

City of Long Beach
Consolidated Plan (FY 2023 – FY 2027)
And
FY 2023 Annual Action Plan
(October 1, 2022 – September 30, 2023)



Table of Contents

Table of Contents.....	ii
Executive Summary	1
ES-05 Executive Summary - 24 CFR 91.200(c), 91.220(b)	1
The Process.....	7
PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies 24 CFR 91.200(b)	7
PR-10 Consultation - 91.100, 91.200(b), 91.215(l)	7
PR-15 Citizen Participation	11
Needs Assessment.....	16
NA-05 Overview	16
NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment - 24 CFR 91.205 (a,b,c).....	17
NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)	31
NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2).....	35
NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens – 91.205 (b)(2).....	40
NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion – 91.205(b)(2).....	41
NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)	44
NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c).....	50
NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment - 91.205 (b,d).....	53
NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs – 91.215 (f).....	57
Housing Market Analysis	59
MA-05 Overview	59
MA-10 Number of Housing Units – 91.210(a)&(b)(2)	59
MA-15 Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing - 91.210(a)	62
MA-20 Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing – 91.210(a).....	65
MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing – 91.210(b).....	68
MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services – 91.210(c).....	70
MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services – 91.210(d).....	74
MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.210(e)	79

MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets – 91.215 (f).....	80
MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion.....	86
Strategic Plan	89
SP-05 Overview	89
SP-10 Geographic Priorities – 91.215 (a)(1).....	90
SP-25 Priority Needs - 91.215(a)(2)	98
SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions – 91.215 (b).....	106
SP-35 Anticipated Resources - 91.215(a)(4), 91.220(c)(1,2)	109
SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)	114
SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4).....	118
SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement – 91.215(c).....	123
SP-55 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.215(h).....	124
SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d).....	127
SP-65 Lead based paint Hazards – 91.215(i)	130
SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy – 91.215(j).....	132
SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230	i
Annual Action Plan - Expected Resources.....	1
AP-15 Expected Resources – 91.220(c)(1,2).....	1
Annual Goals and Objectives	5
AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives.....	5
Projects	9
AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)	9
AP-38 Project Summary	12
AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)	22
Affordable Housing.....	23
AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)	23
AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h).....	24
AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities – 91.220(i)	26
AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.220(j).....	27

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)	30
Program Specific Requirements.....	33
AP-90 Program Specific Requirements – 91.220(l)(1,2,4)	33
Appendix A: Public Participation	A-1
Stakeholders List.....	A-1
Community Development Survey	A-3
Neighborhood and Community Workshops	A-6
Appendix B: Relevant Maps.....	B-1
Appendix C: ESG Written Standards.....	C-7
Appendix D: Citizen Participation Plan.....	D-1
Appendix E: AP-90 (HOME Refinancing Guidelines).....	E-1
Appendix F: Certifications	F-1
Appendix G: Standard Forms (SF 424)	G-1

Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

This Fiscal Year (FY) 2023- FY 2027 Consolidated Plan serves as the official application to HUD for Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnership Act (HOME), and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funds for the City of Long Beach. The Consolidated Plan (CP) identifies the housing and community development needs in the City and sets forth a strategic plan for addressing the identified needs within the context of these three programs. It also satisfies the statutory requirements of the CDBG, HOME, and ESG programs. The Strategic Plan portion of this CP covers the five-year period of FY 2023 – FY 2027 (from October 1, 2022 to September 30, 2027). The Action Plan (AP) covers the upcoming one-year program period of FY 2023 (October 1, 2022 to September 30, 2023).

The Consolidated Plan and Action Plans represent a comprehensive planning effort mainly led by the Long Beach City Council and the Long Beach Community Investment Company (LBCIC), with involvement of local government experts, the social service community, residents, and consultation with other local HUD entitlement communities.

This Consolidated Plan was prepared using the eCon Planning Suite system developed and mandated by HUD. The system prescribes the structure and contents of this document, following the Federal Consolidated Planning regulations.

2. Summary of the Objectives and Outcomes Identified in the Plan Needs Assessment Overview

This Consolidated Plan (CP) incorporates the following Performance Measure Objectives/Outcomes to be associated with each activity funded:

General Objective Categories- Activities will meet one of the following:

- Decent Housing (DH)
- A Suitable Living Environment (SL)
- Economic Opportunity (EO) General

Outcome Categories- Activities will meet one of the following:

- Availability/Accessibility (1)
- Affordability (2)
- Sustainability (3)

The strategies in this Plan are intended to coordinate with and build upon other established City policies. Strategies also reflect input from residents, service providers, community stakeholders, City officials, and staff. Ranking of needs is based upon multiple factors, including:

- Findings from the assessment of demographic and housing market conditions;
- Other related City Council policies and priorities, including the Programs recently established in the 2021-2029 Housing Element
- Current and projected staffing resources, both for the City and for relevant providers;
- Severity of need among the identified groups and subgroups, including relative needs between income groups;
- Input received from the community via community workshops, consultation with stakeholders, needs survey, and other participatory budgeting outreach activities;
- Likely availability of funds over the coming five years for various housing and community development activities, combined with consideration for the most effective use of the limited funds that fall under the purview of the City's Consolidated Plan.

Based upon these factors, needs are assigned one of two priority levels: High or Low, for the purpose of using CDBG, HOME, and ESG funds. The assigned priority represents a relative description of the amount of resources that the City expects to dedicate to the various needs. Assignment of a Low priority does not preclude the City from providing funding or support for activities addressing a particular need, as such, decisions need to also consider not only the Consolidated Plan priorities, but also the availability of other funding and the priorities established by other entities and City departments, such as the Housing Authority of the City of Long Beach and Department of Health and Human Services. The City's goals and priorities for the FY 2023 – FY 2027 Consolidated Plan are identified below:

Goal: Assist in the Creation and Preservation of Affordable Housing for Lower-Income and Special Needs Households

Priority: New Affordable Housing Opportunities

Priority: Preservation of Existing Affordable Housing

Priority: Housing Assistance

Goal: Support Activities to End Homelessness

Priority: Emergency Shelters and Essential Services

Priority: Rapid Re-Housing

Priority: Homeless Prevention

Priority: Street Outreach

Goal: Support Activities that Assist with Basic Needs, Eliminate Blight, and/or Strengthen Neighborhoods

Priority: Public Facility and Infrastructure Improvements

Priority: Neighborhood Improvement Programs

Priority: Improved Quality of Aging Housing Stock

Priority: Public and Supportive Services

Priority: Interim Assistance

Goal: Expand Economic Opportunities for Low-Income Households

Priority: Business Technical Assistance and Other Programs

Priority: Improved Business Corridors

Goal: Promote Fair Housing Choice

Priority: Fair Housing Services, Outreach, and Education

Goal: Planning and Program Administration

Priority: Management of Grant Funds and Program Delivery

3. Evaluation of Past Performance

During the previous four years (October 1, 2017 through September 30, 2021), the City of Long Beach undertook a range of housing and community development activities to benefit primarily the extremely low, very low/low, and moderate income residents and those with special needs. This section only highlights some of the key accomplishments. For more detailed information, please refer to the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Reports (CAPERs) available at City Hall and on the City website at www.longbeach.gov/lbds/hn/hud-grants/reports/. Overall, the City is on track to meeting the objectives established in its previous Consolidated Plan.

Affordable Housing

The City utilized both CDBG and HOME funds to preserve and improve the City's affordable housing stock:

- About 100 rental units constructed or rehabilitated
- 251 households assisted with security/utility deposits
- 284 homes received rehabilitation loans and rebates
- Code Enforcement: 15,408 code violations inspected and provided assistance for correction

Public Services

The City utilized CDBG funds and ESG funds to provide supportive services for the City's extremely low, very low/low, and moderate income households, especially those with special needs:

- Youth Services: 400,000 youths assisted with after-school and weekend recreation programs
- Homeless Services: 1,708 persons assisted with emergency shelters; 45,058 persons assisted at the Multi-Service Center; 37 households assisted with Rapid Re-Housing; and 286 persons assisted with homeless prevention and outreach services

Public Facility and Infrastructure Improvements

The City utilized CDBG and other local and private funds to provide an array of programs and services to improve our neighborhoods. A variety of activities such as public facilities improvements and tree planting benefited primarily the low and moderate income neighborhoods.

Economic Development

The City assisted 4,019 local neighborhood businesses with technical assistance services, including some businesses that received grants for exterior façade improvements under the Business Revitalization Program.

4. Summary of Citizen Participation Process and Consultation Process

This section summarizes the specific efforts undertaken by the City of Long Beach to obtain inclusive community input during the development of the Consolidated Plan (see also Appendix A – Community Participation for outreach materials).

Outreach Efforts

- Social Media Outreach
 - Promotion on City of Long Beach social media accounts (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram) (193K contacts)
 - Promotion on LBDS Facebook (5,700 contacts)
 - Promotion on LBDS Twitter (3,240 contacts)
 - Promotion on LBDS Instagram (1,442 contacts)
 - Social media toolkit created and provided to city departments to help spread the word
- Advertisements in Multilingual Newspapers
- Sponsored posts in the Long Beach Post social media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, LinkedIn) (200K contacts) and Long Beach Post Spanish social media (8,865 contacts)
- LinkLB E-Blast (1,850 recipients)
- Neighborhood Resource Center E-blasts to all Neighborhood Associations in CDBG areas and community-based organizations
- #GoLongBeach Newsletter Feature (56.5K recipients)
- Promoted via Citywide and Departmental Website
- Public Notice issued by City Manager’s Office
- Mailers to residents and businesses in CDBG-Eligible R/ECAP Census Tracts (21,000 addresses)

Workshops and Community Meetings

Due to the coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19), the City was not able to conduct in-person meetings. All public meetings were instead conducted virtually. The City conducted multiple workshops to solicit input on housing and community development needs:

- Four Neighborhood Association Meetings
 - Neighborhood Association Meeting #1 (North): March 7, 2022 at 7:00 pm
 - Neighborhood Association Meeting #2 (West): March 9, 2022 at 7:00 pm
 - Neighborhood Association Meeting #3 (Central): March 14, 2022 at 7:00 pm
 - Neighborhood Association Meeting #4 (South): March 16, 2022 at 7:00 pm
- Three Virtual Community Meetings
 - Community Meeting #1: March 24, 2022 at 5:30 pm
 - Community Meeting #2: March 26, 2022 at 9:00 am
 - Community Meeting #3: April 14, 2022 at 5:30 pm
- Two LBCIC Public Hearings—see Public Hearing for more details
 - April 20, 2022
 - June 22, 2022
- One Virtual Feedback Session on Draft Plan: June 9, 2022 at 5:30pm

The City publicized these workshops by publishing a public notice via the Office of the City Manager, as well as publicized notices in Long Beach Press Telegram (English), Impacto USA (Spanish), and Angkor Borei (Khmer); posting flyers on City website and the dedicated

Consolidated Plan webpage, and sending email blasts to over 2,000 individuals and organizations that had previously expressed interest in the City's housing and community development programs. The meetings were also promoted via City of Long Beach social media accounts (Facebook, Instagram and Twitter) (193,000 contacts) and Development Services Department social media accounts (10,382 contacts) and email blasts to LinkLB subscribers (1,839 contacts). The City made efforts to encourage participation by hosting workshops during weeknights and including one meeting on a weekend morning. For the community workshops, interpretation services were provided in Spanish and Khmer. Recordings of community workshops were also uploaded to the dedicated Consolidated Plan webpage (www.longbeach.gov/lbplan), so that any residents unable to attend a live session could review the presentation at any time.

Consultation with City Departments, and Other Agencies and Organizations

The City partnered with diverse organizations, agencies and City departments that are already tied to the community and currently provide services to residents. A series of discussions and presentations were made before various boards and commissions, and at stakeholder meetings:

- Internal Stakeholder Meetings
- Long Beach Community Investment Company (LBCIC) Study Session: February 16, 2022
- Long Beach Continuum of Care meeting: March 8, 2022 at 1:00 pm
- Long Beach City Council Study Session: April 19, 2022

The City conferred with a wide range of housing, homeless, and social service agencies in preparation of the Consolidated Plan. As the lead agency, the Development Services Department also consulted with other key City departments in development of the Plan, including: the City Manager's Office; Code Enforcement Bureau; City Attorney's Office; Housing Authority; Health and Human Services; Public Works; and Parks, Recreation and Marine. The Department of Health and Human Services provided specific input to inform the needs assessment, housing market conditions, and strategic priorities for addressing homelessness.

Notification of the availability of the draft Consolidated Plan was sent to surrounding federal entitlement jurisdictions during the 30-day review of the Plan. This includes the cities of Bellflower, Carson, Cerritos, Compton, Hawthorne, Huntington Park, Inglewood, Lakewood, Los Angeles, Lynwood and South Gate.

Housing and Community Development Needs Survey

The City conducted a Housing and Community Development Needs Survey between March 9, 2022 and May 9, 2022. The survey was available in English, Spanish, Khmer, and Tagalog and was made available to the community as an online survey. A total of 586 responses were received. Results of the survey are summarized and presented in Appendix A – Community Participation.

Public Hearings

In preparation for the development of this Consolidated Plan, the LBCIC held a study session on February 17, 2022. Additionally, LBCIC held two Public Hearings, the first hearing on April 20, 2022 and the second hearing on June 22, 2022. Pursuant to the State of California's Executive Order AB-361, the first public hearing (April 20, 2022) was held via teleconference with interpretation services offered in Spanish and Khmer. The second public hearing (June 22, 2022) was held at Long Beach City Hall. The location is handicapped accessible with translation services in Sign Language, Spanish, Khmer, and Tagalog made available to the public. Appendix

A - Community Participation summarizes the comments received during the public hearings. Advanced notices of the hearings were published in the Long Beach Press Telegram, in neighborhood-based newspapers, as well as in Spanish, Khmer, and Tagalog language newspapers (the other primary language of our residents).

The City also conducted mass emailing of a Public Hearing flyer and the public notices, which were translated into Spanish, Khmer, and Tagalog. The mailing list consisted of non-profit agencies, City departments (including the Long Beach Housing Authority), elected officials, and interested citizens. The notices were also sent to public libraries and to other organizations that outreach to populations that are the most disenfranchised.

5. Summary of Public Comments

Public comments are summarized in the appendix.

6. Summary of Comments or Views not Accepted and the Reasons for Not Accepting Them

All public comments received were accepted.

7. Summary

The City of Long Beach has undertaken diligent and good faith efforts in outreaching to all segments of the community that may benefit from the City's CDBG, HOME, and ESG programs.

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	Long Beach	Development Services/Grants Administration
CDBG Administrator	Long Beach	Development Services/Grants Administration
HOME Administrator	Long Beach	Development Services/Grants Administration
ESG Administrator	Long Beach	Development Services/Grants Administration

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The City's CDBG, HOME, and ESG programs are administered by the Development Services Department, Grants Administration.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

For matters concerning the City of Long Beach's CDBG, HOME and ESG programs, please contact: Alem Hagos, Grants Administration Officer, City of Long Beach Development Services Department, 411 West Ocean Blvd., 3rd Floor, Long Beach, CA 90802, (562) 570-7403.

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

1. Introduction

As part of the development of this CP, the City undertook an extensive outreach program to consult and coordinate with non-profit agencies, affordable housing providers, and government agencies regarding the needs of the low and moderate income community. The outreach program has been summarized in the Executive Summary and Citizen Participation sections of this Plan and provided in detail as Appendix A - Community Participation to this Plan.

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

To outreach to various agencies and organizations, the City compiled an outreach list consisting of 76 agencies, including:

- Non-profit service providers that cater to the needs of low and moderate income households and persons with special needs;
Schools;
- Affordable housing providers;

- Housing advocates;
- Housing professionals;
- Public agencies (such as neighboring jurisdictions, school districts, health services, public works);
- Economic development and employment organizations; and
- Community and neighborhood groups.

The complete outreach list is included in Appendix A – Community Participation. These agencies were contacted and notified of the plan development process and community workshops. Specific agencies were also contacted to obtain data in preparation of this Plan, such as Housing Choice Voucher use and demographic characteristics of persons with disabilities and persons experiencing homelessness.

On an ongoing basis, Long Beach staff interacts with various non-profit agencies and public service groups in the delivery of programs through its federal entitlement and other resources. 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 on-site monitoring reviews.

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 Long Beach Continuum of Care (CoC) sets forth the City’s strategies for ending homelessness. The City of Long Beach Department of Health and Human Services is the lead agency for the Long Beach CoC. The Long Beach Continuum of Care has strategic partnerships with local agencies to provide a comprehensive system of care to reduce homelessness for chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans, and unaccompanied youth. The CoC recognizes the local needs of people experiencing homelessness, and bridges HUD’s priorities with local priorities to allocate resources to address the needs of homeless persons and persons at risk of homelessness in the Long Beach jurisdiction. The CoC includes the fundamental program components identified by HUD and also provides a system of linkages and referral mechanisms across these components to provide comprehensive services to move individuals and families from being homeless or at risk of being homeless to permanent housing and self-sufficiency.

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

The Department of Health and Human Services, Homeless Services Division (HSD) is the lead for the local CoC jurisdiction and draws upon the Homeless Services Advisory Committee, CoC Board, and CoC General Membership for policy, program, and funding recommendations. The Homeless Services Division releases a Request for Proposals (RFP) for the federal ESG biennially for these component types: Homelessness Prevention, Emergency Shelter, HMIS, Outreach Services, and Rapid Rehousing.

All ESG funded providers are required to enter data into the LB HMIS (or comparable database). HSD developed a performance matrix for the CoC and ESG using HMIS data and fiscal performance data. This performance data is shared with the CoC Board and General Membership

to evaluate ESG funded projects on their programs' effectiveness and compares the performance data to the last period to score and rank each project by component type to allocate ESG funds.

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

As part of the CP development process, the City developed an outreach list of 76 agencies and organizations. The outreach list includes the County to participate in the community workshops and public hearings, or provide comments on the City's CP. Agencies and organizations that attended the Community Workshops and/or participated in the Stakeholder Interviews are included in Appendix A: Public Participation.

See Appendix A: Public Participation

Table 2 – Agencies, Groups, Organizations Who Participated

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

The City contacted 76 agencies as part of the outreach process for this CP. All applicable agencies and agency types were consulted.

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

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care (CoC)	Long Beach Health and Human Services Department	Potential funding allocations to address homeless needs will complement the CoC Strategy.
2021-2029 Housing Element	Long Beach Development Services – Planning Bureau	Outlines the City's plan of action for facilitating the development and preservation of housing over the next eight years.

Table 3 – Other Local / Regional / Federal Planning Efforts

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

The need for a mix of housing types that is affordable to a range of household incomes in proximity to transit is an important policy concern. To that end, the City of Long Beach coordinates with the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) through their planning process of developing the Regional Transportation Plan and the Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA). In 2008, SB 375 was passed in California to link these two important regional planning efforts. Now, in conjunction with the Sustainable Communities Strategy, local governments, including Long Beach, coordinate with the SCAG to assess local needs with regard to both transportation and housing.

For the 2021-2029 Housing Element planning period, the City of Long Beach has been assigned a RHNA of 26,502 units. The Housing Element sets forth a plan of actions to meet the RHNA and other housing goals. The Consolidated Plan provides an avenue for coordinating housing plans with local transportation plans. Specifically, the City has been using CDBG and HOME funds to promote and preserve affordable housing opportunities along transit corridors, enhance

neighborhood conditions, and improve public facilities and infrastructure to foster economic and residential growth along major corridors.

Furthermore, while the federal rule on Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) has been repealed, the State of California has adopted this rule into the Housing Element law (Government Code 65580). This Consolidated Plan implements part of the Housing Element AFFH objectives to focus improvements in Racially/Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty (R/ECAP), promote new housing opportunities in high resource areas, and to provide services and programs to facilitate housing mobility and tenant protection/anti-displacement.

In addition to the City's internal network, Long Beach expands its existing relationships with local jurisdictions through participation in sub-regional planning efforts through the Gateway Cities Council of Governments. In addition, the City regularly meets with representatives from other cities through the Southern California Neighborhood Partners to share ideas and achieve coordinated solutions to regional issues. The City also regularly distributes its Federal HUD reports and public meeting announcements to local and County officials.

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 held four neighborhood meetings, four community workshops, and other meetings with stakeholders. A Housing and Community Development Needs Survey was administered between March and May 2022. Public hearings were also conducted before the LBCIC to receive public comments on the Draft CP prior to City Council approval.

Community Workshops and Neighborhood Meetings

Due to COVID-19, all community and neighborhood meetings were conducted virtually.

Surveys

A total of 586 surveys were returned online. The survey was available in English, Spanish, Khmer, and Tagalog. A total of 555 English and 31 Spanish responses were received.

Publicity

Multi-lingual (English, Spanish, Khmer, and Tagalog) information about the workshops and surveys was distributed through: City website; flyers; email blasts; press releases; Public Service Announcements; display advertisements in Long Beach Press Telegram (English), Impacto USA (Spanish), and Angkor Borei (Khmer); and posted on City's Facebook/Twitter pages.

Public Review of Draft Documents

A 30-day public review was held from May 20, 2022 through June 20, 2022. Mid-way through the review period, a community workshop was held on June 9, 2022 to allow residents and stakeholders another means to share feedback. Copies of the Draft CP and AP were made available for the public at the following locations:

- City Website
- City Hall
- Development Services Department
- City Libraries

The final CP, amendments, annual Action Plans and performance reports will be available for five years at Long Beach Development Services Department.

Goal Setting

Survey results and comments received during the outreach process helped the City identify priority housing and community development needs. In response to the public input, the City revised the priorities for expending CDBG funds.

New strategies and programs introduced in this CP include:

- Place-based initiatives are strategic approaches where resources are targeted to address issues at the neighborhood level.
- To address key Housing Element goals, improve neighborhood conditions, and eliminate disparities in access to opportunity between residents in Long Beach and reduce segregation, the CP will focus place-based efforts and investments in segregated, high poverty, low opportunity neighborhoods.

In order to increase impact, the following place-based strategies will be considered to better coordinate and align efforts:

1. Listen: Consider Public Input
2. Target: Place-Based and Data-Driven Decisions
3. Leverage: Maximize Investment and Seek Collaboration
4. Sustain: Community Ownership and Champions
5. Align Housing Element Goals: Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing

The Consolidated Plan was built upon the City's recently adopted Housing Element by incorporating the extensive feedback and analysis of existing and projected housing needs in the City into the Plan's proposed programs and budget. The Housing Element provides the City with a roadmap for accommodating the projected housing unit demand and guides future decisions that impact housing, as well as major housing policies and goals citywide. Throughout the Housing Element update process, more than 15 major public community events were held, along with a virtual open house and digital share-your-story campaign that reached hundreds of residents as detailed in Appendix A of the Housing Element. Additionally, there are multiple programs and actions in the Housing Element that directly or indirectly rely on the Consolidated Plan for implementation. These programs include:

- Program 1.1: Adequate Sites for RHNA
- Program 1.6: Affordable Housing Development Assistance
- Program 1.7: Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs)
- Program 2.1: Development Incentives
- Program 2.4: A Variety of Housing Types
- Program 3.1: Tenant-Based Rental Assistance Programs
- Program 3.4: New Funding Mechanisms for Affordable Housing
- Program 4.1: Continuum of Care
- Program 4.2: Supportive Housing/Century Villages at Cabrillo
- Program 4.3: Hotel/Motel Conversion
- Program 5.1: Preservation of At-Risk Units
- Program 5.2: Tenant Protection
- Program 5.3: Home Rehabilitation
- Program 5.4: Comprehensive Code Enforcement
- Program 6.1: Fair Housing Outreach and Enforcement
- Program 6.5: Tenants Right to Counsel
- Program 6.7: Inclusionary Housing
- Program 6.8: Community Land Trust
- Program 6.9: Monitoring of Housing Production
- Program 6.11: Consolidated Plan Update

- Program 6.12: Housing Rehabilitation
- Program 6.13: Neighborhood Resources
- Program 6.14: Neighborhood Leadership Development
- Program 7.2: Dedicated Rental Housing Staff

Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
1	Public Meetings	Minorities Non-English Speaking: Spanish, Khmer, Tagalog Non-Targeted/ Broad Community	Residents and community stakeholders attended four Community Workshops for discussions on citywide issues	Comments are summarized in Appendix A	All comments were accepted	https://www.longbeach.gov/lbds/hn/lbplan/
2	Neighborhood and Stakeholder Consultation	Minorities Non-English Speaking: Spanish, Khmer, Tagalog Non-Targeted/ Broad Community	A total of four neighborhood meetings and other meetings with stakeholders.	Comments are summarized in Appendix A	All comments were accepted	
3	Internet Outreach	Minorities Non-English Speaking: Spanish, Khmer, Tagalog Non-Targeted/ Broad Community	An online survey was conducted with 586 responses. Survey was available in English, Spanish, Khmer, and Tagalog, and in hard copies.	Summary of survey results is provided in Appendix A.	All complete surveys were analyzed	
4	Public Hearing	Non-Targeted/ Broad Community	The City conducted two public hearings before the Long Beach Community Investment Company (LBCIC) on April 20 and on June 22, 2022.	Comments are summarized in Appendix A	All comments were accepted	https://www.longbeach.gov/lbds/hn/lbplan/

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

This Needs Assessment was developed with a number of data sources and input from residents, service providers, and community stakeholders.

Data Sources

The eCon Planning Suite mandated by HUD for preparation of the Consolidated Plan provides default data based on the American Community Survey (ACS) for the analysis of demographic, economic, and housing market conditions. As needed, 2020 Census data and other data sources are used to supplement the ACS data.

CHAS data is based on the ACS sample surveys. Sample data is extrapolated to represent the entire population using weighting methods. Depending on the variables (i.e., tables) in question, different weighting methods may be used and often do not extrapolate to the exact total figures. When interpreting CHAS or ACS data, the reader is advised to focus on the relative magnitude of change or proportion rather than on the precise figures.

The CP focuses primarily on lower and moderate income households and those with special needs by specifically analyzing and addressing the housing and community development needs of these income groups:

- Extremely Low Income (0-30 percent Area Median Income or AMI)
- Low Income (31-50 percent AMI)
- Moderate Income (51-80 percent AMI)

Another group, households making between 81 and 100 percent AMI), hereby referred to as the “Middle” Income group, are included in some of the HUD-provided tables. However, HUD programs do not extend benefits to this income group.

Survey Results

During the development of the Consolidated Plan, residents were asked to rank the relative importance of community development needs in a survey. A total of 586 responses were received from residents throughout the City, but the top five ZIP Codes with respondents are:

- 90802 – 94 respondents
- 90808 – 65 respondents
- 90803 – 63 respondents
- 90813 – 62 respondents
- 90807 – 55 respondents

Respondents provided the following ranking of activities:

1. Services for people experiencing homelessness
2. Street improvements
3. Neighborhood improvements and engagement
4. Park, recreation, and community facilities
5. Youth programs
6. Services for older adults
7. Services for people experiencing a disability

A detailed summary of the outreach activities, including the Needs Survey, can be found in Appendix A – Community Participation.

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

Summary of Housing Needs

This section reviews the various housing issues experienced by Long Beach households as reported by HUD. As defined by HUD in the Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) using 2013-2017 ACS data, housing problems include:

- Units with physical defects (lacking complete kitchen or bathroom);
- Overcrowded conditions (housing units with more than one person per room, including living and dining rooms but excluding kitchen and bathrooms); severe overcrowding (1.51 persons or more per room);
- Housing cost burden (including utilities) exceeding 30 percent of gross income; and
- Severe housing cost burden (including utilities) exceeding 50 percent of gross income.

Detailed Tables

To further dissect the housing problems, the following tables provide additional details:

- Table Supplement NA- 1and Table Supplement NA- 2: Number and percentage of households experiencing at least one housing problem and cost burdens greater than 30 percent and greater than 50 percent, by tenure.
- Table 7: Number of households with one or more housing problems by income and tenure.
- Table 8: Number of households with more than one or more severe housing problems by income and tenure.
- Table 9**Error! Reference source not found.**: Households with housing cost burden of over 30 percent (inclusive of those with cost burden of over 50 percent) by income and tenure.
- Table 10: Households with cost burden of over 50 percent.
- Table 11: Overcrowding by household type.
- Table 12: Overcrowding for households with children. However, the American Community Survey (ACS) provides no data for the City.

Overall, 79 percent (67,120) of the 85,220 lower and moderate income (LMI) households in the City had at least one of the four housing problems identified above. In addition, a higher share of renter households experienced housing problems than owner households. The CHAS reported between two and three percent of the LMI renter households (earning up to 80 percent of the AMI) in the City were living in housing that lacked complete plumbing and kitchen facilities, compared

to 0.3 to two percent of LMI owner households (Table 7). About 10 to 13 percent of LMI renter households experienced overcrowding, compared to only five to seven percent of LMI owner households. However, cost burden was the most common housing problem for both renters and owners with about 43 percent of all households paying over 30 percent of their income on housing. Between 10 and 36 percent of LMI renter households experience cost burdens while 12 to 29 percent of LMI owner households face cost burdens (Table 7). Overall, 24 percent of LMI renter households experience cost burdens, while 20 percent of LMI owner households experienced cost burdens.

Table 7A shows that as income level increases, the incidence of housing problems decreases. Dissecting these housing problems by income level and tenure indicates that extremely low and low income renter- and owner-households were impacted more by overcrowding and severe cost burden compared to moderate income (80 percent AMI) and middle income (100 percent AMI) households (Table 7). On the contrary, proportionately more moderate and middle income households were impacted by housing cost burden.

Demographics

According to the ACS, Long Beach population grew two percent between 2009 and 2017. While the number of households also increased by three percent, the 2021-2029 Housing Element found that the City had not been able to meet the housing demands for the increasing population. Between 2009 and 2017, the City only added 1,500 housing units to its stock. Approximately 52 percent of the households in the City were considered lower and moderate income (earning up to 80 percent of the Area Median Income or AMI) (see Table 6). In addition, 60 percent of all City households were renters and 40 percent were owners

Among all households, 40 percent were small family households (less than 4 persons) and 12 percent were large households with five or more members. In addition, 27 percent of the households contained at least one senior person (62 years or older) and 15 percent contained at least one young child (six years or younger).

Demographics	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2017	% Change
Population	462,823	470,490	2%
Households	160,972	165,000	3%
Median Income	\$50,040.00	\$58,314.00	17%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2013-2017 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Note: Sample data is extrapolated to represent the entire population using different weighting methods and may not produce exact total figures.

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	32,595	24,055	28,575	17,495	62,285
Small Family Households	10,075	9,090	11,530	7,185	28,375
Large Family Households	4,255	3,465	4,170	2,000	5,170
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	6,780	4,600	5,105	2,880	12,300
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	3,460	2,620	2,205	1,195	3,695
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	6,305	5,030	5,580	2,715	4,400

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

Note: Sample data is extrapolated to represent the entire population using different weighting methods and may not produce exact total figures.

HAMFI: HUD Area Median Family Income. This is the median family income calculated by HUD for each jurisdiction, in order to determine Fair Market Rents (FMRs) and income limits for HUD programs. HAMFI will not necessarily be the same as other calculations of median incomes (such as a simple Census number), due to a series of adjustments that are made. The terms "area median income" (AMI) or "median family income" (MFI) used in the CHAS or throughout the document, refer to HAMFI.

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	20%	15%	17%	11%	38%
Small Family Households	6%	6%	7%	4%	17%
Large Family Households	3%)	2%	3%	1%	12%
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	4%	3%	3%	2%	19%
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	2%	2%	1%	1%	8%
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	4%	3%	3%	2%	15%

Table 6A- Total Households Table

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

Note: Sample data is extrapolated to represent the entire population using different weighting methods and may not produce exact total figures.

Percentages represent the share of total households (165,005)

HAMFI: HUD Area Median Family Income. This is the median family income calculated by HUD for each jurisdiction, in order to determine Fair Market Rents (FMRs) and income limits for HUD programs. HAMFI will not necessarily be the same as other calculations of median incomes (such as a simple Census number), due to a series of adjustments that are made. The terms "area median income" (AMI) or "median family income" (MFI) used in the CHAS or throughout the document, refer to HAMFI.

Housing Needs Summary Tables

	Renter Households				Owner Households				All HH
	Elderly HH	Large HH	All Other	Total Renter	Elderly HH	Large HH	All Other*	Total Owner	
Household Income <=30% MFI	6,185	3,750	8,395	27,185	2,815	505	870	5,410	32,595
# with any housing problems	4,950	3,725	6,690	23,450	1,960	470	725	4,175	27,625
# Cost Burden >30%	4,875	3,525	6,590	23,005	1,940	380	705	4,045	27,050
# Cost Burden >50%	3,595	2,740	6,100	19,090	1,540	370	595	3,390	22,480
Household Income >30% to <=50% MFI	3,035	2,655	5,135	18,205	2,675	815	650	5,850	24,055
# with any housing problems	2,425	2,620	4,755	16,435	1,400	730	450	3,900	20,335
# Cost Burden >30%	2,380	1,890	4,670	15,010	1,390	605	430	3,695	18,705
# Cost Burden >50%	1,085	500	2,430	5,840	975	365	310	2,585	8,425
Household Income >50 to <=80% MFI	1,715	2,645	6,860	19,670	3,005	1,525	1,295	8,905	28,575
# with any housing problems	1,190	2,385	3,700	11,780	1,175	1,210	870	5,265	17,045
# Cost Burden >30%	1,065	705	3,475	8,475	1,170	760	870	4,765	13,240
# Cost Burden >50%	285	35	745	1,450	590	150	420	1,765	3,215
Household Income >80% MFI	2,430	2,085	15,215	33,955	11,455	5,085	7,960	45,840	79,795
# with any housing problems	570	1,290	2,100	6,305	1,915	2,210	2,590	10,735	17,040
# Cost Burden >30%	434	145	1,655	3,429	1,855	774	2,570	8,794	12,223
# Cost Burden >50%	74	0	125	244	335	19	460	1,259	1,503
Total Households	13,365	11,135	35,605	99,015	19,950	7,930	10,775	66,005	165,020
# with any housing problems	9,135	10,020	17,245	57,970	6,450	4,620	4,635	24,075	82,045
# Cost Burden >30	8,754	6,265	16,390	49,919	6,355	2,519	4,575	21,299	71,218
# Cost Burden >50	5,039	3,275	9,400	26,624	3,440	904	1,785	8,999	35,623

Table Supplement NA- 1: Number of households experiencing at least one housing problem or cost burdens by income level and tenure,

	Renter Households				Owner Households				All HH
	Elderly HH	Large HH	All Other	Total Renter	Elderly HH	Large HH	All Other	Total Owner	
Household Income <=30% MFI	6,185	3,750	8,395	27,185	2,815	505	870	5,410	32,595
% with any housing problems	80.0%	99.3%	79.7%	86.3%	69.6%	93.1%	83.3%	77.2%	84.8%
% Cost Burden >30%	78.8%	94.0%	78.5%	84.6%	68.9%	75.2%	81.0%	74.8%	83.0%
% Cost Burden >50%	58.1%	73.1%	72.7%	70.2%	54.7%	73.3%	68.4%	62.7%	69.0%
Household Income >30% to <=50% MFI	3,035	2,655	5,135	18,205	2,675	815	650	5,850	24,055
% with any housing problems	79.9%	98.7%	92.6%	90.3%	52.3%	89.6%	69.2%	66.7%	84.5%
% Cost Burden >30%	78.4%	71.2%	90.9%	82.4%	52.0%	74.2%	66.2%	63.2%	77.8%
% Cost Burden >50%	35.7%	18.8%	47.3%	32.1%	36.4%	44.8%	47.7%	44.2%	35.0%
Household Income >50 to <=80% MFI	1,715	2,645	6,860	19,670	3,005	1,525	1,295	8,905	28,575
% with any housing problems	69%	90%	54%	60%	39%	79%	67%	59%	60%
% Cost Burden >30%	62%	27%	51%	43%	39%	50%	67%	54%	46%
% Cost Burden >50%	17%	1%	11%	7%	20%	10%	32%	20%	11%
Household Income >80% MFI	2,430	2,085	15,215	33,955	11,455	5,085	7,960	45,840	79,795
% with any housing problems	23%	62%	14%	19%	17%	43%	33%	23%	21%
% Cost Burden >30%	18%	7%	11%	10%	16%	15%	32%	19%	15%
% Cost Burden >50%	3%	0%	1%	1%	3%	0%	6%	3%	2%
Total Households	13,365	11,135	35,605	99,015	19,950	7,930	10,775	66,005	165,020
% with any housing problems	68%	90%	48%	59%	32%	58%	43%	36%	50%
% Cost Burden >30	65%	56%	46%	50%	32%	32%	42%	32%	43%
% Cost Burden >50	38%	29%	26%	27%	17%	11%	17%	14%	22%

HAMFI: HUD Area Median Family Income. This is the median family income calculated by HUD for each jurisdiction, in order to determine Fair Market Rents (FMRs) and income limits for HUD programs. The terms "area median income" (AMI) or "median family income" (MFI) used in the CHAS or throughout the document, refer to HAMFI.

Table Supplement NA- 2: Percent of households experiencing at least one housing problem or cost burdens by income level and tenure.

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	910	355	400	140	1,805	115	15	30	4	164
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	2,810	1,860	1,635	370	6,675	125	150	315	150	740
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	2,850	2,365	2,185	720	8,120	255	475	660	325	1,715
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	14,265	5,245	1,340	135	20,985	3,040	2,325	1,715	605	7,685
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	2,615	6,615	6,225	1,860	17,315	645	930	2,545	1,895	6,015
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	1,720	0	0	0	1,720	385	0	0	0	385

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

Note:

- Sample data is extrapolated to represent the entire population using different weighting methods and may not produce exact total figures.
- The terms "area median income" (AMI) or "median family income" (MFI) used in the CHAS or throughout the document, refer to HAMFI (HUD Area Mean Family Income)..
- Please note that households making more than 100 percent of the County AMI are not included.

	Renter					Owner					Total HH
	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	3%	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	1%
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	10%	10%	8%	4%	7%	2%	3%	4%	2%	1%	4%
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	10%	13%	11%	7%	8%	5%	8%	7%	5%	3%	6%
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	52%	29%	7%	1%	21%	56%	40%	19%	8%	12%	17%
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	10%	36%	32%	18%	17%	12%	16%	29%	27%	9%	14%
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	6%	0%	0%	0%	2%	7%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%
All Households with Housing Problem	93%	90%	60%	31%	57%	84%	67%	59%	42%	25%	44%

Table 7A – Housing Problems Table

Data Source:

2013-2017 CHAS

Note:

- Sample data is extrapolated to represent the entire population using different weighting methods and may not produce exact total figures.
- The terms "area median income" (AMI) or "median family income" (MFI) used in the CHAS or throughout the document, refer to HAMFI (HUD Area Mean Family Income).
- Please note that households making more than 100 percent of the County AMI are not included.
- Percentages represent the percent of households of that tenure and that income level with a particular housing problem. For example, of the 27,180 renter households earning 0-30%AMI, three percent, or 910 live in substandard housing.

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	20,835	9,820	5,555	1,365	37,575	3,530	2,965	2,725	1,085	10,305
Having none of four housing problems	4,630	8,385	14,110	8,980	36,105	1,495	2,885	6,185	6,065	16,630
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	1,720	0	0	0	1,720	385	0	0	0	385

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data Source:

2013-2017 CHAS

Note:

- Sample data is extrapolated to represent the entire population using different weighting methods and may not produce exact total figures.
- The terms "area median income" (AMI) or "median family income" (MFI) used in the CHAS or throughout the document, refer to HAMFI (HUD Area Mean Family Income).
- Please note that households making more than 100 percent of the County AMI are not included.

	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	77%	54%	28%	13%	38%	65%	51%	31%	15%	16%
Having none of four housing problems	17%	46%	72%	87%	36%	28%	49%	69%	85%	25%
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	6%	0%	0%	0%	2%	7%	0%	0%	0%	1%

Table 8A – Housing Problems 2

Data Source:
Note:

2013-2017 CHAS

- Sample data is extrapolated to represent the entire population using different weighting methods and may not produce exact total figures.
- The terms "area median income" (AMI) or "median family income" (MFI) used in the CHAS or throughout the document, refer to HAMFI (HUD Area Mean Family Income).
- Please note that households making more than 100 percent of the County AMI are not included.
- Percentages represent the percent of households of that tenure and that income level with a particular housing problem. For example, of the 27,180 renter households earning 0-30%AMI, 77 percent, or 20,835 experience severe housing problems.

3. Cost Burden > 30%

Cost Burden

There is an extensive need for affordable housing in Long Beach. Housing cost burden (spending more than 30 percent of household income on housing costs) impacted lower and moderate income renter-households more significantly than for owner-households in the same income groups. According to CHAS, 72 percent (46,490 households) of all lower and moderate income renter-households (65,055 households) experienced housing cost burden, compared to 62 percent (12,505 households) of the total lower and moderate income owner-households (20,165 households) in the City. (Table 9). The discrepancy evaporated when it comes to severe housing cost burden (spending more than 50 percent of household income on housing costs); 41 percent lower and moderate income renter-households (26,380 households) and 38 percent of lower and moderate income owner-households (7,740 households) had a severe housing cost burden (Table 10).

With housing cost burden, the split among the various income groups disproportionately affected lower income renters. About 49 percent of cost burdened renters are extremely-low income households. For renters, the share of cost burdened households decreased with increasing

income. By contrast, there was no cost burden trend for owners and income level. Of the 12,505 cost burdened owner households, about one-third were extremely-low income and, low income, while 38 percent were moderate income households. When it comes to severe housing cost burden, extremely low income renter-households were the most impacted group, representing 72 percent of all lower and moderate income renter-households who had a severe cost burden. There is a trend of decreasing severe cost burden share as income level increased.

	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	8,015	6,070	3,230	17,315	1,020	1,270	1,965	4,255
Large Related	3,525	1,890	705	6,120	380	605	760	1,745
Elderly	4,875	2,380	1,065	8,320	1,940	1,390	1,170	4,500
Other	6,590	4,670	3,475	14,735	705	430	870	2,005
Total need by income	23,005	15,010	8,475	46,490	4,045	3,695	4,765	12,505

Table 9– Cost Burden > 30%

- Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS
 Note:
- Sample data is extrapolated to represent the entire population using different weighting methods and may not produce exact total figures.
 - The terms "area median income" (AMI) or "median family income" (MFI) used in the CHAS or throughout the document, refer to HAMFI (HUD Area Mean Family Income).
 - Please note that households making more than 100 percent of the County AMI are not included.

	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	17%	13%	7%	37%	8%	10%	16%	34%
Large Related	8%	4%	2%	13%	3%	5%	6%	14%
Elderly	10%	5%	2%	18%	16%	11%	9%	36%
Other	14%	10%	7%	32%	6%	3%	7%	16%
Total need by income	49%	32%	18%	100%	32%	30%	38%	100%

Table 9A– Cost Burden > 30%

- Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS
 Note:
- Sample data is extrapolated to represent the entire population using different weighting methods and may not produce exact total figures.
 - The terms "area median income" (AMI) or "median family income" (MFI) used in the CHAS or throughout the document, refer to HAMFI (HUD Area Mean Family Income).
 - Please note that households making more than 100 percent of the County AMI are not included.
 - Percentages represent the percentage of households types with cost burdens relative to all renters with cost burden (46,490) and all owners with cost burdens (12,505).

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	6,655	1,825	385	8,865	885	935	605	2,425
Large Related	2,740	500	35	3,275	370	365	150	885
Elderly	3,595	1,085	285	4,965	1,540	975	590	3,105
Other	6,100	2,430	745	9,275	595	310	420	1,325
Total need by income	19,090	5,840	1,450	26,380	3,390	2,585	1,765	7,740

Table 10– Cost Burden > 50%

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

- Note:
- Sample data is extrapolated to represent the entire population using different weighting methods and may not produce exact total figures.
 - The terms "area median income" (AMI) or "median family income" (MFI) used in the CHAS or throughout the document, refer to HAMFI (HUD Area Mean Family Income).
 - Please note that households making more than 100 percent of the County AMI are not included.

	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	25%	7%	1%	34%	11%	12%	8%	31%
Large Related	10%	2%	0%	12%	5%	5%	2%	11%
Elderly	14%	4%	1%	19%	20%	13%	8%	40%
Other	23%	9%	3%	35%	8%	4%	5%	17%
Total need by income	72%	22%	5%	100%	44%	33%	23%	100%

Table 10A– Cost Burden > 50%

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

- Note:
- Sample data is extrapolated to represent the entire population using different weighting methods and may not produce exact total figures.
 - The terms "area median income" (AMI) or "median family income" (MFI) used in the CHAS or throughout the document, refer to HAMFI (HUD Area Mean Family Income).
 - Please note that households making more than 100 percent of the County AMI are not included.
 - Percentages represent the percentage of households types with severe cost burdens relative to all renters with severe cost burden (26,380) and all owners with severe cost burdens (7,740).

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

Overcrowding

The extent of overcrowding in the City varies by tenure, income level, and household type. Overall, 23 percent (15,155 households) of the lower and moderate income renter-households were overcrowded, compared to 12 percent (2,465 households) of the owner-occupied lower and moderate income households. The majority of the overcrowded lower and moderate income households were single families (79 percent renter-households versus 62 percent owner-households) (Table 11 **Error! Reference source not found.**). The remaining overcrowded households were either multiple , unrelated families or unrelated persons living together to save

on housing costs. Among the lower and moderate income renter-households who were overcrowded, 39 percent were extremely low income, 28 percent low income, and 26 percent moderate income. A reverse trend is shown for the owner-households where 15 percent were extremely low income, 25 percent were low income, and 40 percent were moderate income.

	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	5,005	3,340	2,780	845	11,970	255	345	610	320	1,530
Multiple, unrelated family households	570	635	810	215	2,230	120	265	370	165	920
Other, non-family households	270	340	310	35	955	0	15	0	0	15
Total need by income	5,845	4,315	3,900	1,095	15,155	375	625	980	485	2,465

Table 11– Crowding Information – 1/2

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

- Note:
- Sample data is extrapolated to represent the entire population using different weighting methods and may not produce exact total figures.
 - The terms "area median income" (AMI) or "median family income" (MFI) used in the CHAS or throughout the document, refer to HAMFI (HUD Area Mean Family Income).
 - Please note that households making more than 100 percent of the County AMI are not included.

	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	33%	22%	18%	6%	79%	10%	14%	25%	13%	62%
Multiple, unrelated family households	4%	4%	5%	1%	15%	5%	11%	15%	7%	37%
Other, non-family households	2%	2%	2%	0%	6%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%
Total need by income	39%	28%	26%	7%	100%	15%	25%	40%	20%	100%

Table 11A – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

- Note:
- Sample data is extrapolated to represent the entire population using different weighting methods and may not produce exact total figures.
 - The terms "area median income" (AMI) or "median family income" (MFI) used in the CHAS or throughout the document, refer to HAMFI (HUD Area Mean Family Income).
 - Please note that households making more than 100 percent of the County AMI are not included.
 - Percentages represent the percentage of households types with overcrowding conditions relative to all renters with overcrowding (1,095) and all owners with overcrowding (2,465).

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

Table 12– Crowding Information – 2/2

NA = Data not available.

Note:

- Sample data is extrapolated to represent the entire population using different weighting methods and may not produce exact total figures.
- The terms "area median income" (AMI) or "median family income" (MFI) used in the CHAS or throughout the document, refer to HAMFI (HUD Area Mean Family Income).
- Please note that households making more than 100 percent of the County AMI are not included.

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

According to the 2015-2019 ACS, approximately 31 percent of households in the City were single-person households. The majority of single-person households were renters (68 percent), while 32 percent were owners. ACS data indicates that approximately 18 percent of Long Beach residents living alone had incomes below the poverty level. According to the 2015-2019 ACS, a significant proportion of single-person households were also seniors 65 years and over (27 percent). Seniors living alone may have issues with cost burden and often require assistance with housing maintenance and other supportive services.

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.

Persons with Disabilities

According to the 2015-2019 ACS, approximately 10 percent of Long Beach residents suffered from at least one disability (47,306 persons). The ACS also tallied the number of disabilities by type for residents with one or more disabilities. Among the disabilities tallied, ambulatory difficulties were most prevalent (51 percent), while cognitive (40 percent) and independent living (39 percent) difficulties were also common. Approximately 34 percent of seniors have at least one disability, with ambulatory difficulties impacting 67 percent of seniors with disabilities. Additionally, 49 percent of seniors had independent living difficulties. According to the State Department of Developmental Services, as of June 2019, approximately 11,345 Long Beach residents with developmental disabilities were being assisted by the Harbor Regional Center. Approximately one-third of these individuals were residing in a private home with their parent or guardian and about 40 percent of all Long Beach residents with developmental disabilities were under the age of 18.

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. With the proper supportive environment, many persons with developmental disabilities are able to live independently, including renting or owning their own homes. The range of services for persons with developmental disabilities include affordable housing, health care, job training, special education, public transportation, and recreation programs.

Victims of Domestic Violence

Since domestic violence often goes unreported, accurate analysis of housing needs is difficult to estimate. One information source and indicator of domestic violence and homelessness in the

City is the 2020 Homeless Count conducted by the City of Long Beach Department of Health and Human Services. The 2020 Homeless Count estimated 341 homeless persons (about 22 percent of the total homeless population) were victims of domestic violence. A primary need for victims of domestic violence is emergency shelter in a safe and confidential location. Among the homeless victims of domestic violence, 64 percent were unsheltered. Affordable housing options are important to provide victims with options for housing once they leave the shelter, to avoid having them return to an unsafe home.

What are the most common housing problems?

