, rent subsidies and affordable housing for seniors and adults with developmental disabilities living with aging parents.
Services for Seniors	2	5	Including services to homebound seniors, diabetic meals, and services for "pre-seniors" (age 50-61).
General Public Services	2	5	Including insufficient funding and need for better coordination between public and non-profit service providers.
Health Services (including mental h	3	4	Affordable health care, including mental health, substance abuse treatment for youth.
Homeless Services and Shelter	4	3	Including emergency shelter beds, showers, food and personal storage. Need for improved coordination between agencies applying for grant funds.
Family and Youth Services	5	2	Programs for teens and youth, and family support services.
Services for Persons with Disabilities	5	2	Including social/recreation services and services for disabled youth.
Transportation Services	6	1	Better access and affordability of public transportation.

**Based on number of times issue cited by agency.*

Agencies that completed surveys:

AIDS Services Foundation of Orange County
Alzheimer's Family Services Center
Assistance League, DreamCatchers Auxilary
Childern's Bureau
Community SeniorServ
Dayle McIntosh Center
Family Literacy Program
Huntington Beach Hospital
Huntington Beach Senior Services/Senior Outreach
Mental Health Association of Orange County
Project Self-Sufficiency
Regional Center of Orange County

Priority Rankings

Need Category	Priority Ranking by Votes					Average Need Ranking
	1 = Greatest Need	2	3	4	5 = Least Need	
Affordable Housing	6	4	1		1	**1.8**
Economic Development		2	3	2	5	**3.8**
Homeless Services/Facilities	3	3	1	4		**2.5**
Public Facilities			3	3	5	**4.2**
Public Services	3	3	3	2		**2.4**

Responding Agencies = 12

Most Critical Needs	Category	Subcategory	Agency
Shelter for the homeless	Homelessness	Emergency Shelter	Children's Bureau, Oakview
Homeless shelters	Homelessness	Emergency Shelter	AIDS Services Foundation of Orange Co
More multi-service centers	Homelessness	Homeless Facilities	Mental Health Association of Orange Co
Wrap around services for homeless individuals	Homelessness	Homeless Services	AIDS Services Foundation of Orange Co
Homeless adults	Homelessness	Homeless Services	Assistance League, DreamCatchers
Emergency food/shelter	Homelessness	Homeless Services	Dayle McIntosh Center
Homeless services/facilities	Homelessness	Homeless Services	Huntington Beach Hospital
Homeless youth education and resources	Homelessness	Homeless Services	Huntington Beach Hospital
Mental health services for homeless	Homelessness	Homeless Services	Huntington Beach Senior Services
Emergency homeless services (case management)	Homelessness	Homeless Services	Project Self-Sufficiency
Affordable housing	Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	Dayle McIntosh Center
Affordable housing for families	Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	Family Literacy Progam, H.B. Library
Affordable housing	Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	Huntington Beach Senior Services
More affordable housing	Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	Mental Health Association of Orange Co
Long-term housing solutions for ex-low income families	Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	Project Self-Sufficiency
Housing resources	Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	Children's Bureau, Oakview
Long-term affordable housing for extremely low income and very low income persons (with developmental disabilities)	Affordable Housing	Housing for Developmentally Disabled Adults	Regional Center of Orange County
Allow seniors to age in place	Public Services	Senior Services	Huntington Beach Senior Services
Resources for homebound seniors	Public Services	Senior Services	Community SeniorServ
Resources for home modifications for seniors	Public Services	Senior Services	Community SeniorServ
Inadeqaute resources of seniors age 50 - 61	Public Services	Senior Services	Community SeniorServ
Senior services	Public Services	Senior Services	Family Literacy Progam, H.B. Library
Nutrition services for seniors	Public Services	Senior Services	Community SeniorServ
Access to respite for employed caregivers	Public Services	Senior Services	Alzheimer's Family Services Center
Access to healthcare for seniors	Public Services	Health Services	Alzheimer's Family Services Center
Healthcare for adults	Public Services	Health Services	Family Literacy Progam, H.B. Library
Psychiatric services	Public Services	Mental Health Services	Huntington Beach Hospital
Mentally ill services	Public Services	Mental Health Services	Assistance League, DreamCatchers
Substance abuse treatment	Public Services	Substance Abuse	Children's Bureau, Oakview
Drug/alcohol abuse centers and education	Public Services	Substance Abuse	Huntington Beach Hospital
Additional drug/alcohol facilities	Public Facilities	Health Care Facilities	Huntington Beach Hospital
Employment/job readiness	Economic Development	Economic Development	Children's Bureau, Oakview
Jobs/employment	Economic Development	Economic Development	Dayle McIntosh Center
Living wage so housing is affordable	Economic Development	Economic Development	Mental Health Association of Orange Co
Adult education and job training	Economic Development	Job Training	Family Literacy Progam, H.B. Library
Job training for retired workforce	Economic Development	Job Training	Huntington Beach Senior Services
Employment/coaching (for developmentally disabled)	Economic Development	Job Training	Regional Center of Orange County

