

# City of Long Beach

## Consolidated Plan (FY 2018 – FY 2022)



LONG BEACH  
DEVELOPMENT SERVICES  
BUILDING A BETTER LONG BEACH



# Table of Contents

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Table of Contents.....	i
<b>Executive Summary.....</b>	<b>CP-1</b>
ES-05 Executive Summary - 24 CFR 91.200(c), 91.220(b).....	CP-1
<b>The Process.....</b>	<b>CP-7</b>
PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies 24 CFR 91.200(b).....	CP-7
PR-10 Consultation - 91.100, 91.200(b), 91.215(l).....	CP-7
PR-15 Citizen Participation.....	CP-11
<b>Needs Assessment.....</b>	<b>CP-14</b>
NA-05 Overview.....	CP-14
NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment - 24 CFR 91.205 (a,b,c).....	CP-15
NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2).....	CP-23
NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2).....	CP-26
NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens – 91.205 (b)(2).....	CP-29
NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion – 91.205(b)(2).....	CP-29
NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b).....	CP-34
NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c).....	CP-38
NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment - 91.205 (b,d).....	CP-41
NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs – 91.215 (f).....	CP-44
<b>Housing Market Analysis.....</b>	<b>CP-47</b>
MA-05 Overview.....	CP-47
MA-10 Number of Housing Units – 91.210(a)&(b)(2).....	CP-47
MA-15 Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing - 91.210(a).....	CP-50
MA-20 Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing – 91.210(a).....	CP-53
MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing – 91.210(b).....	CP-56
MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services – 91.210(c).....	CP-58
MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services – 91.210(d).....	CP-61
MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.210(e).....	CP-65
MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets – 91.215 (f).....	CP-66
MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion.....	CP-73
<b>Strategic Plan.....</b>	<b>CP-76</b>
SP-05 Overview.....	CP-76

SP-10 Geographic Priorities – 91.215 (a)(1).....	CP-77
SP-25 Priority Needs - 91.215(a)(2) .....	CP-84
SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions – 91.215 (b) .....	CP-92
SP-35 Anticipated Resources - 91.215(a)(4), 91.220(c)(1,2) .....	CP-94
SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k) .....	CP-98
SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4) .....	CP-102
SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement – 91.215(c) .....	CP-106
SP-55 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.215(h) .....	CP-107
SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d).....	CP-110
SP-65 Lead based paint Hazards – 91.215(i).....	CP-112
SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy – 91.215(j).....	CP-114
SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230 .....	CP-i
<b>ACTION PLAN</b>	
<b>Expected Resources.....</b>	<b>AP-1</b>
AP-15 Expected Resources – 91.220(c)(1,2) .....	AP-1
<b>Annual Goals and Objectives .....</b>	<b>AP-5</b>
AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives .....	AP-5
Projects.....	AP-8
AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d) .....	AP-8
AP-38 Project Summary .....	AP-11
AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f).....	AP-23
<b>Affordable Housing.....</b>	<b>AP-24</b>
AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g) .....	AP-24
AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h) .....	AP-25
AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities – 91.220(i) .....	AP-26
AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.220(j).....	AP-27
AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k).....	AP-29
<b>Program Specific Requirements.....</b>	<b>AP-32</b>
AP-90 Program Specific Requirements – 91.220(l)(1,2,4).....	AP-32
<b>Appendix A: Public Participation .....</b>	<b>A-1</b>
<b>Appendix B: Priority Setting .....</b>	<b>B-1</b>
<b>Appendix C: Relevant Maps.....</b>	<b>C-1</b>
<b>Appendix D: ESG Written Standards .....</b>	<b>D-1</b>
<b>Appendix E: Citizen Participation Plan .....</b>	<b>E-1</b>
<b>Appendix F: AP 90 (HOME Refinancing Guidelines).....</b>	<b>F-1</b>

# Executive Summary

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

### 1. Introduction

This Fiscal Year (FY) 2017- FY 2021 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 2017 – FY 2021 (from October 1, 2017 to September 30, 2022). The Action Plan (AP) covers the upcoming one-year program period of FY 2017 (October 1, 2017 to September 30, 2018).