As mentioned previously, within the City, the most common housing problem is housing cost burden. As shown in Table 7, cost burdens affects the highest number and share of households - about 38,3000 renter households (39 percent) and 13,700 owner households (21 percent) experience housing cost burdens of at least 30 percent. Table 9 **Error! Reference source not found.** shows only cost burdens data for low and moderate income households. Overall, 69 percent of the City's low and moderate income households had a cost burden of at least 30 percent or more. Extremely-low income renter households had the highest rate of cost burden - about 49 percent of households paid more that 30 percent of household costs. Based on data from Table 10, the majority (34,120 households or 58 percent) of these cost-impacted lower and moderate income households had a severe cost burden of over 50 percent.

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

In the City, renter-households were more impacted by housing cost burden than owner-households. Housing cost burden affected 72 percent of renter-households and 62 percent of owner-households (Table 9).

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.

In Long Beach, extremely low income renter-households with housing cost burden represented the largest group of cost-burdened lower and moderate income households (see Table 9 and Table 10). About 49 percent of extremely low income renter households are cost burdened and 72 percent are extremely cost burdened. These households are most at risk of becoming homeless at any changes that affect their financial situation such as loss of income, unemployment, or unexpected health care needs.

Rapid re-housing assists households that are not chronically homeless obtain permanent housing immediately and to achieve long-term housing stability as soon as possible with temporary assistance for several months—rather than years. Through case management services, households are linked to mainstream resources to become increasingly self-sufficient through public assistance, employment and/or non-cash benefits, such as free or low cost clothing, food, health care, household supplies, and transportation. Households nearing termination of assistance are those that have sufficiently increased their resources (via support networks, or employment, and/or non-employment non-cash sources) to maintain housing stability.

The City utilizes HOME funds to provide a Security/Utility Deposit Assistance program for homeless families seeking permanent shelter. HOME funds are used to fund utility deposits and/or security deposits equivalent to two months of rent to enable formerly homeless renters,

who had income sufficient to pay rent but could not afford the “upfront costs,” to secure a decent place to live. In addition, the City utilizes ESG funds to operate the Rapid Re-Housing program that provides housing relocation and stabilization services and short- and medium-term rental assistance to assist homeless people move quickly into permanent housing and achieve stability in that housing. Both programs have a high success rate in that the majority of the households assisted stay in the program for at least six months and transition into permanent housing. On October 20, 2020, the City Council adopted a Resolution to accept and expand grant funding from HCD for the acquisition and operation of an existing hotel and conversion into interim housing options for persons experiencing homelessness. The grant, part of HCD’s Homekey Program, allowed the City to acquire a 102-room hotel for Homeless Services Housing and also contracted with an agency to provide services at the PHK location for people experiencing homelessness. The 102 units represent 6.4 percent of the unsheltered population identified in the Long Beach 2020 homeless count and will ensure more effective transitions into permanent housing.

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

The City generally defines extremely low income households and residents living in poverty as the most at-risk of becoming homeless. These estimates are based on CHAS data provided by HUD, and on ACS data by the Census Bureau, respectively.

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

Extremely low income households with a severe housing cost burden are more likely to lose their homes in the event of loss of employment or other unexpected expenses. With the COVID-19 pandemic, unemployment and underemployment have been the primary reasons for families losing their homes.

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 disproportionate housing need refers to any group that has a housing need which is at least 10 percentage points higher than the total population. The following tables identify the extent of housing problems by income and race.

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	27,625	2,855	2,105
White	7,165	920	935
Black / African American	5,435	710	345
Asian	2,745	525	400
American Indian, Alaska Native	190	30	0
Pacific Islander	160	0	0
Hispanic	11,455	575	370

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS
 Note: Sample data is extrapolated to represent the entire population using different weighting methods and may not produce exact total figures.

*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%

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	85%	9%	6%
White	79%	10%	10%
Black / African American	84%	11%	5%
Asian	75%	14%	11%
American Indian, Alaska Native	86%	14%	0%
Pacific Islander	100%	0%	0%
Hispanic	92%	5%	3%

Table 13A - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS
 Note: Sample data is extrapolated to represent the entire population using different weighting methods and may not produce exact total figures.

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	20,330	3,725	0
White	5,240	1,585	0
Black / African American	2,775	540	0
Asian	1,945	465	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	59	0	0
Pacific Islander	135	0	0

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
Hispanic	9,740	1,040	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

Note: Sample data is extrapolated to represent the entire population using different weighting methods and may not produce exact total figures.

*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%

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	85%	15%	0%
White	77%	23%	0%
Black / African American	84%	16%	0%
Asian	81%	19%	0%
American Indian, Alaska Native	100%	0%	0%
Pacific Islander	100%	0%	0%
Hispanic	90%	10%	0%

Table 14A- Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

Note: Sample data is extrapolated to represent the entire population using different weighting methods and may not produce exact total figures.

*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	17,045	11,530	0
White	4,920	4,195	0
Black / African American	2,520	1,720	0
Asian	2,400	885	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	50	45	0
Pacific Islander	179	60	0
Hispanic	6,530	4,230	0

Table 15- Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2008-2012 CHAS

Note: Sample data is extrapolated to represent the entire population using different weighting methods and may not produce exact total figures.

*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%

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	60%	40%	0%
White	54%	46%	0%
Black / African American	59%	41%	0%
Asian	73%	27%	0%
American Indian, Alaska Native	53%	47%	0%
Pacific Islander	75%	25%	0%
Hispanic	61%	39%	0%

Table 15A - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

Note: Sample data is extrapolated to represent the entire population using different weighting methods and may not produce exact total figures.

*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	6,205	11,290	0
White	2,325	3,845	0
Black / African American	735	1,690	0
Asian	850	1,210	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	20	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	80	0
Hispanic	2,095	4,275	0

Table 16- Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

Note: Sample data is extrapolated to represent the entire population using different weighting methods and may not produce exact total figures.

*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%

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	35%	65%	0%
White	38%	62%	0%
Black / African American	30%	70%	0%
Asian	41%	59%	0%
American Indian, Alaska Native	100%	0%	0%
Pacific Islander	0%	100%	0%
Hispanic	33%	67%	0%

Table 16A - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

Note: Sample data is extrapolated to represent the entire population using different weighting methods and may not produce exact total figures.

*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

Among all households with incomes up to 100 percent AMI (middle income) in Long Beach (102,720 households), 69 percent (71,205 households) had at least one of the four housing problems (Table 13 through Table 16 Table). A group has a disproportionate need if more than 79 percent of households have at least one housing needs. Overall, only Native American/Alaska Native had disproportionate need (81 percent of households had housing problems) compared other groups when all four income groups are combined. The percentage need for all other groups ranged from 63 percent for White households 77 percent for Pacific Islander households.

Disproportionate needs become more evident when income is taken into consideration. Extremely low income households (earning up to 30 percent AMI) and low income households (earning between 31 and 50 percent AMI) together had disproportionate housing needs compared to all households with incomes up to 100 percent AMI. Specifically, 85 percent of the extremely low income households (27,625 households) and 85 percent of the low income households (20,330 households) had at least one of the four housing problems; whereas, only 60 percent of the moderate income households (up to 80 percent AMI) (17,045 households) or 35 percent of the middle income households (81-100 percent AMI) (6,205 households) had one or more housing problems. Disproportionate needs were more pronounced by race/ethnic group at all incomes. Specifically, Pacific Islander households of all income levels up to 100% AMI had disproportionate needs- between 75 and 100 percent of households had at least one housing problem. Low income American Indian/Alaska Native households and moderate income Asian households also had disproportionate needs compared to the jurisdiction as a whole.

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 disproportionate housing need refers to any group that has a housing need which is at least 10 percentage points higher than the total population. The following tables identify the extent of severe housing problems by income and race. Severe housing problems include: inadequate housing (lacking complete kitchen and plumbing facilities); severe overcrowding (1.51 persons or more per room); and housing cost burden of 50 percent. Households with severe housing problems represent a subset of those with housing problems as presented in Section NA-15. The difference between these two groups lies in the severity of overcrowding and cost burden.

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	24,365	6,125	2,105
White	6,170	1,910	935
Black / African American	4,675	1,465	345
Asian	2,355	910	400
American Indian, Alaska Native	130	85	0
Pacific Islander	160	0	0
Hispanic	10,445	1,580	370

Table 17– Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

Note: Sample data is extrapolated to represent the entire population using different weighting methods and may not produce exact total figures.

*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%

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	75%	19%	6%
White	68%	21%	10%
Black / African American	72%	23%	5%
Asian	64%	25%	11%
American Indian, Alaska Native	60%	40%	0%
Pacific Islander	100%	0%	0%
Hispanic	84%	13%	3%

Table 17A – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

Note: Sample data is extrapolated to represent the entire population using different weighting methods and may not produce exact total figures.

*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	12,785	11,270	0
White	3,320	3,505	0
Black / African American	1,640	1,680	0
Asian	1,145	1,275	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	14	45	0
Pacific Islander	110	25	0
Hispanic	6,300	4,480	0

Table 18– Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

Note: Sample data is extrapolated to represent the entire population using different weighting methods and may not produce exact total figures.

*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%

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	53%	47%	0%
White	49%	51%	0%
Black / African American	49%	51%	0%
Asian	47%	53%	0%
American Indian, Alaska Native	24%	76%	0%
Pacific Islander	81%	19%	0%
Hispanic	58%	42%	0%

Table 18A– Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

Note: Sample data is extrapolated to represent the entire population using different weighting methods and may not produce exact total figures.

*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	8,280	20,295	0
White	2,190	6,920	0
Black / African American	700	3,535	0
Asian	1,305	1,975	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	95	0
Pacific Islander	114	125	0
Hispanic	3,755	7,000	0

Table 19– Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

Note: Sample data is extrapolated to represent the entire population using different weighting methods and may not produce exact total figures.

*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%

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	29%	71%	0%
White	24%	76%	0%
Black / African American	17%	83%	0%
Asian	40%	60%	0%
American Indian, Alaska Native	0%	100%	0%
Pacific Islander	48%	52%	0%
Hispanic	35%	65%	0%

Table 19A – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

Note: Sample data is extrapolated to represent the entire population using different weighting methods and may not produce exact total figures.

*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	2,450	15,045	0
White	760	5,410	0
Black / African American	275	2,150	0
Asian	380	1,685	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	20	0
Pacific Islander	0	80	0
Hispanic	995	5,375	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

Note: Sample data is extrapolated to represent the entire population using different weighting methods and may not produce exact total figures.

*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%

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	14%	86%	0%
White	12%	88%	0%
Black / African American	11%	89%	0%
Asian	18%	82%	0%
American Indian, Alaska Native	0%	100%	0%
Pacific Islander	0%	100%	0%
Hispanic	16%	84%	0%

Table 20A – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

Note: Sample data is extrapolated to represent the entire population using different weighting methods and may not produce exact total figures.

*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

About 47 percent (47,880 households) of all households in Long Beach earning up to 100 percent (middle income) of the AMI had at least one of the four severe housing problems. Extremely low income households also had disproportionate housing needs in that 75 percent of these households (24,365 households) had severe housing problems compared to 53 percent (12,785 households) of low income households and 29 percent (8,280 households) of moderate income households (Table 17 through Table 20).

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

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

Introduction

A cost burden is defined as spending more than 30 percent of a household's gross income on housing costs, including taxes, insurance, and utilities. A disproportionate housing need refers to any group that has a housing need which is at least 10 percentage points higher than the total population. The following table identifies the extent of housing cost burden by race.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	91,485	35,600	35,620	2,290
White	39,915	11,475	11,735	970
Black / African American	10,670	5,550	6,315	355
Asian	11,140	4,205	3,530	460
American Indian, Alaska Native	290	215	140	0
Pacific Islander	640	280	160	0
Hispanic	26,520	12,970	13,005	440

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

Note: Sample data is extrapolated to represent the entire population using different weighting methods and may not produce exact total figures.

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	55%	22%	22%	1%
White	62%	18%	18%	2%
Black / African American	47%	24%	28%	2%
Asian	58%	22%	18%	2%
American Indian, Alaska Native	45%	33%	22%	0%
Pacific Islander	59%	26%	15%	0%
Hispanic	50%	25%	25%	1%

Table 21A – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

Note: Sample data is extrapolated to represent the entire population using different weighting methods and may not produce exact total figures.

Discussion:

Overall, 43 percent (71,220 households) of all households (164,995 households) in Long Beach had a housing cost burden (spent more than 30 percent of gross household income on

housing) (Table Supplement NA- 1, Table Supplement NA- 2), including about 22 percent of households (32,620 households) experienced a severe housing cost burden (spent more than 50 percent of gross household income on housing).

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

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

Table 17 Table 13 through Table 21 estimate the extent of housing problem by racial/ethnic group. Among the various racial and ethnic groups, Pacific Islander households of all incomes were impacted by housing problems, between 75 and 100 percent of households in different income groups had at least one housing problem. Low income American Indian/Alaska Native households and moderate income Asian households also had disproportionate needs compared to the jurisdiction as a whole.

In addition, Hispanic extremely low and low income households were particularly impacted when more than 90 percent of these households had one or more housing problems (21,915 households combined), compared to 79 percent of the White extremely low income (7,165 household) and 77 percent of the White low income households (5,240 households) with housing problems.

A higher proportion of Hispanic extremely low and low income households experienced severe housing problems compared to other racial/ethnic groups combined (by about nine percentage points), although not high enough to meet the definition of disproportionate needs.

More specifically, only American Indian/Alaska Native households had disproportionate cost burdens. About 55 percent of American Indian/Alaska Native households (355 households) were impacted by cost burden compared to 43 percent in the jurisdiction as a whole. However, Black and Hispanic households also had high rates of housing cost burdens. About 52 percent of Black households (11,865 households) and 49 percent of Hispanic households (25,975 households) were impacted by housing cost burden. Specifically, 28 percent of Black households (6,315 households) and 25 percent of Hispanic households (13,005 households) had severe housing cost burdens.

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

Housing needs of low and moderate income minority households have been previously identified.

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

Figure 1 identifies the Low and Moderate Income Areas in Long Beach. As shown in the map, low and moderate income areas are located generally in the west side of the City. These areas generally overlap with the Racial and Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty (R/ECAPs), i.e. areas with at least a majority non-White population (greater than 50 percent) and a poverty rate that exceeds 40 percent or is three times the average tract poverty rate for the metropolitan area. Virtually all R/ECAPs are located within the CDBG Eligible Areas, with the exception of one area located in the southeast corner of the City. However, this area is primarily comprised of wetlands and contains no residential population.

Figure 1: Low and Moderate Income CDBG Target Areas and RECAP Target Areas

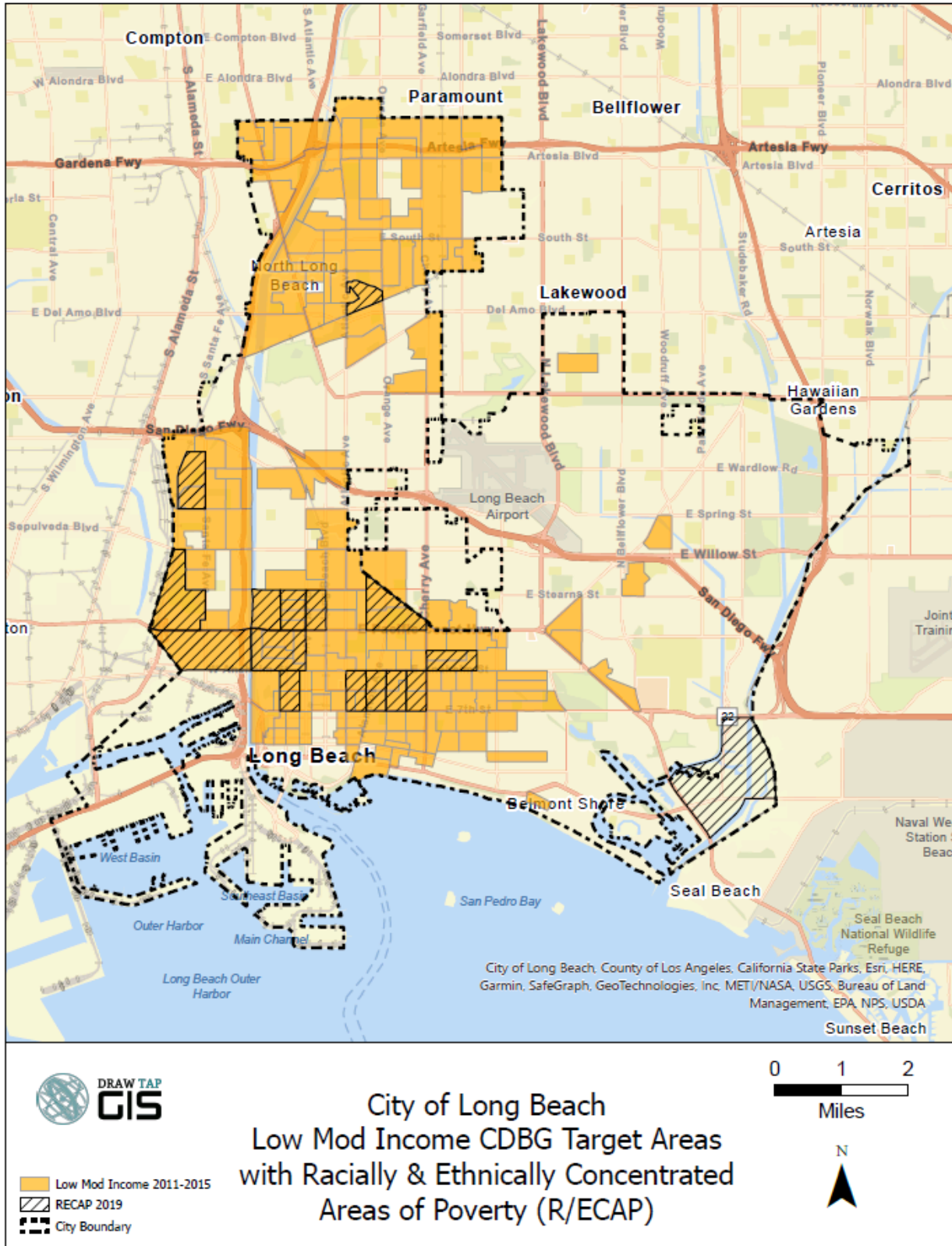
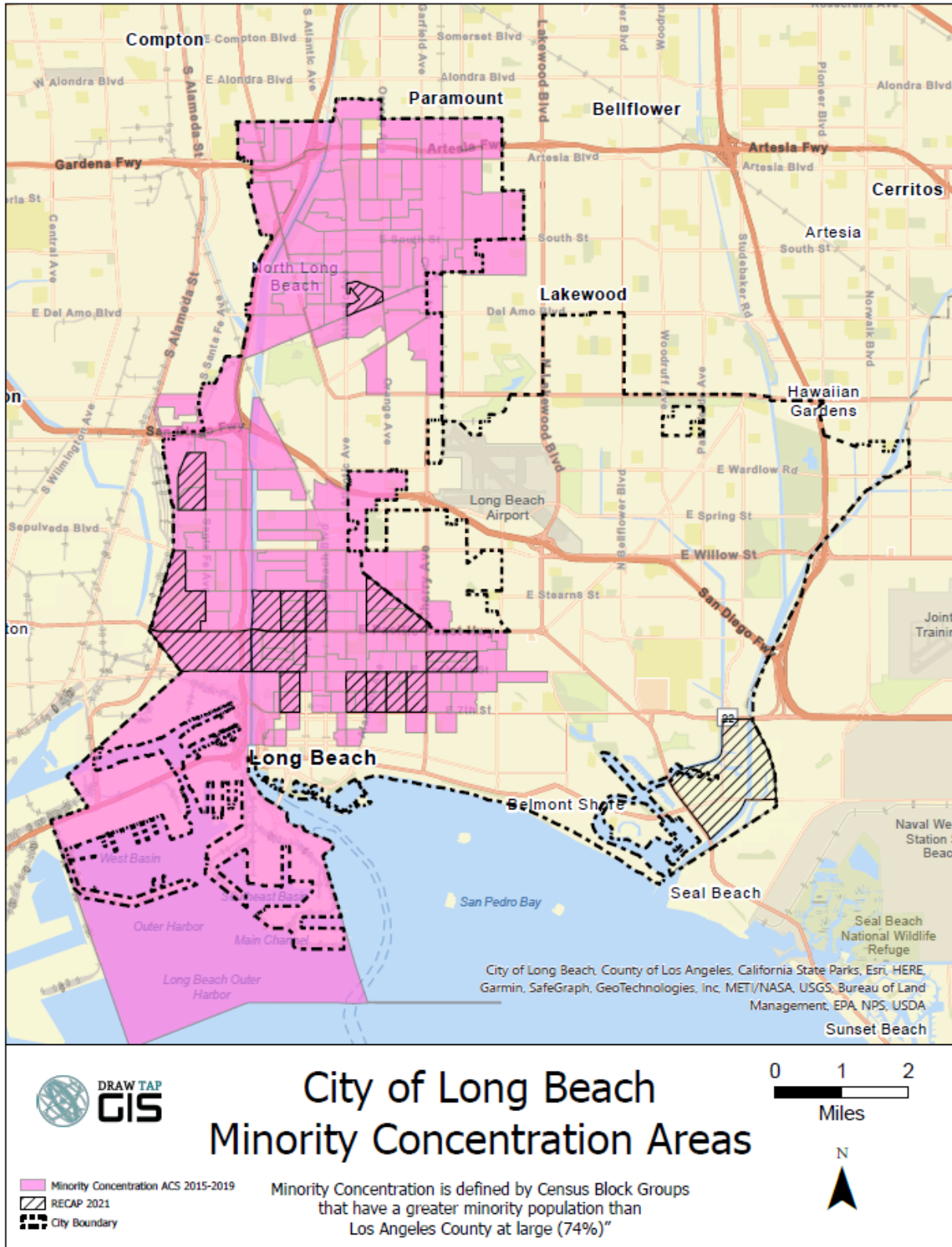


Figure 2: Minority Concentration Areas



NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

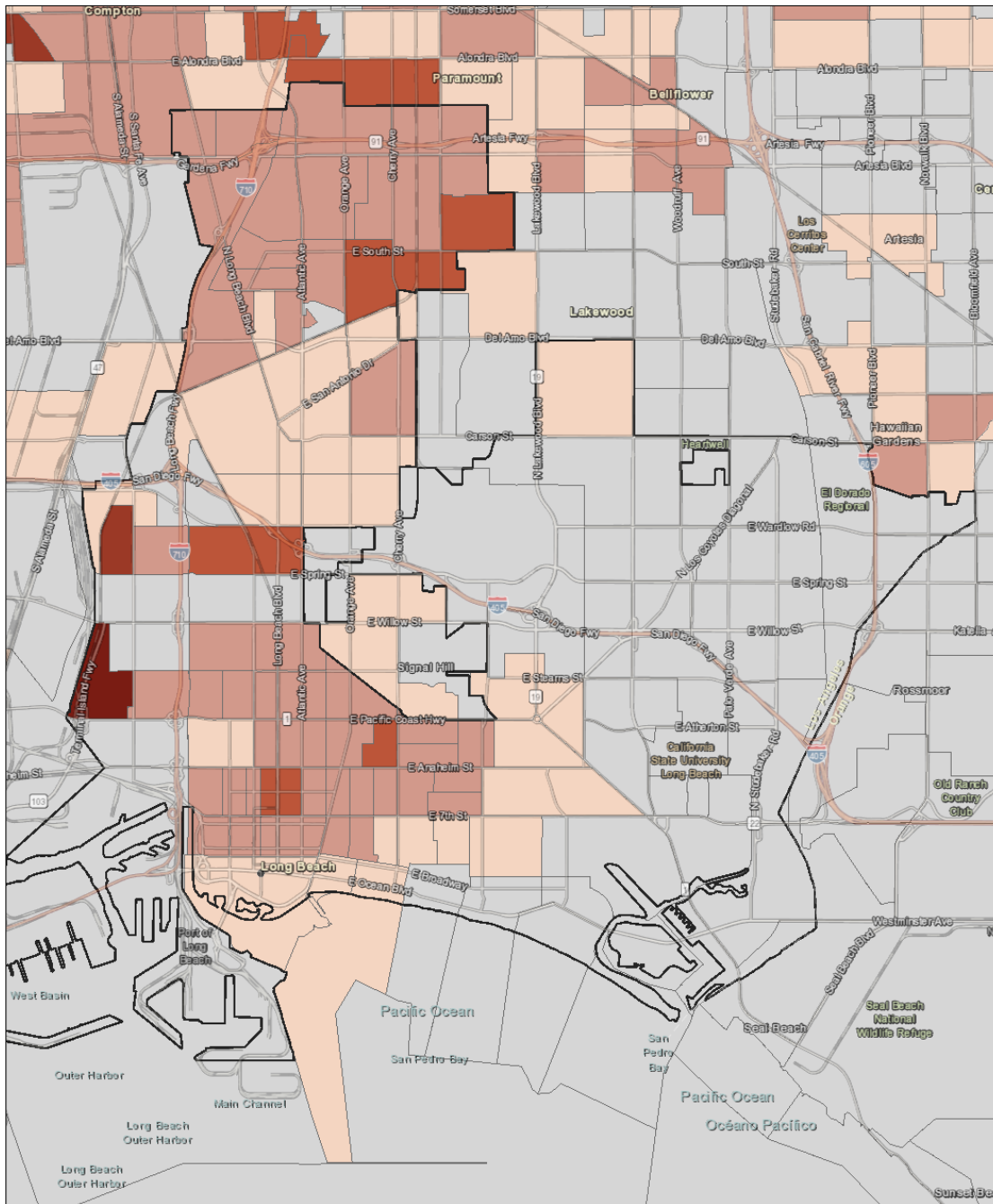
Introduction

The Housing Authority of the City of Long Beach (HACLB) administers housing voucher programs in the City. While the 713-unit Carmelitos Public Housing development is located in Long Beach, this project is owned and managed by the Los Angeles County Development Authority (LACDA). HACLB administers various voucher programs, totaling 6,331 vouchers as of April 2022, including 249 special purpose vouchers for Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing.

In regards to the geographic location of the City's HCV households, the majority of HCV households are clustered in the City's west side, specifically in the northern and southern neighborhoods (Figure 3). These areas are also the areas with a concentration of minority population (Figure 4). Black residents comprise the majority of the HCV recipients (52 percent), followed by Asian residents (24 percent). This distribution is inconsistent with the racial/ethnic composition of income eligible households (50 percent or less of AMI) in the City. At 40 percent, Hispanic households represent the largest group among the lower income households eligible for HCV assistance, but represent a small group among the HCV recipients (11 percent). In contrast, Black households' representation among the voucher recipients is almost three times their proportion among the income-eligible households.

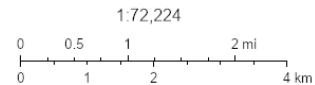
The racial/ethnic composition of voucher recipients reflects the City's historical development and migration patterns of various groups. Blacks were among the earliest residents of Long Beach, followed by the immigration of Vietnamese, Cambodians, and other Asian groups during the 1970s and 1980s. Influx of Latinos occurred primarily during the last 30 years. As a household can continue to receive HCV assistance as long as it remains income-eligible, many early voucher recipients have remained in the system. In recent years, Congressional appropriations for the HCV program have not kept up in pace with needs. Therefore, newer residents in the City have more difficulty in obtaining assistance, as evidenced by the long waiting list (18,450 applicants).

Figure 3: HCV Concentration- HCV as Percent of Renter Occupied Housing Units



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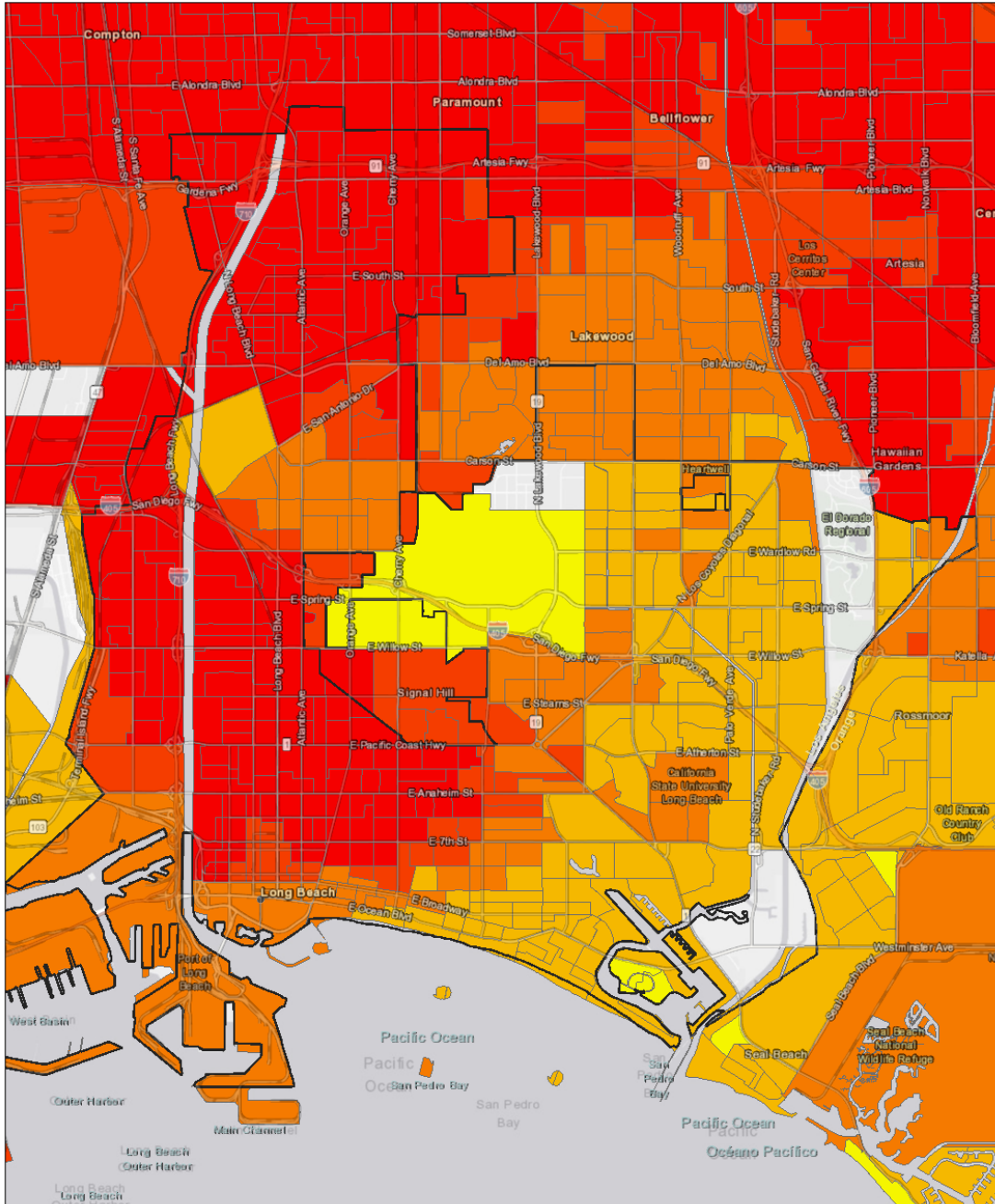
- City/Town Boundaries
- (R) Housing Choice Vouchers - Tract
- No Data
- > 0 – 5%
- > 5% – 15%
- > 15% – 30%
- > 30% – 60%
- > 60% – 100%



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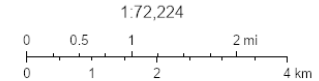
City of Long Beach, County of Los Angeles, Bureau of Land Management, Esri, HERE, Garmin, GeoTechnologies, Inc., USGS, EPA | PlaceWorks 2021, HUD 2019 | PlaceWorks 2021, HUD 2020 | PlaceWorks 2021, CA HCD

Figure 4: Minority Population Concentration



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- City/Town Boundaries
- (R) Racial Demographics (2018) - Block Group
 - ≤ 20%
 - 21 - 40%
 - 41 - 60%
 - 61 - 80%
 - > 81%



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City of Long Beach, County of Los Angeles, Bureau of Land Management, Esri, HERE, Garmin, GeoTechnologies, Inc., USGS, EPA | PlaceWorks 2021, HUD 2019 | PlaceWorks 2021, HUD 2020 | PlaceWorks 2021, CA HCD

“Racial demographics” mean the total percentage of non-white population by block group.

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	6,331	0	6,079	249	0	0

Table 22- Public Housing by Program Type

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

Data Source: Housing Authority of the City of Long Beach

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	14,266	0	14,274	14,060	0	
Average length of stay	0	0	0	8	0	8	0	0	
Average Household size	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	17	0	0	17	0	
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	0	1,443	0	1,385	57	0	
# of Disabled Families	0	0	0	2,006	0	1,923	82	0	
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	0	6,331	0	6,079	249	0	
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: Housing Authority of the City of Long Beach

Race of Residents

Race	Program Type								
	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	1,464	0	1,336	126	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	0	3,296	0	3,181	114	0	0
Asian	0	0	0	1,493	0	1,490	3	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0	42	0	40	2	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	36	0	32	4	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: Housing Authority of the City of Long Beach

Ethnicity of Residents

Ethnicity	Program Type								
	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	713	0	688	25	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	0	5,618	0	5,391	224	0	0

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

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: Housing Authority of the City of Long Beach

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

HACL B does not own or operate any Public Housing development. Carmelitos is owned and operated by LACDA, which has closed its waiting list for Public Housing.

According to LACDA’s 2020-2024 Public Housing Agency Plan stated that rehabilitation of kitchens at Carmelitos as part of ADA improvements were completed in 2019-2020. A Window

Replacement project for Carmelitos is scheduled for 2022. LACDA will upgrade with energy efficient windows. These windows will be double pane and will help with the noise level.

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

The City has extensive needs for Housing Choice Vouchers (HCV). The waiting list, last opened in 2016, still has over 15,000 families waiting. The agency was determined to be in shortfall as of August 2019 when rising rental costs exceeded the budget authority requiring that the agency cease issuance of Housing Choice Vouchers (HCV) and recall searching vouchers issued to applicants. We emerged from shortfall in April 2020 after the implementation of AB1482 restricting most properties to rental increases of 5% plus the annual April CPI. The stay at home order issued during the pandemic made finding a unit very difficult as there was very low vacancy. In July 2021, the HACLB was awarded 582 Emergency Homeless Vouchers (EHV) that included many incentives. Participants can receive assistance with application fees, security deposits, past due utility debt, essential items and moving costs. Owners are provided leasing bonuses, funding for repairs or damage mitigation. The county Measure H/Homeless Incentive Program (HIP) operates similarly with incentives prior to lease up. Even with these incentives to offer, inventory and owner acceptance of the voucher remain extremely low and rental rates are high. Housing Choice Vouchers continue to be more commonly accepted in areas that also have high poverty and minority concentration with the greatest number of participants residing in 90805 and 90813. A shared housing policy is being developed to increase housing options as new construction is insufficient to meet the need. HACLB will continue to work to increase owner participation and housing choice in opportunity neighborhoods.

HACLB continues to offer 110 percent of the HUD Small Area Fair Market Rents (SAFMR) and commonly approves up to 120% for those in need of a reasonable accommodation. Small Area Fair Market Rents (SAFMR) are median rents set by HUD according to ZIP Code, allowing rental subsidies to be higher in low poverty/high rent areas, and lower in high poverty/low rent areas. The establishment of these rents by zip code has the potential to allow HCV holders to access housing in higher opportunity areas.

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

Based on the racial/ethnic composition of voucher users in Long Beach, Hispanic households in need of housing assistance are underrepresented in this program. As previously shown Table 13 on page 32, almost 92 percent of the City's extremely low income Hispanic households had a housing cost burden. HACLB will continue to pursue opportunities for expanding its voucher programs to benefit an increased number of households.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

According to Title 42 of the United States Code, Chapter 119, the term “homeless” is generally defined as individuals or families who:

- Lack fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence; or
- Have a primary nighttime residence is a place not ordinarily used as regular sleeping accommodations, such as cars, movie theatres, abandoned buildings, in parks, or on the street; or
- Are living in a shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements, such as welfare hotels, emergency shelters, or transitional housing programs; or
- Are exiting an institution after a short-term stay and were previously living in a shelter or place not meant as regular sleeping; or
- Will imminently lose their housing, have no subsequent residence identified, and lacks the resources or support networks to obtain other permanent housing.

Unaccompanied youth and homeless families with children and youth defined as homeless under other Federal statute who are unstably housed may also be considered homeless.

The City of Long Beach, Department of Health and Human Services completed the point-in-time (PIT) 2020 Biennial Homeless Count, a street and service-based homeless count and comprehensive assessment, on January 23, 2020. This process yielded important data to comprehensively understand and address the demographics of the Long Beach homeless population, existing service availability and determine gaps in resources citywide. The total number of persons who experience homelessness on any given day in Long Beach was revealed to be 2,034, which is less than one percent of the City’s 2020 total population estimates of 472,052. This number represents a seven percent increase from the previous homeless count in 2019. The majority of the City’s homeless were unsheltered (78 percent).

Additionally, it was determined that 165 homeless persons, or eight percent, were children under the age of 18. The majority of homeless identified as ethnically non-Hispanic/non-Latino (68 percent), and racially identified as White (51 percent). Most of the homeless in the City were male (72 percent), while a little under a third were female (27 percent) and about one percent (17 persons) were transgender and gender non-conforming.

It should be noted that annual count measures the scope of homelessness on a single night; it does not represent every person who will experience homelessness throughout the year. Table 26 provides further details in estimating the homeless population over the course of a year.

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	120	143	393	161	298	237
Persons in Households with Only Children	3	2	0	0	0	0

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Only Adults	329	1,437	2,983	1,217	2,262	234
Chronically Homeless Individuals	99	595	1,233	503	935	229
Chronically Homeless Families	7	6	25	10	19	568
Veterans	99	76	576	235	437	248
Unaccompanied Child	3	2	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	27	31	102	41	77	230

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Indicate if the homeless population is: No Rural Homeless

Data Source: 2020 City of Long Beach, Department of Health and Human Service Point-in-Time Count and HUD 2020 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs Homeless Populations and Subpopulations.

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):

Data is available and is presented above.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	216	607
Black or African American	197	776
Asian	15	58
American Indian or Alaska Native	10	27
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2	58
Multiple Races	12	56
Ethnicity:		
Hispanic	137	517
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	315	1065

Table 27 – Nature and Extent of Homelessness

Data Source: 2020 City of Long Beach, Department of Health and Human Service Point-in-Time Count

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)	Total	Percent
White	26%	74%	823	40%
Black or African American	20%	80%	973	48%
Asian	21%	79%	73	4%
American Indian or Alaska Native	27%	73%	37	2%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	3%	97%	60	3%
Multiple Races	18%	82%	68	3%
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)		
Hispanic	21%	79%	654	32%
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	23%	77%	1,380	68%

Table 27A– Nature and Extent of Homelessness

Data Source: 2020 City of Long Beach, Department of Health and Human Service Point-in-Time Count

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

In Long Beach, the 2020 homeless population was comprised of 92 percent adults and eight percent children. Specifically, 263 homeless adults and children are in families (Table 26). This represents an eight percent increase from the 217 persons in families 2017 Point-in-Time estimates. The City has a need for emergency shelters and transitional housing facilities that can accommodate families. Also, assistance to help these families transition to permanent housing is needed.

Also, among the homeless, 175 persons were veterans, with 57 percent of them being sheltered in emergency shelters and, transitional housing beds in 2020 (Table 26). This represents a 45 percent decrease from the 2017 estimates. In addition, 1,349 formerly homeless veterans were accommodated in permanent housing as of February 2022.

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

The City’s homeless population is diverse. According to the 2020 Biennial Count, the homeless population was comprised of 40 percent White, 48 percent Black, four percent Asian, and two percent American Indian or Alaskan Native, three percent Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander and three percent multiple races (Table 27). This represents a decrease in the 2017 percentage of the White homeless population (55 percent) and an increase in the percentage of the Black/African American homeless population (38 percent). The percentage of Hispanic homeless population also increased from 26 percent in 2017 to 32 percent in the 2020 Biennial Point-in-Time County.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

In 2017, about 35 percent (655 persons) of the homeless were sheltered and 65 percent (1,208 persons) were unsheltered. Of those who were homeless, 36 percent (680 persons) were chronically homeless, and 78 percent (534 persons) of the chronically homeless were unsheltered.

By 2020, the share of unsheltered persons increased to 78 percent (1,582 persons) according to the Biennial PIT Counts. While the chronically homeless population decreased to 32 percent (665 persons), the share of unsheltered chronically homeless persons increased from 78 percent in 2017 to 88 percent in 2020. The 2020 Biennial Count also reported that homeless survey respondents cited insufficient income, loss of job, and loss of housing were the three main reasons for homelessness .

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

Introduction:

Certain households, because of their special characteristics and needs, may require special accommodations and may have difficulty finding housing due to their special needs.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Seniors

According to the 2015-2019 ACS, eleven percent of the population in Long Beach was 65 years and over, with an old-age dependency ratio of 21.6 (i.e., for every 100 working age population 18-64, there were 21.6 senior persons.) Approximately 20 percent of all households in the City were headed by householders 65 years and over, the majority of which were owner-households (63 percent).

Persons with Disabilities

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) defines a disability as a “physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities.” Physical disabilities can hinder one’s access to conventional housing units and restrict mobility. Mental and/or developmental disabilities can also affect a person’s ability to maintain a home. Moreover, physical and mental disabilities can restrict one’s work and prevent one from earning adequate income. Therefore, persons with disabilities are more vulnerable and are considered a group with special housing needs. According to the 2015-2019 ACS, about ten percent of the population in Long Beach was affected by one or more disabilities (47,306 persons). Among persons living with disabilities, ambulatory difficulties were the most prevalent (51 percent or 24,262 persons), followed by cognitive difficulties (40 percent or 18,876 persons) and independent living difficulties (39 percent or 18,541 persons).

Large Households

Large households consist of five or more persons. According to 2015-2019 ACS, approximately 20,587 large households reside in Long Beach, representing 12 percent of all households in the City. Of these large households, the majority (59 percent or 12,231 households) were renters. The 2013-2017 CHAS data by HUD indicates that 62 percent (11,890 households) of the City’s large family households were lower and moderate incomes (Table 6).

Female-Headed Households

The 2015-2019 ACS estimated that 12,360 households (seven percent) in the City were headed by single parents – the large majority of which were headed by females (82 percent or 10,117 households). Approximately 40 percent of female-headed households with children in Long Beach had incomes below the poverty level.

Victims of Domestic Violence

Since domestic violence often goes unreported, accurate analysis of housing needs is difficult to estimate. One information source and indicator of domestic violence and homelessness in the City is the 2020 Homeless Count conducted by the City of Long Beach Department of Health and Human Services. The 2020 Homeless Count estimated 341 homeless persons (about 22 percent of the total homeless population) were victims of domestic violence. A primary need for victims of domestic violence is emergency shelter in a safe and confidential location. Among the homeless victims of domestic violence, 64 percent were unsheltered.

In addition, COVID-19 exacerbated conditions for people experiencing domestic violence. According to the Long Beach Police Department, there was a 15 percent increase in calls to the Police Department to respond to violence in households between March 2020 and December 2020.

Persons with Alcohol/Substance Abuse

According to the County Public Health Department, 35,060 unique clients were treated for drug and alcohol abuses countywide in FY 2019-2020. The City of Long Beach comprises a significant portion of Service Planning Area (SPA) 8 - South Bay. Between 2019 to 2020, 3,845 residents of SPA 8 were treated, accounting for 9.6% of all admissions. Admission to County drug and alcohol abuse treatment programs from SPA 8 has been steadily decreasing since 2014. In 2014/2015, 6,736 clients were admitted. The most common primary substance use among patients residing in SPA 8 was heroin (33.8%), followed by methamphetamine (23.4%) and alcohol (20.8%). SPA 8 patients were most commonly admitted to opioid treatment programs (33.5%), followed by outpatient programs (27.2%) and residential service programs (17.8%).

The outpatient program was the most common level of care before FY2014, and overall, the proportion decreased over the past ten fiscal years. The proportion of admissions to opioid treatment programs increased continuously from 25.1% in FY2010 to 47.7% in FY2016, with a gradual decrease to 33.5% in FY2019. Opioid treatment programs have been the most common level of care in since FY 2015.

Veterans

According to the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs Veteran Population Projection Model – VetPop 2018, an estimated 294,456 veterans were living in Los Angeles County as of September 2018. VetPop2018 projects the population will decline to approximately 240,095 veterans in the County by September 2026.

The 2015-2019 ACS estimated that 16,659 veterans resided in Long Beach. Approximately 29 percent had a disability, 5.3 percent of the veterans in labor force were unemployed, and 12 percent were living below the poverty level.

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

Seniors

Seniors over 65 years of age typically have four main concerns: limited income, higher health care costs, access to transportation, and affordable housing.

Based on 2015-2019 ACS data, about 19 percent of City households (31,150) were headed by seniors and about 44 percent of these senior householders lived alone. Furthermore, 14 percent of senior-headed Long Beach households had incomes below the federal poverty level, approximately over 4,257 households. Most senior households were owner-households (63 percent), while a substantial proportion (37 percent) rented their unit. Additionally, 36 percent of persons 65 years and over had one of more disabilities, of which ambulatory difficulties (67 percent) and independent living difficulties (49 percent) were the most prevalent.

According to Table 9 on page 26, 12,820 senior-headed lower and moderate income Long Beach households had a housing cost burden of at least 30 percent, and 8,070 of these households had a severe housing cost burden of 50 percent. The majority (65 percent) of these senior households were renters and likely vulnerable to rising rents in the housing market.

Persons with Disabilities

According to the ACS 2015-2019, only about 24 percent of persons with disabilities in Long Beach were employed, and 24 percent were living below the poverty level. With a proportion of the population with disabilities relied on fixed monthly disability incomes, supportive housing options such as group housing and shared housing are important for meeting their needs. .

Large Households

Large households often have special housing needs due to their need for affordable larger units, need for affordable and accessible childcare, and recreation services. To save for necessities low and moderate income large family households typically reside in smaller units, often resulting in overcrowding.

As shown in Table 6 and Table 9, 41 percent (7,865 households) of large households had a housing cost burden of more than 30 percent, inclusive of the 4,160 households with a severe housing cost burden of more than 50 percent (Table 10). The majority (78 percent) of these families were renters, illustrating the extensive affordable housing needs for large households, particularly for rental housing.

Female-Headed Households

Female-headed households are likely to face unique work constraints because they must take into account proximity and access to day care, school, and other activities. Affordable housing with childcare centers or in close proximity to schools, public transportation, and recreation facilities can address critical needs of lower income female-headed households.

Victims of Domestic Violence

A primary need for victims of domestic violence is emergency shelter in a safe and confidential location. Transitional housing options are important once they leave the shelter, to avoid having them return to an unsafe home.

Persons with Alcohol/Substance Abuse

Alcohol and drug addiction creates financial problems for many abusers because job performance deteriorates and because of the high cost of maintaining a drug addiction. The continuum of care

for persons with substance abuse problems consists of four levels of assistance. Public inebriate reception centers, detoxification recovery facilities, recovery homes, and outpatient support networks offer varying levels of care to abusers willing to receive treatment. The County of Los Angeles Public Health Department has the primary responsibility of administering the County's alcohol and drug programs.

Veterans

Veterans have a range of housing and supportive services needs due to their disabilities and unemployment status. Affordable housing, medical/health services, and employment assistance are among some of the critical needs of veterans.

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

For persons living with HIV/AIDS, access to safe, affordable housing is nearly as important to their general health and well-being as access to quality health care. For many persons with HIV/AIDS, the persistent shortage of stable housing can be the primary barrier to consistent medical care and treatment. Persons with HIV/AIDS also require a broad range of services, including counseling, medical care, in-home care, transportation, food, in addition to stable housing. Today, persons with HIV/AIDS live longer and require longer provision of services and housing. Stable housing promotes improved health, sobriety, decreased drug abuse, and a return to paid employment and productive social activities resulting in an improved quality of life. Furthermore, stable housing is shown to be cost-effective for the community in that it helps to decrease risk factors that can lead to HIV and AIDS transmission.

As a communicable disease, California law requires health care providers to report AIDS cases to the local health officer. The Los Angeles County Department of Public Health reported that 52,858 persons living with HIV as of December 21, 2020.

The Long Beach Health and Human Services Department conducts annual STD/HIV monitoring reports. As of December 31, 2019, there were 4,389 Long Beach residents diagnosed and living with HIV. Between 2015 and 2019, 247 deaths occurred among people living with HIV (PLWH) in Long Beach. In 2019, most deaths occurred among persons aged 50-59 years and African American men and women experienced the highest mortality rates. The largest decline in deaths from 2018 to 2019 was among White people, followed by Latinx people. Zip code 90802 (in the west area of the City along the coast) has the highest rate of persons living with HIV in Long Beach.

The Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS (HOPWA) program assists households where one or more people are HIV+ or have AIDS. As the largest City in the Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA), City of Los Angeles receives all HOPWA funds on behalf of the PMSA. The HACLB currently receives HOPWA funds to operate two housing programs:

- HOPWA Tenant-Based Rental Assistance Program: Provides one to two years of assistance modeled after the Housing Choice Voucher program, after which the assistance is rolled over into HACLB's voucher program. Funding levels are for up to 46 households.
- HOPWA Short-Term Assistance Program (STAP): Provides periodic grants to help lower-income tenants catch up with rent and utility payments and pay moving expenses. The

grants provide two types of financial assistance, Short-Term Rent, Mortgage, Utilities (STRMU) assistance and Permanent Housing Placement (PHP) assistance.

- STRMU: Provides assistance for up to 21 weeks during any 52 week period with rent, mortgage, and/or utilities (gas, electric, water and sewer), which may not be consecutive. Applicants must be living in permanent housing in Los Angeles County and must have a valid rental agreement and proof of residence.
- PHP (Move-In): Provides assistance with reasonable costs to move persons into permanent housing by covering the security deposit. Maximum amount is based on the fair market rents for Los Angeles County defined annually by HUD.