Basic needs resources	Public Services	General Services	Children's Bureau, Oakview
Funding for PSS staff	Public Services	General Services	Project Self-Sufficiency
Financial ability to serve more low income families	Public Services	General Services	Project Self-Sufficiency
More financial assistance opportunities	Public Services	General Services	AIDS Services Foundation of Orange Co
Access to affordable/specialized transportation	Public Services	Transportation	Alzheimer's Family Services Center
Public transportation	Public Services	Transportation	AIDS Services Foundation of Orange Co
Transportation	Public Services	Transportation	Dayle McIntosh Center
Affordable childcare for single parents	Public Services	Childcare	Assistance League, DreamCatchers
Youth sports/recreation	Public Services	Youth Services	Family Literacy Progam, H.B. Library
Assistive technology/durable equipment to make life more functional for the disabled	Public Services	Services for Disabled	Dayle McIntosh Center

Summary - Most Critical Needs	Priority Rank	Frequency Cited*	Key Critical Needs
Homeless Services and Facilities	1	10	Including homeless youth, mental health services, case management, wrap around services. More multi-service centers.
Affordable Housing	2	7	Including affordable housing for families, long term housing for extremely low and very low income persons, and persons with developmental disabilities
Services for Seniors	2	7	Including resources for homebound seniors, home modification resources, nutrition resources, respite for caregivers.
Health Services and Facilities (including mental health, substance abuse)	2	7	Including mental health, substance abuse treatment, health care for seniors. More drug/alcohol facilities and education.
Economic Development	3	6	Including job training, adult education, job coaching for developmentally disabled.
General Support Services	4	4	Additional financial resources.
Transportation Services	5	3	Including access to affordable and specialized transportation.
Services for Persons with Disabilities	6	1	Assistive technology to support independence for persons with disabilities.
Affordable Childcare	6	1	Affordable childcare services.
Youth Services	6	1	Youth sports/recreation.