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 outcome measures for activities in accordance with the Federal Register Notice dated March 7, 2006, which require 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;
- Previously identified City Council priorities;
- 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 Services. The City's goals and priorities for the FY 2017 – FY 2021 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, 2012 through September 30, 2016), 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 City website. 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:

- Single-Family Residential Rehabilitation Loan Program: 53 units rehabilitated
- Multi-Family Residential Rehabilitation Loan Program: 302 units rehabilitated and 45 units in process
- Home Improvement Rebate: 791 households assisted
- Multi-Family Residential New Construction/Acquisition/Rehabilitated: 164 affordable units created or preserved
- Security/Utility Deposit Assistance: 349 households assisted
- Code Enforcement: 50,150 code violations inspected and provided assistance for correction

In addition the City is also leveraging CDBG and HOME funds with CalHome funds and prior years funding from NSP1, NSP2, and NSP3 to provide silent second mortgages to assist low and moderate income households in achieving homeownership.

**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: 603,107 youths assisted with after-school and weekend recreation programs
- Homeless Services: 3,595 persons assisted with emergency shelters; 73,997 persons assisted at the Multi-Service Center; 192 households assisted with Rapid Re-Housing; and 3,796 persons assisted with homeless prevention
- Graffiti Removal: graffiti removed from 301,009 sites
- Neighborhood Resource Center: 132,698 persons assisted

## **Public Facility and Infrastructure Improvements**

Through its Neighborhood Improvement Strategy (NIS), the City utilized CDBG and other local and private funds to provide an array of programs and services to improve our neighborhoods. These include the following major improvement projects over the past few years:

- Neighborhood Partners Program: 24 community projects funded
- Park Development: Seaside Park design and permitting have been completed
- Sidewalk Replacement: 486,949 square feet of sidewalks have been replaced
- Urban Forestry and Wells: 1,835 trees planted and 63 sidewalk cuts provided to allow tree planting

## **Economic Development**

The City assisted 493 local neighborhood businesses with technical assistance services, resulting in 2,070 jobs created/retained in Long Beach. Four loans were also provided to commercial and industrial businesses that provide jobs or services to low and moderate income persons, and 119 start-up businesses received small working capital grants up to \$2,000. The Hire-a-Youth program offered employment opportunities to 79 youths.

## **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), particularly in Racial/Ethnicity Concentrated Areas of Poverty (RECAPs). Much of the extensive outreach conducted for the Assessment of Fair Housing was also collaborated with that of the Consolidated Plan process.

### **Community Workshops and Neighborhood Meetings**

The City conducted four participatory priority-based budgeting workshops to solicit input on housing and community development needs:

- Cesar E. Chavez Park: Saturday, August 20, 2016
- Martin Luther King Jr. Park: Saturday, October 8, 2016
- Houghton Park: Saturday, October 15, 2016
- Silverado Park: Saturday, November 5, 2016

The City publicized these workshops by publishing notices in Long Beach Press Telegram (English), Impacto USA (Spanish), and Angkor Borei (Khmer); posting flyers on City website, 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 City made efforts to encourage inclusive participation by providing food and refreshments and by hosting workshops on weekends. To further encourage citizen participation throughout the outreach process, follow-up notices were sent to attendees regarding future meetings, public hearings, and public review dates and additional public comment processes.

The City also attended a series of neighborhood and workgroup evening and/or weekend workshops/meetings where attendees were presented with opportunities to participate in interactive activities, including participatory budgeting (dot-voting). These include:

- Building Healthy Communities Long Beach: November 14, 2016

- Semillas de Esperanza: November 16, 2016
- Washington School Neighborhood Association: November 16, 2016
- North Pine Neighborhood Alliance: November 28, 2016
- Mayor's Affordable Housing Study Group at Housing Resource Fair and Community Forum: September 24, 2016
- Houghton Park Neighborhood Association: January 5, 2017
- AOC 7 Neighborhood Association: January 11, 2017
- St. Francis Neighborhood Association: January 18, 2017
- Deforest Park Neighborhood Association: January 19, 2017

### **Door-to Door Outreach**

City staff also conducted alternative methods for engagement, specifically door-to-door resident outreach, some within the City's Racial/Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty (R/ECAPs), in the dates and areas surrounding the locations listed below:

- Cesar E. Chavez Park: August 17, 2016 and August 18, 2016
- Martin Luther King Jr. Park (R/ECAP): October 5, 2016
- Houghton Park: October 13, 2016
- Silverado Park (R/ECAP): November 3, 2016

### **Consultation with 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.

On September 24, 2016, the City participated in the Housing Resource Fair and Community Forum. More than 15 agencies and organizations engaged in housing and community development activities attended the event.