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

HUD Community Planning and Development funds (CDBG, HOME, and ESG) can be used for a variety of supportive services and community development activities. These include: public and infrastructure improvements; community facilities; and community services. As an older, highly urbanized and densely populated community, Long Beach is confronted with a wide range of community development issues, particularly in older neighborhoods where the housing stock, public improvements and community facilities are deteriorating, and businesses are declining.

As part of the Consolidated Plan development, the City conducted an extensive community participation program, including a housing and community development needs survey. One question asked respondents to rank seven topics in order of importance. Below are the results, from the most important to the least. A total of 495 people responded to this question. Overall themes from open comments are included.

1. Services for People Experiencing Homelessness (35.35%) – more outreach services needed for the homeless, particularly mental health services.
2. Street Improvements (24.65%) – speed bumps needed on high traffic streets and additional parking needed for residents and businesses, many roads and alleyways need maintenance and repairs.
3. Neighborhood Improvements and Engagement (11.92%) – grocery stores and other essential services needed in the west side of Long Beach; sidewalk and curb improvements needed in existing neighborhoods; regular street sweeping services needed; more graffiti and trash abatement needed; additional support of small businesses.
4. Park Recreation, and Community Facilities (8.28%) – all parks should be available to the public and safe for children, parks need to be maintained, and the parks per capita should be even throughout the City.
5. Youth Programs (8.28%) – youth in the city need safe places to play.
6. Services for Older Adults (6.67%) – access to essential services.
7. Services for People Experiencing a Disability (4.85%) – ADA accessibility and safety

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

As an established and built out community, Long Beach faces a particular challenge in not only providing new public/community facilities, but also in maintaining and improving existing facilities. In several older neighborhoods, community facilities are few or nonexistent, with limited vacant land remaining for future development.

The Parks, Recreation and Marine Department implements a program to expand and upgrade its facilities, including parks located in Racially/Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty.

How were these needs determined?

Respondents to the needs survey identified the need for additional parks as well as the maintenance of existing parks.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

In a built up urban environment such as Long Beach, infrastructure improvements are largely a function of public sector investments and activities. The City is not alone among California cities which are constantly constrained by limited or diminishing funding but increasing needs for capital improvements. The poorest areas of the City are usually the oldest areas that require major, as opposed to routine, infrastructure improvements. The high population density of these areas places a high demand on the deteriorating infrastructure, which further exacerbates the need for improvements. The high cost of making these improvements in low and moderate income areas often warrants the use of CDBG funds.

Through the capital improvement planning (CIP) process, the City prioritizes needed infrastructure improvements throughout the City and allocates funding to pursue improvement projects. Water and sewer improvements are provided using funding sources other than CDBG funds. Some street and sidewalk improvements, particularly those related to improving accessibility, are funded under the CDBG program.

How were these needs determined?

Respondents to the needs survey identified street and alley improvements as the top public improvement need after services for people experiencing homelessness. The next public improvement need identified by the survey was neighborhood improvements and engagement, including the need for sidewalk repairs and regular street sweeping.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

The City's low and moderate income residents and those with special needs face a range of challenges daily in their pursuit of decent housing and living environment, self-sufficiency, independent living, employment opportunities, and other personal growth goals. Public and supportive services are needed to help advance their goals, including services for youth (particularly at-risk youth), seniors, persons with disabilities, homeless, and veterans.

How were these needs determined?

Respondents to the needs survey identified services for persons experiencing homelessness as the top community need. This included the need for additional mental health services.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

This Consolidated Plan requires the use of the data provided by the eCon Planning Suite system developed and mandated by HUD, which uses 2013-2017 ACS estimates. Between the 2010 Census and 2013-2017 ACS, Long Beach experienced a 1.3 percent decrease in the housing stock. However, the most recent 2020 Census reports estimated 179,530 housing units in the City of Long Beach, amounting to a two percent increase in housing stock between 2010 and 2020. According to 2013-2017 ACS estimates, the majority of housing units in the City were multi-family units (53 percent) and single-family homes made up 45 percent of the housing stock. With 60 percent of the occupied housing units being occupied by renters, a portion of the City single-family homes were used as rentals. The majority of the housing in Long Beach was built more than 30 years ago, with approximately 83 percent of units built prior to 1979. Given their age some of the pre-1980 units may require rehabilitation and improvements.

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

Introduction

According to the 2013-2017 ACS, Long Beach had a housing stock of 173,750 units (Table 28). The 2020 Census estimated the City's housing stock at 179,530,4 units, an increase of three percent between 2017 and 2020. The majority (53 percent) of the City housing stock was comprised of multi-family units. Single-family attached and detached units made up 45 percent of the units.

Among the City's occupied housing units, 60 percent were occupied by renters, suggesting that a portion of the City single-family homes were being used as rentals (Table 29). Owner- and renter-occupied housing in the City differs in size significantly. About 63 percent of the owner-occupied units had three or more bedrooms, compared to only 14 percent of the renter-occupied units. This discrepancy in access to adequately sized housing units explains the significant discrepancy in crowding conditions between owner- and renter-households (Table 11).

All Residential Properties by Number of Units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	70,145	40%
1-unit, attached structure	7,870	5%
2-4 units	22,755	13%
5-19 units	40,810	23%
20 or more units	29,810	17%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	2,360	1%
Total	173,750	100%

Table 28 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Note: Sample data is extrapolated to represent the entire population using different weighting methods and may not produce exact total figures.

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	705	1%	11,430	12%
1 bedroom	4,340	7%	35,975	36%
2 bedrooms	19,690	30%	37,915	38%
3 or more bedrooms	41,265	63%	13,675	14%
Total	66,000	101%	98,995	100%

Table 29 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Note: Total percentages not adding up to 100% due to rounding errors.

Note: Sample data is extrapolated to represent the entire population using different weighting methods and may not produce exact total figures.

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

Long Beach has a sizable stock of publicly assisted rental housing, particularly when accounting for projects that were funded with local, state, and other federal sources. This inventory of publicly assisted housing includes all multi-family rental units assisted under federal, state, and local programs, including HUD, state/local bond programs, density bonus and Long Beach redevelopment programs. Assisted rental projects include both new construction, as well as rehabilitation projects with affordability covenants. A total of 6,848 publicly assisted multi-family units are located in the City, in addition to 713 units of Public Housing (Carmelitos).

The City's publicly assisted housing inventory serves a diverse population. About 30 percent of the units serve the seniors and 42 percent serve families. Another 18 percent are complexes that include a combination of units for seniors, disabled, and/or families. The remaining ten percent of the units serve primarily the formerly homeless, veterans, disabled.

Most of the City's affordable housing developments are concentrated in the downtown area partly due to the City's downtown revitalization efforts and partly because the most appropriate locations for affordable housing are where services are concentrated.

The majority of public-based Section 8 housing is clustered together in south Long Beach, while the HUD assisted multifamily units are slightly more dispersed, as some are located in east Long Beach.

Affordable housing properties funded through the assistance of Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) are also predominantly located in Long Beach's south side with a few scattered sites in the north Long Beach area.

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

From time to time, restricted units lose their affordability controls and revert to non-low-income use due to expiration of subsidy contracts and/or affordability covenants. For example, projects receiving LIHTC, or City assistance, primarily through HOME and former Redevelopment Set-Aside funds, carry long-term affordability covenants of 30-55 years. However, many of the HUD-assisted projects have much shorter affordability controls and may be at risk of conversion to market-rate housing due to the expiration of Section 8 contracts. According to the 2021-2029 Housing Element, 22 projects totaling 2,089 affordable units may be considered at risk of conversion between 2021 and 2031. The projects are primarily at risk of becoming market-rate housing due to the potential expiration of the Section 8 contracts. These contracts are project based – attached to the specific project – rather than vouchers, which move with the individual tenant. Project-based Section 8 contracts can be renewed for up to 20 years. Renewals are subject to annual appropriations by Congress. For this reason, projects with Section 8 contracts are considered at risk of losing their affordability annually. Nevertheless renewal of Section 8 contracts for seniors and disabled has been prioritized by HUD.

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

The affordable housing inventory in the City is not adequate to address all the affordable housing needs in the community, resulting in the extent of housing problems and cost burdens discussed previously. During the community outreach process for this Consolidated Plan, participants frequently commented on the lack of affordable housing and the long waiting lists at the affordable projects.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

Overall, the City has extensive affordable housing needs for lower and moderate income households and for all household types. However, housing for special needs groups is particularly limited in supply, including for the disabled, veterans, homeless/formerly homeless, and seniors.

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

Introduction

One of the most important factors in evaluating a community's housing market is the cost of housing and, even more significant, whether the housing is affordable to households who live there or would like to live there. Housing problems directly relate to the cost of housing in a community. If housing costs are relatively high in comparison to household income, a correspondingly high rate of housing cost burden and overcrowding could result.

The cost of homeownership in Long Beach has increased significantly since 2009. Between 2009 and 2017, the median home value of homes in Long Beach decreased, according to the Census and ACS (Table 30). However, the median home value for a home in the City according to 2020 Census is \$584,200, a further increase of 22 percent between 2017 and 2020.

Median contract rent in the City also increased 23 percent between 2009 and 2017. However, Zillow's Market Summary reports place the median asking rent citywide at \$2,125, as of April 2022. The Fair Market Rents (FMRs) established by HUD for participation in federal housing programs are shown in Table 33.

While Table 32 shows 76,895 rental units and 13,590 ownership units were priced at affordable rates for lower and moderate income households, these were not necessarily occupied by lower and moderate income households, as demonstrated by 58,995 of the City's households with housing cost burden (Table 9).

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2017	% Change
Median Home Value	524,400	476,400	(9%)
Median Contract Rent	913	1,120	23%

Table 30 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2009 Census (Base Year), 2013-2017 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Note: Sample data is extrapolated to represent the entire population using different weighting methods and may not produce exact total figures.

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	6,890	7.0%
\$500-999	31,845	32.2%
\$1,000-1,499	37,950	38.3%
\$1,500-1,999	13,855	14.0%
\$2,000 or more	8,465	8.6%
Total	99,005	100.0%

Table 31 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Note: Sample data is extrapolated to represent the entire population using different weighting methods and may not produce exact total figures.

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	4,880	No Data
50% HAMFI	15,435	1,190
80% HAMFI	56,580	4,145
100% HAMFI	No Data	8,255
Total	76,895	13,590

Table 32 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

Note: Sample data is extrapolated to represent the entire population using different weighting methods and may not produce exact total figures.

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	1,158	1,384	1,791	2,401	2,641
High HOME Rent	1,158	1,253	1,506	1,730	1,911
Low HOME Rent	913	979	1,175	1,357	1,515

Table 33 – Monthly Rent

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

According to the CHAS data by HUD, mismatches in terms of supply and affordability exist in the Long Beach. Approximately 32,595 households earning less than 30 percent of AMI resided in the City; however, there were only 4,880 dwelling units affordable to those at this income level. Similarly, there were 24,055 households earning between 31 and 50 percent of AMI and only 16,625 renter and owner housing units affordable to those at this income level. With approximately 60,725 renter and owner-housing units in the City that were affordable to households earning between 51 and 80 percent AMI, there were more than enough units to accommodate the 28,575 households at this income level. However, a housing unit affordable to a particular income group does not mean the unit is actually occupied by a household in that income group. This is evidenced by the estimated 8,475 renter households and 4,765 owner households at this income level that experience cost burdens (Table 9) Therefore, the affordability mismatches are likely to be more severe than what is presented by the CHAS data.

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

The escalating home prices and rents in Long Beach have exacerbated the housing crisis in the City. This upward trend of the market is anticipated to continue in the future, further eroding housing affordability in the community.

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

Zillow.com is an online real estate database company that provides real-time selling and rental market data. Zillow's Market Summary reports show the median asking rent citywide at \$2,125, as of April 2022, representing a 15percent increase from the prior year. Listings from Zillow.com

were reviewed to compile median rent by unit size in April 2022. The median rents were: \$1,583 for a studio unit; \$1,850 for a one-bedroom unit; \$2,500 for a two-bedroom unit; and \$3,500 for a three-bedroom unit. Market rents are generally higher than the Fair Market Rents for all units ranging in size from no bedrooms to three bedrooms (Table 33).

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

Introduction

Assessing housing conditions in Long Beach can provide the basis for developing policies and programs to maintain and preserve the quality of the housing stock. The ACS defines a "selected condition" as owner- or renter-occupied housing units having at least one of the following conditions: 1) lacking complete plumbing facilities; 2) lacking complete kitchen facilities; 3) more than one occupant per room; and 4) selected monthly housing costs greater than 30 percent of household income. Based on this definition, more than half of all renter-occupied households (58 percent) in Long Beach had at least one selected condition between 2013 and 2017 (Table 34). A lower proportion of owner-occupied households (36 percent) had at least one selected condition.

The City continues to allocate resources to address housing conditions and habitability issues citywide. In addition, the City uses CDBG funds to conduct targeted code enforcement in CDBG designated code enforcement areas to enforce severe and repeated code violation cases.

In 2015, the City amended its Municipal Code to formalize its Proactive Rental Housing Inspection Program – a program part of the City's certified Housing Element. The Proactive Rental Housing Inspection Program covers properties of four units or more, or about 76,000 units citywide. Landlords who violate safety and health code standards are given a 30-day warning. If they do not resolve maintenance issues after a month, a \$100 fine is levied. Fines can increase (to a max \$500) every 15 calendar days thereafter (or fine frequency can increase to daily). Noncompliant landlords can also be referred to the State Franchise Tax Board Substandard Housing Program, which could disallow income tax deductions for interest, taxes, amortization and depreciation for rental units determined to be substandard. The City will also create an annual inspection report and fund an education effort to inform tenants of tenant rights under the law.

Definitions

In the City of Long Beach, substandard housing conditions may consist of the following: structural hazards, poor construction, inadequate maintenance, faulty wiring, plumbing, fire hazards, and inadequate sanitation.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	22,580	34%	47,360	48%
With two selected Conditions	1,480	2%	10,260	10%
With three selected Conditions	4	0%	335	0%
With four selected Conditions	4	0%	10	0%
No selected Conditions	41,930	64%	41,035	41%
Total	65,998	100%	99,000	99%

Table 34 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Note: Sample data is extrapolated to represent the entire population using different weighting methods and may not produce exact total figures.

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	2,430	4%	3,835	4%
1980-1999	6,760	10%	15,275	15%
1950-1979	31,000	47%	50,460	51%
Before 1950	25,805	39%	29,430	30%
Total	65,995	100%	99,000	100%

Table 35 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

Note: Sample data is extrapolated to represent the entire population using different weighting methods and may not produce exact total figures.

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	56,805	86%	79,890	81%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	4,550	7%	855	1%

Table 36 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS (Total Units) 2013-2017 CHAS (Units with Children present)

Note: Sample data is extrapolated to represent the entire population using different weighting methods and may not produce exact total figures.

Vacant Units

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units	NA	NA	8,819
Abandoned Vacant Units	NA	NA	NA
REO Properties	NA	NA	NA

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Abandoned REO Properties	NA	NA	NA

Table 37 - Vacant Units

Note: Sample data is extrapolated to represent the entire population using different weighting methods and may not produce exact total figures.

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

Typically, housing older than 30 years requires major improvements. Data provided by the IDIS reporting system in Table 35 does not provide Year Structure Built for housing built before 1990 (and thus at least 30 years old). Table 35 shows that in Long Beach, at least 86 percent of the owner-occupied units and 81 percent of the renter-occupied units were constructed before 1980 (at least 40 years old) according to the 2013-2017 ACS. Detailed 2013-2017 ACS estimates indicate that 92 percent of the City’s housing stock is at least 30 years old (built before 1990) These estimates indicate a significant portion of the City’s housing inventory may require major improvements.

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

Housing age is the key variable used to estimate the number of housing units with lead-based paint (LBP). Starting in 1978, the federal government prohibited the use of LBP on residential property. National studies conducted by the Environmental Protection Agency estimate that 75 percent of all residential structures built prior to 1970 contain LBP. According to results from these studies, housing built prior to 1940 is highly likely to contain LBP (estimated at 90 percent of housing units), and in housing built between 1960 and 1979, 62 percent of units are estimated to contain LBP.

According to the 2013-2017 ACS, approximately 86 percent of owner-occupied housing and 81 percent of renter-occupied housing in Long Beach were built prior to 1980. Using the 75 percent national average of potential LBP hazard, an estimated 102,521 units (42,604 owner-occupied units and 59,918 renter-occupied units) may contain LBP. Furthermore, approximately 31 percent of owner-households and 65 percent of renter-households in Long Beach were lower and moderate income households. These figures translate to 13,207 owner units and 38,946 renter units with potential LBP may be occupied by lower and moderate income households.

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

Introduction

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				6,544			1,594	0	637
# of accessible units									
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 38 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: Housing Authority of the City of Long Beach

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

One public housing development – Carmelitos – is located in Long Beach. However, this development is owned and operated by the Los Angeles County Development Authority (LACDA).

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:

Carmelitos is in good condition, receiving a score of 98 during its most recent inspection in 2018. Solar panels were installed at Carmelitos in 2016 and additional improvements such as cable installation were scheduled for winter 2016, according to LACDA 2017 Action Plan. In FY 2019-2020, LACDA completed the kitchen rehabilitation at Carmelitos Phase II. The 2020-2024 Public Housing Agency Plan (PHAP) identifies further ADA improvements in Carmelitos, including a Window Replacement project, scheduled for 2022. The LACDA will upgrade with energy efficient windows. These windows will be double pane, and will help with the noise level..

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Carmelitos	98

Table 39 - Public Housing Condition

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

Carmelitos is in good condition. This project is not identified in LACDA’s Annual Plan for major restoration or revitalization.

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

LACDA offers a range of programs and services at Carmelitos that support the residents’ efforts toward self-sufficiency. These include the Growing Experience Urban Farm, which offers a variety of job training programs, community events, and access to fresh locally grown produce.

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

Introduction

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)	93	0	87	695	875
Households with Only Adults	317	170	272	1,676	2,435
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	207	207
Veterans	20		259	1,349	1,628
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	0	0	0

Table 40 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source: HUD 2021 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs- Housing Inventory Count Report

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

The CoC has strategic partnerships with local agencies to provide a comprehensive system of care to reduce homelessness for veterans, chronic, family, and youth populations. Local public agencies and private nonprofits who can directly enroll homeless persons into mainstream benefits are co-located at the City of Long Beach Department of Health and Human Service Homeless Services Division's Multi-Service Center (MSC). For example, The Children's Clinic has a Federally Qualified Health Clinic within the MSC where people can access primary care for physical health needs. Other CoC funded nonprofit partners also assist with public benefits enrollment, including enrollment into Medicaid and applying for Social Security disability benefits. The CoC has funded partners who provide health care screenings (e.g. TB screening), other immunizations, primary care, and coordination with other needed health services at the MSC. The MSC has a collocated probation officer who support with justice related issues including supporting ongoing diversion work. The MSC hosts a monthly homeless court to resolve current misdemeanors with the goal of getting people connected to services. An additional CoC funded partner that is co-located at the MSC, provides life skills training, employment preparation and training programs, recruitment events, and job placement services. The MSC has a mental health clinician on site that people can meet with for brief therapy and support in connecting to longer term outpatient services.

Mental Health of America Los Angeles operates another access center as a funded partner that specializes in providing services to individuals and families with mental health issues, including chronically homeless persons with mental health diagnoses.

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 Homeless Services Bureau's MSC is a City operated one-stop center for homeless persons to access services City DHHS staff and staff from public and nonprofit agencies are located the MSC to provide comprehensive services to chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth in Long Beach. All services are designed with the goal of getting people to permanent housing with services such as interim housing that provide a safe place as people work towards permanent housing. Services provided at the MSC include: linkages to homeless prevention services, referrals for interim housing, rental/move-in assistance, benefits assistance, substance abuse and mental health services, childcare, medical care and basic services (e.g. showers and mail services, etc.). The Homeless Assistance Program (HAP) is a satellite CES site for the Long Beach CoC. The HAP provides integrated, centralized assessment and comprehensive services for homeless people, with expertise in working with homeless people with a mental health need and those with a dual diagnosis.

The MSC coordinates with the LA County Family Coordinated Entry System (FCES) that provides coordination of housing and services to families with children. Families are also provided with case management services and linkages to support services and mainstream benefits as needed. The MSC also provides motel vouchers for families that are in the process of being screened and enrolled into the FCES.

The Long Beach CoC provides a range of services to support homeless veterans. Veterans services include a veteran specific case manager at the MSC for screening and linking veterans to Supportive Services for Families (SSVF), Grant Per Diem (GPD) and VA Supportive Housing (VASH). The Long Beach CoC has a VA Health Care Center within its catchment which provides a wide range of services for physical, mental health and supportive services attached to PSH. Within Long Beach there is the Century Villages at Cabrillo which hosts over 500 beds of both GPD and permanent housing specifically for veterans. The City Housing Authority has been allocated 701 VASH Vouchers which are utilized in a combination of project and tenant-based utilization. Two Long Beach CoC partners have been operating as SSVF providers which conduct outreach and case management services to help veterans obtain VA benefits and other public benefits with the main goal of housing stabilization.

The Long Beach CoC has a significant focus and prioritization of those who are experiencing chronic homelessness and are highly vulnerable. In the past year the Long Beach CoC has added mental health clinicians and public health nurses to its outreach teams to begin to meet the needs of those experiencing unsheltered homelessness and build trust towards services. Additionally the CoC has added 5 non-congregate shelter programs within the last year accounting for over 400 new specialized care beds focused on those with underlying health conditions and people experiencing chronic homelessness. Additionally, Long Beach was awarded 582 Emergency Housing Vouchers which are being prioritized through the CES, with intensive case management attached to those vouchers.

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 Homeless Services Division's MSC is a City operated one-stop center for homeless persons to access services City DHHS staff and staff from public and nonprofit agencies are located the MSC to provide comprehensive services to chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth in Long Beach. All services are designed to be in pursuit of emergency, transitional and permanent housing placements that best meet the needs of the homeless population. Services provided at the MSC include: referrals for shelter, rental/move-in assistance, linkage to prevention services, substance abuse and mental health services, childcare, medical care and basic services (e.g. showers and mail services, etc.).

The MSC houses the Homeless Family Solutions System (HFSS) that provides coordination of housing and services to streamline service delivery, and minimize barriers to obtaining and maintaining permanent housing, to reduce the length of homelessness experienced by families with children. Families are also provided with case management services and linkages to support services and mainstream benefits as needed.

The Long Beach CoC provides a range of services to support homeless veterans. Veterans services housed at the MSC includes the Homeless Veterans Initiative, funded by Homeless Prevention Initiative funds from Los Angeles County. The City's Housing Authority has contractually committed 790 Project Based Vouchers (PBVs) out of its' voucher allocation to site specific developments for 15 years with the option of renewal for an additional 15 years. An additional 244 vouchers are committed to developments that are under construction at this time. Two Long Beach CoC partners have been award grant funds to provide outreach and case

management services to help veterans obtain VA benefits and other public benefits with the main goal of housing stabilization through the Supportive Services for Veterans and their Families Program. A Long Beach CoC partner manages 500 housing units at the Villages at Cabrillo which has affordable housing and social services for homeless veterans. Supportive services including outreach, vocational training, substance abuse, and specialized women's veteran programs ensure the long term housing stability of previously homeless veterans.

The Homeless Assistance Program (HAP) is a satellite CES site for the Long Beach CoC. The HAP provides integrated, centralized assessment and comprehensive services for homeless people, with expertise in working with homeless people with a mental illness and those with a dual diagnosis of mental illness and substance abuse. Services provided at the HAP include mental health treatment (evaluation and medication), client engagement, and case management services in addition to homeless services (e.g. obtaining housing, enrolling in entitlement and linkages to mainstream benefits, learning daily living skills receiving employment services, etc.

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

Introduction

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

Seniors: Seniors often need help, with not only making monthly housing payments, but also costs for utilities maintenance, repairs and accessibility upgrades. Some are also not physically able to handle the repairs. Often frail elderly (75 years and above) may be able to remain living independently in their homes with the help of special services.

According to the California Department of Social Services (DSS), Community Care Licensing Division, there are a total of 62 residential care facilities for the elderly, and adult day care centers located in Long Beach. The adult day care facilities have a capacity to serve 532 seniors, and the residential care facilities have the capacity to serve 2,105 seniors. The City also has a sizable number of publicly assisted housing units – 6,331 units, including Carmelitos. Among these affordable housing units available in the City, about 23 percent is available to seniors 32 percent for families with persons with disabilities, and another four percent dedicated for veterans. Nevertheless, the City's affordable housing inventory and supportive housing capacity fall short of its extensive needs.

About 8,495 senior homeowners in Long Beach earned lower and moderate incomes. Minor home repair and rehabilitation assistance is needed by many of these elderly owners, as their financial and physical condition makes it difficult for them to maintain their homes.

Persons with Disabilities: Persons with disabilities often have limited incomes, but extensive needs for a variety of services. Furthermore, as the majority (over 90 percent) of the housing stock in the City of Long Beach was constructed prior to 1990 (before the passage of the American with Disabilities Act), accessible housing is also limited in supply. In general, disabled persons could benefit from special modifications, adaptive equipment, or other features in their home. These individuals would also benefit from a variety of supportive services including health care and health programs, special education services, independent living assistance, and transportation services. Due to landlord refusal to rent them housing, persons with psychiatric disabilities need access to housing through fair housing services or accommodating owners/managers.

According to the State DSS, 65 adult residential care facilities are located in Long Beach, accommodating 633 adults with disabilities. There are also 15 adult day care facilities that serve 532 persons. Overall, affordable housing dedicated exclusively for persons with disabilities is limited.

Large Households: About 66 percent of the City's lower and moderate income large families had housing cost burdens. The majority (78 percent) of the cost-burdened large families were renters. Supportive needs for large households include affordable housing of adequate size, affordable health care, childcare, and recreation opportunities for families with children, and access to public transportation.

Female-Headed Households: Similar to larger households of lower and moderate incomes, female-headed households often need assistance in obtaining affordable housing. Affordable

health care, childcare, and recreation opportunities, as well as access to public transportation are particularly important to female-headed households.

Victims of Domestic Violence: A primary need for victims of domestic violence is emergency shelter in a safe and confidential location. Transitional housing options are important once they leave the shelter, to avoid having them return to an unsafe home. Employment training skills, financial management, and counseling are needed to help victims of domestic violence transition to self-sufficiency.

Persons with Alcohol/Drug Abuse: People who suffer from substance abuse often require special housing services while they are being treated and recovering. The continuum of care for persons with substance abuse problems consists of four levels of assistance. Public inebriate reception centers, detoxification recovery facilities, recovery homes, and outpatient support networks offer varying levels of care to abusers willing to receive treatment. A public inebriate reception center is a 24-hour facility allowing people to undergo immediate help without being jailed. A detoxification recovery facility allows persons to stay up to 30 days. Persons who need extended assistance may require a stay in a recovery home for 30 to 90 days. Outpatient support networks, such as Alcoholics and Narcotics Anonymous, provide support groups, counseling, and other programs on an ongoing basis.

The County of Los Angeles Public Health Department has the primary responsibility of administering the County's alcohol and drug programs. Substance Abuse Prevention and Control (SAPC) provides a wide array of alcohol and other drug prevention, treatment, and recovery programs and services for individuals through contracts with community-based organizations. The primary recipients of County-funded alcohol and drug treatment, recovery, and intervention services are Los Angeles County residents, particularly those who are uninsured and/or underinsured.

Veterans: Veterans have a range of housing and supportive services needs due to their disabilities and unemployment status. Affordable housing, medical/health services, and employment assistance are among some of the critical needs of veterans.

Persons with HIV/AIDs: Stable, affordable housing offers the best opportunity for persons living with HIV/AIDS to access drug therapies, treatments, and supportive services that will enhance the quality of life for themselves and their families. As a communicable disease, California law requires health care providers to report AIDS cases to the local health officer. The Los Angeles County Department of Public Health reported that 52,858 persons living with HIV as of December 31, 2020.

The Long Beach Health and Human Services Department conducts annual STD/HIV monitoring reports. As of December 31, 2019, there were 4,389 Long Beach residents diagnosed and living with HIV. Between 2015 and 2019, 247 deaths occurred among people living with HIV (PLWH) in Long Beach. In 2019, most deaths occurred among persons aged 50-59 years and African American men and women experienced the highest mortality rates. The largest decline in deaths from 2018 to 2019 was among White people, followed by Latinx people. Zip code 90802 (in the west area of the City along the coast) has the highest rate of persons living with HIV in Long Beach.

For many of those living with HIV/AIDS, short-term assistance with rent, mortgage, or utility costs alone will provide the necessary support to remain healthy and in stable housing. Additionally, a large majority of persons living with HIV/AIDS in Long Beach may have low incomes and need

support in the form of financial assistance for medical care, transportation, legal services, and other general support services.

Public Housing Residents: HACLB does not own or operate any Public Housing development. Carmelitos public housing development in North Long Beach is owned and operated by HACoLA. The family section of Carmelitos, built in 1939, includes 588 one-to-four bedroom townhouse units, with individual fenced yards for privacy. The senior facility, built in 1984, provides 155 one-bedroom apartment units. Waiting list for Carmelitos has been closed.

HACLB recently opened its HCV waiting list and received a significant number of applications. The waiting list now has about 18,450 applicants. Therefore, increased vouchers are greatly needed.

The distribution of vouchers in use in the City is heavily focused in areas that also have high minority concentrations, specifically in the south side and in the furthest northern portions of Long Beach (Figure 3). HCVs are least used in the areas of eastern Long Beach. Potentially a marker of a less dense rental housing market in that area, and single-family homeowners not willing to rent to HCV recipients or accept payments from a third party. HACLB has been working to overcome these obstacles in order to expand housing choice for voucher holders and legislation now exist to make discrimination based on the source of income illegal however it is still prevalent. In addition, as part of the City's Program 3.1 (Tenant-Based Rental Assistance Programs) of the 2021-2029 Housing Element, the City will provide outreach and education to potential tenants and landlords/property management regarding the new State law that prohibits housing discrimination based on source of income, including public subsidies. The City will prioritize outreach in high resource areas such as East Long Beach and Bixby Knolls, as well as for new developments that have included density bonus provisions to aid accessibility by income qualified residents

As of 2016, HACLB has updated to a new, HUD-approved Payment Standard/Small Area Fair Market Rents (FMR) which sets payment standards by ZIP Code, allowing payment standards higher in low poverty/high rent areas, and lower in high poverty/low rent areas. This pilot program has the potential to allow HCV holders to access housing in higher opportunity areas.

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

Effective discharge planning prevents clients from entering homelessness and successfully reintegrates an individual into their community. In fulfillment of State law, the County Health Care system protocols describe discharge planning as an interdisciplinary responsibility. All medical disciplines may refer persons in need of discharge planning to the County Department of Social Services, which makes assessments, provides information, arranges for care, and maintains referral lists for persons requiring ongoing medical care. Others, upon discharge routinely go to group homes, board and care facilities, or reunite with family or friends.

Residential care facilities also provide supportive housing for persons with disabilities. The following are available in the City of Long Beach:

1. **Adult Day Care Facilities (ADCF):** provide programs for frail elderly and developmentally and/or mentally disabled adults in a day care setting.

2. **Adult Residential Facilities (ARF):** provide 24-hour non-medical care for adults ages 18 through 59, who are unable to provide for their own daily needs. Adults may be physically handicapped, developmentally disabled, and/or mentally disabled.
3. **Group Homes:** provide 24-hour non-medical care and supervision to children in a structured environment. Group Homes provide social, psychological, and behavioral programs for troubled youths.
4. **Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly (RCFE):** provide care, supervision and assistance with activities of daily living, such as bathing and grooming. They may also provide incidental medical services under special care plans.

These facilities are regulated by the State Department of Social Services (DSS), Community Care Licensing Division. According to DSS licensing data, there are 15 adult day care facilities, 65 adult residential facilities, four group homes, and 47 residential care facilities for the elderly located in the City. The adult day cares have the capacity to serve 532 persons and the adult residential facilities have the capacity to serve 633 persons. The group homes have the capacity to serve 40 persons and the residential care facilities for the elderly have the capacity to serve 2,105 persons.

The City continues to provide housing assistance to lower income households and targeted a portion of its housing resources to benefit households of extremely low incomes (30 percent AMI) and persons with special needs. Several projects have been completed at the Villages at Cabrillo, a program operated by the U.S. Veterans Initiative and located in Long Beach, providing a unique setting and opportunity for homeless individuals and families to begin transition back into the community through a carefully planned network of services and agencies. The Cabrillo Gateway (Phase IV Project) provides 81 units for homeless families and individuals. Development Services Department assisted with amendments to the master covenants on the Villages site, supported and assisted with funding applications and processed entitlements and building permits/inspections. Anchor Place (Phase V Project) provides 120 units for extremely low-income households, with 75 units reserved for veterans experiencing homelessness. The project consists of a mix of one-, two-, and three-bedroom units, extensive open space, and courtyard recreational areas. Residents have access to comprehensive on-site supportive services, including case management, physical and mental health services, employment services, life skills training, and counseling. Development Services Department assisted with amendments to the master covenants on the Villages site, provided funding for the development, and assisted with applications for additional financing.

The Cove (Phase VI) is a new development underway at the Villages at Cabrillo. This new apartment building will provide 89 permanent supportive studio housing units serving extremely low, very low, and low-income households and veterans experiencing homelessness, plus one two-bedroom managers unit. There will be open space, a community room, laundry facilities, a computer lab, study area and a classroom. The project will be enriched with supportive services for its residents, as each will receive wrap around and individualized case management services. Development Services Department assisted with amendments to the master covenants on the Villages site, provided funding for the development, and assisted with applications for additional financing.

The City's Housing Authority has contractually committed 790 Project Based Vouchers (PBVs) out of its' voucher allocation to site specific developments for 15 years with the option of renewal for an additional 15 years. An additional 244 vouchers are committed to developments that are under construction at this time.

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)

For FY 2022-2023, the City proposes to fund a variety of services for low and moderate income persons and those with special needs. These include: youth programs; fair housing services; and housing services for persons/families at risk of becoming homeless.

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 services identified above.

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

The Long Beach Housing Element contains discussions on governmental, market, and environmental constraints to housing development. The following is a brief discussion on barriers that relate to the use of HUD funds.

Availability of Land for Development: Due to a variety of factors, land suitable for residential development construction is becoming increasingly scarce. The City has limited influence on the market price of land. However, the City does affect the housing supply through the administration of land use policies. The City's 2021-2029 Housing Element identifies key areas with development potential in the near term. This inventory of sites is available on the City's website.

Availability of Financing: Conventional financing involves market-rate loans provided by private lending institutions such as banks, mortgage companies, savings and loans, and thrift institutions. Overall, 3,863 households applied for conventional mortgage loans for homes in Long Beach in 2019. Of the applications for conventional purchase loans, 75 percent were approved and seven percent were denied, and 18 percent were withdrawn or closed for incompleteness. The approval rate for the 791 government-backed home purchase loans was similar at 74percent. About 64 percent of the 11,380 refinance applications were approved. The denial rate was greatest for home improvement loans- of the 1,289 applications, 44 percent were denied. To supplement the market-rate lending, Long Beach provides rehabilitation assistance to homeowners.

Land Use Controls: The Land Use Element (LUE) of the Long Beach General Plan sets forth the City's policies for guiding local development. It establishes the distribution and density of land that is allocated for different uses. The General Plan LUE provides eight residential and mixed-use residential land use designations in the community. The identification of adequate residential sites in both the General Plan Land Use and Housing Elements is necessary to encourage production of housing that is suitable and affordable to all economic segments and special needs groups.

Lack of Affordable Housing Funds: The availability of funding for affordable housing, including the necessary infrastructure improvements, has been severely affected by the dissolution of redevelopment agencies in the State of California.

State Prevailing Wage Requirements: The State Department of Industrial Relations (DIR) expanded the types of projects that require the payment of prevailing wages. Prevailing wage adds to the overall cost of development.

Davis-Bacon Prevailing Wages: A prevailing wage must be paid to laborers when federal funds are used to pay labor costs for any project over \$2,000 or on any multi-family project over eight units. The prevailing wage is usually higher than competitive wages, raising the cost of housing production and rehabilitation activities. Davis-Bacon also adds to housing costs by requiring documentation of the prevailing wage compliance.

Planning and Development Fees: Development fees and taxes charged by local governments also contribute to the cost of maintaining, developing, and improving housing.

Permit and Processing Procedures: The processing time required to obtain approval of development permits is often cited as a contributing factor to the high cost of housing. Unnecessary delays add to the cost of construction by increasing land holding costs and interest payments.

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

Introduction

According to the California State Employment Development Department (EDD), Long Beach had an estimated labor force of 234,800 people and an average unemployment rate of 5.0 percent (approximately 11,700 workers) for As of March 2022, which is only slightly higher than the County's unemployment rate of 4.9 percent during the same timeframe. The 2013-2017 ACS reported a much higher average unemployment rate at 8.4 percent, with unemployment among youth ages 16-24 at 23.76 percent (Table 42).

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	1,437	594	1	0	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	26,397	21,836	15	15	0
Construction	8,439	6,000	5	4	-1
Education and Health Care Services	33,454	35,629	18	24	5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	9,987	7,340	6	5	-1
Information	4,837	1,764	3	1	-2
Manufacturing	16,969	7,181	9	5	-5
Other Services	6,741	7,283	4	5	1
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	16,194	16,472	9	11	2
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	19,046	14,560	11	10	-1
Transportation and Warehousing	10,840	12,160	6	8	2
Wholesale Trade	9,539	5,541	5	4	-2
Total	163,880	136,360	--	--	--

Table 41 - Business Activity

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS (Workers), 2011 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

Note: Sample data is extrapolated to represent the entire population using different weighting methods and may not produce exact total figures.

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	245,190
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	224,985
Unemployment Rate	8.24
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	23.76
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	5.27

Table 42 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Note: Sample data is extrapolated to represent the entire population using different weighting methods and may not produce exact total figures.

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	55,200
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	10,775
Service	24,965
Sales and office	53,670
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	16,045
Production, transportation and material moving	12,930

Table 43 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Note: Sample data is extrapolated to represent the entire population using different weighting methods and may not produce exact total figures.

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	108,990	52%
30-59 Minutes	72,550	35%
60 or More Minutes	27,175	13%
Total	208,715	100%

Table 44 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Note: Sample data is extrapolated to represent the entire population using different weighting methods and may not produce exact total figures.

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	30,860	2,725	17,405
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	32,940	3,385	11,785
Some college or Associate's degree	60,075	4,625	17,095
Bachelor's degree or higher	65,530	2,905	9,340

Table 45 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Note: Sample data is extrapolated to represent the entire population using different weighting methods and may not produce exact total figures.

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	645	3,985	6,480	18,975	8,490
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	5,225	6,365	6,735	8,455	2,905
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	12,895	15,885	11,875	20,375	9,620
Some college, no degree	24,830	21,460	13,945	26,585	11,180
Associate's degree	2,000	5,770	5,500	8,625	3,595
Bachelor's degree	3,990	18,605	13,120	19,525	7,850
Graduate or professional degree	265	7,000	7,310	12,250	6,735

Table 46 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Note: Sample data is extrapolated to represent the entire population using different weighting methods and may not produce exact total figures.

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	21,455
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	29,005
Some college or Associate's degree	36,580
Bachelor's degree	57,090
Graduate or professional degree	77,640

Table 47 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Note: Sample data is extrapolated to represent the entire population using different weighting methods and may not produce exact total figures.

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

According to the Business Activity table (Table 41) above, the following employment sectors with the most number of jobs are:

- Education and Health Care Services
- Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations
- Professional, Scientific, Management Services, and
- Retail Trade

The largest employment sector in the City of Long Beach was related to “Education and Health Care Services,” and comprised 24 percent of all jobs in the City. According to City records, the top employer in the City of Long Beach for 2020 was the Long Beach Unified School District, employing five percent of the City’s labor force.

The 15 percent of employment related to “Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations” is primarily tied to the south bay tourism industry associated with Long Beach.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

The City has a small corporate business presence and many of the City’s top 18 employers are education, government, and healthcare agencies and organizations. Long Beach has a history as an aerospace manufacturing, navy, and trade center. However, in the past 20 years, there has been a structural change in the local economy – shifting from primarily military/industrial to service/retail. The City also has several growing industry sectors – such as education and healthcare – but 11 percent of the City’s youth (18-24 years old) are without high school diplomas and about 24 percent of 16 to 24 year olds in the City are unemployed.

The Long Beach economy is sensitive to national, regional and global economic fluctuations. Long Beach is a principal international gateway and its future is inexorably tied to the Pacific Rim. Fluctuations in trade will directly impact the City. The Port of Long Beach is also an enormous economic driver for the City and the region, but investments are necessary to reduce negative environmental impacts. The Port of Long Beach has shown a commitment to improving the environment, as demonstrated by its 20-year record of environmental protection programs and its recently developed Port of Long Beach Strategic Plan 2016 Update.

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.

Blueprint for Economic Development

Adopted in 2017, Long Beach’s ten-year plan to create economic opportunities for workers, investors, and entrepreneurs includes the following focus areas:

- Engines of Growth
- Economic Inclusion
- Jobs and Workforce Development

- Business Assistance
- Development Environment
- Quality of Life
- Economic Leadership and Cooperation

These focus areas include a variety of strategies and plans for investment in job training, technology programs, the tourism industry, job growth in for minority-owned and women-owned businesses, partnerships with local education centers, business retention and partnerships with neighboring jurisdictions among other measures.

An annual conference is held that highlights progress on the Blueprint, including a scorecard focusing on key performance indicators for local economic development. The 2019 conference included several updates in all of the seven focus areas.

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

Table 41 also identifies slight mismatches between share of the jobs held by residents versus share the jobs available in the City, indicating potential mismatches in the job skills of local workforce versus the skill sets required for the employment available locally. Of the top four sectors with the most number of jobs, only the “Retail Trade” sector has a slight over supply of labor. Both Education and Health Care Services and Professional, Scientific, Management Services sectors reflected an undersupply of labor. Jobs available in these two sectors often require higher skills and education. Overall, 34 percent of residents 18 and over had at least some college education and associate degrees. Specifically, among the City’s young adults (aged 18-24), only 13 percent had an associate degree or higher. Expanding education and job training opportunities to prepare the youth for jobs available in the City is an important economic development strategy.

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 Pacific Gateway Workforce Development Board is a public agency serving the cities of Long Beach and Signal Hill, aiming to connect job seekers to employment, and businesses to skilled workers. The Board is responsible for oversight of the federal Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act resources, leveraging business solutions and One-Stop Career Center systems in Pacific Gateway's service area that deliver workforce and economic development services to diverse communities.

Additionally, the Pacific Gateway Partnership, Inc. non-profit was created to enhance the delivery of these workforce development services in Long Beach, Signal Hill, and the Los Angeles Harbor communities, and will provide new ways to seek for new funding opportunities.

Regional Industry Clusters of Opportunity (RICO) Project

Pacific Gateway was recently awarded funding from the California Workforce Investment Board (CWIB) and the California Energy Commission to continue its work in the Alternative Fuels Sector in Southern California. In partnership with the Orange County Workforce Investment Board, Pacific Gateway explores ways to help this industry sector develop further, such as ensuring employers have access to skilled workers, and that barriers that could hinder the sector’s growth are addressed. Pacific Gateway partners with the Los Angeles County Economic Development

Corporation (LAEDC), a leader in this area, to develop strategies for growth in key areas. Support from Long Beach City College helps the project develop responses to possible skills and education gaps among workers in the sector.

These efforts are a continuation of the organization's leadership in the Alternative Fuels Sector.

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

Yes.

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

The City of Long Beach participated in the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) for the Gateway Cities Region (2015).

The City of Long Beach also engaged Beacon Economics in developing a Strategic Plan and Economic Indicators report to facilitate a more focused dialogue about economic conditions within the City. The report, released October 2016, provides timely quantitative indicators for the City of Long Beach. The report serves as a reference as the City undertakes strategic economic and policy decisions that will help shape the future of the City. In the City's Blueprint for Economic Development, the City has outlined a vision that Long Beach will be a place where all residents have the opportunity to create, thrive, and positively impact where they live.

Additionally, the Port of Long Beach 2016 Strategic Plan Update, developed with input from many stakeholders (including City of Long Beach residents and business owners, Port tenants and customers, local government agencies, Harbor Department employees, and the Long Beach Board of Harbor Commissioners), also provides a course for the economic future of the City. The Strategic Plan establishes goals and strategies for the next 10 years, prioritizing innovative and sustainable policies; community, business, and government relations; business development; and financial strength.

The City plans on utilizing CDBG funds to support infrastructure and public facility improvements, especially in the R/ECAP) areas (please see Figure 2). Such improvements can help foster economic growth in the community in general but is targeted to expand opportunities within the most depressed neighborhoods. In addition, the City is considering a new program to provide loans to small businesses, thereby retaining and/or attracting new services and employment, particularly in the R/ECAP areas.

Discussion

See discussion above.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

Housing problems impact lower and moderate income households disproportionately, compared to non-low and moderate income households. Therefore, areas with concentrations of low and moderate income households are likely to have high rates of housing problems.

The definitions of low and moderate income concentrations in the City of Long Beach are defined as block groups where 51 percent of the population is low and moderate income. Low and Moderate Income Areas are located generally in the center of the City (specifically towards its western boundary), the Downtown areas, and in North Long Beach (Figure 1). Most of the Low and Moderate Income Areas were also identified as minority concentration areas, an indication that certain parts of the City have a disproportionate number of lower income minority residents.

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

Typically low and moderate income concentrations exist where there is a concentration of at least 51 percent of the population earning less than 80 percent of the Area Median Income (AMI) within a given Census Tract block group. According to the Census data, low-income families are concentrated in about half of all block groups in Long Beach (Figure 1).

According to the 2010 Census, the racial/ethnic composition of the population in Long Beach was 41 percent Hispanic; 29 percent White (non-Hispanic); 13 percent Black or African American; 14 percent Asian and Pacific Islander; and three percent indicating other race/ethnic group.

A mapping of concentrations prepared for this Consolidated Plan illustrates the location of these block groups (Figure 2). A "concentration" is defined as a block group whose proportion of minority households is greater than the overall Los Angeles County 2010 minority average of 72 percent. Minority concentrations are found in north Long Beach and in the City's west side. A majority of these areas correspond to Low and Moderate Income Areas.

Most of the poverty concentration areas were also identified as minority concentration areas. In an effort to identify racially/ethnically-concentrated areas of poverty (R/ECAPs), HUD has identified census tracts with a majority non-White population (greater than 50 percent) and has a poverty rate that exceeds 40 percent or is three times the average tract poverty rate for the metro/micro area (in 2010), whichever threshold is lower. Virtually all R/ECAPs are located within the CDBG Eligible Areas, with the exception of one area located in the southeast corner of the City. However, this area is primarily comprised of wetlands and contains no residential populations.

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

In Long Beach, the areas of low and moderate income concentrations and minority concentrations generally overlap. Most of the affordable housing projects are located in and around low and moderate income areas. Minority concentrations are found in north Long Beach and in the City's west side. The majority of these areas correspond to Low and Moderate Income Areas.

When assessing the location of residents, the areas where minority populations reside are also those areas with the lowest costs of housing. As of April 2016, the median housing price in the City was \$514,800, compared to median home value prices of \$377,600 in North Long Beach (ZIP Code 90805), and in the City's west side neighborhoods: \$376,900 (ZIP code 90810), \$334,600 (ZIP Code 90813), and \$314,700 (ZIP Code 90802); which are all part of the City's low and moderate income areas.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

The City has a strong network of active and dedicated non-profit organizations and community groups that work to address the housing and community development needs in the low and moderate income neighborhoods, as evidenced by the number of agencies and organizations that participated in this Consolidated Plan development process (see Appendix A – Community Participation).

Other community assets in these areas include:

- **Long Beach Neighborhood Resource Center (NRC)** – The Neighborhood Resource Center (NRC) was established in 1995 to assist neighborhood and community organizations and individual residents to improve their neighborhoods. At the NRC, neighborhood groups have free use of a community meeting room and a photocopier to make free photocopies of newsletters and flyers to announce their meetings and events. Neighborhood groups can also borrow supplies at no cost for block parties, neighborhood events, and alley stenciling. Groups can borrow publications on a variety of subjects including property management, crime prevention, and urban forestry.

The NRC provides a Neighborhood Leadership Program – a five-month intensive program – to train residents to become more effective grassroots community leaders. The program is available in English, Spanish, and Khmer and includes training on grant proposal writing, asset mapping, public speaking and completing a class project along a selected corridor.

The NRC hosts free monthly workshops to assist neighborhood groups to improve their communities. Training workshops include how to resolve neighborhood problems, how to write grant proposals, and how to start a community garden. In addition, the NRC serves as a centralized resource where neighborhood groups can learn about grant announcements and receive free grant proposal preparation technical assistance in order to leverage neighborhood improvement funds from multiple sources.

- **Neighborhood Associations** – The City of Long Beach has an extensive list of about 80 neighborhood associations (listed with the NRC) throughout the City who advocate for or organize activities within a neighborhood.
- **Long Beach Multi-Service Center** - Led by the Long Beach Health Department, the Multi-Service Center (MSC) facility houses 12 public and private partner organizations working together to promote self-sufficiency and rebuild the lives of those experiencing homelessness. Annually, the MSC averages 26,000 client visits, making this facility the primary point of entry for persons seeking homeless services assistance in Long Beach.