**Based on number of times issue cited by agency.*

Gaps In Service	Category	Subcategory	Agency
Affordable housing	Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	AIDS Services Foundation Orange County
Lack of affordable housing	Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	Children's Bureau, Oakview
Affordable housing	Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	Family Literacy Program, H.B. Library
Lack of places for people living on fixed incomes to live	Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	Mental Health Association of Orange County
5 year wait lists for low income housing	Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	Project Self-Sufficiency
Rent subsidy programs	Affordable Housing	Rent Subsidies	Dayle McIntosh Center
Rental assistance	Affordable Housing	Rent Subsidies	Children's Bureau, Oakview
Lack of senior housing	Affordable Housing	Housing for Seniors	Huntington Beach Hospital
Lack of affordable senior housing	Affordable Housing	Housing for Seniors	Huntington Beach Senior Services
Lack of long-term affordable housing for adults with developmental disabilities, 45 years & older who continue to live with aging parents in their 70s, 80s & 90s	Affordable Housing	Housing for Developmentally Disabled Adults	Regional Center of Orange County
Lack of homeless emergency beds	Homelessness	Emergency Shelter	Mental Health Association of Orange Co
Homeless services (showers, food, personal storage)	Homelessness	Homeless Services	AIDS Services Foundation Orange Co
Lack of coordination between City Depts in applying for State and federal grants to address homelessness, hunger & poverty	Homelessness	Homeless Services	Project Self-Sufficiency
Senior causes not as well funded	Public Services	Senior Services	Alzheimer's Family Services Center
Senior services for ages 50 to 61	Public Services	Senior Services	Community SeniorServ
Diabetic meals	Public Services	Senior Services	Community SeniorServ
Services to the homebound	Public Services	Senior Services	Community SeniorServ
Lack of coordinated services for seniors	Public Services	Senior Services	Huntington Beach Senior Services
Youth services for disabled	Public Services	Services for Disabled	Dayle McIntosh Center
Social/recreational services for disabled	Public Services	Services for Disabled	Dayle McIntosh Center
Mental health cases rising, lack of resources	Public Services	Mental Health Services	Huntington Beach Hospital
Lack of psychiatric services	Public Services	Mental Health Services	Huntington Beach Hospital
Lack of affordable health care	Public Services	Health Services	Huntington Beach Senior Services
Substance abuse treatment for youth	Public Services	Substance Abuse	Children's Bureau, Oakview
Programs for teens and young adults	Public Services	Youth Services	Children's Bureau, Oakview
Family support services	Public Services	Family Services	Dayle McIntosh Center
More public transportation - better access and affordability	Public Services	Transportation	AIDS Services Foundation Orange Co
Limited collaboration between public and non-profit entities	Public Services	General Services	Alzheimer's Family Services Center
High competition for government funding	Public Services	General Services	Alzheimer's Family Services Center
Insufficient fed & local funding to maintain system of support	Public Services	General Services	Alzheimer's Family Services Center
Limited resources for the uninsured	Public Services	General Services	Children's Bureau, Oakview
No coordination of service providers	Public Services	General Services	Project Self-Sufficiency

Summary - Gaps in Services	Priority Rank	Frequency Cited*	Identified Gaps
Affordable Housing	1	10	Including permanent affordable housing, rent subsidies and affordable housing for seniors and adults with developmental disabilities living with aging parents.
Services for Seniors	2	5	Including services to homebound seniors, diabetic meals, and services for "pre-seniors" (age 50-61).
General Public Services	2	5	Including insufficient funding and need for better coordination between public and non-profit service providers.
Health Services (including mental health, substance abuse)	3	4	Affordable health care, including mental health, substance abuse treatment for youth.
Homeless Services and Shelter	4	3	Including emergency shelter beds, showers, food and personal storage. Need for improved coordination between agencies applying for grant funds.
Family and Youth Services	5	2	Programs for teens and youth, and family support services.
Services for Persons with Disabilities	5	2	Including social/recreation services and services for disabled youth.
Transportation Services	6	1	Better access and affordability of public transportation.

*Based on number of times issue cited by agency.

HUNTINGTON BEACH OFFICE OF BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

HOUSING PROJECTS/FUNDING

HUD Consolidated Plan Homeless Service Providers Meeting

Homeless Collaborative Meeting

February 24, 2015

Various Housing Funding Avenues

- U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
  - HOME Funds
  - CDBG Funds
- Successor Agency/Housing Fund (one-time money being paid back to Agency)
- Inclusionary Housing In-lieu Fees
- County of Orange
- Tax Credit/Bonds

2014 HUD Housing Income Limits

Average Median Income	Extremely Low 0 to 30%	Very-Low 30% to 50%	Low 50% to 80%
1 Person	19,000	31,650	50,640
2 Person	21,700	36,150	57,840
3 Person	24,400	40,650	65,040
4 Person	27,100	45,150	72,240
5 Person	29,300	48,800	78,080
6 Person	31,450	52,400	83,840
7 Person	33,650	56,000	89,600
8 Person	35,800	59,600	95,360

Existing Affordable Housing

- The City works with both non-profit and for-profit developers, such as:
  - Colette's
  - OCCHC
  - Jamboree
  - Interval House
  - Shelter for Homeless
  - Amcal

City Affordability Inventory

- 42 Rental Projects with extremely low, very low and low income units
  - 8 units - Extremely Low Income (below 30%)
  - 822 units - Very Low Income (30% - 50%)
  - 612 units – Low Income (50% - 80%)

- One Women's Crisis Shelter (6 beds)
- CSP's 12-bed Youth Shelter

City Affordability Inventory (cont.)