On November 14, 2016, the City presented before the Building Healthy Communities (BHC) Long Beach.

On May 11, 2017, the City presented to the Continuum of Care Board, which includes some members of the Homeless Services Advisory Committee.

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; Housing Authority; Health and Human Services; Public Works; and Parks, Recreation and Marine. The Department of Health and Human Services provided specific information on the incidence of childhood lead poisoning in the community, as well as statistics on persons living with HIV/AIDS in Long Beach.

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 and December 2016. The survey was available in English, Spanish, Khmer, and Tagalog and was made available to the community as an online survey as well as in hard copy. A total of 1,005 responses were received. Results of the survey are summarized and presented in Appendix A – Community Participation.

## **Online Outreach Tools**

Long Beach TV (LBTv) created a video to expand survey outreach efforts. The link to the informational video was posted on Twitter, Facebook, and on the City's Consolidated Plan webpage. The video was made available for six months of the planning process, as of September 28, 2016, via YouTube.com (hyperlink: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E5Sm8iq4jCc>). The City also promoted the Consolidated Plan process via its social media accounts – including Twitter, Facebook, and neighborhood websites.

## **Public Hearings**

In preparation for the development of this Consolidated Plan, LBCIC held two Public Hearings, the first hearing on March 15, 2017 and the second hearing on June 21, 2017. Additionally, a study session was held with the LBCIC on May 25, 2017. The public hearings were 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, 333 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 26 agencies, including:

- Non-profit service providers that cater to the needs of low and moderate income households and persons with special needs;
- Local churches and religious groups;

- 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. For example, the State Developmental Services Department and State Social Services Department were contacted to obtain data and housing resources for persons with disabilities. The Housing Authority of the City of Long Beach was also contacted to obtain information on Housing Choice Vouchers.

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 over 26 agencies and organizations. The outreach list includes the County and neighboring cities to invite them 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 include:

- Apartment Association, California Southern Cities, Inc.
- Better Housing for Long Beach
- Building Healthy Communities Long Beach
- City Fabrick
- Greater Long Beach Interfaith Community Organization
- Green Education
- Housing Long Beach
- Interval House
- Fair Housing Foundation - Long Beach
- Gray Panthers
- Habitat for Humanity Los Angeles
- Housing Authority of the City of Long Beach
- International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers (IAM 947)
- Josephine S. Gumbiner Foundation
- LiBRE: Long Beach Residents Empowered
- Long Beach Affordable and Workforce Housing Study Group
- Long Beach Time Exchange
- Long Beach Veterans Administration
- Mental Health America of Los Angeles
- Plymouth West
- Rebuilding Together Long Beach
- Semillas de Esperanza
- Senior Citizen Advisory Commission
- South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD)
- Unitarian Universalist Church Long Beach
- WISE and Healthy Aging

Table 2 – Agencies, Groups, Organizations Who Participated

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

The City contacted 26 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.
Housing Action Plan (HAP)	Long Beach Development Services Department	The HAP outlines the uses of Housing Asset Funds to address affordable housing needs.

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(l))**

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. 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. The Consolidated Plan can provide an avenue for housing planning to be coordinated 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.

In addition to the City’s internal network, Long Beach expands its existing relationships with local jurisdictions through participation in subregional 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 community workshops, nine neighborhood meetings, and other meetings with stakeholders. A Housing and Community Development Needs Survey was administered between March and November 2016. 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**

Refreshments, language interpretation, and bilingual materials/handouts were provided at all workshops and meetings.

#### **Surveys**

A total of 1,005 surveys were returned in hardcopy or input online (available in English, Spanish, Khmer, and Tagalog).

#### **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. The City also conducted door-to-door outreach in targeted neighborhoods.