Schools (specifically within an R/ECAP or within one-quarter mile of an R/ECAP)

- Hudson K-8
- Lincoln Elementary
- Barton Elementary
- Garfield Elementary
- Willard Elementary
- Stephens Middle
- Bobbie Smith Elementary
- Lee Elementary
- Burbank Elementary
- Stevenson Elementary
- Webster Elementary
- Lindbergh STEM Academy
- Whittier Elementary
- Franklin Classical Middle
- New City

Parks & Community Centers

- Houghton Park & Community Center
- Cesar E. Chavez Park & Community Center
- Scherer Park & Community Center
- Cherry Park & Community Center
- Martin Luther King Jr. Park & Community Center
- Silverado Park & Community Center
- Veterans Park & Community Center

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

The City of Long Beach will continue to collaborate with the agencies and organizations in the City to ensure services and programs are delivered in a cost-effective manner and provide assistance to those who are most in need.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The Strategic Plan is the centerpiece of the CP. The Plan describes:

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

The Strategic Plan also addresses the following areas:

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

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

Geographic Area

Table 48 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	Area Name:	Racially/Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty (R/ECAP)
	Area Type:	Local Target Areas
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	The City identified 16 census tracts as Racially and Ethnically Concentrated Area of Poverty (R/ECAPs). These R/ECAPs are shown in Figure 1 These areas include tracts in the City’s Westside, South Wrigley, Sunrise and Central neighborhoods. R/ECAP areas are generally distributed south of Wardlow Road and west of Redondo Avenue, but are also located in northern Long Beach in the Carmelitos neighborhood (Census Tract 5716) and one other is located in Southeast Long Beach, partially in the City’s Southeast Area Specific Plan area. However, the R/ECAP located in the City’s southeast area is a wetland with no residential population.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	HUD has identified census tracts with a majority non-White population (greater than 50 percent) with a poverty rate that exceeds 40 percent or is three times the average tract poverty rate for the metro/micro area, whichever threshold is lower.
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	Significant community outreach efforts were conducted as part of the Housing Element Update and Consolidated Plan. Both processes conducted specific outreach activities to residents and consultation with stakeholders in R/ECAP areas. R/ECAP areas are identified using data provided by HUD. The Housing Element’s Assessment of Fair Housing identified contributing factors to fair housing issues in RECAPs as displacement risks due to economic reasons, lack of public/private investments, private and lending discrimination, and location of environmental health hazards.
	Identify the needs in this target area.	These areas can benefit from a range of place-based strategies for community improvement including housing rehabilitation assistance, affordable housing, economic development, and supportive services, public facility and infrastructure improvements, neighborhood leadership programs, and targeted outreach regarding fair housing and other services provided by the City.
What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	A strong and dedicated network of public, quasi-public, and nonprofit agencies works in the City to bring about change in these neighborhoods. The City intends to work with stakeholders, residents, and local businesses to make a series of affordable, near-term, and place-led changes that when taken together, can transform the neighborhoods.	

	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	With the dissolution of redevelopment in California, a critical financing tool is no longer available to the City of Long Beach. Limited funding is a serious barrier to improvements in this area.
2	Area Name:	TCAC Low Opportunity Areas
	Area Type:	Local Target Areas
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	Approximately 17 percent of the City's census tracts are considered Low Opportunity based on Opportunity mapping created by the California Fair Housing Task Force under the direction of the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) and the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (TCAC). Figure 5 shows that Low Opportunity tracts are concentrated in West Long Beach, especially south of Interstate 405 and West of Lakewood Blvd.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	TCAC Opportunity maps are made from composite scores of three different domains- Environmental, Economic, and Education- that take into account the respective outcomes based on indicators for each domain. For example, the Economic outcome indicators are poverty, adult education, employment, job proximity, median home value. Tract scores are then categorized into High, Moderate, and Low Opportunity/Resources based on the scores from the different set of indicators.
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	Community outreach efforts conducted as part of the Housing Element Update and Consolidated Plan identified improving the conditions in TCAC designated Low Opportunity Areas as a priority for the City. Low Opportunity areas were identified using HCD's AFFH Mapping Tool.
	Identify the needs in this target area.	These areas can benefit from a range of place-based strategies for community improvement including housing rehabilitation assistance, affordable housing, economic development, and supportive services, public facility and infrastructure improvements, neighborhood leadership programs, and targeted outreach.
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	A strong and dedicated network of public, quasi-public, and nonprofit agencies works in the City to bring about change in these neighborhoods. The City intends to work with stakeholders, residents, and local businesses to make a series of affordable, near-term, and place-led changes that when taken together, can transform the neighborhoods.
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	With the dissolution of redevelopment in California, a critical financing tool is no longer available to the City of Long Beach. Limited funding is a serious barrier to improvements in this area.
3	Area Name:	TCAC High Opportunity Areas
	Area Type:	Local Target Areas
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	Approximately 36 percent of the City's census tracts are considered Highest and High Opportunity based on Opportunity mapping created by the California Fair Housing

	Task Force under the direction of the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) and the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (TCAC). Figure 5 shows that High Opportunity tracts are concentrated in East Long Beach.
Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	TCAC Opportunity maps are made from composite scores of three different domains- Environmental, Economic, and Education- that take into account the respective outcomes based on indicators for each domain. For example, the Economic outcome indicators are poverty, adult education, employment, job proximity, median home value. Tract scores are then categorized into High, Moderate, and Low resources based on the scores from the different set of indicators.
How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	Community outreach efforts were conducted as part of the Housing Element Update and Consolidated Plan identified improving access to TCAC designated Highest and High Opportunity Areas as a priority for the City. This is part of the Housing Mobility and New Housing Choices in areas of High Opportunity strategies recommended by HCD that address disparities in access to opportunities for City residents. Highest/High Opportunity areas were identified using HCD's AFFH Mapping Tool.
Identify the needs in this target area.	These areas can benefit from a range of mobility strategies that remove barriers to housing in areas of opportunity and strategically enhancing access and new housing choices strategies that promote housing supply, choices and affordability in areas of high opportunity and outside of areas of concentrated poverty.
What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	A strong and dedicated network of public, quasi-public, and nonprofit agencies works in the City to bring about change in these neighborhoods. The City intends to work with stakeholders, residents, and local businesses to make a series of affordable, near-term, and place-led changes that when taken together, can increase access to high opportunity areas.
Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	With the dissolution of redevelopment in California, a critical financing tool is no longer available to the City of Long Beach. Limited funding is a serious barrier to improvements in this area.
Area Name:	CDBG Low and Moderate Income Area (LMA) Target Areas
Area Type:	Local Target Area
Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	The City's Low and Moderate Income block groups are located primarily in north and west Long Beach (see map in Figure 1).
Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	The Low and Moderate Income Areas are defined as those with more than 51 percent of the population earning no more than 80 percent of the Area Median Income.
How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	These areas are identified using income data provided by HUD.
Identify the needs in this target area.	These areas can benefit from a range of housing and community development activities, including public facility and infrastructure improvements, housing rehabilitation assistance,

		affordable housing, economic development, and supportive services.
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	A strong and dedicated network of public, quasi-public, and nonprofit agencies works in the City to bring about change in these neighborhoods. The City intends to work with stakeholders, residents, and local businesses to make a series of affordable, near-term, and place-led changes that when taken together, can transform the neighborhoods.
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	With the dissolution of redevelopment in California, a critical financing tool is no longer available to the City of Long Beach. Limited funding is a serious barrier to improvements in this area.
5	Area Name:	Designated Code Enforcement Target Areas
	Area Type:	Local Target Area
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	See map in Figure 6.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	The majority of the City's housing stock was constructed prior to 1970, with a significant portion of the housing being used as rental housing. Many commercial buildings also fall into disrepair and lack attractive signage to attract new businesses and customers.
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	The need for code enforcement activities was echoed throughout the Consolidated Plan outreach process.
	Identify the needs in this target area.	Aging housing stock and deferred maintenance impact the quality of the living conditions in these neighborhoods. Many commercial buildings in the Target Areas also require cosmetic improvements to attract new businesses and customers. Strong code enforcement activities, accompanied by assistance with code corrections and improvements, are needed in these areas.
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	The Designated Code Enforcement program is a comprehensive code enforcement program to eliminate blight in the Target Areas in conjunction with the Home Improvement Rebate and Commercial Façade Improvement Programs.
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	With significantly reduced CDBG and HOME funds, and loss of redevelopment funds, the City has limited funding to provide financial assistance for substantial rehabilitation or improvements to the housing stock and the commercial buildings.

General Allocation Priorities

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

As part of the City's 2021-2019 Housing Element Update, the City was required to do an Assessment of Fair Housing to identify fair housing issues. A key aspect to the Assessment of Fair Housing was to incorporate proactive and meaningful actions that have a significant impact in integrating living patterns and socio-economic concentrations, improving the condition of areas with disproportionate needs, and improving access to opportunities for all residents. These meaningful actions should address:

1. Significant Disparities in Housing Needs and in Access to Opportunity;
2. Replacing Segregated Living Patterns with Truly Integrated and Balanced Living Patterns;
3. Transforming Racially and Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty (R/ECAP) into Areas of Opportunity; and,
4. Fostering and Maintaining Compliance with Civil Rights and Fair Housing Laws

The City identified the 2022-2026 Consolidated Plan (Con Plan) as an opportunity to strategically align with and help implement the 2021-2029 Housing Element to strengthen place-based strategies and improve conditions in RECAPs and TCAC low opportunity areas, and to expand housing mobility and housing supply in High Opportunity areas.

RECAPs and TCAC Low Opportunity Areas

In the Housing Element, the City committed to focus Con Plan resources through the following actions:

- Action 6.11.: Through the Consolidated Plan process the City will focus resources to improve conditions in the RECAPs (Place-Based)
 - The City committed to ensure that a minimum of 50% of Consolidated Plan funding is directed towards RECAPs and designated TCAC Low Opportunity areas.
- Action 6.12.1: Pursue State and federal funding to establish a housing rehabilitation program that dedicates funding and staff resources to targeted neighborhoods (Place-Based).
- Action 6.13.1: As funding permits, continue to support neighborhood and community groups with services and technical support (Place-Based)
- Action 6.14.1: As funding permits, continue to support neighborhood and community groups with training, services and technical support (Place-Based)
- Action 3.3.4 Provide focused outreach to residents in R/ECAPs and to communities of color to ensure they take advantage of homeowner assistance programs (Housing Mobility)
- Action 6.3.3 Provide focused outreach to residents in R/ECAPs and to communities of color to ensure new voucher holders from those communities are aware of options in high resource areas (Housing Mobility)
- Action 6.5.2 Provide focused outreach to residents in R/ECAPs and to communities of color to ensure they take advantage of tenant right to counsel services (Fair Housing)

TCAC High Opportunity Areas

Investments in TCAC high opportunity areas are meant to expand housing mobility and increase the supply of housing to residents living in low opportunity areas. The Housing Element committed to:

- Action 1.1.8: Develop a pilot program through the Consolidated Plan update (see Program 6.11) to pursue deed restriction of housing for low income households in TCAC high and highest resource areas, including in East Long Beach and Bixby Knolls, in exchange for a lump-sum grant or loan (New Housing Choices)
- Action 6.11.1: Identify mechanisms to increase production and access to housing in high resource areas, such as through acquisition, rehabilitation and conversion of existing housing units to be affordable, the construction of Accessory Dwelling Units, or through financial incentives in exchange for deed restriction of housing units for low income use (New Housing Choices)

CDBG Low and Moderate Income Area (LMA) Target Areas

The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program requires that each CDBG funded activity must either principally benefit low- and moderate-income (LMI) persons, aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight, or meet a community development need having a particular urgency. Most activities funded by the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program are designed to benefit low- and moderate-income (LMI) persons. This benefit may take the form of housing, jobs, and services. Additionally, activities may qualify for CDBG assistance if the activity will benefit all the residents of a primarily residential area where at least 51 percent of the residents are low- and moderate-income persons, i.e. area-benefit (LMA).

Designated CDBG Code Enforcement Areas

The City's code enforcement activities will be focused in areas with aging housing stock. As stated in the City's 2014 Housing Element, housing over 30 years of age is likely to have rehabilitation needs that may include new plumbing, roof repairs, foundation works, and other repairs. If maintenance is deferred, housing over 50 years in age may require replacement. Among owner-occupied housing, over 87 percent of units were constructed prior to 1970; this is largely a reflection of the community's numerous Post World War II subdivisions. While a lesser proportion of renter housing is greater than 40 years in age (82 percent), this housing is typically of lesser quality construction and suffers more wear-and-tear from tenants than owner-occupied housing. The prevalence of housing built prior to 1978 is also of concern because of lead-based paint hazards. The City will continue to address issues relating to the aging housing stock through CDBG-code enforcement and rehabilitation activities, as well as other neighborhood improvement projects. Figure 6 illustrates the City's CDBG Code Enforcement Areas and the correlations between the age of housing stock, distribution of code enforcement activities, and the City's CDBG areas.

Figure 5: TCAC Opportunity Areas

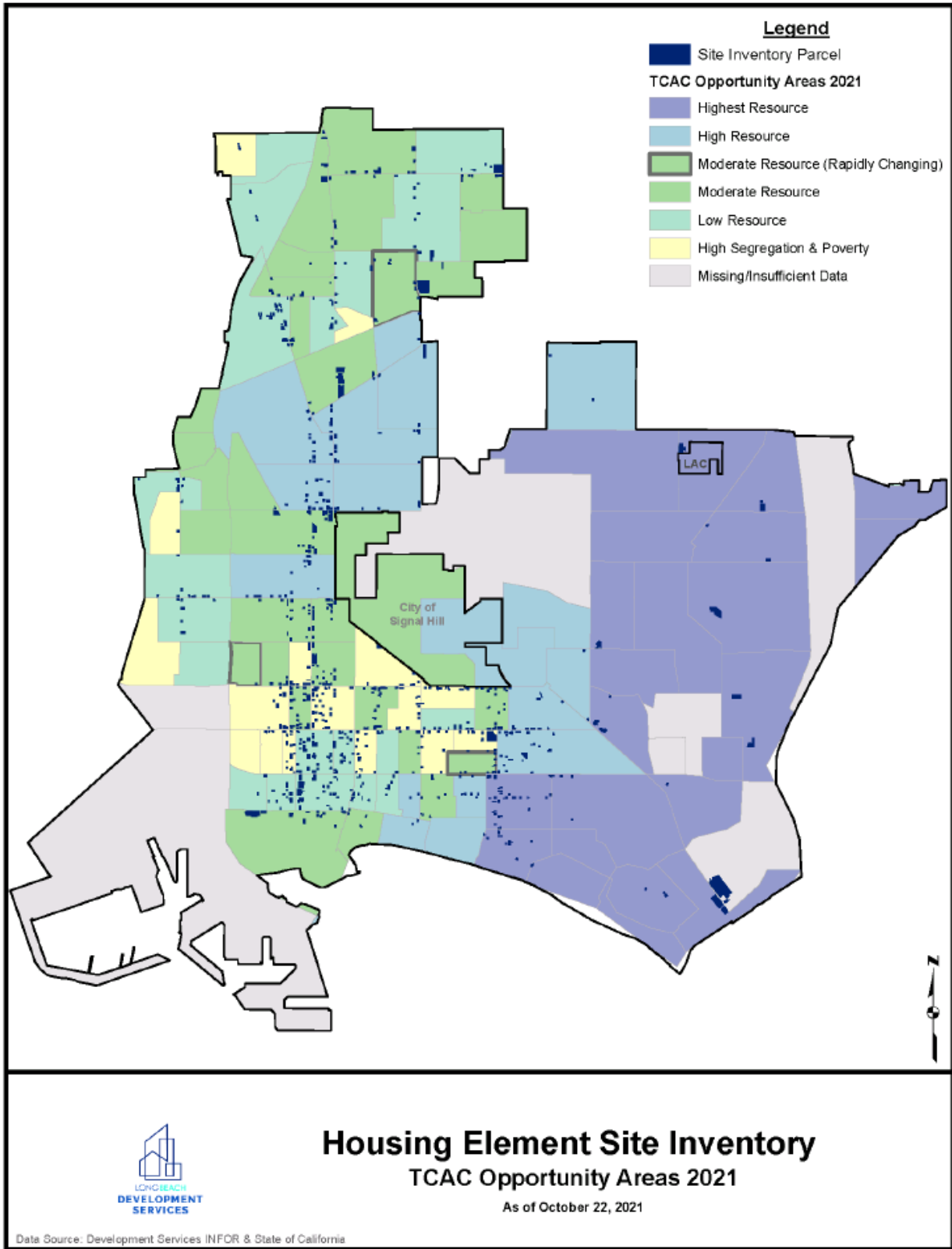
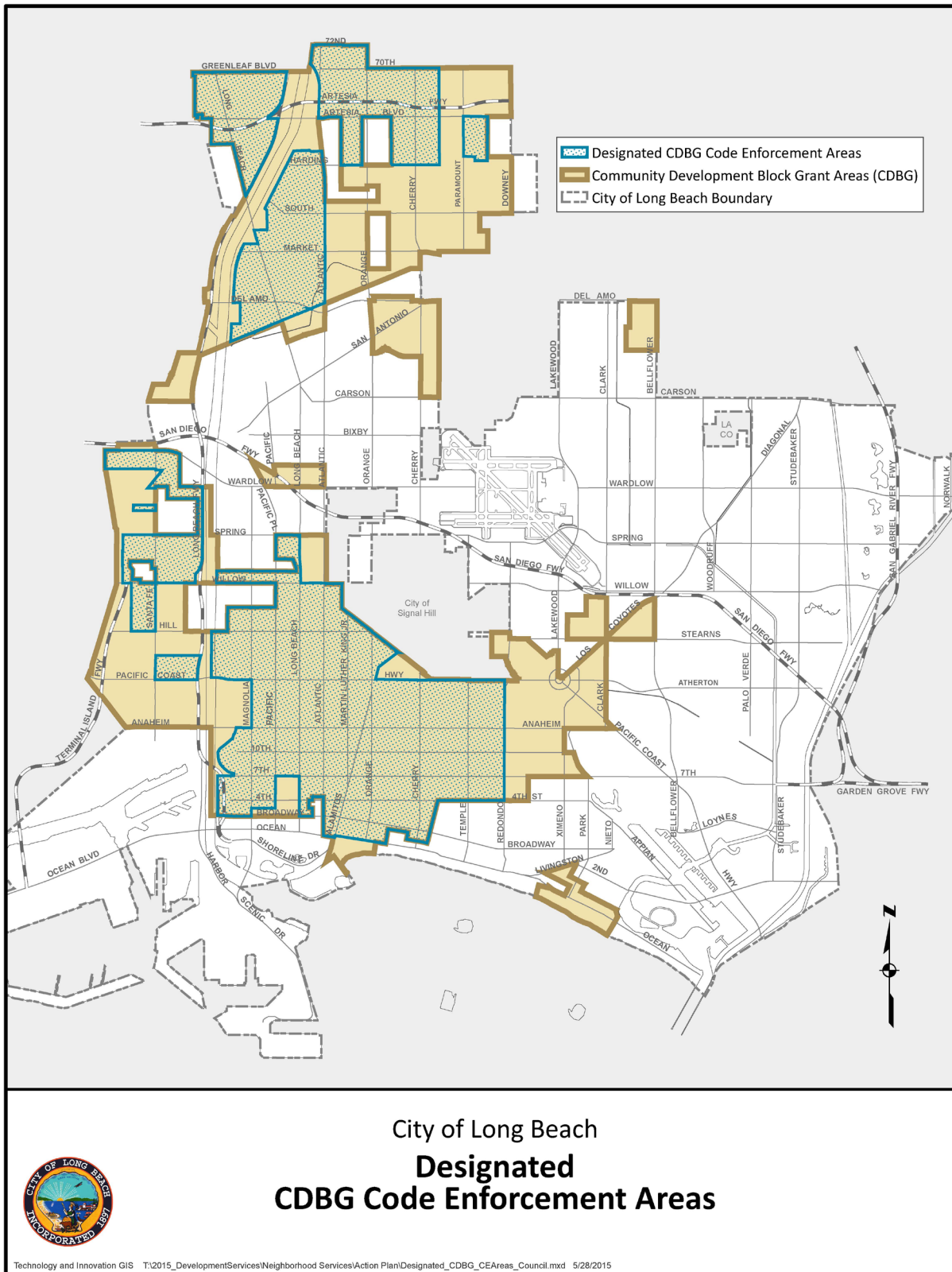


Figure 6: Designated CDBG Code Enforcement Areas



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

Priority Needs

Table 49 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Name	New Affordable Housing Opportunities		
	Priority Level	High		
	Population	Income	Extremely Low Low Moderate	
		Household Type	Large Families Families with Children Elderly	
		Non-Homeless Special Needs	Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence	
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide TCAC Opportunity Areas		
	Associated Goals	Create and Preserve Affordable Housing		
	Description	The City will pursue new affordable housing opportunities through new construction and acquisition/rehabilitation activities.		
Basis for Relative Priority	There is an extensive need for affordable housing in Long Beach. Housing cost burden (spending more than 30 percent of household income on housing costs) impacted lower and moderate income renter-households more significantly than for owner-households in the same income groups. According to CHAS 2013-2017, 71 percent (46,490 households) of the lower and moderate income renter-households (65,060 households), compared to 62 percent (12,505 households) of the total lower and moderate income owner-households (20,165 households) in the City experienced a housing cost burden. As part of the City's strategy to increase affordable housing opportunities in areas of High Opportunity, funds will be focused on these target areas.			
2	Priority Name	Preservation of Existing Affordable Housing		
	Priority Level	High		
	Population	Income	Extremely Low Low Moderate	
		Household Type	Large Families Families with Children Elderly	

		Non-Homeless Special Needs	Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence	
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide RECAP Target Areas		
	Associated Goals	Create and Preserve Affordable Housing		
	Description	The City has a large inventory of affordable housing units. Some affordable housing projects may be at risk of converting to market-rate housing due to the potential expiration of project-based Section 8 assistance or other affordability restrictions. To address the City's affordable housing needs, it is critical that the City preserves and improves its existing affordable housing stock. While creating new affordable housing is more difficult, the City will focus new affordable housing efforts in areas of high opportunities to avoid overconcentration of affordable housing in areas already experiencing lower access to opportunities.		
	Basis for Relative Priority	The cost of developing new housing is high and yet the funding available for creating new affordable housing has continued to diminish at both the state and federal level. With affordable housing is converted to market-rate housing, existing tenants are displaced, with limited options to remain in the community. One cost-effective affordable housing strategy is to preserve the existing affordable housing stock. New housing opportunities will be prioritized in High Opportunity areas while Preservation of affordable housing units will be prioritized in Low Opportunity Areas and R/ECAPs.		
3	Priority Need Name	Housing Assistance		
	Priority Level	High		
	Population	Income	Extremely Low Low	
		Household Type	Large Families Families with Children Elderly	
		Non-Homeless Special Needs	Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence	
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide		
	Associated Goals	Create and Preserve Affordable Housing		
Description	With rising housing costs, many extremely low and low income households are facing homelessness and have a difficult time transitioning from homelessness into permanent housing arrangements. The City offers security deposit assistance for lower income families seeking permanent shelter. Clients who will be served under this program are usually those that earn below 50% Area Median Family Income (AMI).			

	Basis for Relative Priority	Providing short-term assistance to households facing imminent threat of homelessness can have a lasting impact on these households' financial and housing stability. This program complements the concept of Housing First and the City's Rapid Re-Housing program for the homeless.		
4	Priority Need Name	Emergency Shelters and Essential Services		
	Priority Level	High		
	Population	Income	Extremely Low	
		Homeless	Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse Veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth	
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide		
	Associated Goals	Support Activities that End Homelessness		
	Description	The homeless population in Long Beach is diverse, and has extensive needs for a range of supportive services. The City must use its limited funding efficiently by leveraging other resources to expand its shelter capacity and in a manner in which services are coordinated with the Continuum of Care system.		
Basis for Relative Priority	The 2020 Biennial Homeless County estimated a homeless population of 2,034 in Long Beach. The majority (78 percent) of this population was unsheltered. This count does not include those who are "precariously" housed, such as sleeping on couches of friends and relatives or living in motels. In addition, in the Consolidated Plan survey, residents ranked Services for People Experiencing Homelessness as the top most important community development services/programs.			
5	Priority Need Name	Rapid Re-Housing		
	Priority Level	High		
	Population	Income	Extremely Low Low	
		Homeless	Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse Veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth	
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide		
	Associated Goals	Support Activities that End Homelessness		
	Description	A key component of the City's homeless strategy is rapid re-housing which provides assistance to those who have recently become homeless to secure stable housing arrangements.		

	Basis for Relative Priority	Once a person becomes homeless, significant resources are required to transition that person back to the mainstream. The trauma of being homeless usually renders many incapable of handling the situation without substantial intervention. Therefore, a critical component of the City's homeless strategy is rapid re-housing. In addition, in the Consolidated Plan survey, residents ranked Services for People Experiencing Homelessness as the top most important community development services/programs.		
6	Priority Need Name	Homeless Prevention		
	Priority Level	High		
	Population	Income	Extremely Low Low	
		Non-Homeless Special Needs	Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence	
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide		
	Associated Goals	Support Activities that End Homelessness		
	Description	The City will provide funding to support a range of homeless prevention programs and services.		
Basis for Relative Priority	Once a person becomes homeless, significant resources are required to transition that person back to the mainstream. The trauma of being homeless usually renders many incapable of handling the situation without substantial intervention. Therefore, a critical component of the City's homeless strategy is homeless prevention and rapid re-housing. In addition, in the Consolidated Plan survey, residents ranked Services for People Experiencing Homelessness as the top most important community development services/programs.			
7	Priority Need Name	Street Outreach		
	Priority Level	High		
	Population	Income	Extremely Low Low	
		Homeless	Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse Veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth	
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide		
	Associated Goals	Support Activities that End Homelessness		
	Description	The City will use ESG funds to support street outreach to homeless persons.		

	Basis for Relative Priority	There are many homeless persons living in unsheltered areas (e.g., streets, parks, under bridges, etc.) throughout the City. It is critical to the City's homeless strategy to prioritize engaging with unsheltered homeless persons to link them to services and housing options. In addition, in the Consolidated Plan survey, residents ranked Services for People Experiencing Homelessness as the top most important community development services/programs.		
8	Priority Name	Public Facility and Infrastructure Improvements		
	Priority Level	High		
	Population	Income	Extremely Low Low Moderate	
		Non-Homeless Special Needs	Non-Housing Community Development	
	Geographic Areas Affected	RECAP Target Areas TCAC Low Opportunity Areas		
	Associated Goals	Eliminate Blight and Strengthen Neighborhoods		
	Description	The City will continue to provide public facility and infrastructure improvements, focusing on RECAPs and Low Opportunity Areas.		
Basis for Relative Priority	To address key Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) goals in the 2021-2029 Housing Element, improve neighborhood conditions, eliminate disparities in access to opportunity between residents in Long Beach, and reduce segregation, the Consolidated Plan will focus place-based efforts and investments in segregated, high poverty, low opportunity neighborhoods. The AFH found that a lack of private and public investment as a contributing factor to the fair housing issues in RECAPs. In addition, in the Consolidated Plan survey, residents ranked Park, Recreation, and Community Facilities as the fourth most important community development services/programs.			
9	Priority Name	Neighborhood Improvement Programs		
	Priority Level	High		
	Population	Income	Extremely Low Low Moderate	
		Non-Homeless Special Needs	Non-Housing Community Development	
	Geographic Areas Affected	RECAP Target Areas TCAC Low Opportunity Areas		
	Associated Goals	Eliminate Blight and Strengthen Neighborhoods		
	Description	The City will provide a range of programs that focus on improving neighborhood conditions and expanding opportunities for residents in the RECAPs and Low Opportunity Areas. These may include neighborhood leadership training, youth programs, and code enforcement services, etc.		
Basis for Relative Priority	To address key Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) goals, improve neighborhood conditions, eliminate disparities in access to opportunity between residents in Long Beach, and reduce segregation, the Consolidated Plan will focus place-based efforts and investments in segregated, high poverty, low opportunity neighborhoods. In addition, in the Consolidated Plan survey, residents ranked Neighborhood Improvements and Engagement as the third most important community development services/programs.			

10	Priority Name	Improved Quality of Aging Housing Stock	
	Priority Level	High	
	Population	Income	Extremely Low Low Moderate
		Household Type	Large Families Families with Children Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide	
	Associated Goals	Eliminate Blight and Strengthen Neighborhoods	
	Description	Housing over 30 years of age is likely to have rehabilitation needs that may include new plumbing, roof repairs, foundation works, and other repairs. If maintenance is deferred, housing over 50 years in age may require replacement. The vast majority, approximately 97 percent of both the City's rental units and owner-occupied units, were constructed prior to 1990 and are more than 30 years old. Overall, 86 percent of the owner-occupied units and 81 percent of the renter-occupied units were constructed prior to 1979 and are over 40 years old. Providing a decent living environment is an important goal of this Consolidated Plan. The City will provide rehabilitation assistance to help improve the quality of the existing housing stock through rehabilitation assistance, code enforcement, and other programs/activities.	
Basis for Relative Priority	About 97 percent of the City's housing stock was built prior to 1990. Housing units at this age (over 30 years) tend to require rehabilitation and major improvements. Accessibility improvements are also needed to accommodate elderly and disabled persons.		
11	Priority Name	Public and Supportive Services	
	Priority Level	High	
	Population	Income	Extremely Low Low Moderate
		Non-Homeless Special Needs	Non-Housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	RECAP Target Areas TCAC Low Opportunity Target Areas CDBG Low and Moderate Income (LMA) Target Areas	
	Associated Goals	Eliminate Blight and Strengthen Neighborhoods	
	Description	The City will continue to provide a range of public services for low and moderate income persons and those with special needs, including but not limited to youth services. This is a high priority, with an emphasis in RECAPs and Low Opportunity Areas as stated in the Assessment of Fair Housing in the City's 2021-2029 Housing Element.	
Basis for Relative Priority	During the community outreach process, participants of community workshops and survey respondents identified the needs for a range of services needed in the community.		
12	Priority Name	Business Technical Assistance and Other Programs	
	Priority Level	High	
	Population	Income	Extremely Low Low Moderate

		Non-Homeless Special Needs	Non-Housing Community Development	
	Geographic Areas Affected	CDBG Low and Moderate Income (LMA) Target Areas. TCAC Low Opportunity Target Areas		
	Associated Goals	Expand Economic Opportunities		
	Description	The City will provide technical assistance and other programs that aim at retaining and creating jobs for low and moderate income persons in the CDBG Low and Moderate Income (LMA) Target Areas and TCAC Low Opportunity Target Areas.		
	Basis for Relative Priority	Economic development is particularly critical in the TCAC Low Opportunity areas where residents are disproportionately impacted by lower income, unemployment, and poverty status. Survey respondents also referenced a need to help local businesses.		
13	Priority Need Name	Improved Business Corridors		
	Priority Level	High		
	Population	Income	Extremely Low Low Moderate	
		Non-Homeless Special Needs	Non-Housing Community Development	
	Geographic Areas Affected	CDBG Low and Moderate Income (LMA) Target Areas TCAC Low Opportunity Areas		
	Associated Goals	Expand Economic Opportunities		
	Description	The City will provide assistance to improve the business corridors that serve primarily low income neighborhoods, with the objective of creating and retaining jobs in the area while expanding the range of services available to neighborhood residents.		
	Basis for Relative Priority	Economic development is particularly critical in the TCAC Low Opportunity areas where residents are disproportionately impacted by lower income, unemployment, and poverty status. Improving the corridors would attract and retain businesses in the areas.		
14	Priority Need Name	Fair Housing Services, Outreach, and Education		
	Priority Level	High		
	Population	Income	Extremely Low Low Moderate	
		Household Type	Large Families Families with Children Elderly	
		Non-Homeless Special Needs	Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence	
	Geographic Areas Affected	RECAPs Target Areas TCAC Low Opportunity Target Areas		
Associated Goals	Promote Fair Housing Choice			

	Description	The City will provide a range of housing services, including fair housing and short-term rental assistance to help prevent homelessness. The City will also provide focused outreach to residents in R/ECAPs and to communities of color to ensure they take advantage of tenant right to counsel services (Housing Element Action 6.5.2).	
	Basis for Relative Priority	In the Assessment of Fair Housing in the 2021-2029 Housing Element Update, the City identified the need for targeted Fair Housing outreach in RECAPs and Low Opportunity areas . Fair housing and other supportive housing programs and services would expand access to housing for all and prevent homelessness for the community's most vulnerable populations.	
15	Priority Name	Management of Grant Funds and Program Delivery	
	Priority Level	High	
	Population	Income	Extremely Low Low Moderate
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide	
	Associated Goals	Planning and Program Administration	
	Description	The City will continue to implement the CDBG, HOME, and ESG programs efficiently and effectively, and comply with all applicable regulations. The City will partner with nonprofits and other public/private agencies to deliver a range of housing and community development programs.	
	Basis for Relative Priority	CDBG, HOME, and ESG funds are highly regulated with stringent planning, reporting, and monitoring requirements.	

Narrative (Optional)

In establishing five-year priorities for assistance, the City has considered input from various sources including: the Housing and Community Needs Survey, demographic and empirical data analysis, interviews with staff and service providers, direct input by residents and stakeholders during Community Workshops and coordination with City policy documents, such as the Assessment of Fair Housing in the City’s 2021-2029 Housing Element Update (Appendix F of the Housing Element).

Other considerations for establishing priorities include: cost-effectiveness of programs; eligibility under HUD regulations; and other available resources to address the needs.

Priority needs for the expenditure of CDBG, HOME, and ESG funds have been assigned according to the following ranking:

- **High Priority:** Activities to address this need will be funded by the City using CDBG, HOME, and ESG funds, as applicable, during the five-year period.
- **Low Priority:** If CDBG, HOME, and ESG funds are available, activities to address this need may be funded by the City during this five-year period.

Due to limited funding, this Consolidated Plan focuses primarily on High Priority needs.

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)	<p>Lower income households in the City are more impacted by housing problems. About 49,000 extremely low and very low income households in the City had housing problems (overcrowding, cost burden of at least 30 percent, and substandard housing).</p> <p>The City utilizes CDBG funds to deliver a Security Deposit Assistance program, providing a one-time assistance for families seeking permanent housing arrangements.</p>
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	<p>The Housing Authority of the City of Long Beach (HACLB) administers various housing voucher programs, including the Housing Choice Vouchers (formerly the Section 8 program), project-based vouchers, and Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing Vouchers. These programs provide rent subsidies directly to the landlord in the private rental market for low income (50% MFI) tenants. Approximately 23 percent of the voucher users are elderly households and 32 percent are families with disabled members.</p>
New Unit Production	<p>There is a substantial need for affordable housing in Long Beach, especially affordable rental housing. Renter-households are disproportionately impacted by housing problems. The City will utilize HOME and CDBG funds to create new affordable rental opportunities through new construction.</p> <p>Previously, the City has provided funds to the Long Beach Community Investment Company (LBCIC), which provides assistance to for-profit and non-profit housing developers for the construction of affordable housing. According to the 2021-2029 Housing Element, LBCIC will continue to utilize the 15 percent HOME Community Development Housing Organization (CHDO) set-aside funds to pursue affordable housing opportunities through new construction, substantial rehabilitation, and/or acquisition/rehabilitation. Specifically, Action 1.6.3 commits the City to provide funding to help gap-finance for approximately 75 affordable housing units annually. Priority in funding is granted to projects housing extremely low income households and special needs groups (such as the elderly and the disabled, including those with developmental disabilities) and/or enriched with supportive services such as childcare, health programs, job training, and financial and legal counseling.</p>
Rehabilitation	<p>There is a substantial need for affordable housing in Long Beach, especially affordable rental housing. Renter-households are disproportionately impacted by housing problems. Through rental housing acquisition and/or rehabilitation, the City provides long-term affordable housing for low and moderate income households. The City will utilize HOME and CDBG funds to create new affordable rental opportunities through acquisition/rehabilitation. Stable housing combats poverty by helping families to maintain economic stability. The City gives funding priority for service-enriched housing that provides access to social services, such as childcare, after-school educational and recreational programs, health programs, job-training, financial and legal counseling.</p> <p>Low and moderate income homeowners also require assistance to maintain and improve their homes. For the 2022-2026 Con Plan, the City plans to utilize HOME funds for the Multi-Family Residential Rehabilitation Loan (CHDO funds) in areas of High Opportunity and HOME funds for the New Construction/Acquisition/and Rehabilitation of properties. The City's 2021-2029 Housing Element also contains actions for the City to continue to provide housing rehabilitation assistance to lower income households (Action 5.3.1) through Home Improvement Grants (CDBG), Multi-Family Rehabilitation Loan (HOME), and Lead-Based Paint Hazard Abatement (Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control Program (LHC)).</p>

<p>Acquisition, including preservation</p>	<p>There is a substantial need for affordable housing in Long Beach, especially affordable rental housing. Renter-households are disproportionately impacted by housing problems. The City will utilize HOME and CDBG funds to create new affordable rental opportunities through acquisition/rehabilitation, especially in areas of High Opportunity.</p> <p>The City has worked in cooperation with the LBCIC to administer an acquisition and rehabilitation program for multi-family and single-family homes, some of which were acquired from the City through HUD's "Homes to Local Government Program." LBCIC acquires buildings and sells them to a nonprofit developer to rehabilitate, who in turns sells or rents to low and moderate income households with affordability restrictions. The average subsidy per unit under this program is \$60,000. Many of these units address special needs. As a means of addressing the City's need for large family housing, properties are often reconfigured to provide three bedroom units.</p> <p>In addition on July 20, 2020 LBCIC was awarded a grant in the amount of \$4,940,000 from the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD), CalHome Program. The purpose of the CalHome Program is to enable low and very low-income households to become or remain homeowners. Locally, the CalHome Program is funding \$1.1 million for first-time homebuyer mortgage assistance (MA). LBCIC will provide loans of up to \$100,000 to low-income households earning up to 80% of the Area Median Income (AMI). The LBCIC aims to serve up to 10 homebuyers under the MA activity,</p>
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Table 50 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

The City of Long Beach is an entitlement jurisdiction for CDBG, HOME, and ESG funds, and anticipates receiving \$5,427,275 in CDBG funds, \$3,087,068 in HOME funds, and \$495,295 in ESG funds for FY 2022-2023. In addition, a program income of \$60,000 from CDBG activities and \$1,500,000 from HOME activities is anticipated. Program income anticipated is incorporated into the City's annual budgeting process.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	Public-Federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	\$5,427,275	\$60,000		\$5,487,275	\$21,949,100	For planning purposes, the City estimates the availability of approximately \$27 million in CDBG allocations over the five-year Consolidated Plan period. This estimate assumes stable allocations over the planning period. In addition, the City anticipates a total program income of \$300,000 over five years. Specifically, a program income of \$60,000 is expected for FY 2022-2023.
HOME	Public-Federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	\$3,087,068	\$1,500,000		\$4,587,068	\$18,348,272	For planning purposes, the City estimates the availability of approximately \$15 million in HOME funds over the five-year Consolidated Plan period. This estimate assumes stable allocations over the planning period. In addition, the City anticipates \$1,500,000 in program income in FY 2022-2023.

ESG	Public-Federal	Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Street Outreach	\$495,295			\$495,295	\$1,981,180	For planning purposes, the City estimates the availability of approximately \$2.5 million in ESG funds over the five-year Consolidated Plan period. This estimate assumes stable allocations over the planning period.
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Table 51 - Anticipated Resources

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

Leveraging

Long Beach has access to a variety of federal, state, local and private resources to achieve its housing and community development goals. These funds include the following key programs in FY 2022-2023 and total over \$162 million:

- CDBG: \$5,427,275
- HOME: \$3,087,068
- ESG: \$495,295
- Section 8/Housing Choice Vouchers: \$103,196,230
- Continuum of Care: \$10,045,189 (FY 2021-2023)
- HOPWA: \$1,497,494
- Housing Assets Funds: \$31 million
- General Fund: Public Facilities Improvement (\$2.8 million) and Code Enforcement Activities (\$4 million)
- Health Fund: Code Enforcement Activities (\$780,000)

Specific funding sources will be utilized based on the opportunities and constraints of each program.

Match Requirements

Home Match Requirements: Pursuant to HUD regulations, all participating jurisdictions (PJs) must contribute or match 25 cents for each dollar of HOME funds spent on affordable housing. The HOME statute allows for a reduction of the matching contribution requirement under three conditions: 1) fiscal distress, 2) severe fiscal distress, and 3) for Presidentially-declared major disasters. When a local jurisdiction meets one of these distress conditions, it is determined to be in fiscal distress and receives a 50 percent reduction of match. If a local jurisdiction satisfies both of the distress criteria, it is determined to be in severe fiscal distress and receives a 100 percent reduction of match. For FY 2023, the City of Long Beach was considered to be in “financial distress,” with a 50 percent reduction in match requirements. This determination was made because poverty level percentages (18 percent based on ACS 2014-2018) for Long Beach exceeded the HUD criteria for financial distress (17.76 percent, based on ACS 2014-2018). The City has an accumulated excess match for over \$9.9 million when redevelopment funds were available to provide affordable housing. This excess match will be adequate to fulfill the City future match requirements for an extended period of time.

ESG Match Requirements: The City of Long Beach contracts with non-profit agencies to provide ESG funded services. The funded agencies must provide at least 100 percent match as stated in the Request for Proposals. The match source can be either in-kind or cash match, and must be from sources other than ESG program or McKinney-Vento funding. Funds used to match a previous ESG/CDBG grant may not be used to match a subsequent grant. Also, detailed match documentation must be submitted during the invoice process.

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

The LBCIC owns two sites with potential for residential development. These sites were previously purchased with redevelopment housing set-aside funds and therefore are subject to the income and household target requirements per SB 341. LBCIC plans to release Requests for Proposals (RFP) for these Housing Opportunity Sites:

- 4151 E. Fountain - Units TBD (RFP has been released)
- 5571 Orange Avenue – Units TBD (RFP in process)
- 225-227 Fifteenth Street/Long Beach Boulevard - Units TBD

The City is working on various HOME affordable housing projects:

- BRIDGE Housing for an 87-unit affordable development that will provide quality housing for extremely low, very low and low income individuals and families, 20 of which are homeless or at risk of homelessness
- Mercy Housing for a 68-unit affordable housing project which will serve low and extremely low-income seniors, and senior veterans experiencing homelessness
- Skid Row Housing Trust Fund for a 142-unit affordable housing project which will serve low families and individuals

Discussion

See discussions above.

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.

The City works closely with a range of nonprofit and government agencies, private and quasi-public housing developers (such as the Long Beach Community Investment Company), colleges, and business groups (such as the Chamber of Commerce) and major employers, as well as other advocacy groups to implement the Consolidated Plan.

The City has been committed to shaping a comprehensive and coordinated system of care to respond to the diverse needs of homeless individuals and families at risk of becoming homeless. In an on-going collaborative effort of local agencies, City leaders, community groups, and public and private resources, the City continues to expand services to the homeless population and works to provide for a seamless delivery system that addresses fundamental needs. Through the City’s Consolidated Planning process and the Continuum of Care delivery system, the City and social service providers strive to create a balance of emergency, transitional, and permanent housing and supportive services to assist homeless families and individuals, empowering them to make the critical transition from housing crisis to self-sufficiency and stable permanent housing.

Through the City’s economic development activities, the City has identified a need for small business technical assistance, improvement of business infrastructure, and loans and grants. This Consolidated Plan includes a priority to provide economic development assistance through business retention and attraction programs and business corridor improvements.

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
Long Beach	Government	Ownership and Rental Housing Public Housing Homelessness Non-Homeless Special Needs Community Development Public Facilities Neighborhood Improvements Public Services Economic Development Planning	Jurisdiction

Table 52 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The City has made a concerted effort to eliminate institutional gaps, and enhance coordination of programs to all segments of the community. The City and non-profits work closely with other governmental entities to determine the critical needs of households in order to ensure CDBG funded programs addressed gaps in services. The City of Long Beach continues to reach out through public meetings and public hearings with the Community Development Advisory Commission to consider public and non-profit agencies comments.

The Long Beach Development Services Department is the lead agency responsible for implementing the Consolidated Plan. Several Bureaus within the Department – including Housing and Neighborhood Services Bureau - work closely together in implementing the Plan’s activities. The Development Services Department also maintains staff linkages with other City departments,

including Health and Human Services, which oversees the Housing Authority/Section 8, Homeless Continuum of Care and Lead Based Paint Reduction Program; Parks, Recreation and Marine; Public Works; Police; and the City Manager’s Office. Memorandums of Understanding (MOU’s) among various departments for administration of Consolidated Plan programs have led to collaborative partnerships using the most effective and experienced City staff.

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

Table 53 - 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)

Since 1987, the City has been committed to shaping a comprehensive system of care to respond to the needs of those currently experiencing homelessness as well as those who are at risk. The Continuum of Care (CoC), which is made up of community partners focused on addressing homelessness, provide resources and enable individuals and families to transition from housing crisis and into permanent housing. The CoC collaborates and carries out the planning responsibilities as set forth in the Code of Federal Regulations Title 24 Section 578 (24 CFR 578) and is comprised of the following components:

- Homelessness Prevention;

- Street Outreach;
- Coordinated Entry System;
- Emergency Shelter;
- Transitional Housing;
- Permanent Housing (Permanent Supportive Housing and Rapid Re-housing).

The CoC, along with the direct funding of services and resources works to increase the capacity of its local homeless response system through mainstream benefits and community resources. Additionally, the CoC strives to reduce the inflow of new homelessness through prevention strategies such as one-time emergency funds, crisis intervention services, and legal services.

The City convenes a number of government and nonprofit partners providing outreach to people experiencing unsheltered homelessness. The Street Outreach Network (SON) is a coordinated approach to providing a multi-disciplinary response to bring physical health and mental health to those that are not currently seeking care. Through the relationships and trust that is built through outreach, service providers can create service plans that focus on the desires of the person, which may or may not include interim housing, and have the main goal of getting people into permanent housing.

The City in a collaborative partnership between the Housing Authority and homeless services has prioritized turn over Housing Choice Vouchers for people experiencing homelessness. This has been a vital resource in creating additional affordable housing resources. Through the American Rescue Plan the City of Long Beach was allocated 582 Emergency Housing Vouchers (EHV) that are being prioritized through the Long Beach CES. Households receiving EHV's are linked with intensive case management services that have been funded through a multiple other funding sources. In addition to the Long Beach PSH resources there are multiple funding sources paying for rapid rehousing to assist households with short to medium term supportive services and rental assistance. The CoC was in the FY20 HUD NOFO competition was awarded a DV Bonus project which provides rapid rehousing services for over 20 households as a way of safely and effectively transitioning back into the community.

The City of Long Beach has had a number of interim housing programs operating over the past 20 years. In the past two years Long Beach has increased its available interim housing through local investment and partnership with the County of Los Angeles. This allowed the City to construct the Atlantic Bridge Community (125 beds), the Project HomeKey Best Western (99 rooms), the temporary operation of Project Roomkey sites providing (70 rooms), and increased utilization of motel vouchers for up to 60 households at a time. The County has purchased and is operating two Project Homekey sites the Holiday Inn (132 rooms) and Motel 6 (43 rooms).

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

The Long Beach CoC has a long history of creating a collaborative response to people experiencing homelessness. The collaboration has allowed Long Beach to create a streamlined process for accessing holistic services that address a number of health and housing needs. The service system is being designed to provide services to those with greatest need through reducing barriers and ensuring that services and responses are grounded in a trauma informed approach. There is a strong collaborative response to try to find solutions that work when people may be facing challenges in retaining both interim and permanent housing placements.

Within the City there has been a strong focus on bringing together City departments and resources to ensure that Long Beach can pursue funding opportunities to bring in additional non-congregate shelter resources and build more affordable housing with a major focus on creating PSH units. Long Beach has been a regional leader in the amount of PSH being developed.

The City of Long Beach has a significant need for additional affordable housing with a recent target of adding 29,000 more units within the City. Additionally, we have a significant number of people that need a permanent supportive housing intervention beyond the capacity that currently exists. The City also has a significant need for additional mental health resources that can be responsive in meeting people where they are at, as the system requires that people either be in an emergency situation or that they are enrolled into long term care in order to be able to access these vital services. Along with mental health there is need for additional substance use services, including a strong focus on harm reduction as drug related overdoses continue to be the leading cause of death among those who are unsheltered.

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

As a UFA designated CoC, the Long Beach CoC has increased flexibility to address the priority needs of the community. Additionally, Long Beach has received in multiple new funding sources over the last two-years with funding coming from the State of California and Federal government through the COVID-19 pandemic response. The City also receives funding from the County through a number of sources including the local sales tax to address homelessness. The funding sources when combined allow for flexibility in addressing a multitude of needs and gaps and to bring in additional interim and permanent housing resources. The CoC and City are regularly assessing needs and continuing to use flexibility to fully utilize funding received in the areas that will have the greatest impact. The City hosted a set of stakeholders to create a local plan to address homelessness called the Long Beach Everyone Home initiative that sets out a number of priority areas that have been a guide for how utilization of funding is prioritized.

There are multiple ways in which the City supports private and cross-departmental collaboration and initiatives to ensure it is approaching homelessness using a systems approach. For example, the Long Beach Mayor's Fund, annually generates over \$30,000 in community donations — a portion of which is allocated to address a specific need or gap in homeless services in Long Beach, as recommended by the Homeless Services Advisory Committee. Such funds have assisted with job training and placement services, childcare for families, medical screenings, move-in assistance, and family reunification. Another example is one-time funds from the City General Fund which is shared among City Departments, such as DHHS, Police, Parks and Recreation, Fire, and Public Works. These dollars are used to increase outreach and coordination of efforts to mitigate homelessness and its related impacts in the city. The Long Beach CoC plans to address these gaps in services and priority needs by sourcing additional funding from local city, County, and State initiatives and funding opportunities.