- 7 Ownership Housing Projects
  - 6 homes – Very Low Income
  - 14 homes – Low Income

- One Housing Project in Planning Phase with Amcal
  - 5 units – Extremely Low
  - 28 units – Very Low
  - 9 units – Low
  - 8 units reserved for homeless veterans

HUD Consolidated Plan Homeless Service Providers Meeting

Karen Warner

What is the Consolidated Plan?

- 5-Year Plan required by U.S. Dept of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
- Identifies community needs
- Proposes use of federal resources to address those needs:
  - ✓ Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) $971,000 annually (1/3⬇)
  - ✓ Home Investment Partnership (HOME) $377,000 annually (1/2⬇)

Key Goals of HUD Grant Programs

- **Provide Decent Housing**
  - ✓ *Homeless Service*
  - ✓ *Affordable Housing*
  - ✓ *Housing for Special Needs*
- **Provide Suitable Living Environment**
  - ✓ *Safe and Livable Neighborhoods*
  - ✓ *Preserve Historic Properties*
- **Expand Economic Opportunities**
  - ✓ *Job Creation/Retention*
  - ✓ *Small Business Assistance*
  - ✓ *Job Training*

Designed to assist low/mod income persons/areas

Major Components of the Consolidated Plan

- **Community Participation**
- **Housing and Community Development <u>Needs Assessment</u>**
- **5-Year <u>Strategic Plan</u> to establish priorities for addressing needs**
- **1-Year <u>Action Plan</u> that identifies use of federal CDBG and HOME monies**

Community Participation in Development of Consolidated Plan

- **On-Line Community Development Needs Survey**
- **Public meetings on community needs before Citizen Participation Advisory Board (CPAB)** ***(Jan 15, Feb 5)***
- **Meeting with Homeless Collaborative** ***(Feb 24)***
- **Surveys of local housing, homeless and public service agencies** ***(due March 2)***
- **CPAB meeting to review draft Consolidated Plan** ***(May 14)***
- **City Council/CPAB public hearing on draft Plan, start of 30 day public review** ***(June 15)***
- **City Council public hearing/approval of Plan** ***(July 20)***

Housing/Community Development Needs Survey

- ✓ **471 Completed Surveys, Rated 36 need categories**

Top Rated Needs	Rating
Street/Alley Improvements	4.33
Sidewalk/Accessibility Improvements	4.28
Anti-Crime Services	4.20
Senior Citizen Services	4.18
Water/Sewer Improvements	4.12
Services for Disabled	4.04
Drainage Improvements	4.00
Youth Services	3.99
Park and Recreation Facilities	3.99
Job Creation/Retention	3.92
Tenant Assistance (rental assistance)	3.87
Community Centers	3.87
Services for the Homeless	3.84

Housing and Community Development Needs Assessment

- Housing Needs
- Homeless Needs
- Public Service Needs
- Public Facility Needs
- Infrastructure Needs
- Economic Development Needs

We Want Your Input!

1. **What services does your Agency provide and to which populations?**

2. **What are the greatest needs of your clientele and are there gaps in the services provided?**

Complete the Housing and Homeless Service Provider Needs Survey, return by March 2nd

Thank you
Questions

CITY OF HUNTINGTON BEACH
PUBLIC NOTICE
PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD AND PUBLIC HEARING

2015-2019 CONSOLIDATED PLAN; FY 2015-2016 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CDBG) AND HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIP (HOME) PROGRAMS; AND AMENDED CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PLAN

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on July 20, 2015, the City Council will hold a public hearing approving the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan, the FY 2015-2016 Annual Action Plan, and Amended Citizen Participation Plan and will accept public comments on the use of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and Home Investment Partnership (HOME) funds. The meeting will be held at 6:00 PM, or soon thereafter, at the Huntington Beach Civic Center, City Council Chambers, located at 2000 Main Street, Huntington Beach, California 92648.

In order for the City to receive annual Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) funds from the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), a Consolidated Plan (Con Plan) must be submitted. The Con Plan identifies the City's housing and community development needs, and details the City's 5-year strategy and goals to address those needs using CDBG and HOME funds. Annually, the City must also submit an Annual Action Plan (AAP), which specifies the activities that will be undertaken to meet Con Plan goals. The Con Plan and AAP are due to HUD by August 15, 2015, and are subject to review and approval by HUD. The City is also required to have a Citizen Participation Plan approved by HUD as a prerequisite for federal funding and is amending its currently-approved Citizen Participation Plan to ensure consistency with current HUD regulations.