#### **Public Review of Draft Documents**

A 30-day public review was held from May 20, 2017 through June 20, 2017. 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 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 CP will focus place-based efforts and investments in segregated, high poverty, low opportunity neighborhoods.
- During the next five years, the City will work with the community to implement Placemaking, a place-based project that creates economic development and neighborhood revitalization by combining community development activities in one place.
- In order to increase impact the following place-based strategies will be considered to better coordinate and align efforts:
  1. Listen: Consider Public Input
    - Determine a common vision and drive
    - Manage a broadly supported community process designed to improve results for children and families in a particular neighborhood
  2. Target: Place-Based and Data-Driven Decisions
    - Collect, analyze and use data for learning and accountability
    - Design and implement strategies based on the best available evidence of what works
    - Develop performance metrics
  3. Leverage: Maximize Investment and Seek Collaboration
    - Develop financing approaches that better align and target resources
    - Create strategic and accountable partnerships that engage multiple sectors and share accountability for results
  4. Sustain: Community Ownership and Champions
    - Mobilize public will
    - Work with neighborhood residents as leaders, owners and implementers of neighborhood transformation efforts
    - Deepen organizational and leadership capacity
  5. Align Goals: Address Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH)

### 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 Meeting	Minorities Non-English Speaking: Spanish, Khmer, Tagalog Non-Targeted/ Broad Community	A total of 32 residents and community stakeholders attended four Community Workshops for discussions on citywide issues	Comments are summarized in Appendix A	All comments were accepted	<a href="http://www.lbds.info/civica/filebank/blobdownload.asp?BlobID=5816">http://www.lbds.info/civica/filebank/blobdownload.asp?BlobID=5816</a>
2	Neighborhood and Stakeholder Consultation	Minorities Non-English Speaking: Spanish, Khmer, Tagalog Non-Targeted/ Broad Community	A total of nine neighborhood meetings and other meetings with stakeholders, 186 residents attended.	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 1,005 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	<a href="http://www.lbds.info/neighborhood_services/default.asp">http://www.lbds.info/neighborhood_services/default.asp</a>
4	Public Hearing	Non-Targeted/ Broad Community	The City conducted two public hearings before the Long Beach Community Investment Company (LBCIC) on March 15, 2017 and on June 21, 2017.	Comments are summarized in Appendix A	All comments were accepted	

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

# Needs Assessment

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## 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, 2010 Census data and other data sources are used to supplement the ACS data.

CHAS data is based on the ASC 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.

### Survey Results

During the development of the Consolidated Plan, residents were asked to rank the relative importance of housing and community development needs in a survey. A total of 1,005 responses were received and the following were identified as top ranking needs in Long Beach:

- Outdoor Parks and Recreation Facilities
- Anti-Crime Programs
- Street & Alley Improvements
- Services for Homeless
- Affordable Rental Housing
- Housing for Seniors
- Programs to Attract New Businesses or Retain Businesses in Long Beach

### “Prioritize Your Needs” – Workshop Participants

Workshop participants were also asked to prioritize the spending of HUD funds for various housing and community development activities. The top priority needs identified by workshop participants, notably similar to the results obtained through the community survey, are:

- Outdoor Parks & Recreation Facilities
- Street & Alley Improvements
- Exterior Housing Improvement
- Job Creation

- Anti-Crime Programs
- Mental Health Services
- Transitional Housing
- Affordable Long-Term Rental Housing (Including Disabled and Senior Housing)

A detailed summary of the outreach program 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 2008-2012 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.

Overall, 30 percent of the lower and moderate income households in the City had at least one of the four housing problems identified above (Table 8). Specifically, the CHAS reported one percent of the lower and moderate income households (earning up to 80 percent of the AMI) in the City were living in housing that lacked complete plumbing and kitchen facilities (Table 7). About four percent of the lower and moderate income households experienced severe overcrowding, with another five percent experiencing overcrowding. Almost 44 percent of the all lower and moderate income households had a severe housing cost burden.

Dissecting these housing problems by income level and tenure indicates that extremely low and low income renter- and owner-households were impacted more impacted 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.

### **Detailed Tables**

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

- 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: 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.

The CP, focuses primarily on lower and moderate income households and those with special needs. 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.

**Demographics**

According to the ACS, Long Beach population grew one percent between 2000 and 2012. However, the number of households decreased five percent indicating an increasing average household size. Approximately 51 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, 59 percent of all City households were renters and 41 percent were owners (see Table 29 on page 48 later).

Among all households, 40 percent were small family households and 12 percent were large households with five or more members. In addition, 26 percent of the households contained at least one senior person (62 years or older) and 16 percent contained at least one young child (six years or younger).