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Create and Preserve Affordable Housing	2022	2026	Affordable Housing	Citywide RECAPs Target Areas TCAC Low Opportunity Target Areas TCAC High Opportunity Target Areas	New Affordable Housing Opportunities Preservation of Existing Affordable Housing Housing Assistance	CDBG \$1,750,000 HOME: \$4,278,362	Rental Units Constructed/Acquired/Rehabilitated: 375 Housing Units Rental units constructed: 150 Housing Units Rental units rehabilitated: 15 Housing Units Tenant-Based Rental Assistance/Rapid Re-Housing: 325 Households Assisted
2	Support Activities to End Homelessness	2022	2026	Homeless	Citywide	Emergency Shelters and Essential Services Rapid Re-Housing Street Outreach	ESG: \$ \$458,148	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 1,875 Persons Assisted Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 125 persons assisted Street Outreach: 7,500 Persons Assisted

3	Eliminate Blight and Strengthen Neighborhoods	2022	2026	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG Low and Moderate Income (LMA) Target Areas Code Enforcement Target Areas RECAPs Target Areas TCAC Low Opportunity Target Areas	Public Facility and Infrastructure Improvements Neighborhood Improvement Programs Improved Quality of Aging Housing Stock Public and Supportive Services	CDBG: \$2,549,775	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 5 park facilities; 20,000 persons assisted Public Service Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 50,650 Persons Assisted Housing Code Enforcement: 40,250 Housing Units Other: 1,750 Trees Planted 50 non-profit agencies 125 mural projects 10,000 mural sites
4	Expand Economic Opportunities	2022	2026	Non-Housing Community Development	Place-Based Neighborhood Improvement Strategy Areas	Business Technical Assistance and Other Programs Improved Business Corridors	CDBG: \$110,000	Businesses assisted: 2,500 Businesses Assisted
5	Promote Fair Housing Choice	2022	2026	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Fair Housing Services, Outreach, and Education	CDBG: \$100,000	Public Service Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 10,000 Persons Assisted
6	Planning and Program Administration	2022	2026	Planning and Administration	Citywide	Management of Grant Funds and Program Delivery	CDBG: \$977,500 HOME: \$308,706 ESG: \$37,147	N/A

Table 54 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Create and Preserve Affordable Housing
	Goal Description	The City will pursue a range of activities to expand affordable housing opportunities for low and moderate income households, including those with special needs (seniors, large households, disabled, homeless, etc.) Emphasis will be on affordable rental housing due to funding limitations and urgency of needs. Creation of new affordable housing opportunities will be focused on TCAC High Opportunity Areas as part of the City's strategy to increase access to opportunities through housing supply in areas of high opportunity. The City will actively pursue opportunities through new construction, rehabilitation, acquisition/rehabilitation, and preservation.
2	Goal Name	Support Activities to End Homelessness
	Goal Description	The City will utilize both ESG and CDBG funds to coordinate services and facilities for the homeless. The City's strategy for addressing homeless needs is four-pronged: 1) street outreach; 2) rapid re-housing; 3) homeless prevention; and 4) homeless facilities and essential services. The intent is to address the needs of those rendered homeless and at-risk of homelessness using a continuum of care approach by supporting services and facilities that complement the existing Continuum of Care system.
3	Goal Name	Eliminate Blight and Strengthen Neighborhoods
	Goal Description	The City has committed to a place-based strategy where resources are targeted to address issues at the neighborhood level. To address key Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) goals, improve neighborhood conditions, and eliminate disparities in access to opportunity between residents in Long Beach and reduce segregation, the Consolidated Plan will focus place-based efforts and investments in segregated, high poverty, low opportunity neighborhoods (RECAPs and TCAC Low Opportunity areas).
4	Goal Name	Expand Economic Opportunities
	Goal Description	The City will work to expand economic development opportunities in low income neighborhoods to advance social equity. Assistance may include technical assistance and other programs with the goal of retaining and attracting businesses to these neighborhoods and improving the business corridors that serve low income neighborhoods.
5	Goal Name	Promote Fair Housing Choice
	Goal Description	The City will promote fair housing, outreach, and education services to promote the awareness and compliance with fair housing laws. Targeted outreach in RECAPs and TCAC Low Opportunity areas will be prioritized.
6	Goal Name	Planning and Program Administration
	Goal Description	The City will continue to implement the CDBG, HOME, and ESG programs in compliance with all applicable regulations and requirements. The caps for program administration costs are 20 percent for CDBG, 10 percent for HOME, and 7.5 percent for ESG.

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)

The City anticipates using CDBG and HOME funds to expand the affordable housing inventory for extremely low, low, and moderate income households through new construction, acquisition, and/or rehabilitation. The City anticipates creating 375 affordable units.

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)

HACLB does not own or operate any Public Housing development. The 743-unit Carmelitos public housing development located in North Long Beach is owned and operated by LACDA, which has closed its waiting list for Public Housing.

According to LACDA's 2020-2024 Public Housing Authority Plan, five ADA construction activities were completed at Carmelitos, between 2016-2020, and LACDA will complete a full ADA assessment at all of the senior public housing developments, and three-unit conversions for full ADA accessibility. A Window Replacement project for Carmelitos is scheduled for 2022

In its HCV program, HACLB is committed to providing accommodations to persons with disabilities so that their living arrangements are comparable to those of other Section 8 participants.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

Residents at HACLB properties have the right to establish and operate a resident organization in accordance with 24 CFR Part 245. In addition, residents will be eligible for resident participation funding.

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

No.

Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation

Not applicable.

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

The Long Beach Housing Element contains discussions on governmental, market, and environmental constraints to housing development. The following is a brief discussion on barriers that relate to the use of HUD funds.

Availability of Land for Development: Due to a variety of factors, land suitable for residential development construction is becoming increasingly scarce. The City has limited influence on the market price of land. However, the City does affect the housing supply through the administration of land use policies. The City's 2021-2029 Housing Element identifies key areas with development potential in the near term. This inventory of sites is available on the City's website.

Availability of Financing: Conventional financing involves market-rate loans provided by private lending institutions such as banks, mortgage companies, savings and loans, and thrift institutions. Overall, 3,863 households applied for conventional mortgage loans for homes in Long Beach in 2019. Of the applications for conventional purchase loans, 75 percent were approved and seven percent were denied, and 18 percent were withdrawn or closed for incompleteness. The approval rate for the 791 government-backed home purchase loans was similar at 74percent. About 64 percent of the 11,380 refinance applications were approved. The denial rate was greatest for home improvement loans- of the 1,289 applications, 44 percent were denied. To supplement the market-rate lending, Long Beach provides rehabilitation assistance to homeowners.

Land Use Controls: The Land Use Element (LUE) of the Long Beach General Plan sets forth the City's policies for guiding local development. It establishes the distribution and density of land that is allocated for different uses. The General Plan LUE provides eight residential and mixed-use residential land use designations in the community. The identification of adequate residential sites in both the General Plan Land Use and Housing Elements is necessary to encourage production of housing that is suitable and affordable to all economic segments and special needs groups.

Lack of Affordable Housing Funds: The availability of funding for affordable housing, including the necessary infrastructure improvements, has been severely affected by the dissolution of redevelopment agencies in the State of California.

State Prevailing Wage Requirements: The State Department of Industrial Relations (DIR) expanded the types of projects that require the payment of prevailing wages. Prevailing wage adds to the overall cost of development.

Davis-Bacon Prevailing Wages: A prevailing wage must be paid to laborers when federal funds are used to pay labor costs for any project over \$2,000 or on any multi-family project over eight units. The prevailing wage is usually higher than competitive wages, raising the cost of housing production and rehabilitation activities. Davis-Bacon also adds to housing costs by requiring documentation of the prevailing wage compliance.

Planning and Development Fees: Development fees and taxes charged by local governments also contribute to the cost of maintaining, developing, and improving housing.

Permit and Processing Procedures: The processing time required to obtain approval of development permits is often cited as a contributing factor to the high cost of housing.

Unnecessary delays add to the cost of construction by increasing land holding costs and interest payments.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

The City continues to utilize CDBG and HOME funds to leverage other resources in the development of affordable housing.

Long Beach Community Investment Company

The City continues to improve and expand affordable housing opportunities in the City through its public nonprofit corporation, the Long Beach Community Investment Company (LBCIC). The LBCIC is a nonprofit, public benefit corporation established to assist in the creation of affordable housing opportunities, including both rental and home ownership. The major sources of revenue for the LBCIC include HOME funds and advances from the City's Housing Development Fund. LBCIC will continue to work with Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs) and other developers to create additional affordable housing opportunities for low income households.

The City's Housing Services and Grants Administration work with the LBCIC and the City to identify and finance affordable housing projects and programs that will provide safe, decent, and affordable rental and ownership opportunities for Long Beach residents and workers.

On July 20, 2020, the Long Beach Community Investment Company (LBCIC) was awarded a grant in the amount of \$4,940,000 from the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD), CalHome Program. The purpose of the CalHome Program is to enable low and very low-income households to become or remain homeowners. Locally, the CalHome Program is funding the following activities: \$1.1 million for first-time homebuyer mortgage assistance (MA), and \$3.84 million for accessory dwelling unit (ADU) or junior accessory dwelling unit (JADU) development assistance. Both activities will provide loans of up to \$100,000 to low-income households earning up to 80% of the Area Median Income (AMI). The LBCIC aims to serve up to 10 homebuyers under the MA activity, and up to 32 ADU/JADU units under the ADU activity.

Incentives for Affordable Housing

To encourage the development and conservation of affordable housing, the City has adopted several ordinances – a density bonus ordinance, State coastal zone law, as well as various other incentives. These ordinances encourage higher density housing that is affordable to special needs populations and remove potential constraints to development, while preserving affordable units in the coastal zone.

- **Density Incentives** – Long Beach has adopted the State density law to provide up to 35 percent of density bonus to facilitate the development of lower income housing, moderate-income condominiums, and housing for seniors.
- **Waiver of Fees** – In addition to the density bonus, parks and recreation and transportation development fees are waived for affordable housing if the criteria on length of affordability and income/affordability level are met.
- **Relaxed Standards** – In conjunction with the density bonus ordinance, certain development standards may be relaxed if increased density cannot be physically

accommodated on the site. This provision follows a priority order specified in the Zoning Code and the applicant must show that the density bonus cannot be achieved with each sequential waiver before the next waiver is allowed. The priority order is:

1. Percentage of compact parking
 2. Tandem parking design limitations;
 3. Privacy standards;
 4. Private open space;
 5. Common open space;
 6. Height;
 7. Distance between buildings;
 8. Side yard setbacks;
 9. Rear yard setbacks;
 10. Number of parking spaces (but not less than one space per unit); and
 11. Front setbacks.
- **Public Land for Affordable Housing:** The 2021-2029 Housing Element Update included actions to monitor the potential disposition and opportunity for affordable housing on land owned by public agencies (such as the City, school district, public utilities, County, State, and Federal agencies).
 - **Religious Facility Housing Overlay:** AB 1851 (Religious Facility Housing) provides relief in parking requirements when a religious institution partners with a nonprofit organization to provide affordable housing on site. This new state law applies only to religious facility properties in residential zones or nonresidential zones that also allow residential uses. Religious facilities are located throughout the City and oftentimes are situated on large sites with high proportions of undeveloped land. The residential sites inventory has been expanded to include religious facility properties, including some in high resource areas. The City will adopt an overlay to:
 - Provide incentives and parking relief to religious facility properties, including in zones that do not normally permit residential uses.
 - Designate religious properties in the Founding and Contemporary Neighborhood (FCN) PlaceType as part of the Overlay, with specific provisions to allow for affordable housing at an increased density of 30 units per acre.
 - **Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs)** represent an important opportunity to create more affordable housing for lower and moderate-income households. The State has passed multiple bills in recent years to remove constraints to the development of ADUs (including AB 587, AB 671, AB 68, and SB 13, among others). The City's current ADU regulations do not comply with State law. As of January 2019, the City has locally implemented the State regulations and continues to assist applicants in the ADU application, permitting, and construction process. To facilitate ADU development, the City has dedicated a webpage to provide clear and concise information about ADU requirements and application/review process. In addition, in the 2021-2023 Housing Update, the City included actions to pursue mechanisms to facilitate the construction of ADUs, including but not limited to: Expanding pre-approved standard ADU plan types and resources; Pursue funding to assist lower and moderate-income homeowners in constructing ADUs; Pursue funding and other incentives to assist in the development of ADUs restricted to low and moderate income renters, particularly in high resource areas; and Consider expanding/extending fee waivers for ADUs beyond State law

HOME-Funded Programs

The City continues to implement programs that foster and maintain affordable housing. Residential rehabilitation assistance will again be provided to lower income homeowners to preserve housing affordability. Projects focus on improving living conditions and correcting code violations, while the multi-unit projects also maintain affordable rents.

HOME funds are also made available to continue the Security and Utility Deposit Program to assist homeless families who are able to sustain permanent housing, but are unable to save the funds necessary to initially secure the housing. This program is the result of collaboration between the Human and Social Services Bureau of the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) and the Department of Development Services/Grants Administration to create a program that creates affordable rental housing opportunities for formerly homeless households. The HOME Security and Utility Deposit Program brings together federal HOME funding and an efficient participant qualification process developed by Grants Administration, with homeless applicant intake, processing and monitoring by staff from the Department of Health and Human Services. Homeless individuals and families are assisted in securing stable, long-term housing through this collaborative effort. HOME funds are used to fund security deposits equivalent to two months of rent to enable these formerly homeless renters, who have income sufficient to pay rent but cannot afford “upfront costs,” to secure a decent place to live.

Under federal regulations, a minimum of 15 percent of HOME funding must be allocated to Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs) for housing development activities. CHDO organizations must be private, non-profit, community-based service organizations that have obtained or intend to obtain staff with the capacity to develop or rehabilitate affordable housing for the community served. The City has worked with numerous CHDOs, including:

- Clifford Beers Housing Inc.
- Community Corporation of Santa Monica (CCSM)
- Comprehensive Child Development
- Decro Alpha Corporation
- Decro Gamma Corporation
- Decro Epsilon Corporation
- Federation of Filipino American Associations, Incorporated
- Friends of Central Avenue
- Habitat for Humanity South Bay/Long Beach
- Helpful Housing
- Home Ownership for Personal Empowerment
- JABEZ Foundation, Inc.
- Joshua One Community Development Corporation
- Long Beach Affordable Housing Coalition
- Mental Health Association
- Shelter for the Homeless
- United Cambodian Community, Incorporated

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

The City operates a collaborative Street Outreach Network that is comprised of staff from various the City departments (e.g., Police Department Quality of Life officers) and other community-based service entities. The City outreach teams take a multi-disciplinary approach which include mental health clinicians, public health nurses, general outreach workers, and persons with lived experience. The Street Outreach Network uses a coordinated approach to conduct street outreach to engage system resistant and chronically homeless persons living on the streets. Through consistent contact which engages people where they are currently at in a trauma informed approach, persons experiencing unsheltered homelessness become familiar with SON team members and the services offered and become more open to connecting to services and housing through the Coordinated Entry System (CES).

The Long Beach CES hubs provide preliminary triage and assessment to determine program eligibility and provides linkages to available resources based upon the persons expressed interests. Households are assessed to determine the level of assistance needed to obtain and/or maintain sustainable housing. CES also prioritizes assistance based on vulnerability and service needs to ensure that people who need assistance the most can receive it in a timely manner. A universal screening tool, the VI-SPDAT, is used to screen for eligible participants for housing placement. Participants are prioritized on a combination of length of time homeless, presence of disabling conditions, and barriers/needs.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The City of Long Beach has supported the operation of both private and publicly funded shelters and transitional housing programs. This has included partnership with the County of Los Angeles to fund both family and individual shelters, including a partnership on providing the cold weather shelter within Long Beach. The City has a partnership with the Long Beach Rescue Mission to ensure a strong faith based connection to providing interim housing supports in connection to faith fellowship for both men and women. Through a number of resources Long Beach has a network of shelter and transitional housing programs that serve the needs of households fleeing domestic violence.

In the past two years Long Beach has increased its available interim housing through local investment and partnership with the County of Los Angeles. This allowed the City to construct the Atlantic Bridge Community (125 beds), the Project HomeKey Best Western (99 rooms), the temporary operation of Project Roomkey sites providing (70 rooms), and increased utilization of motel vouchers for up to 60 households at a time. The County has purchased and is operating two Project Homekey sites the Holiday Inn (132 rooms) and Motel 6 (43 rooms).

Long Beach is committed to continuing to pursue opportunities to offer more interim housing services with plans for a new youth shelter and pursuing the utilization of modular shelters and conversion of additional motel/hotels to increase availability to people experiencing unsheltered homelessness within Long Beach.

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

The City has been committed to shaping a comprehensive and coordinated system of care to respond to the diverse needs of homeless individuals and families. Through the City's

Consolidated Planning process and the Continuum of Care delivery system, the City and social service providers strive to create a balance of emergency, transitional, and permanent housing and supportive services to assist homeless families and individuals, empowering them to make the critical transition from housing crisis to self-sufficiency and stable permanent housing. Upon entry into the CoC system of care by way of the CES hubs, households are assessed to determine the least level of assistance needed to obtain and/or maintain sustainable housing. Households engaged in services are reassessed at appropriate intervals to determine whether their service plans need to be modified based on progress towards housing goals.

For families with a minor child, they are linked to the greater Los Angeles Family Coordinated Entry System (FCES). The FCES brings together multiple funding sources to provide permanent housing solutions including rapid rehousing and PSH interventions. The Long Beach CoC set aside 100 EHV's specifically for families with a minor child.

The City of Long Beach through partnerships of the VA, Housing Authority and CoC have brought in a wide number of resources specifically focused on serving veterans and getting them into permanent housing. The City of Long Beach has been able to significantly reduce veteran homelessness through rapid rehousing and over 700 VASH vouchers.

The Long Beach CES has prioritized people who are experiencing chronic homelessness for PSH projects by prioritizing those with the longest lengths of time homelessness and those with the greatest needs.

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

The Long Beach CoC provides funding to support homeless prevention efforts to keep people stabilized in their current housing as well as to find housing solutions that can help people find housing solutions before losing housing and entering the homeless service system. The City also partners with the LA FCES to providing homeless prevention services for families with minor children. Additional, through the pandemic response funding the City was able to provide over \$50 million in rental assistance to work to reduce the number of households falling into homelessness due to economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. The City also partners with a number of different government, nonprofit and private partners that provide a number of different services such as food supports, public benefits, and other crucial safety net programs to support households that may be at risk of homeless to meet other basic needs while focusing income towards rent.

The Long Beach Homeless Services Division works with partners within the CoC and broader LA County to coordinate discharge planning and referral processes for persons and households exiting from publicly funded institutions. This is to ensure that people are transitioned to an appropriate level of care when discharged from these institutions and to prevent them from becoming homeless instead..

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

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

The Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control (LHC) Program provides regular training opportunities, education fairs, and conference speakers to its partners in the community, and a variety of nonprofit and educational organizations. The Lead Program is committed to the education element of its work plan, and it meets its goals and objectives through close, cooperative relationships with Long Beach area groups and organizations.

Long Beach's Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control Program is responsible for:

Childhood Lead Poisoning Investigation and Outreach

- Investigation of lead-poisoned children
- Enforcement of environmental ordinances
- Preventive outreach/education with families of lead-burdened children

HUD-funded grant program

- HUD funds are used, when available, to control lead-based paint hazards in pre-1978 affordable housing occupied by families with children aged 5 or younger in targeted high-risk areas of the City.
- Housing that has been made lead-safe by HUD lead grant funding or other means is entered in the lead-safe housing directory.

Community complaint, response, education, and outreach

- Information/referral to lead-related questions provided to the public
- Site investigation performed as needed
- Group presentations
- Educational materials provided to Long Beach residents

Services to other departments:

- Special lead inspection/sample testing as part of the Planning and Building Department sandblasting permit process
- Lead inspection/risk assessment on City property and equipment, e.g. playground equipment, on request
- Lead paint inspection, project design, monitoring, and final clearance testing services for other City housing programs, on request

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

Housing units constructed prior to 1979 are most likely to contain lead-based paint. The City's housing stock is older with a majority of the housing units (85 percent) built before 1979. National studies estimate that 75 percent of all residential structures built prior to 1970 contain LBP. Housing built prior to 1940 is highly likely to contain LBP (estimated at 90 percent of housing units), and in housing built between 1960 and 1979, 62 percent of units are estimated to contain LBP.

According to the 2008-2012 ACS Five-Year Estimates, approximately 88 percent of owner-occupied housing and 83 percent of renter-occupied housing in the City of Long Beach were built prior to 1980. Using the 75 percent national average of potential LBP hazard, an estimated 102,629 units (43,451 owner-occupied units and 59,178 renter-occupied units) may contain LBP. Furthermore, approximately 32 percent of the owner-households and 69 percent of the renter-households are low and moderate income. These figures translate to 13,904 owner units and 40,832 renter units with potential LBP that may be occupied by low and moderate income households.

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

The City's Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control (LHC) Program is administered by the City of Long Beach Department of Health and Human Services, Bureau of Environmental Health. The City will continue to address issues relating to the aging housing stock through CDBG-code enforcement and rehabilitation activities, as well as other neighborhood improvement projects. The LHC Program has consistently achieved performance milestones, especially in the mission-driven, high-impact areas of units cleared, outreach events and training. The LHC program regularly lends the services of its lead inspector/assessors to Development Services Department/Grants Administration to provide lead-based paint inspections and clearances. LHC program staff provides education and promotion services to the Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (CLPPP) as both programs have a requirement to provide outreach and education to the community. The LHC Program also works closely with the Housing Authority of the City of Long Beach to remedy lead-based paint hazards in tenant-based Section 8 units.

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

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

In Long Beach, factors that contribute to about 16 percent of the population living below poverty (2020 Census estimates) include: low level of education; inadequate job skills; unemployment or underemployment at minimum wage; and language barriers. Poverty imposes many difficult issues on residents and families, including: living in overcrowded and substandard housing; overpaying for housing; and inadequate income to provide for basic necessities such as food, clothing and healthcare.

The City supports a comprehensive strategy of moving people out of poverty towards self-sufficiency in part by funding activities with CDBG, HOME and ESG. This strategy includes affordable housing; economic development and job training activities; and provision of needed support services.

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

Affordable Housing

Stable, affordable housing enhances a family's ability to transition from poverty to self-sufficiency. A secure housing environment can serve as a foundation for family security, improving opportunities for successful job performance, school performance and family health. The City's Housing Services Bureau, Housing Authority (HACLB), and Health Department all work closely together in the provision of affordable housing and related support services to improve the quality of life of low and moderate income households.

Family Self-Sufficiency Program

HACLB's Family Self-Sufficiency Program links Housing Choice Voucher holders with a network of Long Beach service providers to offer job training, personal development, and educational programs to help move them towards self-sufficiency. During the program, HACLB provides rent subsidies, and also administers an escrow savings account for extra income earned by the participant. Program participants are eligible to participate in the Section 8 Homeownership Assistance Program administered by the Housing Services Bureau.

Rental Housing Acquisition and/or Rehabilitation

Through rental housing acquisition and/or rehabilitation, the City provides long-term affordable housing for low and moderate income households. Stable housing fights poverty by helping families to maintain economic stability. The City gives funding priority for service-enriched housing that provides access to social services, such as childcare, after-school educational and recreational programs, health programs, job-training, financial and legal counseling.

Tenant-Based Security Deposit Assistance (TBSD)

The City utilizes HOME funds to deliver a Security/Utility Deposit Assistance program, providing a one-time assistance for homeless families seeking permanent housing arrangements.

Public Housing

Residents of the 743-unit Carmelitos public housing development in North Long Beach have access to several programs aimed at lifting residents up out of poverty. LACDA has an effective Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) that assists participants to move towards self-sufficiency and homeownership. The FSS program requires PHAs to develop strategies, such as job training, homeownership programs, scholarships, tuition reimbursement, childcare and transportation, to help public housing residents obtain employment that will lead to economic independence and self-sufficiency. Carmelitos has a dedicated Jobs Plus Project Officer and Family Self Sufficiency Coordinator. Workforce development services are provided at the Carmelitos public housing development through Pacific Gateway.

Economic Development/Job Training

Another critical component to the City's anti-poverty strategy is to increase the local employment base, in conjunction with educational and job training opportunities for the local workforce.

The Long Beach Workforce Development Bureau utilizes federal, state, and local funding resources to support employment training and development programs and job creation and retention efforts. The One-Stop Career Transition Center provides training and access to employment for Long Beach residents, including the Welfare-to-Work program that targets the lowest income residents of the City. The City will continue its annual Youth Employment Services for low/moderate income youth and offer the Hire-A-Youth program that assists with the placement of youth into available job opportunities.

Support Services

Supportive services can help to address poverty by providing needed services to enable people to prepare for, locate, and maintain employment. For example, services that support independence for special needs populations - persons with disabilities, persons with alcohol and/or drug dependencies, homeless - can help to prepare these populations for employment. Youth and gang-prevention programs geared towards keeping kids in school and improving the high school graduation rate can help to reduce long-term poverty rates in Long Beach.

SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230

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

The Development Services Department, Grants Administration, is responsible for ensuring that HUD funds comply with program requirements through the monitoring of program performance. Monitoring is proactive and ongoing to ensure federal compliance, continual receipt of federal funding and the avoidance of penalties, and to evaluate the effectiveness of HUD funded programs. The primary goals of monitoring are to:

- Ensure production and accountability;
- Ensure compliance and consistency with HUD; and
- Evaluate organizational and project performance.

CDBG and ESG Monitoring

A monitoring plan has been developed and has been implemented. The plan includes:

- Standardized procedures for reporting by program service providers;
- Standardized procedures for and frequency of review and monitoring; and
- Availability of staff and other resources to assist in meeting HUD regulations.

At the beginning of the program year, a meeting is set with program providers to discuss the reporting requirements and the Monitoring Plan.

Program providers are required on a quarterly basis to provide progress reports, which are reviewed for compliance. Programs are monitored at least once a year. A site review, held quarterly, is scheduled with the program providers. An entrance interview is held at the beginning with key representatives for clarification of the program's purpose, scope, objectives and goals. HUD required records of information are then reviewed. The review ends with an exit conference to present preliminary results of the monitoring; provide an opportunity to discuss program compliance and reporting concerns; and provides an opportunity for the program provider to report on steps being taken to address areas of non-compliance or nonperformance. Formal notification of the results of the monitoring review is sent to the program provider, which creates a permanent written record; outlines concerns and findings; and sets deadlines for a written response and corrective actions, if any.

It is the monitor's responsibility to provide the technical assistance needed to ensure that the programs are productive and in compliance with federal regulations.

HOME Monitoring

The City of Long Beach will follow monitoring standards and procedures regarding affordable housing projects it has funded in order to ensure compliance with HOME program regulations.

The City's HOME monitoring standards and procedures are as follows:

1. Ensure that HOME funding is used in conjunction with nonprofit partners, including Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs), in accordance with HOME regulations;
2. Ensure that HOME fund activities are consistent with the City's Consolidated Plan;
3. Review the status of HOME grants to monitor the 24-month deadline to commit HOME funds and the five-year deadline to expend HOME funds;
4. Leverage HOME funds with private, local and nonprofit dollars; ensure that HOME activities are eligible under the HOME Program;
5. Monitor HOME activities to ensure compliance with minimum HOME investment requirements; monitor HOME activities to ensure compliance with the HOME maximum purchase price/after-rehab value limits, the 203(b) limits applicable to the City of Long Beach, for owner-occupied and homebuyer properties; monitor HOME activities to ensure that HOME funds are used to assist households with incomes at or below 80 percent of the area median income.

FY 2022 Annual Action Plan (October 1, 2022-September 30, 2023)

CITY OF
LONG BEACH



Annual Action Plan - Expected Resources

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

Introduction

The City of Long Beach is an entitlement jurisdiction for CDBG, HOME, and ESG funds, and anticipates receiving \$5,427,275 in CDBG funds, \$ 3,087,068 in HOME funds, and \$495,295 in ESG funds for FY 2022-2023. In addition, a program income of \$60,000 from CDBG activities and \$1,500,000 from HOME activities is anticipated. Program income anticipated is incorporated into the City's annual budgeting process.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	Public-Federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	\$5,427,275	\$60,000		\$5,487,275	\$21,949,100	For planning purposes, the City estimates the availability of approximately \$27 million in CDBG allocations over the five-year Consolidated Plan period. This estimate assumes stable allocations over the planning period. In addition, the City anticipates a total program income of \$300,000 over five years. Specifically, a program income of \$60,000 is expected for FY 2022-2023.
HOME	Public-Federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	\$3,087,068	\$1,500,000		\$4,587,068	\$18,348,272	For planning purposes, the City estimates the availability of approximately \$15 million in HOME funds over the five-year Consolidated Plan period. This estimate assumes stable allocations over the planning period. In addition, the City anticipates \$1,500,000 in program income in FY 2022-2023.
ESG	Public-Federal	Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Street Outreach	\$495,295			\$495,295	\$1,981,180	For planning purposes, the City estimates the availability of approximately \$2.5 million in ESG funds over the five-year Consolidated Plan period. This estimate assumes stable allocations over the planning period.

Table 55 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

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

Leveraging

Long Beach has access to a variety of federal, state, local and private resources to achieve its housing and community development goals. These funds include the following key programs in FY 2022-2023 and total over \$162 million:

- CDBG: \$5,427,275
- HOME: \$3,087,068
- ESG: \$495,295
- Section 8/Housing Choice Vouchers: \$103,196,230
- Continuum of Care: \$10,045,189 (FY 2021-2023)
- HOPWA: \$1,497,494
- Housing Assets Funds: \$31 million
- General Fund: Public Facilities Improvement (\$2.8 million) and Code Enforcement Activities (\$4 million)
- Health Fund: Code Enforcement Activities (\$780,000)

Specific funding sources will be utilized based on the opportunities and constraints of each program.

Match Requirements

Home Match Requirements: Pursuant to HUD regulations, all participating jurisdictions (PJs) must contribute or match 25 cents for each dollar of HOME funds spent on affordable housing. The HOME statute allows for a reduction of the matching contribution requirement under three conditions: 1) fiscal distress, 2) severe fiscal distress, and 3) for Presidentially-declared major disasters. When a local jurisdiction meets one of these distress conditions, it is determined to be in fiscal distress and receives a 50 percent reduction of match. If a local jurisdiction satisfies both of the distress criteria, it is determined to be in severe fiscal distress and receives a 100 percent reduction of match. For FY 2022-2023 the City of Long Beach was considered to be in “financial distress,” with a 50 percent reduction in match requirements. This determination was made because poverty level percentages (18 percent based on ACS 2014-2018) for Long Beach exceeded the HUD criteria for financial distress (17.76 percent, based on ACS 2014-2018).. The City has an accumulated excess match for over \$9.9 million when redevelopment funds were available to provide affordable housing. This excess match will be adequate to fulfill the City future match requirements for an extended period of time.

ESG Match Requirements: The City of Long Beach contracts with non-profit agencies to provide emergency housing, rapid rehousing, and street outreach. The funded agencies must provide at least 100 percent match as stated in the Request for Proposals. The match source can be either in-kind or cash match, and must be from sources other than ESG program or McKinney-Vento funding. Funds used to match a previous ESG/CDBG grant may not be used to match a subsequent grant. Also, detailed match documentation must be submitted during the invoice process.

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

The LBCIC owns two sites with potential for residential development. These sites were previously purchased with redevelopment housing set-aside funds and therefore are subject to the income and household target requirements per SB 341. LBCIC plans to release Requests for Proposals (RFP) for these Housing Opportunity Sites:

- 4151 E. Fountain - Units TBD (RFP has been released)
- 5571 Orange Avenue – Units TBD (RFP in process)
- 225-227 Fifteenth Street/Long Beach Boulevard - Units TBD

The City is working on various HOME affordable housing projects:

- BRIDGE Housing for an 87-unit affordable development that will provide quality housing for extremely low, very low and low income individuals and families, 20 of which are homeless or at risk of homelessness
- Mercy Housing for a 68-unit affordable housing project which will serve low and extremely low-income seniors, and senior veterans experiencing homelessness
- Skid Row Housing Trust Fund for a 142-unit affordable housing project which will serve low families and individuals

Discussion

See discussions above.

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Create and Preserve Affordable Housing	2022	2023	Affordable Housing	Citywide RECAPs Target Areas TCAC Low Opportunity Target Areas TCAC High Opportunity Target Areas	New Affordable Housing Opportunities Preservation of Existing Affordable Housing Housing Assistance	CDBG \$1,750,000 HOME: \$4,278,362	Rental Units Constructed/Acquired/Rehabilitated: 75 Housing Units Rental units constructed: 30 Housing Units Rental units rehabilitated: 3 Housing Units Tenant-Based Rental Assistance/Rapid Re-Housing: 65 Households Assisted
2	Support Activities to End Homelessness	2022	2023	Homeless	Citywide	Emergency Shelters and Essential Services Rapid Re-Housing Street Outreach	ESG: \$ \$458,148	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 375 Persons Assisted Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 25 persons assisted Street Outreach: 1,500 Persons Assisted

3	Eliminate Blight and Strengthen Neighborhoods	2022	2023	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG Low and Moderate Income (LMA) Target Areas Code Enforcement Target Areas RECAPs Target Areas TCAC Low Opportunity Target Areas	Public Facility and Infrastructure Improvements Neighborhood Improvement Programs Improved Quality of Aging Housing Stock Public and Supportive Services	CDBG: \$2,549,775	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1 park facility; 4,000 persons assisted Public Service Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 10,130 Persons Assisted Housing Code Enforcement: 8,050 Housing Units Other: 350 Trees Planted 10 non-profit agencies 25 mural projects 2,000 mural sites
4	Expand Economic Opportunities	2022	2023	Non-Housing Community Development	Place-Based Neighborhood Improvement Strategy Areas	Business Technical Assistance and Other Programs Improved Business Corridors	CDBG: \$110,000	Businesses assisted: 500 Businesses Assisted
5	Promote Fair Housing Choice	2022	2023	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Fair Housing Services, Outreach, and Education	CDBG: \$100,000	Public Service Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2,000 Persons Assisted
6	Planning and Program Administration	2022	2023	Planning and Administration	Citywide	Management of Grant Funds and Program Delivery	CDBG: \$97 7,500 HOME: \$30 8,706 ESG: \$37 ,147	N/A

Table 56 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Create and Preserve Affordable Housing
	Goal Description	The City will pursue a range of activities to expand affordable housing opportunities for low and moderate income households, including those with special needs (seniors, large households, disabled, homeless, etc.) Emphasis will be on affordable rental housing due to funding limitations and urgency of needs. Creation of new affordable housing opportunities will be focused on TCAC High Opportunity Areas as part of the City's strategy to increase access to opportunities through housing supply in areas of high opportunity. The City will actively pursue opportunities through new construction, rehabilitation, acquisition/rehabilitation, and preservation.
2	Goal Name	Support Activities to End Homelessness
	Goal Description	The City will utilize both ESG and CDBG funds to coordinate services and facilities for the homeless. The City's strategy for addressing homeless needs is four-pronged: 1) street outreach; 2) rapid re-housing; 3) homeless prevention; and 4) homeless facilities and essential services. The intent is to address the needs of those rendered homeless and at-risk of homelessness using a continuum of care approach by supporting services and facilities that complement the existing Continuum of Care system.
3	Goal Name	Eliminate Blight and Strengthen Neighborhoods
	Goal Description	The City has committed to a place-based strategy where resources are targeted to address issues at the neighborhood level. To address key Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) goals, improve neighborhood conditions, and eliminate disparities in access to opportunity between residents in Long Beach and reduce segregation, the Consolidated Plan will focus place-based efforts and investments in segregated, high poverty, low opportunity neighborhoods (RECAPs and TCAC Low Opportunity areas).
4	Goal Name	Expand Economic Opportunities
	Goal Description	The City will work to expand economic development opportunities in low income neighborhoods to advance social equity. Assistance may include technical assistance and other programs with the goal of retaining and attracting businesses to these neighborhoods and improving the business corridors that serve low income neighborhoods.
5	Goal Name	Promote Fair Housing Choice
	Goal Description	The City will promote fair housing, outreach, and education services to promote the awareness and compliance with fair housing laws. Targeted outreach in RECAPs and TCAC Low Opportunity areas will be prioritized.
6	Goal Name	Planning and Program Administration
	Goal Description	The City will continue to implement the CDBG, HOME, and ESG programs in compliance with all applicable regulations and requirements. The caps for program administration costs are 20 percent for CDBG, 10 percent for HOME, and 7.5 percent for ESG.

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

During FY 2022-2023, the City of Long Beach will pursue a range of housing and community development activities using CDBG, HOME, and ESG funds. These activities will implement the City's Consolidated Plan and Priorities:

Goal: Assist in the Creation and Preservation of Affordable Housing for Lower-Income and Special Needs Households

Priority: New Affordable Housing Opportunities

Priority: Preservation of Existing Affordable Housing

Priority: Housing Assistance

Goal: Support Activities to End Homelessness

Priority: Emergency Shelters and Essential Services

Priority: Rapid Re-Housing

Priority: Homeless Prevention

Priority: Street Outreach

Goal: Support Activities that Assist with Basic Needs, Eliminate Blight, and/or Strengthen Neighborhoods

Priority: Public Facility and Infrastructure Improvements

Priority: Neighborhood Improvement Programs

Priority: Improved Quality of Aging Housing Stock

Priority: Public and Supportive Services

Priority: Interim Assistance

Goal: Expand Economic Opportunities for Low-Income Households

Priority: Business Technical Assistance and Other Programs

Priority: Improved Business Corridors

Goal: Promote Fair Housing Choice

Priority: Fair Housing Services, Outreach, and Education

Goal: Planning and Program Administration

Priority: Management of Grant Funds and Program Delivery

For FY 2022-2023, the City of Long Beach anticipates receiving \$5,427,275 in CDBG funds, \$3,087,068 in HOME funds, and \$495,295 in ESG funds. In addition, the City anticipates generating \$60,000 in program income from CDBG activities and \$1,500,000 in program income from HOME activities.

Amendment

The City has unspent funds (\$2,160,000) from several programs during the previous five years. \$1,710,000 would be available to an Acquisition for Housing project in the future and \$450,000 would be available for Home Improvement Program Delivery.

	2020	2021
Administration	\$310,000	\$425,000
Code Enforcement	\$350,000	\$575,000
City Attorney	\$50,000	-
Housing Acquisition	\$710,000	\$1,000,000
Total Acquisition		\$1,710,000

	2017	2018
Activities (Less than 25%)	\$100,000	\$350,000
Total Home Improvement Program Delivery		\$450,000

Projects

#	Project Name
1	Graffiti Removal Program
2	Graffiti Prevention Program (Mural Restoration)
3	Neighborhood Resource Center (Focus Areas)
4	Enhanced Neighborhood Leadership Training Program (Focus Areas)
5	Housing Services and Referrals/Information
6	Community Improvement Projects
7	Security Deposit Assistance (Focus Area Residents)
8	Park Facilities and Playgrounds (Focus Areas)
9	Code Enforcement
10	Code Enforcement (City Attorney)
11	Urban Forestry Program*
12	Housing Acquisition Loan Program (Opportunity Areas)
13	Technical Business Assistance / SBDC Support
14	ADU Grant Program
15	Fair Housing Services (Focus Areas)
16	Administration
17	Multi-Family Residential Rehabilitation Loan (CHDO) (High Opportunity)
18	New Construction/ Acquisition/ Rehabilitation (High Opportunity)
19	Emergency Shelter
20	Homeless Prevention
21	Street Outreach

Table 57 – Project Information

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

The City identified the 2022-2026 Consolidated Plan (Con Plan) as an opportunity to strategically align with and help implement the 2021-2029 Housing Element to strengthen place-based strategies and improve conditions in RECAPs and TCAC low opportunity areas, and to expand housing mobility and housing supply in High Opportunity areas.

In the Housing Element's Action 6.11, the City committed to focus Cons Plan resources on improve conditions in the RECAPs and areas of low opportunity. As part of the City's strategy to increase access to areas of high opportunity, the City has also focused new Construction/Acquisition resources in areas of High Opportunity. Rehabilitation efforts that preserve affordable income are prioritized in both High and Low Opportunity areas.

Long Beach has allocated approximately 10 percent of its FY 2022-2023 CDBG allocation to public facilities and infrastructure improvements (parks and playgrounds) within target RECAP and Low Opportunity Areas. Twenty percent of the City's allocation is reserved for administration costs and 15 percent is set aside for public services.

For FY 2022-2023, the City has allocated 90 percent of its HOME allocation to increase housing supply in areas of High Opportunity and preserve affordable housing, regardless of location.

One of the greatest challenges in meeting the underserved needs of low- and moderate-income persons is having limited financial resources. The City of Long Beach will continue to use its CDBG, HOME, and ESG funding to support: the development of affordable housing and public service agencies that address the special needs of the underserved, including the homeless, those at risk of homelessness, youth, seniors, female-headed households, victims of domestic violence, and the disabled. The City also proactively seeks additional resources to better meet the underserved needs.

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	Graffiti Removal Program
	Target Area	CDBG Low and Moderate Income (LMA) Target Areas
	Goals Supported	Eliminate Blight and Strengthen Neighborhoods
	Needs Addressed	Public and Supportive Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$150,000
	Description	This program is used to remove graffiti from private and public properties to improve neighborhoods and discourage further graffiti. The program is offered citywide at no cost to property owners or tenants.
	Target Date	9/30/2023
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	20,000 Sites
	Location Description	This program is available in the CDBG Low and Moderate Income (LMA) Target Areas.
	Planned Activities	Remove graffiti from private and public properties.
2	Project Name	Graffiti Prevention Program (Mural Restoration)
	Target Area	CDBG Low and Moderate Income (LMA) Target Areas
	Goals Supported	Eliminate Blight and Strengthen Neighborhoods
	Needs Addressed	Public and Supportive Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$25,000
	Description	The Mural Arts Program provides mural restoration at various public facilities such as schools and parks to discourage vandalism and improve the physical exterior of facilities.
	Target Date	9/30/2023
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	25 Projects
	Location Description	This program is available in the CDBG Low and Moderate Income (LMA) Target Areas.
	Planned Activities	Mural restoration at various public facilities.
3	Project Name	Neighborhood Resource Center

	Target Area	RECAP Target Areas TCAC Low Opportunity Target Areas
	Goals Supported	Eliminate Blight and Strengthen Neighborhoods
	Needs Addressed	Public and Supportive Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$150,000
	Description	The Neighborhood Resource Center provides administrative and technical training for organizations located within the target zone. A community room and meeting space is also available for organizations.
	Target Date	9/30/2023
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	10,000 Persons Assisted
	Location Description	This program is available in the RECAP Target Areas. Neighborhood Resource Center located at 100 W. Broadway, Suite 550, Long Beach, CA 90802.
	Planned Activities	Funds will be used for the operation of the Neighborhood Resource Center, a key neighborhood and community resource and referral point.
4	Project Name	Enhanced Neighborhood Leadership Program
	Target Area	RECAP Target Areas TCAC Low Opportunity Target Areas
	Goals Supported	Eliminate Blight and Strengthen Neighborhoods
	Needs Addressed	Public and Supportive Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$40,000
	Description	The Neighborhood Leadership Program is a six-month training program teaching Target Areas residents the principles of effective leadership and provides examples of how to solve neighborhood problems. Each student must complete a community project.
	Target Date	9/30/2023
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	30 Persons Assisted
	Location Description	This program is available in the RECAP Target Areas.
	Planned Activities	Funds will be used for the program to provide training to students for completing the community projects.
5	Project Name	Housing Services and Referrals/Information
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Eliminate Blight and Strengthen Neighborhoods

	Needs Addressed	Public and Supportive Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$95,224
	Description	Program will fund a staff member dedicated to community related to housing issues, housing resources and referrals.
	Target Date	9/30/2023
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	100 Persons Assisted
	Location Description	Neighborhood Resource Center located at 100 W. Broadway, Suite 550, Long Beach, CA 90802.
	Planned Activities	Program will fund a staff member dedicated to community related to housing issues, housing resources and referrals.
6	Project Name	Community Improvement Projects (Grant Writing)
	Target Area	CDBG Low and Moderate Income (LMA) Target Areas
	Goals Supported	Eliminate Blight and Strengthen Neighborhoods
	Needs Addressed	Public and Supportive Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$150,000
	Description	Provide \$15,000 to non-profit agencies, including Community Land Trusts, to support grant writing and procurement applications.
	Target Date	9/30/2023
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	10 non-profit agencies
	Location Description	Applicant non-profits agencies must serve residents in CDBG Low and Moderate Income (LMA) Target Areas and grant funds must be used in CDBG Low and Moderate Income (LMA) Target Areas.
	Planned Activities	Funds will be provided to non-profit agencies, including Community Land Trusts, to hire grant writers to support the successful submission of all grant and procurement applications
7	Project Name	Security Deposit Assistance (Focus Area Residents)
	Target Area	TCAC High Opportunity Target Area
	Goals Supported	Create and Preserve Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Housing Assistance
	Funding	CDBG: \$200,000
	Description	Security deposit assistance for residents seeking housing in TCAC High Opportunity Areas. Clients who will be served under this program are usually those that earn below 50% Area Median Family Income (AMI).

	Target Date	9/30/2023
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	65 Households
	Location Description	This program is available for residents earning below 50% AMI looking for housing in High Opportunity areas
	Planned Activities	Provide short-term assistance for residents to secure housing in areas of high opportunity.
8	Project Name	Facilities and Playgrounds
	Target Area	RECAP Target Areas TCAC Low Opportunity Target Areas
	Goals Supported	Eliminate Blight and Strengthen Neighborhoods
	Needs Addressed	Public Facility and Infrastructure Improvements
	Funding	CDBG: \$550,000
	Description	Funds for creation of recreation facilities and playgrounds or rehabilitation or improvements to recreation facilities and playgrounds.
	Target Date	9/30/2023
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	1 park facility, assisting 4,000 persons
	Location Description	Project must be in RECAP Target Areas
	Planned Activities	None.
9	Project Name	Code Enforcement
	Target Area	CDBG Code Enforcement Target Areas
	Goals Supported	Eliminate Blight and Strengthen Neighborhoods
	Needs Addressed	Public and Supportive Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$1,159,551
	Description	The Intensified Code Enforcement (ICE) program is a comprehensive code enforcement program to eliminate blight in the Target Areas in conjunction with the Home Improvement Rebate and Commercial Façade Improvement Programs.
	Target Date	9/30/2023
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	8,000 Housing Units
	Location Description	This program is available in the CDBG Code Enforcement Target Areas

	Planned Activities	The program focuses on bringing all structures within a specific geographic area into compliance with City building, health and safety requirements.
10	Project Name	Code Enforcement (City Attorney)
	Target Area	CDBG Code Enforcement Target Areas
	Goals Supported	Eliminate Blight and Strengthen Neighborhoods
	Needs Addressed	Public and Supportive Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$150,000
	Description	Provides funds for work performed by the City Attorney and City Prosecutor on Code Enforcement cases.
	Target Date	9/30/2023
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	50 Housing Units
	Location Description	This program is available in the CDBG Code Enforcement Target Areas.
Planned Activities	Provides funds for work performed by the City Attorney and City Prosecutor on Code Enforcement cases.	
11	Project Name	Urban Forestry Program
	Target Area	CDBG Low and Moderate Income (LMA) Target Areas
	Goals Supported	Eliminate Blight and Strengthen Neighborhoods
	Needs Addressed	Public Facility and Infrastructure Improvements
	Funding	CDBG: \$80,000
	Description	Utilizing neighborhood volunteers, the City will plant and maintain trees along public parkways in target areas. Other grant funds will be leveraged to increase the project accomplishments.
	Target Date	9/30/2023
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	350 Trees
	Location Description	This program is available in the CDBG Low and Moderate Income (LMA) Target Areas
Planned Activities	Funding will be made available to plant and maintain trees along public parkways in target areas.	
12	Project Name	Home Acquisition Loan Program
	Target Area	TCAC High Opportunity Target Area
	Goals Supported	Create and Preserve Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	New Affordable Housing Opportunities

	Funding	CDBG: \$1,250,000
	Description	Provide assistance for the new construction/acquisition/rehabilitation of affordable multi-family housing units in areas with a High Opportunity designation.
	Target Date	9/30/2023
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	50 housing units
	Location Description	This program is available in the TCAC High Opportunity Target Areas
	Planned Activities	Provide funding for the new construction and acquisition/rehabilitation of affordable housing via a Request for Proposal/Notice of Funding Availability process.
13	Project Name	Technical Business Assistance / SBDC Support
	Target Area	CDBG Low and Moderate Income (LMA) Target Areas
	Goals Supported	Expand Economic Opportunities
	Needs Addressed	Business Technical Assistance and Other Programs
	Funding	CDBG: \$110,000
	Description	To provide for the attraction, creation, and expansion of businesses, concentration on low-moderate income areas, especially the creation of low-moderate income jobs. Focus services on small businesses, utilizing bilingual workers to outreach and furnish information about business development and loan programs.
	Target Date	9/30/2023
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	20 Jobs/500 Businesses
	Location Description	This program is available in the CDBG Low and Moderate Income (LMA) Target Areas
	Planned Activities	CDBG funds are used to assist private for-profit businesses with counseling, development, and expansion. The Small Business Development Center (SBDC) provides services to small and large businesses by supporting new start-ups and promoting growth of existing businesses to provide services and jobs to low and moderate income neighborhoods.
14	Project Name	ADU Grant Program
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Create and Preserve Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	New Affordable Housing Opportunities
	Funding	CDBG: \$300,000

	Description	As part of Action 1.7.2 in the 2021-2029 Housing Element, the City committed to pursue mechanisms to facilitate the construction of ADUs. This program provides grant funds up to \$10,000 to assist residents with fees related to ADU units.
	Target Date	9/30/2023
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	30 housing units
	Location Description	This program is available to all residents citywide.
	Planned Activities	Provides grant funds up to \$10,000 to assist residents with fees related to ADU units.
15	Project Name	Fair Housing Services (Focus Areas)
	Target Area	RECAP Target Areas/ TCAC Low Opportunity Target Areas
	Goals Supported	Promote Fair Housing Choice
	Needs Addressed	Fair Housing Services, Outreach, and Education
	Funding	CDBG: \$100,000
	Description	The Fair Housing Program for the City includes the following programs: Discrimination Complaints – Investigations and disposition; Landlord/Tenant Program – Counseling and dispute resolution; and Education and Outreach Program – Outreach to residents, landlords, apartment managers, and other housing professionals.
	Target Date	9/30/2023
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	2,000 Persons Assisted with at least 50% of services in zip codes representing Central, West and North Long Beach
	Location Description	This program is available to all residents, housing providers, and housing professionals citywide.
Planned Activities	Funds will be used to provide fair housing services to tenants, landlords, and housing professionals. Increased outreach and education activities in identified communities including focused outreach in R/ECAPs.	
16	Project Name	Program Administration
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Planning and Program Administration
	Needs Addressed	Management of Grant Funds and Program Delivery
	Funding	CDBG: \$977,500 HOME: \$308,706 ESG: \$37,147

	Description	To provide for the general oversight and management of various grant programs. Work with the Mayor, City Council, Long Beach Community Investment Company, and the community to conceive, develop and administer activities aimed at the improvement of low/moderate income areas and persons.
	Target Date	9/30/2023
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Not Applicable.
	Location Description	411 West Ocean Blvd., Long Beach, CA 90802
	Planned Activities	Funding administration and planning activities.
17	Project Name	Multi-Family Residential Rehabilitation Loan (CHDO) (High Opp)
	Target Area	TCAC Low Opportunity Target Areas RECAP Target Areas
	Goals Supported	Create and Preserve Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Improved Quality of Aging Housing Stock
	Funding	HOME: \$463,060
	Description	The City works in cooperation with the LBCIC to administer a rehabilitation loan program for multi-family housing. This satisfies the City's 15 percent CHDO requirement for HOME funds.
	Target Date	9/30/2023
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	3 Housing Units
	Location Description	This program is available to multi-family housing developments citywide.
	Planned Activities	Provide rehabilitation assistance to multi-family housing via a Request for Proposal/Notice of Funding Availability process.
18	Project Name	New Construction/Acquisition and Rehabilitation Program (High Opp)
	Target Area	TCAC High Opportunity Target Areas
	Goals Supported	Create and Preserve Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	New Affordable Housing Opportunities
	Funding	HOME: \$3,815,302
	Description	Provide assistance for the new construction/acquisition/rehabilitation of affordable multi-family housing units in areas with a High Opportunity designation.
	Target Date	9/30/2023
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	25 Housing Units

	Location Description	This program is available in TCAC high opportunity areas.
	Planned Activities	Provide funding for the new construction and acquisition/rehabilitation of affordable housing via a Request for Proposal/Notice of Funding Availability process.
19	Project Name	Emergency Shelter
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Support Activities to End Homelessness
	Needs Addressed	Emergency Shelters and Essential Services
	Funding	ESG: \$220,000
	Description	Activities to maintain operate emergency shelter activities (payment for shelter maintenance, operation, rent, security, fuel, equipment, insurance, utilities, food and furnishings).
	Target Date	9/30/2023
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	375 Persons
	Location Description	This program is available citywide
	Planned Activities	Several agencies in Long Beach provide temporary shelter for homeless families, individuals, and for specific sub-populations of the homeless with an average length of stay of less than 90 days. Homeless households requiring longer than a 90-day stay will be prioritized for direct entry to a transitional shelter. MSC intake staff coordinated discharges from emergency shelters for alternative placement to housing resources.
20	Project Name	Homeless Prevention
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Support Activities to End Homelessness
	Needs Addressed	Emergency Shelters and Essential Services
	Funding	ESG: \$150,000
	Description	Assistance to non-profit agencies providing services to individuals and families that provide prevention services tailored to Long Beach's individuals and families to prevent homelessness.
	Target Date	9/30/2023
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	25 Persons
	Location Description	This program is available citywide
Planned Activities	A range of homeless prevention services.	