The City of Huntington Beach will receive approximately $970,561 in CDBG and $377,687 in HOME funds for FY 2015-2016 from HUD.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CDBG): The City may allocate a maximum of 15 percent (15%) of the annual CDBG funds to public service providers. Therefore, approximately $145,584 is available to public service providers. The remainder of funds may be allocated to capital projects or capital improvements, and to administrative costs which are limited to 20 percent (20%). Funds remaining from prior projects completed under budget may be allocated to supplemental City-initiated capital projects. CDBG funds are designed to assist the City in its efforts to provide decent housing, a suitable living environment, community services and facility needs, and expand economic opportunities for primarily low-and-moderate income persons. The City is proposing to allocate CDBG funds in FY 2015-2016 as follows:

CDBG Administration		$164,112
Fair Housing Foundation		$30,000
	TOTAL ADMIN:	**$194,112**
Section 108 Loan	**TOTAL SECTION 108:**	**$180,000**
Housing Rehab Loan Administration		$80,000
Special Code Enforcement		$236,538
	TOTAL HOUSING:	**$316,538**
City of HB - Community Services Dept/ Oak View Community Center, Children's Bureau		$46,000
City of HB - Community Services Dept/Project Self Sufficiency		$20,585
City of HB - Community Services Dept / Senior Outreach		$39,499
City of HB - Office of Business Development and HBPD/Homeless Outreach Coordinator		$25,000
City of HB - Library Services/Oak View Family Literacy Program		$9,500
Community SeniorServ/Congregate Meal Program		$5,000
	TOTAL PUBLIC SERVICES:	**$145,584**
City of HB - Public Works Dept/ADA Renovations, Maintenance Zone 12		$211,810
HB Community Services Dept - Oakview Classrooms (supplemental)		$60,000
	TOTAL PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS:	**$271,810**
	2015-2016 CDBG PROJECTS:	**$1,108,044**

HOME: The City has issued a Notice of Funding Availability to solicit proposals for qualified affordable housing projects. The 2015-2016 allocation of $377,687, minus the maximum of ten percent (10%) for program administration costs, will be allocated at a future date to qualified projects in response to proposals received.

The City Council has established a Citizens Participation Advisory Board (CPAB) to review public service provider applications for 2015-2016 CDBG funds, which met on April 2, May 7 and May 14, 2015. An overview of the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan was presented to CPAB at the February 5, 2015 Public Hearing on Community Needs, and a review of the draft Consolidated Plan was presented to CPAB at their meeting of May 14, 2015.

The recommendations of CPAB will be considered at the July 20, 2015 City Council meeting. The City Council will then approve funding levels for Public Service, Administration, Public Improvements, and Housing Projects in the Annual Action Plan for 2015-2016, the Draft Consolidated Plan and the Amended Citizen Participation Plan, and final documents will be submitted to HUD by August 15, 2015.

The Draft Consolidated Plan for the City of Huntington Beach for program years 2015-2019. Draft AAP for FY 2015-2016 and Amended Citizen Participation Plan will be available for a 30-day public review period starting on June 16, 2015. The purpose of the review period is to provide the public an opportunity to comment on the planned expenditures of approximately $1.4 million annually in CDBG and HOME funds for HUD-eligible activities such as housing, public services, capital improvement projects, economic development and administration and planning. Copies of the individual plans will be available at the Huntington Beach Central Library (7111 Talbert Avenue); Oak View Branch Library (17251 Oak Lane); the Office of Business Development at Huntington Beach City Hall (2000 Main Street); and online at http://www.huntingtonbeachca.gov/government/departments/ed/cdbg/. Written comments can be addressed to Joan L. Flynn, Office of the City Clerk, City of Huntington Beach, 2000 Main Street, Huntington Beach, California 92648. Public comments can be made during the 30-day public review period, as well as at the public hearing on July 20, 2015. The City Council will consider all comments received during the 30-day public review period at the July 20, 2015 City Council meeting.

MEETING ASSISTANCE NOTICE - AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT: In accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, if you need special assistatnce to participate in the Public Hearting / Council Meeting (not including transportation), please call 72 hours prior to the meeting (714) 536-5582.

To be published on June 18, 2015 and July 2, 2015 Huntington Beach Wave 10058300

APPENDIX D

HUD APPLICATIONS AND CERTIFICATIONS

OMB Number: 4040-0004
Expiration Date: 8/31/2016

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

* 1. Type of Submission:	* 2. Type of Application:	* If Revision, select appropriate letter(s):
☐ Preapplication	☒ New	
☒ Application	☐ Continuation	* Other (Specify):
☐ Changed/Corrected Application	☐ Revision	

* 3. Date Received:	4. Applicant Identifier:
	B-15-MC-06-0506

5a. Federal Entity Identifier:	5b. Federal Award Identifier:
95-6000723	

State Use Only:

6. Date Received by State:	7. State Application Identifier:

8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:

* a. Legal Name: City of Huntington Beach

* b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN):	* c. Organizational DUNS:
95-6000723	07-814-3948

d. Address:

* Street1:	2000 Main Street
Street2:	
* City:	Huntington Beach
County/Parish:	Orange
* State:	CA: California
Province:	
* Country:	USA: UNITED STATES
* Zip / Postal Code:	92648

e. Organizational Unit:

Department Name:	Division Name:
Administration	Office of Business Development

f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:

Prefix:	Ms.	* First Name:	Kellee
Middle Name:			
* Last Name:	Fritzal		
Suffix:			

Title: Deputy Director of Economic Development

Organizational Affiliation:

* Telephone Number:	(714) 374-1519	Fax Number:	(714)375-5087

* Email: KFritzal@surfcity-hb.org

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

*** 9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:**

C: City or Township Government

Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:

Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:

* Other (specify):

*** 10. Name of Federal Agency:**

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:

14-218

CFDA Title:

Community Development Block Grant

*** 12. Funding Opportunity Number:**

* Title:

13. Competition Identification Number:

Title:

14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):

Add Attachment | Delete Attachment | View Attachment

*** 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:**

The FY 2015-16 Annual Action Plan, which includes funding for activities that include: fair housing, public services, public improvements, housing rehabilitation, code enforcement, and administration.

Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions.

Add Attachments | Delete Attachments | View Attachments

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

16. Congressional Districts Of:

* a. Applicant CA-046 * b. Program/Project CA-046

Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed.

Add Attachment | Delete Attachment | View Attachment

17. Proposed Project:

* a. Start Date: 10/01/2015 * b. End Date: 09/30/2016

18. Estimated Funding ($):

* a. Federal	970,561.00
* b. Applicant	
* c. State	
* d. Local	
* e. Other	137,703.00
* f. Program Income	
* g. TOTAL	1,108,264.00

*** 19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?**

☐ a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on .

☐ b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review.

☒ c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372.

*** 20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes," provide explanation in attachment.)**

☐ Yes ☒ No

If "Yes", provide explanation and attach

Add Attachment | Delete Attachment | View Attachment

21. *By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances** and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 218, Section 1001)**

☒ ** I AGREE

** The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions.

Authorized Representative:

Prefix: Mr. * First Name: Fred

Middle Name: A.

* Last Name: Wilson

Suffix:

* Title: City Manager

* Telephone Number: (714)536-5502 Fax Number:

* Email: Fred.Wilson@surfcity-hb.org

* Signature of Authorized Representative: * Date Signed: 8-6-15

OMB Number: 4040-0004
Expiration Date: 8/31/2016

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

* 1. Type of Submission:	* 2. Type of Application:	* If Revision, select appropriate letter(s):
☐ Preapplication	☒ New	
☒ Application	☐ Continuation	* Other (Specify):
☐ Changed/Corrected Application	☐ Revision	

* 3. Date Received:	4. Applicant Identifier:
	M-15-MC-06-0514

5a. Federal Entity Identifier:	5b. Federal Award Identifier:
95-6000723	

State Use Only:

6. Date Received by State:	7. State Application Identifier:

8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:

* a. Legal Name: City of Huntington Beach

* b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN):	* c. Organizational DUNS:
95-6000723	07-814-3948

d. Address:

* Street1:	2000 Main Street
Street2:	
* City:	Huntington Beach
County/Parish:	Orange
* State:	CA: California
Province:	
* Country:	USA: UNITED STATES
* Zip / Postal Code:	92648

e. Organizational Unit:

Department Name:	Division Name:
Administration	Office of Business Development

f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:

Prefix:	Ms.	* First Name:	Kellee
Middle Name:			
* Last Name:	Fritzal		
Suffix:			

Title: Deputy Director of Economic Development

Organizational Affiliation:

* Telephone Number:	(714) 374-1519	Fax Number:	(714)375-5087

* Email: KFritzal@surfcity-hb.org

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

*** 9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:**

C: City or Township Government

Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:

Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:

* Other (specify):

*** 10. Name of Federal Agency:**

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:

14-239

CFDA Title:

HOME Investment Partnership (HOME)

*** 12. Funding Opportunity Number:**

* Title:

13. Competition Identification Number:

Title:

14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):

Add Attachment | Delete Attachment | View Attachment

*** 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:**

The HOME Program is designed to expand the supply of decent, safe, sanitary, and affordable housing to very low and low income families.

Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions.

Add Attachments | Delete Attachments | View Attachments

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

16. Congressional Districts Of:

* a. Applicant: CA-046

* b. Program/Project: CA-046

Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed.

Add Attachment | Delete Attachment | View Attachment

17. Proposed Project:

* a. Start Date: 10/01/2015

* b. End Date: 09/30/2016

18. Estimated Funding ($):

* a. Federal	377,687.00
* b. Applicant	
* c. State	
* d. Local	
* e. Other	787,169.00
* f. Program Income	
* g. TOTAL	1,164,856.00

*** 19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?**

☐ a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on _____.

☐ b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review.

☒ c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372.

*** 20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes," provide explanation in attachment.)**

☐ Yes ☒ No

If "Yes", provide explanation and attach

Add Attachment | Delete Attachment | View Attachment

21. *By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances** and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 218, Section 1001)**

☒ ** I AGREE

** The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions.

Authorized Representative:

Prefix: Mr.

* First Name: Fred

Middle Name: A.

* Last Name: Wilson

Suffix:

* Title: City Manager

* Telephone Number: (714)536-5502

Fax Number:

* Email: Fred.Wilson@surfcity-hb.org

* Signature of Authorized Representative:

* Date Signed: 8-10-15

City of Huntington Beach
FY 2015-2016 Annual Action Plan
Certifications

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

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

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

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

1. Publishing a statement notifying employees that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance is prohibited in the grantee's workplace and specifying the actions that will be taken against employees for violation of such prohibition;

2. Establishing an ongoing drug-free awareness program to inform employees about:

   (a) The dangers of drug abuse in the workplace;
   (b) The grantee's policy of maintaining a drug-free workplace;
   (c) Any available drug counseling, rehabilitation, and employee assistance programs; and
   (d) The penalties that may be imposed upon employees for drug abuse violations occurring in the workplace;

3. Making it a requirement that each employee to be engaged in the performance of the grant be given a copy of the statement required by paragraph 1;

4. Notifying the employee in the statement required by paragraph 1 that, as a condition of employment under the grant, the employee will:

   (a) Abide by the terms of the statement; and
   (b) Notify the employer in writing of his or her conviction for a violation of a criminal drug statute occurring in the workplace no later than five calendar days after such conviction;

5. Notifying the agency in writing, within ten calendar days after receiving notice under subparagraph 4(b) from an employee or otherwise receiving actual notice of such conviction. Employers of convicted employees must provide notice, including position title, to every grant officer or other designee on whose grant activity the convicted employee was working, unless the Federal agency has designated a central point for the receipt of such notices. Notice shall include the identification number(s) of each affected grant;

6. Taking one of the following actions, within 30 calendar days of receiving notice under subparagraph 4(b), with respect to any employee who is so convicted:

   (a) Taking appropriate personnel action against such an employee, up to and including termination, consistent with the requirements of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended; or

   (b) Requiring such employee to participate satisfactorily in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program approved for such purposes by a Federal, State, or local health, law enforcement, or other appropriate agency;

7. Making a good faith effort to continue to maintain a drug-free workplace through implementation of paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

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

1. No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of it, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement;

2. If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, it will complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying," in accordance with its instructions; and