21	Project Name	Street Outreach
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Support Activities to End Homelessness
	Needs Addressed	Emergency Shelters and Essential Services
	Funding	ESG: \$88,148
	Description	Street outreach activities to assess the needs of the homeless and make appropriate referrals for assistance.
	Target Date	9/30/2023
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	1,500 Persons
	Location Description	This program is available citywide
	Planned Activities	Street Outreach provides the critical link between people living on the streets and supportive services. The Continuum of Care has developed a comprehensive approach that is coordinated and integrated to address the varying needs of homeless unsheltered persons.

AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)

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

The City's strategy is to focus its investment in a most impactful manner by providing significant investments in several older, low income neighborhoods in the City that have been designated RECAPs or areas of Low Opportunity areas. New affordable housing construction and acquisition will be focused on areas of High Opportunity to increase access to opportunities.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
RECAP and TCAC Low Opportunity Target Areas	12%
TCAC High Opportunity Target Area	50%
CDBG Low and Moderate Income (LMA) Target Areas	5%
Code Enforcement Target Areas	12%
Citywide	21%

Table 58 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

The Con Plan refocuses City resources to Racial/Ethnic Concentrated Areas of Poverty (R/ECAPs) and TCAC Low Opportunity areas as well as TCAC High Opportunity Areas. This dual strategy provides a coordinated improvement of aging housing units and public improvements through place-based strategies as well as increasing access to areas of high opportunity. The new strategy targets residents in R/ECAPs and TCAC Low and High Opportunity Area and emphasizes a balanced approach that includes place-based and mobility strategies – making investments in the City's R/ECAPs that improve conditions and eliminate disparities in access to opportunity between residents of these neighborhoods and the rest of the Long Beach jurisdiction.

Discussion

In addition to programs that focus on the various target areas, programs that are offered based on income eligibility or other special needs status could also benefit residents in these target areas.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

The City of Long Beach plans to utilize CDBG and HOME funds to support a number of authorized housing activities, including various residential rehabilitation programs and an affordable housing development program.

- Security Deposit Assistance: 65 Households
- ADU Grant Program: 30 units
- Housing Acquisition Loan Program: 50 units
- Multi-Family Residential Rehabilitation Loan (CHDO): 3 units
- New Construction/Acquisition/Rehabilitation: 25 units

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	0
Non-Homeless	173
Special-Needs	0
Total	

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

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	65
The Production of New Units	40
Rehab of Existing Units	8
Acquisition of Existing Units	60
Total	173

Table 60 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

Discussion

See discussion above.

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

The Housing Authority of the County of Los Angeles (HACoLA) owns and operates the only public housing project in Long Beach - the 743-unit Carmelitos Housing Development located in North Long Beach.

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

LACDA receives modernization funds annually from HUD to maintain its public housing stock. The 2018-2022 Public Housing Agency Plan (PHAP) identifies revitalization of the Carmelitos Senior Rose Garden to make the space usable to residents with the addition of trash receptacles, bike racks, picnic tables, and drought tolerant plants. Carmelitos is identified as a development that has set aside three units for disadvantaged Transitional Age Youth. Support services and workforce development programs are offered to youth at Carmelitos to assist them in gaining financial independence. The City will continue to inform Carmelitos residents about available City programs and will continue to coordinate with HACoLA to increase activities and improve the living conditions of residents

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

The Resident Council at Carmelitos meets with LACDA staff regularly. The residents, through the Resident Council, are encouraged to take part in determining the needs of their neighborhood by completing various surveys and attending meetings with LACDA Resident Initiatives staff. An on-site Service Learning Program provides residents a range of learning opportunities. The Carmelitos Community Garden represents another community partnership to improve the quality of life for public housing residents.

Residents of the Carmelitos public housing development have access to several programs aimed at lifting residents up out of poverty. The Housing Authority of the County of Los Angeles (HACoLA) offers public housing CalWORKS recipients career development and work experience opportunities. A Service Learning Program on-site at Carmelitos provided in conjunction with local universities and colleges offers a range of educational opportunities for residents, with a focus on family literacy, workforce development, and family issues

LACDA has an effective Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) that assists participants to move towards self-sufficiency and homeownership. The FSS program requires PHAs to develop strategies, such as job training, homeownership programs, scholarships, tuition reimbursement, childcare and transportation, to help public housing residents obtain employment that will lead to economic independence and self sufficiency. Carmelitos has a dedicated Jobs Plus Project Officer and Family Self Sufficiency Coordinator. Workforce development services are provided at the Carmelitos public housing development through Pacific Gateway.

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

Not applicable. LACDA is not identified as a “troubled” agency.

Discussion

See discussion above.

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

Introduction

Describe the jurisdictions one-year goals and actions for reducing and ending homelessness including: Reaching out to homeless persons (especially unsheltered persons) and assessing their individual needs

For the FY 2022-2023, the City will continue to implement its ESG program to address the needs of the homeless in the community. Specifically, the City is proposing to allocate ESG funding to the following program components: Street Outreach, Homeless Prevention, and Emergency Shelter for reaching out to unsheltered homeless persons.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

For the FY 2022-2023, the ESG program includes funding for Emergency Shelter to address the emergency shelter needs of homeless persons.

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

For the FY 2022-2023, the City will allocate funding for Emergency Shelter programs. In addition, CDBG funds will be used to support the Security Deposit Assistance program to help the homeless or at risk homeless attain permanent housing in areas of High Opportunity.

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

Several programs and services to be offered by the City will help low income families and individuals avoid becoming homeless. These include:

- Neighborhood Service Center
- Fair Housing Services
- Security Deposit Assistance

Discussion

See discussion above.

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

Introduction

The most critical barrier to affordable housing in Long Beach is that the need for decent and affordable housing far exceeds the City's available resources. With the elimination of redevelopment funds, the City's ability to address its affordable housing needs is seriously compromised. The City values its partnership with nonprofit housing developers in pursuing innovative strategies to addressing the City affordable housing needs, including providing more permanent housing options for the homeless and persons with special needs.

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

To encourage the development and conservation of affordable housing, the City has adopted several ordinances – a density bonus ordinance, State coastal zone law, as well as various other incentives. These ordinances encourage higher density housing that is affordable to special needs populations and remove potential constraints to development, while preserving affordable units in the coastal zone.

Long Beach Community Investment Company

The City continues to improve and expand affordable housing opportunities in the City through its public nonprofit corporation, the Long Beach Community Investment Company (LBCIC). The LBCIC is a nonprofit, public benefit corporation established to assist in the creation of affordable housing opportunities, including both rental and home ownership. The major sources of revenue for the LBCIC include HOME funds and advances from the City's Housing Development Fund. LBCIC will continue to work with Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs) and other developers to create additional affordable housing opportunities for low income households.

The City's Housing Services and Grants Administration work with the LBCIC and the City to identify and finance affordable housing projects and programs that will provide safe, decent, and affordable rental and ownership opportunities for Long Beach residents and workers.

On July 20, 2020, the Long Beach Community Investment Company (LBCIC) was awarded a grant in the amount of \$4,940,000 from the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD), CalHome Program. The purpose of the CalHome Program is to enable low and very low-income households to become or remain homeowners. Locally, the CalHome Program is funding the following activities: \$1.1 million for first-time homebuyer mortgage assistance (MA), and \$3.84 million for accessory dwelling unit (ADU) or junior accessory dwelling unit (JADU) development assistance. Both activities will provide loans of up to \$100,000 to low-income households earning up to 80% of the Area Median Income (AMI). The LBCIC aims to serve up to 10 homebuyers under the MA activity, and up to 32 ADU/JADU units under the ADU activity.

Incentives for Affordable Housing

To encourage the development and conservation of affordable housing, the City has adopted several ordinances – a density bonus ordinance, State coastal zone law, as well as various other incentives. These ordinances encourage higher density housing that is affordable to special

needs populations and remove potential constraints to development, while preserving affordable units in the coastal zone.

- **Density Incentives** – Long Beach has adopted the State density law to provide up to 35 percent of density bonus to facilitate the development of lower income housing, moderate-income condominiums, and housing for seniors.
- **Waiver of Fees** – In addition to the density bonus, parks and recreation and transportation development fees are waived for affordable housing if the criteria on length of affordability and income/affordability level are met.
- **Relaxed Standards** – In conjunction with the density bonus ordinance, certain development standards may be relaxed if increased density cannot be physically accommodated on the site. This provision follows a priority order specified in the Zoning Code and the applicant must show that the density bonus cannot be achieved with each sequential waiver before the next waiver is allowed. The priority order is:
 12. Percentage of compact parking
 13. Tandem parking design limitations;
 14. Privacy standards;
 15. Private open space;
 16. Common open space;
 17. Height;
 18. Distance between buildings;
 19. Side yard setbacks;
 20. Rear yard setbacks;
 21. Number of parking spaces (but not less than one space per unit); and
 22. Front setbacks.
- **Public Land for Affordable Housing:** The 2021-2029 Housing Element Update included actions to monitor the potential disposition and opportunity for affordable housing on land owned by public agencies (such as the City, school district, public utilities, County, State, and Federal agencies).
- **Religious Facility Housing Overlay:** AB 1851 (Religious Facility Housing) provides relief in parking requirements when a religious institution partners with a nonprofit organization to provide affordable housing on site. This new state law applies only to religious facility properties in residential zones or nonresidential zones that also allow residential uses. Religious facilities are located throughout the City and oftentimes are situated on large sites with high proportions of undeveloped land. The residential sites inventory has been expanded to include religious facility properties, including some in high resource areas. The City will adopt an overlay to:
 - Provide incentives and parking relief to religious facility properties, including in zones that do not normally permit residential uses.
 - Designate religious properties in the Founding and Contemporary Neighborhood (FCN) PlaceType as part of the Overlay, with specific provisions to allow for affordable housing at an increased density of 30 units per acre.
- **Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs)** represent an important opportunity to create more affordable housing for lower and moderate-income households. The State has passed

multiple bills in recent years to remove constraints to the development of ADUs (including AB 587, AB 671, AB 68, and SB 13, among others). The City's current ADU regulations do not comply with State law. As of January 2019, the City has locally implemented the State regulations and continues to assist applicants in the ADU application, permitting, and construction process. To facilitate ADU development, the City has dedicated a webpage to provide clear and concise information about ADU requirements and application/review process. In addition, in the 2021-2023 Housing Update, the City included actions to pursue mechanisms to facilitate the construction of ADUs, including but not limited to: Expanding pre-approved standard ADU plan types and resources; Pursue funding to assist lower and moderate-income homeowners in constructing ADUs; Pursue funding and other incentives to assist in the development of ADUs restricted to low and moderate income renters, particularly in high resource areas; and Consider expanding/extending fee waivers for ADUs beyond State law.

Discussion

See discussion above.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

The extent of housing and community development needs in Long Beach exceeds the City's funding capacity. To utilize its limited funding in the most cost-effective manner, the City targets its investments in the most distressed neighborhoods in the community. Specifically, the City is focusing funds on RECAPs and areas of Low Opportunity to improve conditions in these areas as well as in High Opportunity areas to increase affordable housing supplies in these areas.

Additionally, on July 14th, 2020, the City Council approved a citywide Inclusionary Housing Policy that would require 11 percent of all new rental units in the Downtown and Midtown areas to be affordable to very-low income households, and would require 10 percent of all new for-sale housing to be affordable to moderate-income households. The policy took effect when the implementing Ordinance was adopted in 2021 and the affordability requirements will be phased in over a 3-year period, with full requirements applied by 2023

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

The City fosters relationships with for-profit and non-profit housing developers for the new construction of both market rate and affordable housing projects. The City also leverages its resources with private capital in order to develop quality affordable homes for Long Beach residents. For FY 2022-2023, the City has allocated CDBG and HOME funds for the rehabilitation and preservation of its aging housing stock, focusing on multi-unit developments due to limited resources.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

The City's lead-based paint (LBP) hazard reduction strategy involves several components.

Housing Programs

All CDBG, HOME, and NSP-funded housing programs and projects have incorporated lead-based paint hazard reduction efforts. In addition, the City has complied with federal lead safety requirements, including pre-rehabilitation lead inspections and post-rehabilitation lead clearances. These practices will continue for the federally funded rehabilitation projects under this five-year Consolidated Plan, which estimates lead inspection and/or clearances for approximately 1,400 housing units.

Code Enforcement

Code Enforcement uses the Lead Safe Work Practice (LSWP) standards to correct code enforcement violations. Five Code Enforcement employees have obtained the State of California Department of Public Health Lead Inspection Assessor certification.

Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (CLPPP):

The Department of Health and Human Services also manages the CLPPP focusing on case management of children with elevated blood lead levels as defined by the State. This program provides community outreach regarding lead poisoning prevention and the hazards of lead

poisoning, as well as information on identifying sources of lead. Health education presentations and materials are provided at community events and meetings. Public Health Nurses (PHNs) provide case management services to children who are referred to the program. Case management services include an interview and lead prevention and nutrition education by PHNs with the parents. The PHNs encourage parents to conduct medical follow-up for children who have lead poisoning. A Registered Environmental Health Specialist provides an environmental inspection including on-site testing and specimen collection for possible sources of lead for testing by the Health Department Public Health Laboratory. The PHNs also provide outreach and education to parents of children with lower lead levels and to adults who have elevated lead levels.

Lead Hazard Control (LHC) Strategy

In FY 2019, the City of Long Beach received \$ \$4.1 million from HUD for its Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control Program (LHC) for a three-year period from May 1, 2019 through October 30, 2022. The LHC Program identifies low income residences (with a focus on families with children under six years old), and addresses lead poisoning hazards created by lead-based paint.

For FY 2022– FY 2023, the LHC program outlines the following work program:

The LCH provides lead-based paint hazard control services for units of pre-1978 constructed affordable housing throughout the City, focusing on areas of highest need, specifically ZIP Codes 90802, 90804, 90806, 90810, and 90813.

- Health Education Specialist educates residents, advises residents of relocation and other responsibilities associated with LHC activities. Inspector / Assessors perform inspections, create report.
- After LHC work is performed by contractor, Inspector/Assessors follow HUD and State of California clearance protocols. Submit samples to certified lab.
- Program manager solicits educational outreach opportunities from city and community groups. Program manager and health educator attend event, provide materials and education, with focus on pregnant women and children under six. Provide lead-safe work practices education for CLPPP events. A new flyer was created to promote the program.
- Program Assistant coordinates with Center for Working Families, City Section 3 coordinator, and local media to recruit low-income residents interested in becoming lead-based paint certified workers. Contract with local certified training company to provide education, certification.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The challenges associated with poverty–stress, strained family relationships, substandard housing, lower educational attainment, limited employment skills, unaffordable childcare, and transportation difficulties – make it hard for low-income families to obtain and maintain employment, and therefore housing and basic needs. Economic stability can have lasting and measurable benefits for both parents and children.

The City seeks to reduce the number of people living in poverty (extremely low-income households earning less than 30 percent of the AMI) by providing a number of programs including housing assistance, supportive services, economic development assistance, and job training opportunities. The City will continue to leverage opportunities to support funding for Community Based Development Organizations (CBDOs), and other groups to provide training and employment opportunities to extremely low-income persons.

In collaboration with the Pacific-Gateway Workforce Investment Board (PGWIB), the City will continue to offer outreach and training to poverty level families and individuals. Through the CoC system, the City will work with the PGWIB job-training providers to ensure that low- and moderate-income persons are trained with employable skills with the potential to earn higher wages. The City will also support youth programs that focus on providing youth a positive direction and outlook in life, assisting them in achieving educational and career goals.

In addition, the City's funding (through CDBG and ESG funds) of human service programs for basic needs, food distribution, and case management for homeless and those at risk of homelessness support the goals and strategies of reducing poverty.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The central responsibility for the administration of the Action Plan is assigned to Grants Administration. This agency will coordinate activities among the public and private organizations to realize the prioritized goals of the Annual Action Plan. Extensive public-private partnerships have been established and organized to address the City's housing, homeless, and community development needs. Grants Administration will access, facilitate, and coordinate resource linkages and draw from the immediate sources of expertise in the community to strengthen existing partnerships and develop new collaboratives.

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

The City conducts extensive outreach to engage a wide range of non-profit agencies, groups and organizations to assist in the process of developing the Action Plan. The process includes:

1. Press releases and notices circulated in the City inviting residents to participate in the process.
2. E-mail notification to existing non-profit partners inviting them to participate in the plan process.
3. Public notices advertising the Plan public comment and review period, non-profit application period, and plan adoption hearing.
4. Public application process for non-profit organizations based in the community.
5. Internal application process for City departments.
6. Discussions with departments to identify funding priorities.
7. Discussions of funding and public meetings, including Council meeting.

Program Specific Requirements

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

Introduction

This section addresses the regulatory requirements of the CDBG, HOME, and ESG programs not covered in the previous sections.

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(1)

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

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

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income.	100.00%

HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(2)

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

No other forms of HOME investments beyond those previously described.

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

While the City has not allocated FY 2022 HOME funds for homebuyer assistance, households assisted with HOME-funded homebuyer assistance in the past are subject to the following recapture provisions.

Homebuyer Activities – Recapture Option

To ensure long-term affordability, the City will impose a recapture provision, which will allow the City to recycle funds to assist future homebuyers. The City may require additional restrictions, including first-time homebuyer qualifications and affordability requirements, which may be more restrictive than current HOME Program regulations. Examples of current requirements include the following: *f* Total household income cannot exceed low-income limits *f* Must occupy property as the principal residence *f* Required to comply with recapture/resale provisions during the affordability period Additional City Restrictions: *f* Must purchase a home within the City of Long Beach *f* Required to be a first-time homebuyer *f* Complete an approved pre-purchase Homebuyer Workshop

Recapture Option

The City of Long Beach will recapture the entire direct HOME if the HOME Program recipient decides to sell the house within the affordability period.

Enforcement of the Recapture Option

To enforce the recapture restrictions, the City will record a Deed of Trust against the property. This Agreement will ensure that the full HOME subsidy will be recaptured from the net proceeds of the sale. Where the net proceeds are insufficient to repay both the HOME subsidy plus the homeowner’s investment, the City will forgive a prorated share of the HOME subsidy based on occupancy during the affordable period. In such case, the homeowner will not be permitted to recover more than the homeowner’s investment.

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

While the City has not allocated FY 2022 HOME funds for homebuyer assistance, households assisted with HOME-funded homebuyer assistance in the past are subject to the following recapture provisions.

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

See Appendix E: AP-90 (HOME Refinancing Guidelines).

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)

Reference 91.220(l)(4)

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

See Appendix C: ESG Written Standards

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

The Long Beach CoC has established a Coordinated Entry System (CES) that meets HUD requirements. The Long Beach CoC Coordinated Entry System (CES) is intended to increase and streamline access to housing and services for households experiencing homelessness and to match people to housing and services based on their needs. The Long Beach has adopted a set of policies and practices that assist in how the CES operated and how housing resources are prioritized based on multiple factors aligned with HUD stated goals. The Long Beach CES has two designated CES hubs, the Multi-Service Center (MSC) and the Homeless Assistance Program (HAP) Project. The MSC is a unique facility that co-locates social service agencies that provide integrated, centralized assessment and comprehensive services for at-risk and homeless individuals and families in one location. The HAP serves as a satellite CES for the CoC system of care. The HAP provides integrated, centralized assessment and comprehensive services for homeless people, with expertise in working with homeless people with a mental illness and those with a dual diagnosis of mental illness and substance abuse.

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

As the lead agency of the Long Beach CoC, the City competitively funds private nonprofit agencies that provide a broad array of services, including ESG specific programs, to address the needs of the men, women, and children experiencing homelessness in Long Beach. The City

issues Request For Proposals (RFP) in compliance with federal and local procurement requirements to select the best nonprofit to provide the services. The City allows for faith based organizations to apply as long as they are in compliance with federal requirements around not utilizing funding for activities that are focused on providing or spreading the message of their faith. The Long Beach CoC has board members who participate in selection committees with the support of the City to review all received proposals. Recommended programs for award are then approved by City Council for the DHHS to enter into contract.

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

The City has a homeless or formerly homeless person serving as a voting member on the Long Beach Continuum of Care Board. The Long Beach CoC Board in 2021 set aside funding to create and compensate a lived experience advisory board (LEAB). Long Beach will be recruiting and establishing the LEAB within calendar year 2022.

4. Describe performance standards for evaluating ESG.

The City's ESG allocation complements and contributes to the Long Beach CoC program by providing resources to increase permanent housing placements, reduce the length of homelessness, increase housing retention, and maintain/increase household income.

DHHS developed a performance matrix for evaluation of ESG funds using HMIS data and fiscal performance. HMIS data is used to monitor progress monthly to ensure compliance with eligibility requirements and effective distribution of the CoC service and housing resources. HMIS will be utilized to track client data and report on outputs and outcomes as required by HUD.

Discussion

Consultation with CoC

The City of Long Beach Department of Development Services, Grants Administration manages the Consolidated Planning process for the City and collaborates with the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), Homeless Services Bureau, which is the City lead for the local Continuum of Care (CoC) jurisdiction. As the lead CoC agency since 1995, DHHS competitively funds nonprofit agencies that provide a broad array of services located at the Multi-Service Center (MSC), the Villages at Cabrillo, the Village Integrated Service Agency, and other scattered site programs to address the needs of those experiencing homelessness in Long Beach. The Homeless Services Bureau administers the following components within the City's Consolidated Plan: Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) and HOME Move-in Deposit Program. In addition, the Homeless Services Bureau collaborates directly with the City's Housing Authority to coordinate the CoC Shelter Plus Care projects, Section 8 set aside, and the Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) programs for the City.

The Homeless Services Bureau works closely with the Long Beach CoC stakeholders on a variety of levels, including the development and implementation of funding priorities, performance standards, system-wide policies and procedures, program implementation, and the HMIS. The Homeless Services Officer and MSC Coordinator participate in several advisory boards, including the HSAC, an advisory body appointed by the Long Beach City Council; the Multi-Service Center Advisory Board; and the Villages at Cabrillo Advisory Board. The Homeless Services Bureau Manager also hosts regular CoC General Membership and CoC Board meetings to review system-wide coordination. The CoC membership has met in subcommittees to address the following:

- Educational Assurances
- Chronic Homelessness
- Veteran Homelessness
- Discharge Planning
- Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), Data and Performance
- Centralized/Coordinated Intake and Assessment

The City of Long Beach Department of Development Services, Grants Administration manages

Requirements for Recipients who plan to use the risk factor under paragraph (1)(iii)(G) of the "at risk of homelessness" definition

The City does not intend to use the risk factor under Paragraph (1)(iii)(G) of the "at risk of homelessness" definition.

Appendix A: Public Participation

A summary of the City's public participation process and comments received is provided on the following pages.

Stakeholders List

ABUNDANT HOUSING LOS ANGELES
ADOBE COMMUNITIES
AOC 7 NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION
APARTMENT ASSOCIATION, SOUTHERN
ARTS COUNCIL LONG BEACH
BETHANY LONG BEACH
BRIDGE HOUSING
CARMELITOS
CENTRO CHA
CENTURY HOUSING
CENTURY VILLAGES AT CABRILLO
DEFOREST PARK NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION
DISABLED RESOURCE CENTER
DOWNTOWN LONG BEACH ASSOCIATES
FAIR HOUSING FOUNDATION OF LONG BEACH
FILIPINO MIGRANT CENTER
GOLD STAR MANOR
GOODWILL SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
GREEN EDUCATION, INC.
HABITAT LOS ANGELES
HAMILTON NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION
HOUGHTON PARK NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION
HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF LONG BEACH
INTEGRAL COMMUNITIES
INTERVAL HOUSE
JANE ADDAMS NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATIONS
KHMER GIRLS IN ACTION
LAANE
LATINOS IN ACTION CALIFORNIA
LEGAL AID FOUNDATION OF LOS ANGELES
LIBRE
LONG BEACH CENTRAL AREA NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION
LONG BEACH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
LONG BEACH COMMUNITY COLLEGE
LONG BEACH FORWARD
LONG BEACH GRAY PANTHERS
LONG BEACH GROCERY COOP
LONG BEACH IMMIGRANT RIGHTS COALITION
LONG BEACH MINISTER'S ALLIANCE
LONG BEACH TRANSIT
LONG BEACH UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

LONG BEACH VETERAN'S AFFAIRS
MEMORIAL MEDICAL CARE
MENTAL HEALTH AMERICA OF LOS ANGELES
META HOUSING
NORTH PINE NEIGHBORHOOD ALLIANCE
NORTH VILLAGE COMMUNITY WATCH
PUBLIC COUNSEL
ROSE PARK NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION
ROSEVELT NEIGHBORHOOD
SEMILLAS DE ESPERANZA
SKIDROW ADVOCACY GROUP INC.
ST FRANCIS PLACE NEIGHBORHOOD GROUP
STARR KING NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION
STEELCRAFT LB
STUDIO 111
TENANTS TOGETHER
THE CHILDREN'S CLINIC FAMILY HEALTH
THE GUIDANCE CENTER
THE HOMELESS SERVICES ADVISORY COMMITTEE
THE LGBTQ CENTER LONG BEACH
THE SCAN FOUNDATION
UNITED CAMBODIAN COMMUNITY
UPTOWN BID
UPTOWN LONG BEACH NEIGHBORS
WASHINGTON NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION
WEST EASTSIDE COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION
WESTSIDE AREA PROJECT COUNCIL
WOMEN'S SHELTER LONG BEACH
WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
WRIGLEY AREA NEIGHBORHOOD ALLIANCE, INC.
WRIGLEY ASSOCIATION
WRIGLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
WRIGLEY IS GOING GREEN
YES IN MY BACKYARD
YMCA OF GREATER LONG BEACH

Community Development Survey

The City conducted a community development survey, available in English, Spanish, Tagalog, and Khmer. The English survey instrument is provided below.

DRAFT CON PLAN SURVEY - LONG BEACH (2/3/22 - VTA)

City of Long Beach Community Needs Assessment Survey

PAGE ONE

Thank you for completing the City of Long Beach Community Needs Survey. This input will be used to help make decisions on how certain federal funds will be used to benefit our community over the next five years. This survey consists of a total of 12 questions. All responses will remain confidential.

An asterisk (*) prior to the question on later pages indicates that all options must be ranked in order to move to the next page and complete the survey.

PAGE TWO

Demographics

What ethnicity best describes you? Hispanic Non-Hispanic

What race best describes you? White Black / African American Asian Pacific Islander or Alaska Native Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander American Indian or Alaska Native AND White Asian AND White Black/African American AND White Indian/Alaska Native AND Black/African American Other Multi-Racial

What is your zip code? _____

Do you rent or own your home? Rent Own

Do you currently reside in a subsidized housing unit (Housing Choice Voucher Program, Project-Based Voucher, etc.)? Yes No

Select your age group. 18-30 31-50 51-65 Over 65

Are you currently experiencing a disability? Yes No

Do you have children under the age of 18 living in your home? Yes No

PAGE THREE

Please rank the following topics in order of importance to you, with 1 being most important and 7 being least important. Each number may be selected once.

Community Development	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Street Improvements							
Neighborhood Improvements and Engagement							
Park, Recreation, and Community Facilities							
Youth Programs							
Services for Older Adults							
Services for People Experiencing a Disability							
Services for People Experiencing Homelessness							

PAGE FOUR

Please rank the following topics in order of importance to you, with 1 being most important and 3 being least important. Each number may be selected once.

Business and Jobs	1	2	3
Small Business Assistance			
Job Creation/Job Retention Programs			

PAGE FIVE

Please rank the following topics in order of importance to you, with 1 being most important and 6 being least important. Each number may be selected once.

Housing	1	2	3	4	5	6
Rental Housing for Low Income Families						
First Time Homebuyer Assistance						
Low Income Housing for Older Adults						
Housing for People Experiencing a Disability						
Home Repair Assistance						
Housing for People Experiencing Homelessness						

PAGE SIX

Thank you for providing this valuable input! For more information about the City of Long Beach Consolidated Plan, please visit: longbeach.gov/LBConPlan/

Are there any additional comments you would like to provide?

Summary of Survey Responses

The City conducted a Community Development Needs Survey as part of the Consolidated Plan development process. The survey was available in four languages – English, Spanish, Tagalog, and Khmer, and was posted on City website between mid-February and May 9, 2022.

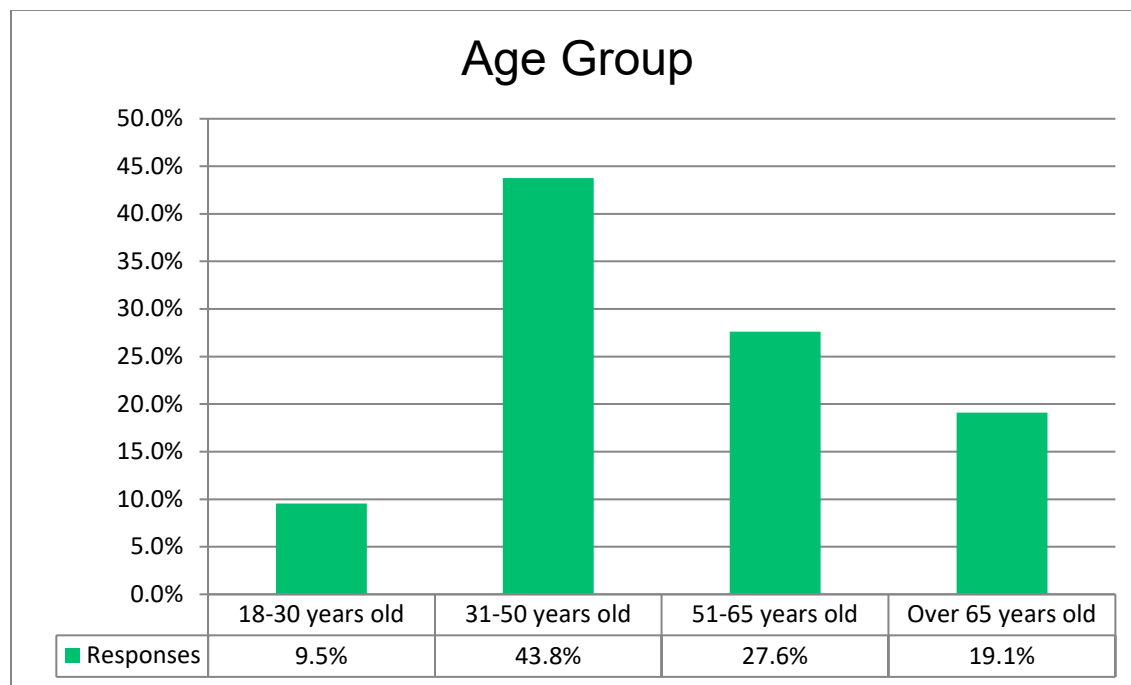
Overall, the City received a total of 586 responses (555 in English and 31 in Spanish). However, respondents are not required to answer every question. Therefore, the number of responses for each question varies.

Who responded to the survey?

Among the respondents, 73% were non-Hispanic and 27% were Hispanic. With regard to race, the majority (66% were White, 15% were multi-racial, followed by 8% Black and 6% Asian.

The majority of the respondents were homeowners (66%). Among the 34% renters responding to the survey, 6% came from subsidized housing.

The survey respondents represented different age groups, but the majority were between 31 and 50 years old of age.



Seniors represented about 19% of the respondents. About 11% of the respondents had a disability. Families with children represented about 69% of the respondents.

Where do the respondents live?

Respondents generally came from different parts of the City, but the top ZIP Code is 90802.

Row Labels	Count of Responses	%
90802	94	16.4%
90808	65	11.4%
90803	63	11.0%
90813	62	10.8%
90807	55	9.6%
90805	54	9.4%
90806	42	7.3%
90815	38	6.6%
90814	35	6.1%
90804	31	5.4%
90810	18	3.1%
90913	2	0.3%
90012	1	0.2%
90706	1	0.2%
90712	1	0.2%
90755	1	0.2%
90840	1	0.2%
90905	1	0.2%
92102	1	0.2%
92626	1	0.2%
99708	1	0.2%
90807 / 90813	1	0.2%
9081e	1	0.2%
Downtown Long Beach	1	0.2%
Nose cual	1	0.2%
Grand Total	572	100.0%

Most important program/service?

Respondents were asked to rank the relative importance of different programs and services, with “1” being the most important and “7” being the least important. Therefore, the lower the total weighted score the more important the program/service. Based on the survey response, Services for People Experiencing Homelessness was ranked the most important.

Program/Service	Weighted Score
Services for People Experiencing Homelessness	3.28
Street Improvements	3.91
Neighborhood Improvements and Engagement	3.91

Park, Recreation, and Community Facilities	3.95
Youth Programs	4.02
Services for Older Adults	4.42
Services for People Experiencing a Disability	4.50

For economic development activities, respondents ranked job creation/retention programs higher than assisting small businesses.

Neighborhood and Community Workshops

The City conducted a series of neighborhood and community workshops to obtain public input. Key comments received are summarized below:

March 9, 2022 - Community Meeting Notes (The link to this meeting is not listed on the website)

Street Improvements

- Sidewalk/street improvements along 3400, 3500, and 3600 blocks of Fashion Avenue

Environmental

- Environmental funding – solar panels

March 24, 2022 - Community Meeting Notes

Affordability

- Affordable housing is not really “affordable”
- Homeownership opportunities in CDBG-eligible areas
- Rent control and tenant protection
- Need to prioritize Long Beach residents for new affordable housing units. There is currently competition with folks on HACLA’s waitlist. So, when HACLA provides gap funding for affordable housing, there are strings attached to use their lists, meaning that those units go to non-LB residents
- Disproportionate affordable housing concentrated in CD6 and other low-income parts of the city
- Do we have any programs that connect displaced residents to new affordable housing?
- Affordable housing needs to be a priority, and we need to ensure that everyone can have access to affordable housing

Accessibility

- ADA accessibility in affordable housing meets bare minimum but if often not truly accessible for all
- There should be an inclusionary housing mandate
- Question: how will these programs actually reach the most vulnerable?

- Housing programs needed – citywide housing authority, additional services for folks experiencing homelessness, housing accessibility for DACA and undocumented folks (currently can't get HCVs)
- Affordable housing with additional criteria/screening to increase accessibility for BIPOC and undocumented folks
- Need to address systemic racism and anti-immigrant policies
- Caucasians have more accessibility to affordable/assistance programs than African Americans and this needs to be addressed (address a racist land use policy)
- There should be an expansion of public housing for seniors and low income and working-class people
- Density is being utilized to “navigate displacement” and bring the upper class to “opportunity zones” to tax shelter their capital investment money under the guides of affordable housing
- What is the city doing to introduce the HOPE program in Long Beach?

Environmental

- Strengthen, feed, and respect the basic human rights to housing, quality food, a clean environment, breathable air, and all of the things that make our neighborhoods a good place for us and our families

Neighborhood Improvements

- Neighborhood improvement projects

Community Land Trusts

- Community land trusts (should be tripled or at least doubled) to allow the immigrant community an opportunity for housing
- Community Land Trust programs are “a joke” on face value because of the funding capacities (down payments are high values due to home values being over \$600k)

Community Outreach and Engagement

- Community outreach should include Libre, Khmer Girls in Action, Black Agency, BLM, Filipino Migrant Center, UCC, and parent groups
- We need community partnership agreements between developers and the community PER each development project
- Are there community partnership agreements with developers? If so, where are these funds going to? Developers are “milking” our land and they’re not putting anything back into our communities
- The City needs to stand up against bigotry and represent its residents
- Con Plan should have “teeth” with respect to maintaining Long Beach culture and respecting working-class folks
- Terms like “slum” and “blight” are offensive and have problematic connotations
- Maintain diversity and equity
- How are folks being educated about the plans of the city (i.e., resources for homeless individuals, assistance programs, etc.)?

- With the new 5-year plan and funding requests, how do we know that the people in Long Beach will take advantage of the programs? How do we keep non-Long Beach residents from benefiting from Long Beach funds/programs?
- When do residents receive what was adopted, and, adopted does not mean it's implemented. What will be implemented?
- City officials must acknowledge and respect the comments and questions made by residents. The city staff has been "dismissive", and that must stop. The city needs to be transparent and clearly communicate to its residents
- A city-wide focus group is needed (including City staff) to coordinate these efforts

March 26, 2022 - Community Meeting Notes

Community Outreach and Engagement

- More community engagement is needed – who are the focus groups? When and where will public hearings be held?
- What is the connection between the Con Plan and Housing Element?
- Dedicated rental housing staff
- Does the City map where investments are made?
- Current 5-year plan and budget allocations should be made available to the public
- Are expenditures geo-coded or mapped? If not, they should be mapped and publicly available
- Need more community meetings at better times – 9:00 a.m. on a Saturday morning is "not a good time"
- Census funds allocated for Long Beach (90813 Washington neighborhood) – where are these funds? And can the public obtain a report of how the money is being allocated?

Tenant Protection

- Tenant protections needed/tenant-right to counsel
- Substantial remodel evictions – renovation assistance program similar to LA's program

Community Land Trusts

- Community land trusts

Environmental

- Need to look at climate change and its impact on land availability in Long Beach

April 14, 2022 - Community Meeting Notes (The link to this meeting is not yet available on the website)

Community Land Trusts

- Fund capacity building for community land trusts
- Fund acquisitions for community land trusts (LA has a model for this)

Funding Requests

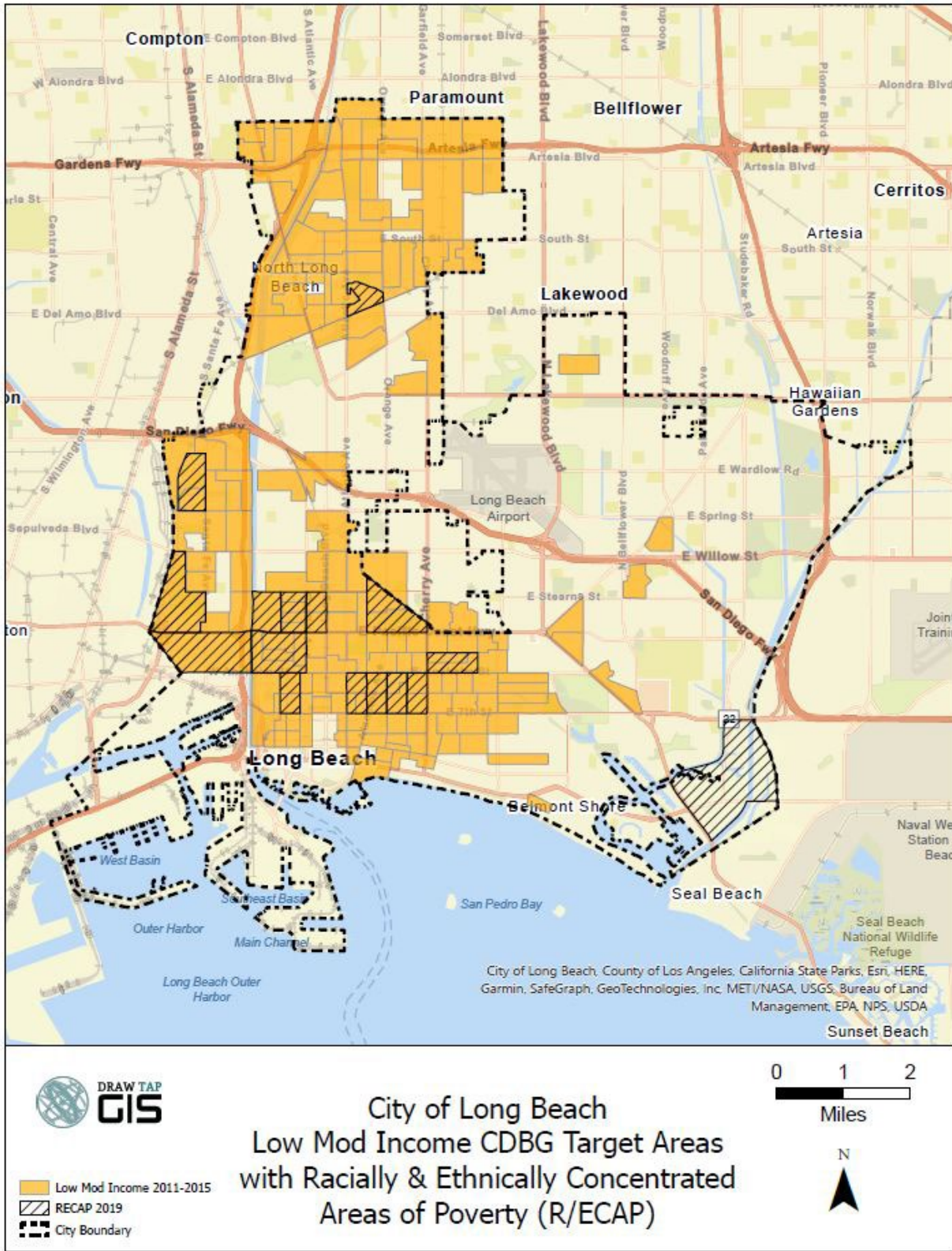
- Funding for parks, playgrounds, afterschool programs

- Funding for special needs populations and homeless services
- Expand funding for temporary shelters for youth, veterans, elderly, women experiencing DV
- Expand funding for wraparound services and eviction prevention

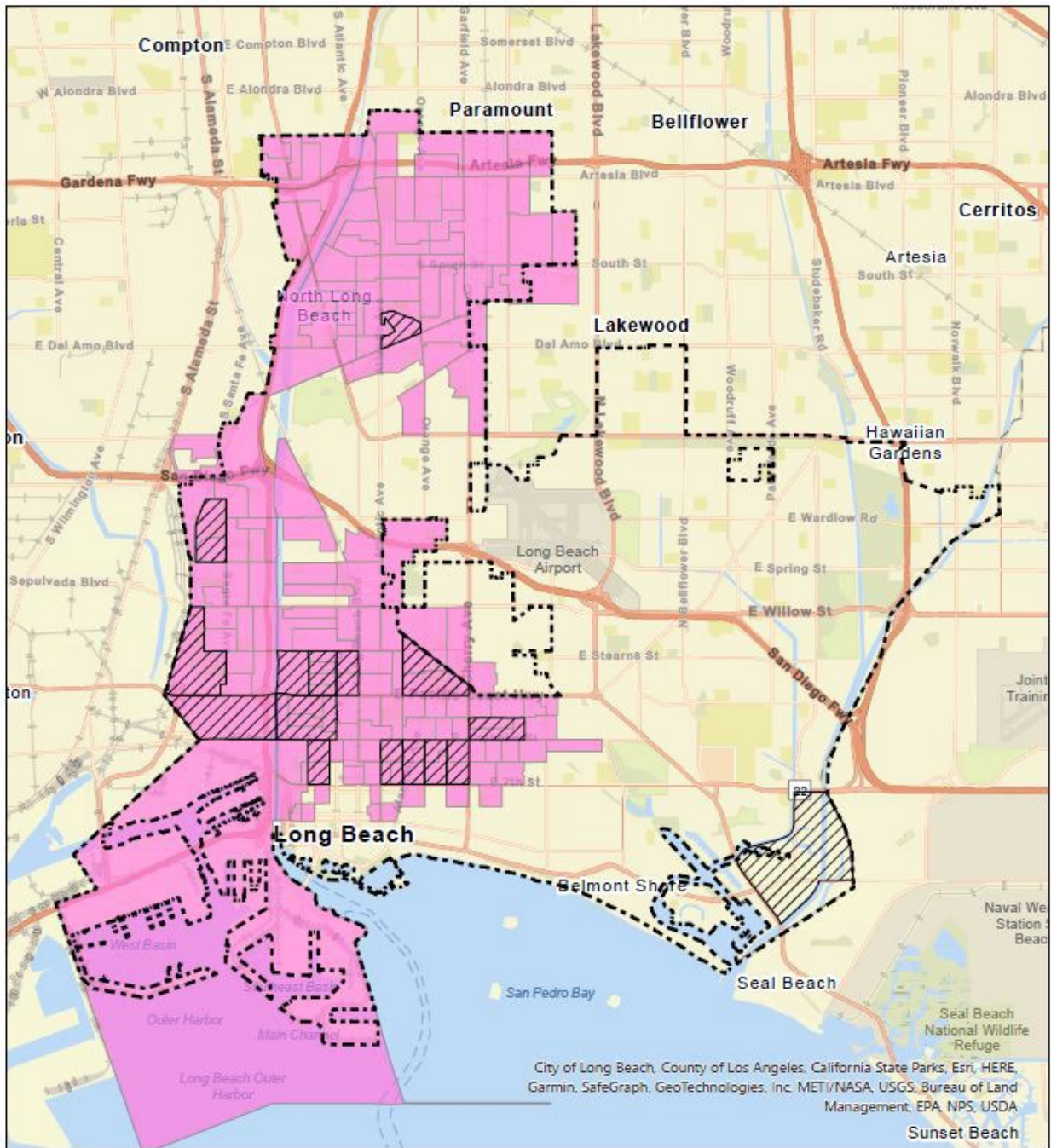
Appendix B: Relevant Maps

The following maps illustrate the various target areas in implementing the City's Consolidated Plan strategies and programs.