3. It will require that the language of paragraph 1 and 2 of this anti-lobbying certification be included in the award documents for all subawards at all tiers (including subcontracts, subgrants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all subrecipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

City of Huntington Beach
FY 2015-2016 Annual Action Plan
Certifications

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

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

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

Signature/Authorized Official

8-6-15
Date

City Manager
Title

City of Huntington Beach
FY 2015-2016 Annual Action Plan
Specific CDBG Certifications

The Entitlement Community certifies that:

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

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

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

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

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

2. Overall Benefit. The aggregate use of CDBG funds including section 108 guaranteed loans during program year 2015-2016, a period specified by the grantee consisting of one specific consecutive program year, shall principally benefit persons of low and moderate income in a manner that ensures that at least 70 percent of the amount is expended for activities that benefit such persons during the designated period;

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

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

City of Huntington Beach
FY 2015-2016 Annual Action Plan
Specific CDBG Certifications

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

Excessive Force --It has adopted and is enforcing:

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

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

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

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

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

8-6-15

Signature/Authorized Official — Date

City Manager

Title

City of Huntington Beach
FY 2015-2016 Annual Action Plan
Specific HOME Certifications

The HOME participating jurisdiction certifies that:

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

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

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

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

Signature/Authorized Official

8-6-15
Date

City Manager
Title

City of Huntington Beach
FY 2015-2016 Annual Action Plan
Appendix to Certifications

INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING LOBBYING AND DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE REQUIREMENTS:

A. Lobbying Certification

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

B. Drug-Free Workplace Certification

1. By signing and/or submitting this application or grant agreement, the grantee is providing the certification.

2. The certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance is placed when the agency awards the grant. If it is later determined that the grantee knowingly rendered a false certification, or otherwise violates the requirements of the Drug-Free Workplace Act, HUD, in addition to any other remedies available to the Federal Government, may take action authorized under the Drug-Free Workplace Act.

3. Workplaces under grants, for grantees other than individuals, need not be identified on the certification. If known, they may be identified in the grant application. If the grantee does not identify the workplaces at the time of application, or upon award, if there is no application, the grantee must keep the identity of the workplace(s) on file in its office and make the information available for Federal inspection. Failure to identify all known workplaces constitutes a violation of the grantee's drug-free workplace requirements.

4. Workplace identifications must include the actual address of buildings (or parts of buildings) or other sites where work under the grant takes place. Categorical descriptions may be used (e.g., all vehicles of a mass transit authority or State highway department while in operation, State employees in each local unemployment office, performers in concert halls or radio stations).

5. If the workplace identified to the agency changes during the performance of the grant, the grantee shall inform the agency of the change(s), if it previously identified the workplaces in question (see paragraph three).

6. The grantee may insert in the space provided below the site(s) for the performance of work done in connection with the specific grant:

City of Huntington Beach
FY 2015-2016 Annual Action Plan
Appendix to Certifications

City of Huntington Beach
2000 Main Street
Huntington Beach, CA 92648

The certification with regard to the drug-free workplace is required by 24 CFR part 21.

7. Definitions of terms in the Nonprocurement Suspension and Debarment common rule and Drug-Free Workplace common rule apply to this certification. Grantees' attention is called, in particular, to the following definitions from these rules:

"Controlled substance" means a controlled substance in Schedules I through V of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 812) and as further defined by regulation (21 CFR 1308.11 through 1308.15);

"Conviction" means a finding of guilt (including a plea of nolo contendere) or imposition of sentence, or both, by any judicial body charged with the responsibility to determine violations of the Federal or State criminal drug statutes;

"Criminal drug statute" means a Federal or non-Federal criminal statute involving the manufacture, distribution, dispensing, use, or possession of any controlled substance;

"Employee" means the employee of a grantee directly engaged in the performance of work under a grant, including: (i) All "direct charge" employees; (ii) all "indirect charge" employees unless their impact or involvement is insignificant to the performance of the grant; and (iii) temporary personnel and consultants who are directly engaged in the performance of work under the grant and who are on the grantee's payroll. This definition does not include workers not on the payroll of the grantee (e.g., volunteers, even if used to meet a matching requirement; consultants or independent contractors not on the grantee's payroll; or employees of subrecipients or subcontractors in covered workplaces).