Low and Moderate Income CDBG Target Areas and RECAP Target Areas



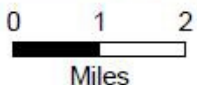
Minority Concentration Areas



City of Long Beach, County of Los Angeles, California State Parks, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc. MET/NASA, USGS, Bureau of Land Management, EPA, NPS, USDA



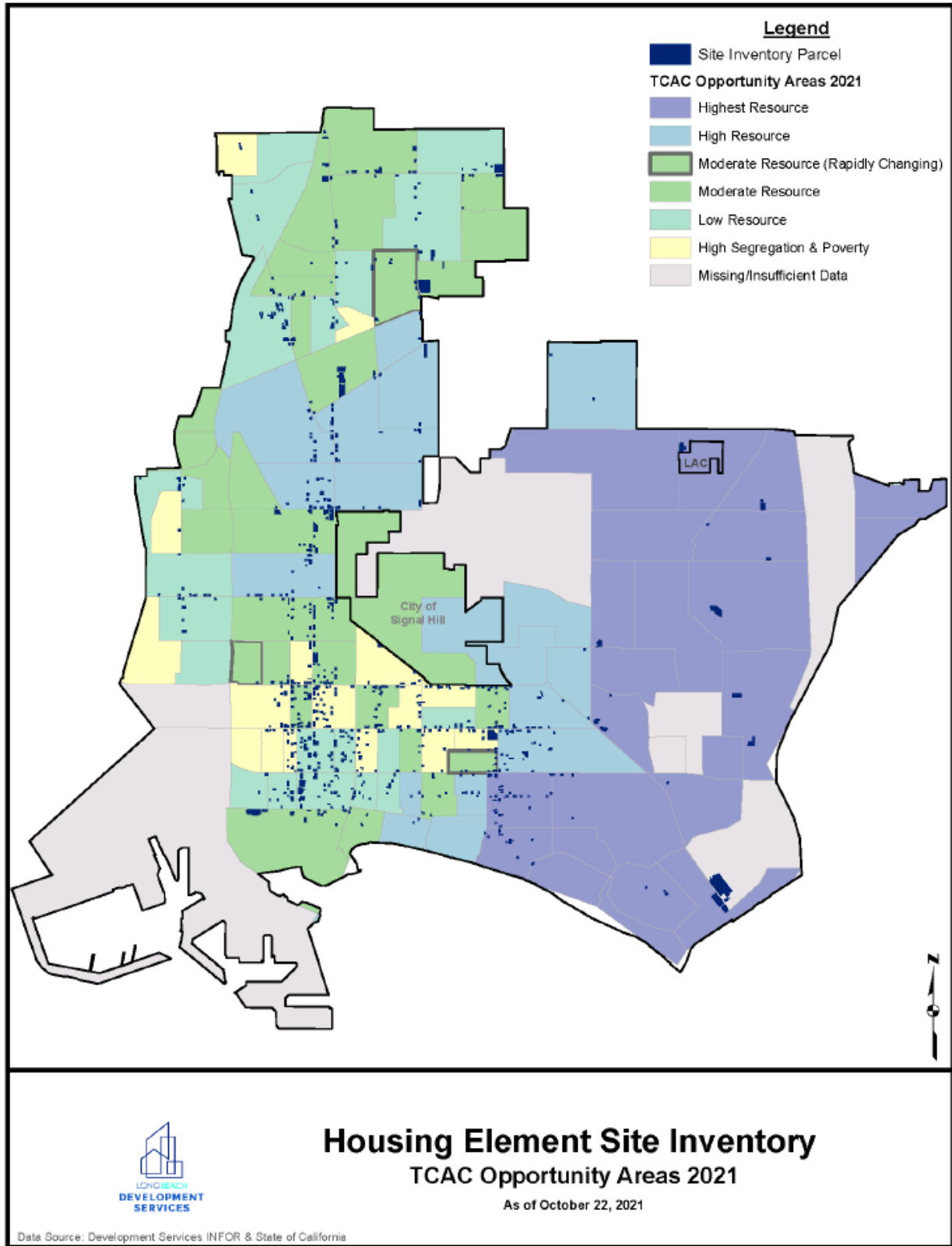
City of Long Beach Minority Concentration Areas



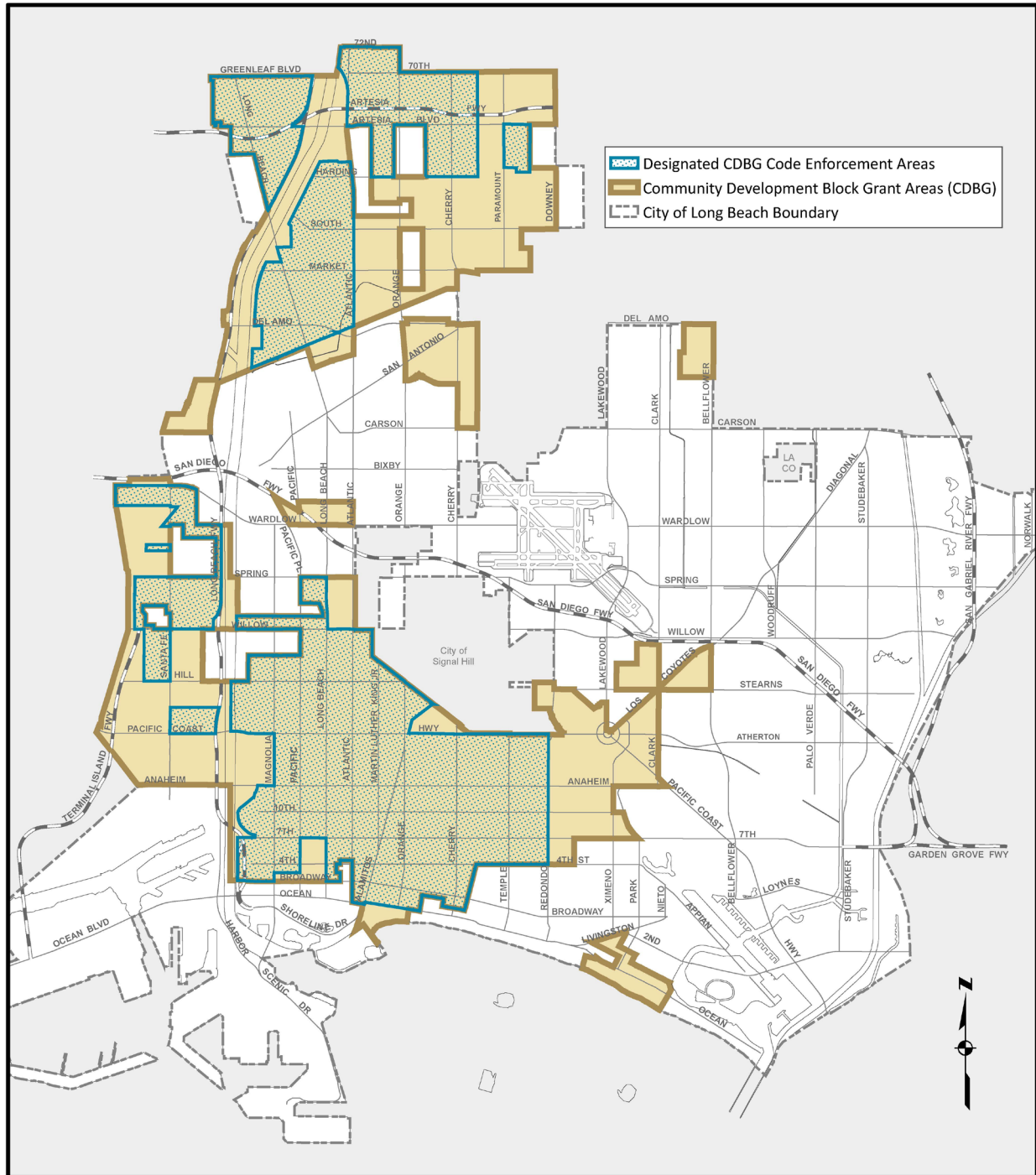
- Minority Concentration ACS 2015-2019
- RECAP 2021
- City Boundary

Minority Concentration is defined by Census Block Groups that have a greater minority population than Los Angeles County at large (74%)”

TCAC Opportunity Maps



Designated CDBG Code Enforcement Areas



City of Long Beach Designated CDBG Code Enforcement Areas



Technology and Innovation GIS T:\2015_DevelopmentServices\Neighborhood Services\Action Plan\Designated_CDBG_CEAreas_Council.mxd 5/28/2015

Appendix C: ESG Written Standards

Long Beach Continuum of Care

Written Standards



Department of Health and Human Service

Homeless Services Division

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Review Release Dates and Board Approval Dates	ii
Introduction.....	1
Purpose	1
Section I: General Requirements	
Coordinated Entry System	2
Standards for Determining Termination of Assistance	5
Standards for Project Participant Confidentiality	5
Standards for Fair and Equal Access and Inclusivity.....	5
Safety Planning	6
Process for Making Subawards	6
Homeless Participation Requirement.....	6
Full Coverage.....	6
Performance Standards	6
System Evaluation	7
Consultation with CoC Membership.....	7
“At Risk of Homelessness” Definition Requirements	8
Section II: CoC Program Background, Policies, Procedures and Standards	
Background	9
Policies and Procedures for Evaluating Individuals’ and Families’ Eligibility.....	9
Policies and Procedures for Determining and Prioritizing for Transitional Housing.....	9
Policies and Procedures for Determining and Prioritizing for Rapid Re-Housing	10
Standards for Determining Rapid Re-Housing Percentage or Amount.....	11
Policies and Procedures for Determining and Prioritizing for Permanent Supportive Housing.....	11
Section III: ESG Program Background, Policies, Procedures and Standards	
Background	13
Policies and Procedures for Evaluating Individuals’ and Families’ Eligibility	14
Standards for Targeting and Providing Essential Services for Street Outreach.....	14
Policies and Procedures for Admission, Diversion, Referral, and Discharge by Emergency Shelter	15
Policies and Procedures for Assessing, Prioritizing, and Reassessing Needs for Emergency Shelter	16
Policies and Procedures for Coordination.....	16
Policies and Procedures for Determining and Prioritizing for Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing.....	16
Standards for Determining Rent and Utilities Costs for Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re- Housing.....	19
Standards for Determining Rental Assistance Amount and Time.....	19
Standards for Determining Type, Amount, and Duration for Housing Stabilization and/or Relocation Services	19
Determinations of Ineligibility.....	19
APPENDIX	
Appendix A: Notice CPD-16-011: Prioritizing Persons Experiencing Chronic Homelessness and Other Vulnerable Homeless Persons in Permanent Supportive Housing	
Appendix B: Department of Housing and Community Development, Emergency Solutions Grants Program, State Regulations, California Code of Regulations Title 25, Division 1, Chapter 7, Subchapter 20, § 8409. Core Practices	

REVIEW RELEASE DATES AND BOARD APPROVAL DATES

<i>Continuum of Care Grant Written Standards</i>	
Review Release Date	CoC Board of Directors Approval Date
April 30, 2015	-
May 27, 2016	September 8, 2016

<i>Emergency Solutions Grant Written Standards</i>	
Review Release Date	CoC Board of Directors Approval Date
April 30, 2015	June 24, 2015
May 27, 2016	September 8, 2016

<i>Merged CoC & ESG Written Standards</i>	
Review Release Date	CoC Board of Directors Approval Date
April 11, 2017	May 11, 2017

LONG BEACH CONTINUUM OF CARE WRITTEN STANDARDS

INTRODUCTION

The City of Long Beach is committed to fostering a system of care that responds to the diverse needs of homeless individuals and families and those at-risk of homelessness. A comprehensive and coordinated approach with city leaders, local agencies and community groups proactively addresses the needs in the Long Beach community. Together these partners provide services and programming that transition homeless households from housing crisis to self-sufficiency and stable permanent housing.

PURPOSE

The Continuum of Care (CoC) and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Program interim rules require recipients and CoCs to consult to develop written standards for administering assistance. This is necessary to establish community-wide expectations on the operations of projects within the community, to ensure the system is transparent to users and operators, to establish a minimum set of standards and expectations in terms of the quality expected of projects, to make the local priorities transparent to recipients and subrecipient of funds, and to create consistency and coordination between projects.

The Written Standards establish a uniform criteria for eligibility determination, system delivery, prioritization, and performance measures throughout the CoC. These standards will ensure that at-risk and homeless households experiencing homelessness, who enter projects throughout the CoC, will be given similar information and support to access and maintain permanent housing. All projects that receive CoC and/or ESG funding, or co-located at the Coordinated Entry System hubs are required to abide by the Written Standards.

It is expected that the standards will be refined as programs evolve, members gain more experience, and Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) data from projects are analyzed. The Written Standards serve as the guiding principles for the Long Beach CoC system of care. These policies may only be changed by the approval of the CoC Board based on feedback from the CoC membership.

The Written Standards may be adapted to consider feedback from service providers, program participants, the effectiveness and appropriateness of housing and services for current program participants, the CoC's success at meeting the performance standards in Section 427 of the McKinney-Vento Act, changes in the characteristics of the homeless population within the CoC, or changes in the housing and service resources available.

SECTION I: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

COORDINATED ENTRY SYSTEM

Overview of Coordinated Entry and Assessment

The Long Beach CoC Coordinated Entry System (CES) is intended to increase and streamline access to housing and services for households experiencing homelessness, to match appropriate levels of housing and services based on their needs, and to prioritize persons with severe service needs for the most intensive interventions. CES also prioritizes assistance based on vulnerability and severity of service needs to ensure that people who need assistance the most can receive it in a timely manner.

The Long Beach CES has two designated CES hubs, the Multi-Service Center (MSC) and the Homeless Assistance Program (HAP) Project. The MSC is a unique facility that co-locates social service agencies that provide integrated, centralized assessment and comprehensive services for at-risk and homeless individuals and families in one location. Services include: showers, mail, outreach and prevention services, case management, crisis counseling, educational assurances, life skills training, employment assistance, financial literacy, expungement workshops, fair housing workshops, housing coordination and deposit assistance, health screenings, HIV/AIDs related services, substance abuse and mental health treatment referrals, veterans services, mainstream benefits, and referrals to other community resources.

The HAP serves as a satellite CES for the CoC system of care. The HAP provides integrated, centralized assessment and comprehensive services for homeless people, with expertise in working with homeless people with a mental illness and those with a dual diagnosis of mental illness and substance abuse. These individuals, especially those with co-occurring disorders, are among those described as chronically homeless. Mental illnesses, like schizophrenia or bi-polar disorder, coupled with very low or no income, are major factors that perpetuate long-term homelessness. HAP streamlines service delivery, minimizes barriers to obtaining and maintaining permanent housing, and ultimately reduces the length of homelessness experienced by individuals.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) primary goals for coordinated entry processes are that assistance be allocated as effectively as possible and that assistance be easily accessible no matter where or how people present. Key elements of coordinated assessment include:

- A coordinated assessment location and staff
- The use of standardized assessment tools to assess consumer needs
- Referrals to programs based on the results of the assessment tools
- Capturing and managing data related to assessment and referrals in a Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)
- Prioritization of consumers with the most barriers to return to housing for the most cost- and service-intensive interventions.

Funded agencies will participate in the CES, ensuring that any point of entry in the CoC provides participants with access to stabilization and housing. Agencies will participate in the CoC's CES intake process. Participation includes direct service for and referrals to: homeless programs, prevention and diversion, mainstream resources, and housing. Projects will prioritize referrals from the CES hubs, to fill project vacancies within five (5) business days.

Goals of Coordinated Entry System

CES is intended to increase and streamline access to housing and services for households experiencing homelessness, to match appropriate levels of housing and services based on their needs, and to prioritize persons with severe service needs for the most intensive interventions. CES will help the Long Beach CoC prioritize assistance based on vulnerability and severity of service needs to ensure that people who need assistance the most can receive it in a timely manner. The Long Beach CoC identified the following common goals for the CES:

- Assistance will be allocated as effectively as possible
- Assistance is easily accessible no matter where or how people present
- The process will be easy on the program participant, and will provide quick and seamless entry into homelessness services
- Individuals and families will be referred to the most appropriate resource(s) for their individual situation
- The process will prevent duplication of services
- The process will reduce length of homelessness
- The process will insure full occupancy across programs
- The process will improve performance outcomes across funded projects

Assessment

The Long Beach CoC has adopted the Vulnerability Index and Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT) as its primary assessment tool. The tool is a combination of the Vulnerability Index, which measures the chronicity and vulnerability of a person and the Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool, which is an intake and case management tool that helps allocate resources in a logical, targeted way that focuses on individual needs. The combination of the two tools allows providers to assess a person beyond the general population categories like vulnerable and chronically homeless and to understand the person on multi-dimensions to better meet their needs. The tool provides for an unbiased assessment of a household's overall housing and service needs. The VI-SPDAT is not meant to replace any other programmatic assessment, but rather is a universal assessment tool that is used in combination with other appropriate program tools. The VI-SPDAT is centralized in the HMIS and shared across CoC/ESG partners in an effort to increase coordination of care and to de-duplicate assessment efforts. Assessment may occur over time and there may also be instances where a participant should be reassessed or reprioritized, particularly if s/he remains homeless for a long period of time or if there has been a significant change in the household that may impact service need. The VI-SPDAT assessment in conjunction with other screening tools will assist in:

- Screening for diversion or prevention
- Assessing shelter and other emergency needs
- Identifying housing resources and barriers
- Evaluating vulnerability to prioritize for assistance
- Screening for program eligibility
- Facilitating connections to mainstream resources

The Long Beach CES hubs provide preliminary triage and assessment to determine program eligibility and level of assistance needed. Households are assessed to determine the least level of assistance needed in order to maintain or obtain sustainable housing.

Housing status and annual income, where required, are verified by program staff prior to program enrollment. Additionally, the evidence relied upon to establish and verify homeless status and annual income are included in the Homeless Management Information System

(HMIS) record to demonstrate compliance with program regulations, to establish history of homelessness, and to prevent duplication of services within the CoC.

Households that are screened and determined to meet preliminary criteria will have a VI-SPDAT completed in order to identify the household's housing and service needs. The agency will follow the Written Standards guiding the use of the VI-SPDAT.

Outreach and Engagement

Funded agencies will participate in outreach and engagement of the street homeless population including participation in the Long Beach CoC Street Outreach Network. The agency will utilize the HMIS to enter, document and update data on outreach and engagement of the street homeless population and follow protocol for adding participants to the Chronic Homeless Registry.

Prioritization for Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) Placement

Funded agencies will participate in the Long Beach CoC PSH Placement Prioritization Process. All PSH placements will be prioritized according to the CoC's written prioritization process and aligned with HUD priorities. PSH placements will come from the Housing Prioritization List established by the Chronic Homeless Registry.

Housing First Certification

Housing First is an evidence-based practice that has shown to be an effective model for chronically homeless populations to access, obtain and maintain permanent housing. Funded agencies will utilize a Housing First approach per the awarded project application. Housing First is a housing approach that offers permanent, affordable housing as quickly as possible for individuals and families experiencing homelessness, and then provides the supportive services and connections to community-based supports people need to keep their housing and avoid returning to homelessness. Housing First does not have service participation requirements or precondition requirements for program enrollment.

Housing First Certification components include:

- Quickly and successfully connecting homeless individuals and families to permanent housing;
- No service participation requirements or preconditions including, but not limited to:
 - Demonstration of sobriety
 - Completion of alcohol or drug treatment
 - Agreeing to comply with a treatment regimen upon program entry
 - Placement into Transitional Housing prior to permanent housing
 - Minimum income threshold
 - Participation in services as a condition of tenancy
 - Related preconditions during program participation that might lead to the program participant's termination from the project
 - Program participants are not required to participate in services as a condition of tenancy
- Supportive services that are offered to maximize housing stability and prevent returns to homelessness;
- Participation in supportive services based on the needs and desires of program participants;
- Tenants have full rights, responsibilities, and legal protections; and
- Practices and policies to prevent lease violations and evictions.

STANDARDS FOR DETERMINING TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE

CoC and ESG funded projects may terminate assistance to project participants who violate program requirements or conditions of occupancy. Termination under this section does not bar the subrecipient from providing further assistance at a later date to the same individual or family. The subrecipient may terminate assistance in accordance with a formal process established by the subrecipient that recognizes the rights of individuals affected. This process, at a minimum, must consist of:

- Written notice to the program participant containing a clear statement of the reasons for termination;
- A review of the decision, in which the program participant is given the opportunity to present written or oral objections before a person other than the person (or a subordinate of that person) who made or approved the decision to terminate; and
- Prompt written notice of the final decision to the program participant.

STANDARDS FOR PROJECT PARTICIPANT CONFIDENTIALITY

To ensure the safety and security of program participants, subrecipients are required to develop and implement written policies and procedures to guarantee the confidentiality of records concerning program participation. Confidentiality must be protected at all times. This includes all written information, any release of information, program participant records and adequate confidential space for services. To comply with these requirements, the subrecipient should, for example, keep written records or files under lock and key with only particular personnel granted access to those files. Confidentiality statements must be signed by every employee and kept on file. Standardized forms must be used to show program participant consent when program participant information is exchanged from agency to agency and kept in the program participant chart or file. The policy regarding program participant confidentiality and the completion of required forms must be in place.

STANDARDS FOR FAIR AND EQUAL ACCESS AND INCLUSIVITY

The Long Beach CoC ensures fair and equal access to programs and services for all program participants regardless of actual or perceived race, color, religion, national origin, age, gender identity, pregnancy, citizenship, familial status, household composition, disability, Veteran status, or sexual orientation. If an individual's self-identified gender or household composition creates challenging dynamics among residents within a facility, the host program should make every effort to accommodate the individual or assist in locating alternative accommodation that is appropriate and responsive to the individual's needs.

The Long Beach CES includes provisions for all priority subpopulations including households experiencing chronic homelessness, veterans, families, youth, seniors, disabled and specialized provisions for those fleeing domestic violence.

CoC/ESG providers will enroll homeless households based on needs regardless of limiting barriers to housing. Households will not be turned away from emergency response services or homeless designated housing due to lack of income, lack of employment, disability status, or substance use. Subrecipients who leverage alternate funding which restricts access to partner projects based on specific program participant attributes or characteristics, shall disclose this additional restrictions to the CoC in writing.

SAFETY PLANNING

Special provisions are set in place when dealing with domestic violence households seeking services through the coordinated entry hubs. CES staff and the broader CoC shall utilize the local domestic violence hotline to coordinate intakes for households fleeing domestic violence and seeking shelter. Intake staff shall coordinate additional services via telephone directly with shelter staff, as domestic violence shelters do not track program participants in the local HMIS. Households seeking entry into domestic violence shelters are not required to access services through the CES hubs so that households can access the system of care in the most seamless and safest manner possible.

PROCESS FOR MAKING SUBAWARDS

As the lead agency of the Long Beach CoC, the City of Long Beach Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) competitively funds nonprofit agencies that provide a broad array of services to address the needs of the men, women, and children experiencing homelessness or at-risk of homelessness in Long Beach. A Request For Proposals (RFP) will be issued, in compliance with procurement requirements and City Council authorization. The City will allocate and administer CoC and ESG State and Federal funds via executed subcontracts, as recommended by the Homeless Services Advisory Committee (HSAC) to the CoC Board and approved by the Mayor and City Council of Long Beach.

HOMELESS PARTICIPATION REQUIREMENT

The DHHS has a homeless or formerly homeless person serving as a voting member on the Homeless Services Advisory Committee (HSAC). HSAC is an advisory body that was established by City Ordinance in 1988 to commence strategic planning activities to address homelessness in the City. HSAC is comprised of representatives from each of 9 council districts along with two representatives appointed by the Mayor. The Continuum of Care Board also has a homeless or formerly homeless person serving as a voting member.

FULL COVERAGE

The Long Beach CES services the entire Long Beach jurisdiction. The CES provides linkages to services that are funded by the CoC, as well as non-CoC funded projects, such as those funded through the State/Federal Emergency Solutions Grant, County funded projects, faith based partners, businesses, and philanthropic groups. The Long Beach CES works collaboratively with regional CES partners to ensure that all households accessing the Long Beach CES are effectively linked to their corresponding CES where appropriate.

PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

The CoC's ESG State and Federal allocations will complement and contribute to the Long Beach CoC system performance measures by providing resources to increase permanent housing placements, reduce the length of homelessness, increase housing retention, and maintain/increase household income.

DHHS will utilize the local HMIS to regularly monitor progress, ensure compliance with eligibility requirements and effectively coordinate CoC services and housing resources. HMIS will be utilized to track program participant data and report on outputs and outcomes as required by funders.

SYSTEM EVALUATION

The CES process will be evaluated on a regular basis to ensure that it is operating at maximum efficiency. The CES Advisory Board will be the lead entity that evaluates system delivery and will partner with the HMIS subcommittee to review data on system performance. Performance evaluation will include:

- A monthly review of metrics from the coordinated assessment process including occupancy reports, length of stay, and turn over beds coordination.
- A program participant focus group with people experiencing homelessness that have accessed the coordinated assessment process.
- An annual performance report with a section devoted to coordinated assessment and homelessness assistance system outcomes. The report may include assessment data, as well as the total number of assessments and referrals made, successes to be shared. Major findings from this report will be presented to the CoC Board.

Subrecipients will participate in the CoC General Membership meetings, webinars, and any relevant subcommittees that support quality service delivery within the system of care.

CONSULTATION WITH CONTINUUM OF CARE MEMBERSHIP

The City of Long Beach Department of Development Services, Neighborhood Services Bureau manages the Consolidated Planning process for the City and collaborates with the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), Bureau of Human Services, Homeless Services Division, which is the City lead for the local Continuum of Care (CoC) jurisdiction. As lead CoC agency since 1995, DHHS competitively funds nonprofit agencies that provide a broad array of services located at the Multi-Service Center (MSC), the Villages at Cabrillo, The Village – Mental Health America of Los Angeles, and other scattered site programs to address the needs of those experiencing homelessness in Long Beach. The Homeless Services Division administers the following components within the City's Consolidated Plan: Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) and HOME Move-in Deposit Program. In addition, the Homeless Services Division collaborates directly with the City's Housing Authority to coordinate the CoC Rental Assistance projects (formerly known as Shelter Plus Care projects), Housing Choice Voucher (Section 8) set aside, and the Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) programs for the City.

The Homeless Services Division works closely with the Long Beach CoC stakeholders for input and guidance on the development and implementation of funding priorities, performance standards, system-wide policies and procedures, program implementation, and the HMIS. The Homeless Services Officer, MSC Coordinator, and Homeless Impacts Coordinator participate in several advisory boards, including the HSAC, an advisory body appointed by the Long Beach City Council; the Coordinated Entry System Advisory Board; and the Villages at Cabrillo Advisory Board. The Homeless Services Officer also hosts regular CoC Membership meetings to review system wide coordination. The CoC Membership has subcommittees in the following topic areas:

- Educational Assurances Policy
- Chronic Homelessness Initiative
- Veteran Homelessness Initiative
- Discharge Planning Consortium
- Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)
- HEARTH Act system transformation

REQUIREMENTS FOR RECIPIENTS WHO PLAN TO USE THE RISK FACTOR UNDER PARAGRAPH (1)(iii)(G) OF THE “AT RISK OF HOMELESSNESS” DEFINITION

The City does not intend to use the risk factor under Paragraph (1)(iii)(G) of the “at risk of homelessness” definition.

*SECTION II: CONTINUUM OF CARE (COC) PROGRAM BACKGROUND,
POLICIES, PROCEDURES, AND STANDARDS*

BACKGROUND

Beginning in 1987, the City of Long Beach has committed to shaping a comprehensive and coordinated system of care that responds to the diverse needs of individuals and families experiencing homelessness and those at-risk of becoming homeless. The City continues to expand services to these populations and facilitates a seamless delivery system using an active collaboration of local agencies, city leaders, community groups, and other public and private resources. Through the Long Beach Continuum of Care, the City and its community partners strive to create a balance of emergency, transitional, and permanent housing and supportive services to assist families and individuals experiencing homelessness. Through this balance of services, the Long Beach CoC empowers families and individuals to make the critical transition from housing crisis to self-sufficiency and stable permanent housing.

POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR EVALUATING INDIVIDUALS' AND FAMILIES' ELIGIBILITY FOR ASSISTANCE UNDER 24 CFR 578

Households are triaged at time of initial intake for program eligibility and level of assistance needed. Households are assessed to determine the least level of assistance needed to maintain or obtain sustainable housing by utilizing the Vulnerability Index and Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT) as the primary assessment tool. The household must meet the requirements of an applicable AND eligible category under the definition of "At Risk of Homelessness" OR definition of "Homeless" as established by HUD at 24 CFR §578.3, in addition to all applicable requirements for each project.

For homeless assistance programs:

- The household has not identified any subsequent housing options.
- The household lacks the financial resources and support networks needed to obtain immediate housing.

Housing status and annual income, where required, are verified by program staff prior to program enrollment. Additionally, the evidence relied upon to establish and verify homeless status and annual income are included in the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) record in order to demonstrate compliance with program regulations, prevent duplication of services and enhance interagency coordination within the CoC.

POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR DETERMINING AND PRIORITIZING WHICH ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES WILL RECEIVE TRANSITIONAL HOUSING ASSISTANCE

Transitional housing addresses the needs of several homeless subpopulations including unaccompanied youth, veterans, single women and men, families, substance users, and dually diagnosed persons. The CES prioritizes transitional housing placement for homeless households requiring long-term shelter (more than 90-days) with the outcome target to secure permanent housing. Projects awarded for transitional housing under the Long Beach COC must utilize a Housing First approach.

Eligible households for transitional housing placement include, but are not limited to:

- Households with no income or limited income
- Recent history of substance abuse, or actively using drugs or alcohol

- Sporadic employment history
- No high school diploma/GED
- Survivors of domestic violence
- Head of household has a significant disability impeding them from working
- Head of household has a significant disability requiring supportive housing services
- Household is employed but total household income cannot sustain fair market rent
- Criminal background

POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR DETERMINING AND PRIORITIZING WHICH ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES WILL RECEIVE RAPID RE-HOUSING ASSISTANCE.

Rapid Re-housing (RRH) is an intervention, informed by a Housing First approach, which is a critical part of a community’s effective homeless crisis response system. RRH projects are designed to support households living on the streets or in emergency shelters so that these households can achieve long-term housing stability. The RRH projects assists households to address practical and immediate challenges to obtaining permanent housing by linking them to community resources, reducing the amount of time they experience homelessness, and avoiding a near-term return to homelessness.

Households prioritized for Rapid Re-housing are those that lack financial resources and support networks needed to obtain immediate housing, but have the ability to maintain housing with sufficient income and social supports with the assistance of Rapid Re-housing.

Households prioritized for rapid re-housing services include:

- Household recently lost its employment and is receiving unemployment benefits
- Household has a part-time job
- Household has a full time job
- Household recently lost its job and has exhausted its unemployment benefits; or
- Household has a history of steady, gainful employment for at least 6 months within the previous 24 months, if not currently employed
- Lower acuity (1-7) VI-SPDAT
- Households that can demonstrate the ability to be self-sufficient within a short time frame

Rapid Re-housing projects may establish an income requirement for continued eligibility at re-evaluation, a maximum amount or percentage of rental assistance that a program participant may need, a maximum number of months that a program participant may receive rental assistance, and a maximum number of times that a program participant may receive rental assistance.

Projects receiving Rapid Re-Housing funds are required to determine that units meet HUD’s Housing Quality Standards, rent reasonableness standards (which is the applicable rent standard), and comply with the Lead Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act. Program participants receiving Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) must sign a lease of at least one year that is renewable (for a minimum term of one month) and terminable only for cause.

Supportive services include a wide range of services outlined in 24 CFR part 578.53. Supportive services may be provided until 6 months after rental assistance stops. At a minimum, program participants must attend monthly case management meetings; however, if the project is operating

under the Housing First approach, service participation may be refused, but must be documented as such.

STANDARDS FOR DETERMINING WHAT PERCENTAGE OR AMOUNT OF RENT EACH PROGRAM PARTICIPANT MUST PAY WHILE RECEIVING RAPID RE-HOUSING ASSISTANCE.

Determination of the share of rent and utilities cost will be determined at time of household's intake assessment and will be approved as the smallest amount needed in order to maintain or obtain housing. CoC-funded rental assistance cannot be provided to a program participant who is receiving the same type of assistance through other public sources, or to a program participant who is being provided with replacement housing payments under the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (URA) at the same time. Units assisted with rental assistance must also meet rent reasonableness standards, and have both a rental assistance agreement and written lease agreement before financial assistance payments are approved. CoC-funded rental assistance will be paid directly to the appropriate third-party (e.g. property owner).

POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR DETERMINING AND PRIORITIZING WHICH ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES WILL RECEIVE PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING ASSISTANCE.

The Long Beach CoC maintains a wide portfolio of permanent housing resources ranging from deposit assistance to permanent supportive housing. All households are assessed by the CES for eligibility and overall needs to ensure that the household is being linked to the most appropriate housing resource. Order of priority for Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) beds will be determined in accordance with Exhibit A, *Notice CPD-16-011: Prioritizing Persons Experiencing Chronic Homelessness and other Vulnerable Homeless Persons in Permanent Supportive Housing*.

CoC funded PSH agencies will follow an order of priority that targets persons who need housing the most. This will ensure that persons who are Chronically Homeless (CH) are prioritized for housing with an appropriate level of care. The CoC dedicates and prioritizes PSH beds in order to increase the number available to persons who are CH. Agencies are encouraged to increase the number of CH PSH beds dedicated to persons experiencing chronic homelessness by designating formerly non-CH beds as CH beds. All PSH projects are encouraged to prioritize the designation of CH beds that become vacant to the maximum extent possible.

Priority Levels: An order of priority is used to prioritize chronically homeless individuals and families for housing. The order of priority is based upon the severity of needs, and not upon diagnosis or disability type. PSH projects are required to follow the order of priority when selecting participants for housing in accordance with the CoC's written standards and current grant agreement. Order of priority for occupancy in PSH is as follows:

- First Priority—Chronically Homeless Individuals and Families with the Longest History of Homelessness and with the Most Severe Service Needs.
- Second Priority—Chronically Homeless Individuals and Families with the Longest History of Homelessness.
- Third Priority—Chronically Homeless Individuals and Families with the Most Severe Service Needs.
- Fourth Priority—All Other Chronically Homeless Individuals and Families.

Other Considerations and Requirements for PSH Projects

- Compliance of CoC funded PSH agencies with nondiscrimination provisions of Federal civil rights laws, including, but not limited to, the Fair Housing Act, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, and Titles II or III of the Americans with Disabilities Act, as applicable.
- Compliance of CoC funded PSH agencies with recordkeeping requirements that document a program participant's status as chronically homeless.
- Recipients must maintain and follow written intake procedures to comply with the definition of CH status. The order of priority for obtaining evidence is: (1) third-party documentation, (2) intake worker observations, and (3) certification from the person seeking assistance. Records contained in an HMIS or comparable database used by victim service or legal service providers are acceptable.
- PSH projects that include beds dedicated to, or prioritized for, CH must maintain records verifying individuals or families in those beds meet the definition for CH status.

*SECTION III: EMERGENCY SOLUTIONS GRANT (ESG) PROGRAM BACKGROUND,
POLICIES, PROCEDURES, AND STANDARDS*

BACKGROUND

In accordance with Title 24 of the Code of Federal Regulations (24 CFR) 91.220(l)(4)(i) and 567.400(e)(1), the City of Long Beach (City) and the Long Beach Continuum of Care (CoC) have developed the following written standards for the provision and prioritization of Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funding. The following standards are intended as basic, minimum standards to which individual ESG applicants and/or subrecipients can add additional and more stringent standards applicable only to their own projects. These required standards help to ensure that the ESG program is administered fairly and methodically. The City and the Long Beach CoC will continue to build upon and refine this document.

The Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing Act of 2009 (HEARTH Act) significantly amended the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, including major revisions to the Emergency Shelter Grants program, which was renamed the Emergency Solutions Grants program. The HEARTH Act, and implementation of the applicable federal regulations by HUD, incorporated many of the lessons learned from the implementation of the Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Recovery Act Program (HPRP) into the new ESG program, including placing a greater emphasis on rapid re-housing assistance.

The City of Long Beach is awarded Federal ESG funds annually from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) as part of the Annual Action Plan Process. These funds are designed to identify sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons, as well as those at risk of homelessness, and provide the services necessary to help those persons quickly regain stability in permanent housing after experiencing a housing crisis and/or homelessness.

The City of Long Beach was recently designated by the California State Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) as an Administrative Entity (AE) of State ESG funds in furtherance of these goals. As an AE, the City's responsibility is to award and administer State ESG funds to eligible service providers for ESG eligible activities in the CoC service area. State ESG regulation section 8403(g) requires that AEs select qualified service providers through a process that meets HCD requirements. All CA ESG funds shall be utilized in a manner consistent with the Core Practices set forth in 25 CCR 8409. The State ESG program is subject to change by the State.

The State ESG Program, funded by the State's General Fund, funds activities eligible under the Federal ESG Program, including rapidly re-housing individuals and families, preventing families and individuals from becoming homeless, engaging homeless individuals and families living on the street, and operating homeless shelters and providing essential services to shelter residents. Funds awarded by an AE shall be used for eligible activities as permitted by 25 CCR 8408. State ESG funds shall not be used for Renovation, Conversion, or Major Rehabilitation activities pursuant to 24 CFR §576.102.

The ESG program allows the City to set priorities based on the needs of the community. These standards outline the specific guidelines and priorities that will be used by the City in awarding and administering ESG funding. Currently, eligible program components that are prioritized under the City's ESG program are Emergency Shelter, ~~Street Outreach~~, Rapid Re-Housing, Administrative Costs, Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), and Homelessness Prevention. Applications

for projects in other components will not be considered at this time. The City and Long Beach Continuum of Care may revise ESG component priority in subsequent years.

POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR EVALUATING INDIVIDUALS' AND FAMILIES' ELIGIBILITY FOR ASSISTANCE UNDER EMERGENCY SOLUTIONS GRANT (ESG)

All subrecipients receiving ESG funds will ensure that all program participants meet the applicable eligibility requirements for the project. At a minimum, this includes:

- An initial evaluation, conducted in accordance with the centralized assessment, these written standards, and Long Beach CoC Standards of Care, to determine:
 - Eligibility of each individual or family for ESG assistance; AND
 - The amount and types of assistance needed to (re)gain stability in permanent housing; AND
- The household must meet the requirements of an applicable AND eligible category under the definition of “At Risk of Homelessness” OR definition “Homeless” as established by HUD at 24 CFR§576.2; AND
- For Homelessness Prevention assistance:
 - The household income must be below 30% area median income (AMI).
 - The household has not identified any subsequent housing options.
 - The household lacks the financial resources and support networks necessary to retain immediate housing or remain in their existing housing without ESG assistance.
- For Rapid Re-housing assistance:
 - The household has not identified any subsequent housing options.
 - The household lacks the financial resources and support networks needed to obtain immediate housing.

Housing status and annual income must be verified through recordkeeping and documentation procedures outlined by HUD in 24 CFR part 576. Additionally, the evidence relied upon to establish and verify homeless or at risk for homelessness status and annual income must be included in the program HMIS participant record sufficient to demonstrate compliance with the program regulations.

STANDARDS FOR TARGETING AND PROVIDING ESSENTIAL SERVICES RELATED TO STREET OUTREACH

Funded projects under the street outreach component provide outreach and engagement to all people experiencing homelessness regardless of subpopulation. Outreach efforts are targeted to those individuals/families who are least likely to access services on their own and are determined to be vulnerable. Projects can use funds for costs providing essential services necessary to reach out to unsheltered homeless people to connect them with emergency shelter, housing or critical services; and provide urgent, non-facility based care to unsheltered homeless

people who are unwilling or unable to access emergency shelter, housing, or an appropriate health facility. For the purposes of ESG-funded street outreach projects, the term “unsheltered homeless people” means individuals and families who qualify as homeless under paragraph (1)(i) of the “homeless” definition under the § 576.2.

POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR ADMISSION, DIVERSION, REFERRAL, AND DISCHARGE BY EMERGENCY SHELTERS ASSISTED UNDER ESG, INCLUDING STANDARDS REGARDING LENGTH OF STAY, IF ANY, AND SAFEGUARDS TO MEET THE SAFETY AND SHELTER NEEDS OF SPECIAL POPULATION.

The City and the Long Beach CoC are continuing to collaborate on the refinement of the policies and procedures for admission, diversion, referral, and discharge by emergency shelters assisted under ESG. ESG-funded emergency shelter programs serve households that meet the definition of “homeless” as defined by HUD at 24 CFR §576.2. Households served by ESG-funded emergency shelters lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence; cannot be served by other programs or resources; and have no other options for overnight shelter. Households are referred to ESG- funded emergency shelters after exhausting all available options for diversion.

Projects funded under the Emergency Shelter component work directly with the CES to target open shelter beds. Households are screened using a standardized assessment tool to evaluate program eligibility and identify the appropriate intervention(s) to meet the households’ needs. Households are assessed to determine the lowest level of assistance needed to maintain or obtain sustainable housing. Households needing immediate shelter will be prioritized and placed based on availability.

CES intake staff prioritize emergency shelter placement for homeless households requiring short-term shelter with the outcome target to secure permanent housing such as:

- Households that are able to afford fair market rent but lack the supports or resources to stabilize into housing on their own.
- Households that recently lost income, but have the work history to secure employment and stabilize in a short amount of time.
- Households that recently secured a housing voucher and are in the process of securing long-term permanent housing.
- Households that need to be stabilized due to long term street homelessness

Diversion from emergency shelter is one of the strategies the Long Beach CoC utilizes to reduce homelessness within the local community. During intake assessment, households are assessed for existing support systems and resources to prevent them from entering the shelter system. Intake staff provide linkages to mainstream resources such as childcare, employment services, and food resources to stabilize households. HMIS is used to increase coordination and avoid duplication of services.

Emergency shelter placement is prioritized for homeless households requiring short-term shelter (less than 90-days) with the outcome target to secure permanent housing. Homeless households requiring longer than a 90-day stay will be prioritized for direct entry to transitional shelter. Discharges from the emergency shelter will be coordinated at the CES hubs by the ESG funded eligibility screening staff member for alternative placement to housing stabilization resources. Emergency shelters will ensure vacancies will be filled within 72 hours.

POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR ASSESSING, PRIORITIZING, AND REASSESSING INDIVIDUALS' AND FAMILIES' NEEDS FOR ESSENTIAL SERVICES RELATED TO EMERGENCY SHELTER

Due to limited length of stay in emergency shelter, households will be assessed, prioritized, and reassessed for essential services on a regular basis; they will also be regularly assessed to determine progress on goals pertaining to increasing income, linkages to mainstream and homeless services resources, and housing placement. Emergency shelter staff will work with the CoC partners to ensure linkages to mainstream services, employment, and housing resources are expedited in an effort to reduce length of time that a household experiences homelessness. Eligible Essential Services include case management; child care; educational services; employment assistance and job training; outpatient health services, but only to the extent that other appropriate health services are unavailable in the community; legal services, but only to the extent that other appropriate legal services are unavailable or inaccessible in the community; life skills training; mental health services, but only to the extent that other appropriate mental health services are unavailable or inaccessible in the community; substance abuse treatment services, but only to the extent that other appropriate substance abuse treatment services are unavailable or inaccessible within the community; and transportation.

POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR COORDINATION AMONG EMERGENCY SHELTER PROVIDERS, ESSENTIAL SERVICES PROVIDERS, HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION, AND RAPID RE- HOUSING ASSISTANCE PROVIDERS; OTHER HOMELESS ASSISTANCE PROVIDERS; AND MAINSTREAM SERVICE AND HOUSING PROVIDERS

The system coordination among the emergency shelters, homelessness prevention, rapid re-housing, homeless assistance and mainstream service providers will be completed via the CES hubs. At both CES hubs, representatives from mainstream benefits and employment services are located onsite to increase income and earning capacity for those served by the Long Beach CoC. There is regular, open, and ongoing communication between the ESG partners, the Long Beach CoC, and the City via meetings and trainings. Furthermore, ESG subrecipients are required to participate in the local HMIS, which coordinates care, reduces duplication, and better serves program participants across the CoC system of care.

POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR DETERMINING AND PRIORITIZING WHICH ELIGIBLE FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS WILL RECEIVE HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION ASSISTANCE AND WHICH ELIGIBLE FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS WILL RECEIVE RAPID RE- HOUSING ASSISTANCE

Homelessness prevention and shelter diversion can reduce the number of people entering the homeless assistance system and the demand for shelter and other programmatic housing beds. While prevention is the least proven strategy, linking homelessness prevention and diversion efforts with the centralized assessment process can create an integrated, system-wide "front door" to the homeless assistance system. Homelessness prevention will be prioritized for individuals and families who would spend the night in an emergency shelter or on the streets without ESG assistance. To be eligible for homeless prevention services under ESG, the household must:

- Meet the requirements of an category under either the definition of "At Risk of Homelessness" OR categories 2 or 4 under the definition of definition "Homeless" as established by HUD at 24 CFR§576.2;
- Have an annual household income below 30% of area median income;

- Have not identified any subsequent housing options;
- Lack the financial resources and support networks necessary to retain immediate housing or remain in their existing housing without ESG assistance;
- Meet one of the following prevention targets:
 - Severe housing cost burden (55% to 75% rent to gross monthly income ratio);
 - Fixed income is TANF, Pension, SSI, VA benefits;
 - Sudden and significant loss of source of income; or
 - Had a onetime financial incident and a onetime gap payment will end the housing crisis; AND
- Demonstrate at least one of the following risk factors:
 - Household unit left primary residence in Long Beach within past 3 months and is currently staying with family/friends;
 - Household is living in a motel, using own resources;
 - Residency in housing that has been condemned by housing officials and is no longer meant for human habitation;
 - Eviction within 2 weeks from a private dwelling;
 - Imminent foreclosure of rental housing can be confirmed;
 - Discharge within 2 weeks from an institution in which person has been a resident for more than 180 days;
 - Credit problems or history of eviction that preclude obtaining of housing;
 - Physical disabilities and other chronic health issues which are barriers to employment;
 - Recent traumatic life event that has prevented the household from meeting its financial responsibilities;
 - Homeless in last 12 months;
 - Incidence of domestic violence; and/or
 - Program participant has exhausted all other sources of public benefits.

The Rapid Re-housing component under the Federal ESG will target households residing in emergency and transitional shelter programs, to promote reduced length of time experiencing homelessness and to decrease average length of stay in shelter programs system wide. Rapid re-housing resources will be targeted to individuals and families who meet the following guidelines:

- Household must be literally homeless, as defined by HUD; AND
- No appropriate subsequent housing options have been identified; AND
- Household lacks the financial resources and support networks needed to obtain immediate housing.

Families and individuals with lower barriers to housing and less service needs who are expected to stabilize in permanent housing with no additional assistance will receive priority for Rapid Rehousing assistance for the Federal ESG Program.

Additionally, the Rapid Re-housing and Homelessness Prevention components funded under the State ESG Program must follow the Core Practices preserved in 25 CCR 8409.

Core Practices under the State ESG Program include:

- Comprehensive and coordinated access to the funded activity throughout the Service Area of the CoC;
- Prioritized access to funded services for people with the most severe needs;
- Low barrier access to services and services operated consistent with housing first practices; and
- A progressive engagement approach to services and financial assistance.

Rapid Re-housing (RRH) projects must ensure that at re-evaluation, household's income must be less than or equal to 30% of AMI. However, RRH projects may establish a maximum amount or percentage of rental assistance that a program participant may need, maximum number of months that a program participant may receive rental assistance, and maximum number of times that a program participant may receive rental assistance.

Projects receiving Rapid Re-Housing funds are required to determine that units pass HUD's Habitability Standards, rent reasonableness (rental assistance may cover up to the FMR for a unit), and comply with the Lead Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act. Program participants receiving Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) must have a written lease between the owner and the program participant.

Supportive services are limited to housing relocation and stabilization services. Housing stability case management may not exceed 30 days during the period in which the program participant is seeking permanent housing and may not exceed 24 months during the period in which the program participant is living in permanent housing. At a minimum, program participants must attend monthly case management meetings; however, if the project is operating under the Housing First approach, service participation may be refused, but must be documented as such. The Core Practices prescribed in 25 CCR 8409 establish that all California State ESG funded programs will utilize Housing First and Progressive Engagement practices.

State regulations prohibit subpopulation targeting with State ESG funds in Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-housing program unless documentation of all of the following is provided to HCD prior to award of funds for these activities: (1) that there is an unmet need for these activities for the subpopulation proposed for targeting, and (2) that there is existing funding in the Continuum of Care Service Area for programs that address the needs of all of the excluded populations for these activities (25 CCR Section 8408).

STANDARDS FOR DETERMINING WHAT PERCENTAGE OR AMOUNT OF RENT AND UTILITIES COSTS EACH PROGRAM PARTICIPANT MUST PAY WHILE RECEIVING HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION OR RAPID RE-HOUSING ASSISTANCE

Determination of the share of rent and utilities cost will be determined at time of household's intake assessment and will be approved as the smallest amount needed in order to maintain or obtain housing. ESG-funded financial assistance, including rental assistance, cannot be provided to a program participant who is receiving the same type of assistance through other public sources or to a program participant who has been provided with replacement housing payments under the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (URA), during the period of time covered by the URA payments. Units assisted with rental assistance must also meet rent reasonableness standards, be at or below Fair Market Rent (FMR), and have both a rental assistance agreement and written lease agreement before financial assistance payments are approved. ESG-funded financial assistance, including rental assistance, will be paid directly to the appropriate third-party (e.g. utility company, property owner). Any late fees incurred while receiving ESG assistance will be the responsibility of the subrecipient or tenant; such fees must be paid by non-CoC/ESG funds.

STANDARDS FOR DETERMINING HOW LONG A PARTICULAR PROGRAM PARTICIPANT WILL BE PROVIDED WITH RENTAL ASSISTANCE AND WHETHER AND HOW THE AMOUNT OF THAT ASSISTANCE WILL BE ADJUSTED OVER TIME

The City and Long Beach CoC are committed to ensuring the most efficient and effective use of ESG resources. All approvals of rental assistance will be based on the assessment of the eligible household's needs. Households receiving rapid re-housing assistance or homelessness prevention will be re-evaluated every three months to determine if the household maintains program eligibility (i.e., an annual income below 30% AMI, a lack of sufficient resources and support networks necessary to retain housing without ESG assistance, and a demonstrated continued need for financial assistance). Furthermore, ESG subrecipients will be responsible for follow up evaluations with households for tracking housing retention. Per household rental assistance should not exceed twelve months in a three-year period.

STANDARDS FOR DETERMINING THE TYPE, AMOUNT, AND DURATION OF HOUSING STABILIZATION AND/OR RELOCATION SERVICES

The type of housing stabilization and/or relocation services a household receives will be determined at the time of initial evaluation, via the VI-SPDAT assessment, and at each re-evaluation. Households will be assessed for the lowest amount of need for housing stabilization. The subrecipients will retain flexibility to promote improved outcomes among a population with diverse and individualized needs. In accordance with the interim rule, no household will receive more than 24 months housing stabilization and/or relocation services in a 3-year period.

DETERMINATIONS OF INELIGIBILITY

For each household determined ineligible to receive Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) assistance, the household's record must include documentation of the reason for that determination.

APPENDIX A Notice CPD-16-011: Prioritizing Persons Experiencing Chronic Homelessness and Other Vulnerable Homeless Persons in Permanent Supportive Housing



Special Attention of:
All Secretary's
Representatives

Notice: CPD-16-11
Issued: July 25, 2016
Expires: This Notice is effective until it is
amended, superseded, or rescinded

Issued:
All Regional Directors for
CPD

Cross Reference: 24 CFR Parts 578 and
42 U.S.C. 11381, *et seq.*

Expires:
All CPD Division Directors
Continuums of Care (CoC)
Recipients of the Continuum of Care (CoC)
Program

**Subject: Notice on Prioritizing Persons Experiencing Chronic Homelessness and Other
Vulnerable Homeless Persons in Permanent Supportive Housing**

Table of Contents

- I. Purpose..... 3**
 - A. Background 3
 - B. Goals of this Notice 4
 - C. Applicability 4
 - D. Key Terms..... 5
- II. Dedication and Prioritization of Permanent Supportive Housing Strategies to Increase
Number of PSH Beds Available for Chronically Homeless Persons 6**
 - A. Increase the number of CoC Program-funded PSH beds that are dedicated to persons
experiencing chronic homelessness. 6
 - B. Prioritize non-dedicated PSH beds for use by persons experiencing chronic
homelessness..... 6
- III. Order of Priority in CoC Program-funded Permanent Supportive Housing 7**
 - A. Prioritizing Chronically Homeless Persons in CoC Program-funded Permanent
Supportive Housing Beds Dedicated or Prioritized for Occupancy by Persons
Experiencing Chronic Homelessness..... 8
 - B. Prioritizing Chronically Homeless Persons in CoC Program-funded Permanent
Supportive Housing Beds Not Dedicated or Not Prioritized for Occupancy by Persons
Experiencing Chronic Homelessness..... 9
- IV. Using Coordinated Entry and a Standardized Assessment Process to Determine
Eligibility and Establish a Prioritized Waiting List 10**
 - A. Coordinated Entry Requirement 10
 - B. Written Standards for Creation of a Single Prioritized List for PSH..... 11

C. Standardized Assessment Tool Requirement..... 111

D. Nondiscrimination Requirements 111

**V. Recordkeeping Recommendations for CoCs that have Adopted the Orders of Priority
in this Notice 111**

VI. Questions Regarding this Notice..... 122

I. Purpose

This Notice supersedes Notice CPD-14-012 and provides guidance to Continuums of Care (CoC) and recipients of Continuum of Care (CoC) Program (24 CFR part 578) funding for permanent supportive housing (PSH) regarding the order in which eligible households should be served in **all** CoC Program-funded PSH. This Notice reflects the new definition of chronically homeless as defined in CoC Program interim rule as amended by the Final Rule on Defining “Chronically Homeless” (herein referred to as the Definition of Chronically Homeless final rule) and updates the orders of priority that were established under the prior Notice. CoCs that previously adopted the orders of priority established in Notice CPD-14-012, which this Notice supersedes, and who received points for having done so in the FY2015 CoC Program Competition are encouraged to update their written standards to reflect the updates to the orders of priority as established in this Notice. CoCs that have not previously adopted the orders of priority established in Notice CPD-14-012 are also encouraged to incorporate the orders of priority included in this Notice into their written standards

A. Background

In June 2010, the Obama Administration released *Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness (Opening Doors)*, in which HUD and its federal partners set goals to end Veteran and chronic homelessness by 2015, and end family and youth homelessness by 2020. Although progress has been made there is still a long way to go. In 2015, the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness extended the goal timeline for achieving the goal of ending chronic homelessness nationally from 2015 to 2017. In 2015, there were still 83,170 individuals and 13,105 persons in families with children that were identified as chronically homeless in the United States. To end chronic homelessness, it is critical that CoCs ensure that limited resources awarded through the CoC Program Competition are being used in the most effective manner and that households that are most in need of assistance are being prioritized.

Since 2005, HUD has encouraged CoCs to create new PSH dedicated for use by persons experiencing chronic homelessness (herein referred to as dedicated PSH). As a result, the number of dedicated PSH beds funded through the CoC Program for persons experiencing chronic homelessness has increased from 24,760 in 2007 to 59,329 in 2015. This increase has contributed to a 30.6 percent decrease in the number of chronically homeless persons reported in the Point-in-Time Count between 2007 and 2015. Despite the overall increase in the number of dedicated PSH beds, this only represents 31.6 percent of all CoC Program-funded PSH beds.

To ensure that all PSH beds funded through the CoC Program are used as strategically and effectively as possible, PSH needs to be targeted to serve persons with the highest needs and greatest barriers towards obtaining and maintaining housing on their own—persons experiencing chronic homelessness. HUD’s experience has shown that many communities and recipients of CoC Program-funded PSH continue to serve persons on a “first-come, first-serve” basis or based on tenant selection processes that screen-in those who are most likely to succeed while screening out those with the highest level of need. These approaches to tenant

selection have not been effective in reducing chronic homelessness, despite the increase in the number of PSH beds nationally.

B. Goals of this Notice

The overarching goal of this Notice is to ensure that those individuals and families who have spent the longest time in places not meant for human habitation, in emergency shelters, or in safe havens and who have the most severe service needs within a community are prioritized for PSH. By ensuring that persons with the longest histories of homelessness and most severe service needs are prioritized for PSH, progress towards the Obama Administration's goal of ending chronic homelessness will increase. In order to guide CoCs in ensuring that all CoC Program-funded PSH beds are used most effectively, this Notice revises the orders of priority related to how persons should be selected for PSH as previously established in Notice CPD-14-012 to reflect the changes to the definition of chronically homeless as defined in the Definition of Chronically Homeless final rule. CoCs are strongly encouraged to adopt and incorporate them into the CoC's written standards and coordinated entry process.

HUD seeks to achieve two goals through this Notice:

1. Establish a recommended order of priority for dedicated and prioritized PSH which CoCs are encouraged to adopt in order to ensure that those persons with the longest histories residing in places not meant for human habitation, in emergency shelters, and in safe havens and with the most severe service needs are given first priority.
2. Establish a recommended order of priority for PSH that is not dedicated or prioritized for chronic homelessness in order to ensure that those persons who do not yet meet the definition of chronic homelessness but have the longest histories of homelessness and the most severe service needs, and are therefore the most at risk of becoming chronically homeless, are prioritized.

C. Applicability

The guidance in this Notice is provided to all CoCs and all recipients and subrecipients of CoC Program funds—the latter two groups referred to collectively as recipients of CoC Program-funded PSH. CoCs are strongly encouraged to incorporate the order of priority described in this Notice into their written standards, which CoCs are required to develop per 24 CFR 578.7(a)(9), for their CoC Program-funded PSH. Recipients of CoC Program funds are required to follow the written standards for prioritizing assistance established by the CoC (see 24 CFR 578.23(c)(10)); therefore, if the CoC adopts these recommended orders of priority for their PSH, all recipients of CoC Program-funded PSH will be required to follow them as required by their grant agreement. CoCs that adopted the orders of priority established in Notice CPD-14-012, which this Notice supersedes, and who received points for having done so in the most recent CoC Program Competition are strongly encouraged to update their written standards to reflect the updates to the orders of priority as established in this Notice. Lastly, where a CoC has chosen to not adopt HUD's recommended orders of priority into their written standards, recipients of CoC Program-funded PSH are encouraged to follow these standards for selecting participants into their programs as long as it is not inconsistent with the CoC's written standards.

D. Key Terms

1. **Housing First.** A model of housing assistance that prioritizes rapid placement and stabilization in permanent housing that does not have service participation requirements or preconditions for entry (such as sobriety or a minimum income threshold). HUD encourages all recipients of CoC Program-funded PSH to follow a Housing First approach to the maximum extent practicable.
2. **Chronically Homeless.** The definition of “chronically homeless”, as stated in Definition of Chronically Homeless final rule is:
 - (a) A “homeless individual with a disability,” as defined in section 401(9) of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11360(9)), who:
 - i. lives in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter; and
 - ii. Has been homeless and living as described in paragraph (a)(i) continuously for at least 12 months or on at least four separate occasions in the last 3 years, as long as the combined occasions equal at least 12 months and each break in homelessness separating the occasions included at least 7 consecutive nights of not living as described in paragraph (a)(i). Stays in institutional care facilities for fewer than 90 days will not constitute as a break in homelessness, but rather such stays are included in the 12-month total, as long as the individual was living or residing in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or an emergency shelter immediately before entering an institutional care facility;
 - (b) An individual who has been residing in an institutional care facility, including a jail, substance abuse or mental health treatment facility, hospital, or other similar facility, for fewer than 90 days and met all of the criteria in paragraph (a) of this definition, before entering the facility;
 - (c) A family with an adult head of household (or if there is no adult in the family, a minor head of household) who meets all of the criteria in paragraph (a) or (b) of this definition (as described in Section I.D.2.(a) of this Notice), including a family whose composition has fluctuated while the head of household has been homeless.
3. **Severity of Service Needs.** This Notice refers to persons who have been identified as having the most severe service needs.
 - (a) For the purposes of this Notice, this means an individual for whom at least one of the following is true:
 - i. History of high utilization of crisis services, which include but are not limited to, emergency rooms, jails, and psychiatric facilities; and/or

- ii. Significant health or behavioral health challenges, substance use disorders, or functional impairments which require a significant level of support in order to maintain permanent housing.
- iii. For youth and victims of domestic violence, high risk of continued trauma or high risk of harm or exposure to very dangerous living situations.
- iv. When applicable CoCs and recipients of CoC Program-funded PSH may use an alternate criteria used by Medicaid departments to identify high-need, high cost beneficiaries.

(b) Severe service needs as defined in paragraphs i.-iv. above should be identified and verified through data-driven methods such as an administrative data match or through the use of a standardized assessment tool and process and should be documented in a program participant's case file. The determination must not be based on a specific diagnosis or disability type, but only on the severity of needs of the individual. The determination cannot be made based on any factors that would result in a violation of any nondiscrimination and equal opportunity requirements, see 24 C.F.R. § 5.105(a).

II. Dedication and Prioritization of Permanent Supportive Housing Strategies to Increase Number of PSH Beds Available for Chronically Homeless Persons

A. Increase the number of CoC Program-funded PSH beds that are dedicated to persons experiencing chronic homelessness.

Dedicated PSH beds are those which are required through the project's grant agreement to only be used to house persons experiencing chronic homelessness unless there are no persons within the CoC that meet that criteria. If there are no persons within the CoC's geographic area that meet the definition of chronically homeless at a point in which a dedicated PSH bed is vacant, the recipient may then follow the order of priority for non-dedicated PSH established in this Notice, if it has been adopted into the CoC's written standards. The bed will continue to be a dedicated bed, however, so when that bed becomes vacant again it must be used to house a chronically homeless person unless there are still no persons who meet that criterion within the CoC's geographic area at that time. These PSH beds are also reported as "CH Beds" on a CoC's Housing Inventory Count (HIC).

B. Prioritize non-dedicated PSH beds for use by persons experiencing chronic homelessness.

Prioritization means implementing an admissions preference for chronically homeless persons for CoC Program-funded PSH beds. During the CoC Program competition project applicants for CoC Program-funded PSH indicate the number of non-dedicated beds that will be prioritized for use by persons experiencing chronic homelessness during the operating year of that grant, when awarded. These projects are then required to prioritize chronically homeless persons in their non-dedicated CoC Program-funded PSH beds for the applicable operating year as the project application is incorporated into the

grant agreement. All recipients of non-dedicated CoC Program-funded PSH are encouraged to change the designation of their PSH to dedicated, however, at a minimum are encouraged to prioritize the chronically homeless as beds become vacant to the maximum extent practicable, until there are no persons within the CoC's geographic area who meet that criteria. Projects located in CoCs where a sub-CoC approach to housing and service delivery has been implemented, which may also be reflected in a sub-CoC coordinated entry process, need only to prioritize assistance within their specified area. For example, if a Balance of State CoC has chosen to divide the CoC into six distinct regions for purposes of planning and housing and service delivery, each region would only be expected to prioritize assistance within its specified geographic area.¹

The number of non-dedicated beds designated as being prioritized for the chronically homeless may be increased at any time during the operating year and may occur without an amendment to the grant agreement.

III. Order of Priority in CoC Program-funded Permanent Supportive Housing

The definition of chronically homeless included in the final rule on “Defining Chronically Homeless”, which was published on December 4, 2015 and went into effect on January 15, 2016, requires an individual or head of household to have a disability and to have been living in a place not meant for human habitation, in an emergency shelter, or in a safe haven for at least 12 months either continuously or cumulatively over a period of at least 4 occasions in the last 3 years. HUD encourages all CoCs adopt into their written standards the following orders of priority for all CoC Program-funded PSH. CoCs that adopted the orders of priority established in Notice CPD-14-012, which this Notice supersedes, and who received points for having done so in the most recent CoC Program Competition are strongly encouraged to update their written standards to reflect the updates to the orders of priority as established in this Notice. Where a CoC has chosen to not incorporate HUD's recommended orders of priority into their written standards, recipients of CoC Program-funded PSH are encouraged to follow these standards for selecting participants into their programs as long as it is not inconsistent with the CoC's written standards.

As a reminder, recipients of CoC Program-funded PSH are required to prioritize otherwise eligible households in a nondiscriminatory manner. Program implementation, including any prioritization policies, must be implemented consistent with the nondiscrimination provisions of the Federal civil rights laws, including, but not limited to the Fair Housing Act, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, and Title II or III of the Americans with Disabilities Act, as applicable. For example, while it is acceptable to prioritize based on level of need for the type of assistance being offered, prioritizing based on specific disabilities would not be consistent with fair housing requirements or program regulations.

¹ For the State of Louisiana grant originally awarded pursuant to “Department of Housing and Urban Development—Permanent Supportive Housing” in chapter 6 of title III of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110-252; 122 Stat. 2351), projects located within the geographic area of a CoC that is not the CoC through which the State is awarded the grant may prioritize assistance within that geographic area instead of within the geographic area of the CoC through which the State is awarded the grant.

A. Prioritizing Chronically Homeless Persons in CoC Program-funded Permanent Supportive Housing Beds Dedicated or Prioritized for Occupancy by Persons Experiencing Chronic Homelessness

1. CoCs are strongly encouraged to revise their written standards to include an order of priority, determined by the CoC, for CoC Program-funded PSH that is dedicated or prioritized for persons experiencing chronic homelessness that is based on the length of time in which an individual or family has resided in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or an emergency shelter and the severity of the individual's or family's service needs. Recipients of CoC Program-funded PSH that is dedicated or prioritized for persons experiencing chronic homelessness would be required to follow that order of priority when selecting participants for housing, in a manner consistent with their current grant agreement.
2. Where there are no chronically homeless individuals and families within the CoC's geographic area, CoCs and recipients of CoC Program-funded PSH are encouraged to follow the order of priority in Section III.B. of this Notice. For projects located in CoC's where a sub-CoC approach to housing and service delivery has been implemented, which may also be reflected in a sub-CoC coordinated entry process, need only to prioritize assistance within their specified sub-CoC area.²
3. Recipients of CoC Program-funded PSH should follow the order of priority above while also considering the goals and any identified target populations served by the project. For example, a CoC Program-funded PSH project that is permitted to target homeless persons with a serious mental illness should follow the order of priority under Section III.A.1. of this Notice to the extent in which persons with serious mental illness meet the criteria. In this example, if there were no persons with a serious mental illness that also met the criteria of chronically homeless within the CoC's geographic area, the recipient should follow the order of priority under Section III.B for persons with a serious mental illness.
4. Recipients must exercise due diligence when conducting outreach and assessment to ensure that chronically homeless individuals and families are prioritized for assistance based on their total length of time homeless and/or the severity of their needs. HUD recognizes that some persons—particularly those living on the streets or in places not meant for human habitation—might require significant engagement and contacts prior to their entering housing and recipients of CoC Program-funded PSH are not required to allow units to remain vacant indefinitely while waiting for an identified chronically homeless person to accept an offer of PSH. CoC Program-funded PSH providers are encouraged to follow a Housing First approach to the maximum extent practicable. Therefore, a person experiencing chronic homelessness should not be forced to refuse an offer of PSH if they do not want to participate in the project's services, nor should a PSH

² For the State of Louisiana grant originally awarded pursuant to "Department of Housing and Urban Development—Permanent Supportive Housing" in chapter 6 of title III of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110-252; 122 Stat. 2351), projects located within the geographic area of a CoC that is not the CoC through which the State is awarded the grant may prioritize assistance within that geographic area instead of within the geographic area of the CoC through which the State is awarded the grant.

project have eligibility criteria or preconditions to entry that systematically exclude those with severe service needs. Street outreach providers should continue to make attempts to engage those persons that have been resistant to accepting an offer of PSH and where the CoC has adopted these orders of priority into their written standards, these chronically homeless persons must continue to be prioritized for PSH until they are housed.

B. Prioritizing Chronically Homeless Persons in CoC Program-funded Permanent Supportive Housing Beds Not Dedicated or Not Prioritized for Occupancy by Persons Experiencing Chronic Homelessness

1. CoCs are strongly encouraged to revise their written standards to include the following order of priority for non-dedicated and non-prioritized PSH beds. If adopted into the CoCs written standards, recipients of CoC Program-funded PSH that is not dedicated or prioritized for the chronically homeless would be required to follow this order of priority when selecting participants for housing, in a manner consistent with their current grant agreement.

(a) First Priority—Homeless Individuals and Families with a Disability with Long Periods of Episodic Homelessness and Severe Service Needs

An individual or family that is eligible for CoC Program-funded PSH who has experienced fewer than four occasions where they have been living or residing in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter but where the cumulative time homeless is at least 12 months **and** has been identified as having severe service needs.

(b) Second Priority—Homeless Individuals and Families with a Disability with Severe Service Needs.

An individual or family that is eligible for CoC Program-funded PSH who is residing in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter and has been identified as having severe service needs. The length of time in which households have been homeless should also be considered when prioritizing households that meet this order of priority, but there is not a minimum length of time required.

(c) Third Priority—Homeless Individuals and Families with a Disability Coming from Places Not Meant for Human Habitation, Safe Haven, or Emergency Shelter Without Severe Service Needs.

An individual or family that is eligible for CoC Program-funded PSH who is residing in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or an emergency shelter where the individual or family has not been identified as having severe service needs. The length of time in which households have been homeless should be considered when prioritizing households that meet this order of priority, but there is not a minimum length of time required.

(d) Fourth Priority—Homeless Individuals and Families with a Disability Coming from Transitional Housing.

An individual or family that is eligible for CoC Program-funded PSH who is currently residing in a transitional housing project, where prior to residing in the transitional housing had lived in a place not meant for human habitation, in an emergency shelter, or safe haven. This priority also includes individuals and families residing in transitional housing who were fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking and prior to residing in that transitional housing project even if they did not live in a place not meant for human habitation, an emergency shelter, or a safe haven prior to entry in the transitional housing.

2. Recipients of CoC Program-funded PSH should follow the order of priority above, as adopted by the CoC, while also considering the goals and any identified target populations served by the project. For example, non-dedicated or non-prioritized CoC Program-funded PSH that is permitted to target youth experiencing homelessness should follow the order of priority under Section III.B.1. of this Notice, as adopted by the CoC, to the extent in which youth meet the stated criteria.
3. Recipients must exercise due diligence when conducting outreach and assessment to ensure that persons are prioritized for assistance based on their length of time homeless and the severity of their needs following the order of priority described in this Notice, and as adopted by the CoC. HUD recognizes that some persons—particularly those living on the streets or in places not meant for human habitation—might require significant engagement and contacts prior to their entering housing and recipients are not required to keep units vacant indefinitely while waiting for an identified eligible individual or family to accept an offer of PSH (see [FAQ 1895](#)). Recipients of CoC Program-funded PSH are encouraged to follow a Housing First approach to the maximum extent practicable. Street outreach providers should continue to make attempts to engage those persons that have been resistant to accepting an offer of PSH and where the CoC has adopted these orders of priority into their written standards, these individuals and families must continue to be prioritized until they are housed.

IV. Using Coordinated Entry and a Standardized Assessment Process to Determine Eligibility and Establish a Prioritized Waiting List

A. Coordinated Entry Requirement

Provisions at 24 CFR 578.7(a)(8) requires that each CoC, in consultation with recipients of Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) program funds within the CoC's geographic area, establish and operate either a centralized or coordinated assessment system (referred to in this Notice as coordinated entry or coordinated entry process) that provides an initial, comprehensive assessment of the needs of individuals and families for housing and services. CoCs that adopt the order of priority in Section III of this Notice into the CoC's written standards are strongly encouraged to use a coordinated entry process to ensure that there is a single prioritized list for all CoC Program-funded PSH within the CoC. The [Coordinated Entry Policy Brief](#), provides recommended criteria for a quality coordinated entry process and standardized assessment tool and process. Under no circumstances shall the order of priority be based upon diagnosis or disability type,

but instead on the length of time an individual or family has been experiencing homelessness and the severity of needs of an individual or family.

B. Written Standards for Creation of a Single Prioritized List for PSH

CoCs are also encouraged to include in their policies and procedures governing their coordinated entry system a requirement that all CoC Program-funded PSH accept referrals only through a single prioritized list that is created through the CoCs coordinated entry process, which should also be informed by the CoCs street outreach. Adopting this into the CoC's policies and procedures for coordinated entry would further ensure that CoC Program-funded PSH is being used most effectively, which is one of the goals in this Notice. The single prioritized list should be updated frequently to reflect the most up-to-date and real-time data as possible.

C. Standardized Assessment Tool Requirement

CoCs must utilize a standardized assessment tool, in accordance with 24 CFR 578.3, or process. The [Coordinated Entry Policy Brief](#), provides recommended criteria for a quality coordinated entry process and standardized assessment tool.

D. Nondiscrimination Requirements

CoCs and recipients of CoC Program-funded PSH must continue to comply with the nondiscrimination provisions of Federal civil rights laws, including, but not limited to, the Fair Housing Act, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, and Titles II or III of the Americans with Disabilities Act, as applicable. See 24 C.F.R. § 5.105(a).

V. Recordkeeping Recommendations for CoCs that have Adopted the Orders of Priority in this Notice

24 CFR 578.103(a)(4) outlines documentation requirements for all recipients of dedicated and non-dedicated CoC Program-funded PSH associated with determining whether or not an individual or family is chronically homeless for the purposes of eligibility. In addition to those requirements, HUD expects that where CoCs have adopted the orders of priority in Section III. of this Notice into their written standards. The CoC, as well as recipients of CoC Program-funded PSH, will maintain evidence of implementing these priorities. Evidence of following these orders of priority may be demonstrated by:

- A. Evidence of Severe Service Needs.** Evidence of severe service needs is that by which the recipient is able to determine the severity of needs as defined in Section I.D.3. of this Notice using data-driven methods such as an administrative data match or through the use of a standardized assessment. The documentation should include any information pertinent to how the determination was made, such as notes associated with case-conferencing decisions.
- B. Evidence that the Recipient is Following the CoC's Written Standards for Prioritizing Assistance.** Recipients must follow the CoC's written standards for prioritizing assistance, as adopted by the CoC. In accordance with the CoC's adoption of

written standards for prioritizing assistance, recipients must in turn document that the CoC's revised written standards have been incorporated into the recipient's intake procedures and that the recipient is following its intake procedures when accepting new program participants into the project.

C. Evidence that there are no Households Meeting Higher Order of Priority within CoC's Geographic Area.

- (a) When dedicated and prioritized PSH is used to serve non-chronically homeless households, the recipient of CoC Program-funded PSH should document how it was determined that there were no chronically homeless households identified for assistance within the CoC's geographic area – or for those CoCs that implement a sub-CoC³ planning and housing and service delivery approach, the smaller defined geographic area within the CoC's geographic area – at the point in which a vacancy became available. This documentation should include evidence of the outreach efforts that had been undertaken to locate eligible chronically homeless households within the defined geographic area and, where chronically homeless households have been identified but have not yet accepted assistance, the documentation should specify the number of persons that are chronically homeless that meet this condition and the attempts that have been made to engage the individual or family. Where a CoC is using a single prioritized list, the recipient of PSH may refer to that list as evidence.
- (b) When non-dedicated and non-prioritized PSH is used to serve an eligible individual or family that meets a lower order of priority, the recipient of CoC Program-funded PSH should document how the determination was made that there were no eligible individuals or families within the CoC's geographic area - or for those CoCs that implement a sub-CoC planning and housing and service delivery approach, the smaller defined geographic area within the CoC's geographic area - that met a higher priority. Where a CoC is using a single prioritized list, the recipient of PSH may refer to that list as evidence that there were no households identified within the CoC's geographic area that meet a higher order of priority.

VI. Questions Regarding this Notice

Questions regarding this notice should be submitted to HUD Exchange Ask A Question (AAQ) Portal at: <https://www.hudexchange.info/get-assistance/my-question/>.

³ For the State of Louisiana grant originally awarded pursuant to “Department of Housing and Urban Development—Permanent Supportive Housing” in chapter 6 of title III of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110–252; 122 Stat. 2351), projects located within the geographic area of a CoC that is not the CoC through which the State is awarded the grant may prioritize assistance within that geographic area instead of within the geographic area of the CoC through which the State is awarded the grant.

APPENDIX B

Department of Housing and Community Development, Emergency Solutions Grants Program, State Regulations, California Code of Regulations Title 25, Division 1, Chapter 7, Subchapter 20, § 8409. Core Practices

Authority cited: Section 50406(n), Health and Safety Code. Reference: 24 C.F.R. 92.320 and 24 C.F.R. Part 576.

§ 8409. Core Practices

(a) Unless exempted by federal rules, all ESG-funded activities shall utilize a Coordinated Entry system established by and consistent with the protocols of the Continuum of Care for the Service Area in which that program operates. Participation in Coordinated Entry shall occur in a manner that promotes the following, as reflected in the Continuum of Care Written Standards:

(1) Comprehensive and coordinated access to assistance regardless of where an individual or family is located in the Continuum of Care Service Area. Local systems should be easy to navigate and have protocols in place to ensure immediate access to assistance for people who are homeless or most at-risk;

(2) Prioritized access to assistance for people with the most urgent and severe needs, including, but not limited to, survivors of domestic violence. ESG-funded activities shall seek to prioritize people who:

(A) Are unsheltered and living in places not designed for human habitation, such as cars, parks, bus stations, and abandoned buildings;

(B) Have experienced the longest amount of time homeless;

(C) Have multiple and severe service needs that inhibit their ability to quickly identify and secure housing on their own; and

(D) For Homelessness prevention activities, people who are at greatest risk of becoming literally homeless without an intervention and are at greatest risk of experiencing a longer time in shelter or on the street should they become homeless.

(b) All ESG-assisted projects shall operate in a manner consistent with housing first practices as reflected in the Continuum of Care Written Standards, (consistent with subsections (1) through (5) below), and progressive engagement and assistance practices, including the following:

(1) Ensuring low-barrier, easily accessible assistance to all people, including, but not limited to, people with no income or income history, and people with active substance abuse or mental health issues;

(2) Helping participants quickly identify and resolve barriers to obtaining and maintaining housing;

21

State ESG Regulations Effective April 1, 2016

- (3) Seeking to quickly resolve the housing crisis before focusing on other non-housing related services;
- (4) Allowing participants to choose the services and housing that meets their needs, within practical and funding limitations;
- (5) Connecting participants to appropriate support and services available in the community that foster long-term housing stability;
- (6) Offering financial assistance and supportive services in a manner which offers a minimum amount of assistance initially, adding more assistance over time if needed to quickly resolve the housing crisis by either ending homelessness, or avoiding an immediate return to literal homelessness or the imminent risk of literal homelessness. The type, duration, and amount of assistance offered shall be based on an individual assessment of the household, and the availability of other resources or support systems to resolve their housing crisis and stabilize them in housing; and
- (7) Notwithstanding subdivision (6) above:
 - (A) Rapid Rehousing activities funded within the same Continuum of Care Service Area shall follow the same program requirements for type, duration, and amount of assistance provided, unless sufficient written justification for any differences is provided by the Continuum of Care and approved by the Department; and
 - (B) Homeless prevention activities funded within the same Continuum of Care Service Area shall follow the same program requirements for type, duration, and amount of assistance provided, unless sufficient written justification for any differences is provided by the Continuum of Care and approved by the Department.
- (8) Any other practices promoted or required by HUD.

Authority cited: Section 50406(n), Health and Safety Code. Reference: 24 C.F.R. Sections 576.400 and 576.401.

§ 8410. Match Requirements.

- (a) Pursuant to 24 CFR 576.201, the Department will provide HUD with annual documentation of the sources and amounts of matching funds required of the Department as a recipient of ESG funds.

Appendix D: Citizen Participation Plan

1. Encouragement of Citizen Participation

All grantees of funding provided by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) under the “Consolidated Plan” for Community Planning entitlement funds must develop and follow a written Citizen Participation Plan describing the City's policies and procedures for including citizen participation in the development of the Consolidated Plan (this includes the annual Action Plan, annual Performance Report, and substantial amendments). This Citizen Participation Plan (CPP) is intended to ensure full participation by residents of the City of Long Beach (City) in the development and implementation of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Emergency Solutions Grants Program (ESG), HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME), and other related HUD-assisted programs.

The Citizen Participation Plan (CPP) is updated every five years, hence this update.

This CPP addresses the need to provide sufficient information to the public regarding HUD-assisted programs to allow the opportunity for meaningful citizen participation in the development and implementation of the various programs and activities funded by HUD. It encourages participation among the primary program beneficiaries who are persons of low and moderate income and residents of slums and blighted areas. It guides recipients through the entire Consolidated Plan process, including project development and review, compilation of the annual Action Plan of the Consolidated Plan, and project implementation. The CPP encourages citizens to propose projects as well as assess performance.

Interested groups and individuals are encouraged to provide input into all aspects of the City's consolidated planning activities – from assessing needs and setting priorities through performance evaluation. This CPP offers numerous opportunities for citizens to contribute information, ideas, and opinions about ways to provide decent housing, establishing and maintaining a suitable living environment, and expanding economic opportunities, particularly for low- and moderate-income persons.

In developing its Consolidated Plan, Annual Action Plans, Substantial Amendments, CAPER and Section 108 applications to HUD, the City will take appropriate actions to encourage the participation of all of its citizens including:

- Low- and moderate-income persons, particularly those living in areas where federal funds are proposed to be used, including Place-Based Neighborhood Improvement Strategy (PBNIS) Areas, Designated Code Enforcement Areas, and Racially or Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty (R/ECAPs);
- Residents of predominantly low- and moderate-income neighborhoods;
- People with Limited English Proficiency;
- People with Disabilities;
- Residents of public and other assisted housing developments; and
- Local and regional institutions, the regional Continuum of Care and other organizations

(including businesses, developers, nonprofit organizations, philanthropic organizations, and community-based and faith-based organizations).

The City of Long Beach is committed to keeping all interested groups and individuals informed of each phase of the consolidated planning process, and of activities being proposed or undertaken under HUD entitlement programs. Opportunities to comment on or participate in planning community development and affordable housing activities and projects will be publicized and disseminated as widely as possible in Long Beach.

In order to conduct meaningful public participation and solicit public input before developing draft Consolidated Plan and Action Plans, the City will conduct public workshops and presentations to neighborhood groups, agencies working with low-income groups, and other stakeholders to prioritize housing and community development needs.

2. Long Beach Community Investment Company (LBCIC)

The Long Beach Community Investment Company (LBCIC) consists seven (7) community residents appointed by the Mayor and City Council to carry out citizen participation activities for HUD entitlement grant programs. LBCIC meets the third Wednesday of every month and conducts business according to its Bylaws.

3. Public Hearings

The City of Long Beach will conduct at least two public hearings each year to obtain resident input. The hearings are usually held before the Long Beach Community Investment Company (LBCIC) which meets in City Hall. Hearings will take place at different stages of the consolidated planning process and together address:

- Housing and community development needs;
- Proposed use of program funds, and
- Program performance during the past year.

At least one hearing will be held in the early spring (usually in March or April before the LBCIC), to solicit feedback on the City's housing and community development needs and to review program performance during the past year. In addition, at least one hearing will be held in the summer (usually in May or June, before the LBCIC) to solicit comments on the draft Consolidated Plan and Annual Action plans, which include the proposed use of CDBG, ESG and HOME funds. The information provided to the public on or before the public hearing will include:

- The amount of assistance the local government expects to receive (including grant funds and program income);
- The range of activities that may be undertaken;
- The estimated amount of funding that will benefit persons of low- and moderate- incomes.

This information will be presented at the public hearing and is contained in the text of the Consolidated Plans and Annual Action Plans under review.

4. Public Hearing Notices and Outreach

Information about the time, location, and subject of each hearing will be provided to citizens at least 30 days in advance by publication in a local newspaper(s), via email distribution lists, and via publication on the City's website, www.longbeach.gov/lbds. Targeted outreach developed specifically for informing low- and moderate-income persons, particularly those residing in the Place-Based Neighborhood Improvement Strategy (PBNIS) areas, residents of public and other affordable housing, and persons with disabilities will take place via distribution of notices to providers of services to these populations, including the Long Beach Housing Authority and non-profit affordable housing developers in Long Beach. Published notices will include instructions in Spanish, Tagalog, and Khmer. Outreach local businesses, Long Beach-based developers, nonprofit organizations, philanthropic organizations, and other community-based and faith-based organizations, will take place via notices sent to these organizations via email and/or regular mail.

Every effort will be made to ensure that public input collection before conducting public hearings is inclusive. Public hearings will be held at 411 W. Ocean Blvd. in City Hall as the venue is centrally locally and adjacent to the City's low-income neighborhoods.

5. Publication of the Proposed Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plans

The City will publish proposed Consolidated Plans and Annual Action Plans in a manner that affords citizens, public agencies, and other interested parties a reasonable opportunity to examine its contents and submit comments. The proposed Consolidated Plan (or "public comment draft") shall include:

- The amount of assistance the City expects to receive (including grant funds and program income); and
- The range of activities that may be undertaken, including the estimated amount that will benefit persons of low- and moderate-incomes.

Notice of the availability of the draft Consolidated Plan and/or Annual Action Plan will be published in one or more newspapers of general circulation at the beginning of the required 30-day public comment period. The notice will describe the purpose of the plan and will instruct where and when copies of the entire proposed Consolidated Plan and/or Annual Action Plan may be obtained or examined. The following are among the locations where copies of the public comment draft will be made available for inspection:

- Long Beach Main Library: Reference Desk, 101 Pacific Avenue Long Beach, CA 90802
- Development Services Department, 411 W. Ocean Boulevard, 3rd Floor, Long Beach, CA 90802
- City Website, www.longbeach.gov/lbds
- Or by directly requesting copies from Development Services, Grants Administration Division:

Alem Hagos, Grants Administration Officer
Development Services Department
411 W. Ocean Blvd., 3rd Floor
Long Beach, California 90802

Email: Alem.Hagos@longbeach.gov

Telephone: (562) 570-7403

6. Public Comments on the Proposed Consolidated Plan and/or Annual Action Plan

The City of Long Beach will receive comments from citizens on its proposed Consolidated Plan and/or Annual Action Plan for a period not less than 30 days prior to submission of the Plan(s) to HUD. All comments or views of citizens received in writing or orally at public hearings will be considered in preparing the final Plan(s). A summary of these comments or views, and a summary of any comments or views not accepted and the reasons therefore shall be attached to the final Plan(s). Oral comments outside of the public hearing will not be considered, unless they are also provided directly to staff via email, letter, or other legible written form at the address provided in Section 5, above.

The final version of the Consolidated Plan and/or Annual Action Plan as submitted to HUD will be posted on the City's webpage.

7. Amending the Consolidated Plan and the Annual Action Plan

HUD regulations at 24 CFR Part 91.505 require substantial amendments to the Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plans whenever an entitlement jurisdiction:

- Changes in funding allocation priorities and/or the method of distributing funds; or
- Additions or deletions in activity funds exceeding twenty-five (25) percent of budgeted dollars. The use of HOME funds, however, may be periodically adjusted within low income housing activities, provided the City's Consolidated Plan low income housing goals are maintained; or
- Carries out an activity, using funds from any program covered by the Consolidated Plan (including program income), not previously described in the Action Plan; or
- Changes to the purpose, scope, location, or beneficiaries of an activity, except when such modified activities continue to substantially benefit low and moderate income persons within targeted neighborhoods, and implementation of the original purpose and scope of the activity is improved; or
- Becomes aware of HUD-imposed regulatory changes guiding planning, reporting, monitoring, and evaluation requirements.

A substantial change shall not include budget modifications within an approved budget for a project where there is an increase and/or a decrease of federal funds from one eligible activity budget line item to another eligible activity budget line item, within the same project or contract budget. This does not include the transfer of funds between different contracted projects.

Some amendments will be considered substantial while others will be considered to be not substantial. All non-substantial amendments, including those required by HUD regulations, will be considered narrative changes to be completed by the grantee department in consultation with LBCIC, and will be published in the plans and online within a reasonable time after they are made.

The need to prepare a substantial amendment shall trigger use of the public participation requirements described below.

8. Public Notice of and Public Comment on Substantial Amendment.

Once drafted, the City of Long Beach shall make the substantial amendment public and submit it to the LBCIC for its review, comment, and recommendation to the City Council. Notice and opportunity to comment will be given to citizens through public notices in local newspapers and other appropriate means, such as the targeted distribution lists described above in Section 3. A public comment period of not less than 30 days will be provided prior to implementing any substantial amendments to the Consolidated Plan and/or Annual Action Plan. Development Services staff will prepare a summary of all comments received and, in cases where any citizens' views are not accepted, provide reasons for the decision. This documentation will be attached to the substantial amendment, which will be available to the public and submitted to HUD.

9. Preparation of the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER)

Performance reports on programs covered by the Consolidated Plan/AAP are to be prepared by the City of Long Beach for annual submission to HUD by December 31. The City of Long Beach shall provide a preliminary draft of the CAPER to the LBCIC and publish a notice announcing that the public shall have no less than 15 days to review and comment on the document. The CAPER shall be placed on view at the same public places where the Consolidated Plan/AAP shall be made available, and posted to the City's website.

All public comments submitted in writing regarding the CAPER will be considered and a summary of these comments or views and staff responses shall be attached to the document. The City shall encourage commissioners and members of the public to review the performance detailed in the CAPER during the early spring public hearing.

10. Access to Records

A reasonable number of free copies of the City of Long Beach Consolidated Plan, Annual Action Plan, the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report, as well as all amendments to the Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan will be available to citizens and groups requesting them. These documents shall be maintained for not less than 5 years on the City's web site. Materials will also be made available in a form accessible to persons with disabilities upon request.

11. Technical Assistance

The City shall make available, upon request, technical assistance to groups representing persons of low- and moderate-income (and other special needs) that request such assistance in developing proposals for funding assistance under any of the programs covered by the Plans. The City shall also hold at least one workshop for community agencies applying for City funding on or near the time of issuance of a Request for Proposals to explain issues related to various funding sources available, eligible activities, the application process itself, and to answer any questions applicants may have.

12. Citizen Complaints

The City of Long Beach shall accept written complaints and provide a substantive written response to any written citizen complaint within a reasonable period of time, not to exceed 15 working days, when the complaint concerns the Consolidated Plan, Annual Action Plans, amendments thereto, and performance reports.

Complaint, comments and questions should be directed to:

Alem Hagos
411 W. Ocean Blvd., Third Floor
Long Beach, CA 90802
(562) 570-7403
alem.hagos@longbeach.gov

Appendix E: AP-90 (HOME Refinancing Guidelines)

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

Refinancing with Rehabilitation Guidelines

Under certain circumstances, the HOME Investment Partnership Program allows the use of HOME funds for refinancing; however, HUD regulations at 24 CFR 92.206(b) require that "Refinancing Guidelines" be included in the local participating jurisdiction's Consolidated Plan. Subject to certain HUD requirements, the local participating jurisdiction designs its own "Refinancing Guidelines" and includes these guidelines in the Consolidated Plan for public input and HUD review/approval.

The HOME regulations at 24 CFR 92.206(b) allow HOME funds to pay the cost to refinance existing debt secured by housing that is being rehabilitated with HOME funds:

1. For single-family (1 to 4 unit) owner-occupied housing when lending HOME funds to rehabilitate the housing, if the refinancing is necessary to reduce the overall housing costs to the borrower and make the housing more affordable; and
2. For multi-family projects when lending HOME funds to rehabilitate the units, if refinancing is necessary to permit or continue affordability under 24 CFR 92.252. The Participating Jurisdiction (PJ) must establish refinancing guidelines and state them in its Consolidated Plan.

It is the City's understanding, via oral confirmation from HUD Los Angeles Area Office staff, that HUD's intent in the above-stated 24 CFR 92.206 (b) reference to "the cost to refinance existing debt" is not simply to use HOME funds to pay for the lender's costs and fees associated with a refinancing, but also to pay for the refunding in replacing the existing debt with new debt. The following adopted "Refinancing Guidelines" describe the conditions under which the City of Long Beach will use HOME funds in any project proposing to refinance existing debt on a multifamily housing property.

1. May not be used for single-family housing. Although HUD HOME regulations allow HOME funds for refinancing in connection with "single family (one to four units) housing", the City of Long Beach Refinancing Guidelines stipulate that HOME funds to refinance may only be allowed in connection with multi-family housing projects; refinancing may not be allowed with single-family housing. HUD defines "single-family housing" as one to four units, including one owner-occupied unit.
2. HOME funds cannot be used to refinance multifamily loans made or insured by any federal program, including CDBG. This is a HOME regulations requirement at 24 CFR 92.206(b)(2)(vi).
3. HOME funds may not be used to refinance properties that previously received home funding unless the affordability period has expired. This is a HOME regulations requirement. 24 CFR 92.214(a)(7) states that HOME funds may not be used to provide

HOME assistance (beyond one year after project completion) to a project previously assisted with HOME funds during the period of affordability established in the original written agreement.

4. Use of HOME funds for refinancing will only be allowed in multi-family projects, which are proposed to be rehabilitated with HOME funds. This is a HOME regulations requirement. 24 CFR 92.206(b) states that HOME funds may be used to pay "the cost to refinance existing debt secured by housing that is being rehabilitated with HOME funds" (emphasis added).
5. The refinancing must be necessary to permit or continue affordability under HOME regulations at 24 CFR 92.252 ("Qualification As Affordable Housing: Rental Housing"). The purpose of the refinancing must be to maintain current affordability and/or create additional affordable units. This is a HOME regulations requirement at 24 CFR 92.206(b)(2).
6. The new investment of HOME funds for refinancing can be made either to maintain current affordable units or to create additional affordable units. Levels of affordability will be, at a minimum, those required by the HOME Program regulations. This guideline is a HOME regulations requirement at 24 CFR 92.206(b)(2)(iii). The Guidelines must "state whether the new investment is being made to maintain current affordable units, create additional affordable units, or both."
7. For those projects which currently have affordable (non-HOME-funded) deed restricted units and which may seek to use HOME Program "Refinancing With Rehabilitation," the requirement to "maintain current affordable units or create additional affordable units" may also be met by increasing the project's current affordability level. For example, an increased affordability level may be achieved by:
 - lowering the existing rent restrictions;
 - increasing the number of affordable/restricted units;
 - extending the term of existing affordability restrictions; or
 - a combination thereof.

The level of additional affordability (if any) will be determined in the context of overall financial feasibility of each financing.

1. Regardless of the amount of HOME funds invested, the minimum affordability period shall be at least 15 years. This is a HOME regulations requirement at 24 CFR 92.206(b)(2) and 24 CFR 92.206(b)(2)(iv). The actual affordability period will be the subject of negotiation on each project.
2. The investment of HOME funds for refinancing will be allowed jurisdiction-wide. Eligible properties must be located in the City of Long Beach. This is a HOME regulations requirement at 24 CFR 92.206(b)(2)(v), which requires the guidelines to specify whether the investment of HOME funds, for refinancing, will be jurisdiction wide or limited to a specific geographic area, such as a neighborhood identified in a neighborhood revitalization strategy.
3. Whenever HOME funds are used for refinancing, the City of Long Beach staff will require a review of management practices to determine that:

- "Disinvestment" in the property has not occurred. HUD regulations do not define "disinvestment." Within these Guidelines, the term "disinvestment" shall mean an intentional and avoidable reduction in capital investment, which results in a failure to either construct, maintain or replace capital assets [i.e., buildings, equipment, furnishings, fixtures, property infrastructure, etc] in accordance with the HUD minimum property standards enumerated at 24 CFR 92.251, and as determined by the City of Long Beach staff;
- The long-term needs of the project can be met; and
- The feasibility of serving the targeted population over an extended affordability period can be demonstrated.

This is a HOME regulations requirement at 24 CFR 92.206(b)(2)(ii). The City of Long Beach staff will either conduct this review of management practices, or select a consultant (costs to be borne by the owner) to conduct such a review.

4. In any project using HOME funds for "Refinancing With Rehabilitation" the owner(s) would not be allowed to take cash out of the refinancing. However, a reasonable developer fee (which shall be subject to negotiation) for a project would be considered a project expense and would not be considered to be taking cash out of the refinancing. HOME regulations do not allow owners to withdraw cash from the refinancing; 24 CFR 92.205(d) states that only the actual HOME eligible development costs (i.e. costs eligible under 92.206(a), (b), or (c)) of the assisted units may be charged to the HOME program. Neither Sections 92.206(a) or (b) or (c) authorize the retention of refinanced HOME funds by the owner.
5. The minimum amount of HOME funds that can be invested in a project is \$1,000 times the number of HOME-assisted units in the project. This is a HOME regulations requirement.
6. Projects seeking to use HOME funds for "Refinancing With Rehabilitation" _must be in compliance with all regulations for the HOME Investment Partnership Program at 24 CFR 92.
7. There will be a minimum "required ratio" between rehabilitation and refinancing as follows: within a proposed project up to 85% of the project's HOME funds may be used for refinancing and at least 15% of the project's HOME funds must be used for rehabilitation. The HOME regulations require, at 24 CFR 92.206(b)(2)(i), that whenever HOME funds are used for refinancing, the rehabilitation must be the "primary eligible activity" and that this "primary eligible activity" requirement is met either by establishing a minimum level of rehabilitation per unit or by establishing a "required ratio" _between rehabilitation and refinancing. HUD HOME regulations do not specify the amount of this "required ratio" and allow the participating jurisdiction to propose the "required ratio." Staff will determine the ratio based on the amount of HOME funds invested, leverage of HOME funds, and financial feasibility.
8. Under these Guidelines, the property proposing to use HOME for refinancing may only be owned by non-profit owners or by public entities including the Long Beach Housing Development Company. However, there is a prohibition on ownership interests, which are contrary to the HUD conflict of interest prohibitions at 24 CFR 92.356 [HOME "Conflict of Interest"], or 24 CFR 8536 ["Procurement"], or 24 CFR 8442 ["Codes of Conduct"].

9. HUD HOME regulations do not limit property ownership in connection with refinancing. However, under these Guidelines, in order to encourage housing activity by nonprofits, the City of Long Beach has decided to exclude for-profit owners from using HOME funds for "Refinancing With Rehabilitation" and give priority to non-profits which are designated as Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs).
10. Loan Terms: These "Refinancing With Rehabilitation Guidelines" are intended to be used in conjunction with other existing HOME-funded programs previously approved by the City of Long Beach ("other City of Long Beach existing HOME programs"). City of Long Beach staff will superimpose these Guidelines onto the "other City of Long Beach existing HOME programs." To the extent that these Guidelines may be inconsistent with the requirements of the "other City of Long Beach existing HOME programs," the more restrictive requirements will apply.
11. These "Refinancing with Rehabilitation Guidelines" are minimum guidelines for conformance with HUD minimum requirements, and they may be subject to further additional restrictions or limitations (including but not limited to funding availability) as determined by the City of Long Beach. These Guidelines serve to obtain HUD's approval of a general framework and create a potential alternative for the City of Long Beach. However, approval of these Guidelines does not create an obligation or requirement that the City of Long Beach will make loans utilizing Refinancing With Rehabilitation. The City of Long Beach is authorized to modify (after notification to HUD) these "Refinancing With Rehabilitation Guidelines" to the extent that any provisions in these "Refinancing With Rehabilitation Guidelines" may be inconsistent with the City of Long Beach current (or future) adopted policies.

Appendix F: Certifications

Appendix G: Standard Forms (SF 424)

1. SF 424 (See forms on the following page)



Long Beach Development Services

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Long Beach, CA 90802

Visit us at longbeach.gov/lbds

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[@LongBeachBuilds](https://www.instagram.com/LongBeachBuilds)

To request this information in an alternative format or to request a reasonable accommodation, please contact the Development Services Department at longbeach.gov/lbds and 562.570.3807. A minimum of three business days is requested to ensure availability; attempts will be made to accommodate requests with shorter notice.