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2012	% Change
Population	461,558	465,424	1%
Households	171,647	163,863	-5%
Median Income	\$37,270.00	\$52,711.00	41%

**Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics**

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2008-2012 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 *	31,585 (19%)	23,850 (15%)	28,895 (18%)	16,540 (10%)	62,990 (38%)
Small Family Households *	10,915 (7%)	8,845 (5%)	11,110 (7%)	6,425 (4%)	28,825 (18%)
Large Family Households *	3,915 (2%)	3,730 (2%)	4,380 (3%)	2,170 (1%)	5,800 (4%)
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	5,235 (3%)	4,195 (3%)	4,085 (2%)	2,650 (2%)	11,415 (7%)
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	3,315 (2%)	2,430 (1%)	3,015 (2%)	1,285 (1%)	3,920 (2%)
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger *	7,120 (4%)	5,015 (3%)	5,725 (3%)	2,690 (2%)	4,850 (3%)
* the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI					

**Table 6 - Total Households Table**

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.

## Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	850 (48%)	415 (23%)	330 (19%)	175 (10%)	1,770 (100%)	20 (10%)	55 (28%)	75 (38%)	50 (25%)	200 (100%)
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	2,635 (46%)	1,595 (28%)	1,190 (21%)	330 (6%)	5,750 (100%)	55 (8%)	100 (15%)	375 (55%)	150 (22%)	680 (100%)
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	2,565 (33%)	2,310 (29%)	2,195 (28%)	795 (10%)	7,865 (100%)	180 (10%)	495 (28%)	575 (33%)	495 (28%)	1,745 (100%)
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	15,455 (66%)	6,175 (27%)	1,480 (6%)	140 (1%)	23,250 (100%)	2,770 (31%)	2,365 (27%)	2,710 (31%)	1,010 (11%)	8,855 (100%)
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	2,165 (13%)	5,745 (34%)	6,860 (40%)	2,200 (13%)	16,970 (100%)	505 (9%)	990 (17%)	2,245 (39%)	2,090 (36%)	5,830 (100%)
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	1,430 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1,430 (100%)	330 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	330 (100%)

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

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.
- Please note that households making more than 100 percent of the County AMI are not included.

## 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	21,505 (29%)	10,490 (14%)	5,200 (7%)	1,440 (2%)	38,635 (52%)	3,030 (11%)	3,015 (11%)	3,740 (14%)	1,710 (6%)	11,495 (43%)
Having none of four housing problems	4,180 (6%)	7,635 (10%)	14,290 (19%)	8,240 (11%)	34,345 (46%)	1,110 (4%)	2,710 (10%)	5,670 (21%)	5,145 (19%)	14,635 (55%)
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	1,430 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1,430 (2%)	330 (1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	330 (1%)

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

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.
  - Please note that households making more than 100 percent of the County AMI are not included.

### 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, 74 percent (47,790 households) of all lower and moderate income renter-households (64,730 households), compared to 66 percent (12,780 households) of the total lower and moderate income owner-households (19,065 households) in the City experienced a housing cost burden (Table 9). The discrepancy evaporated when it comes to severe housing cost burden (spending more than 50 percent of household income on housing costs); 44 percent lower and moderate income renter-households (28,430 households) and 45 percent of lower and moderate income owner-households (8,595 households) had a severe housing cost burden (Table 10).

With housing cost burden, the split among the various income groups was fairly even. However, when it comes to severe housing cost burden, extremely low income renter-households were the most impacted group, representing 71 percent of all lower and moderate income renter-households who had a severe cost burden.

	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	9,245 (19%)	6,005 (13%)	3,415 (7%)	18,665 (39%)	820 (6%)	1,290 (10%)	2,195 (17%)	4,305 (33%)
Large Related	3,475 (7%)	2,055 (4%)	875 (2%)	6,405 (13%)	285 (2%)	785 (6%)	1,255 (10%)	2,325 (18%)

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Elderly	3,885 (8%)	2,160 (5%)	860 (2%)	6,905 (14%)	1,525 (12%)	1,170 (9%)	1,125 (9%)	3,820 (30%)
Other	6,790 (14%)	4,915 (10%)	4,110 (9%)	15,815 (33%)	835 (6%)	585 (5%)	1,000 (8%)	2,420 (19%)
Total need by income	23,395 (49%)	15,135 (32%)	9,260 (19%)	47,790 (100%)	3,465 (27%)	3,830 (30%)	5,575 (43%)	12,870 (100%)

**Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%**

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.
- Please note that households making more than 100 percent of the County AMI are not included.

#### 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	8,135 (29%)	2,620 (9%)	435 (2%)	11,190 (39%)	780 (9%)	905 (11%)	1,125 (11%)	2,810 (33%)
Large Related	2,770 (10%)	545 (2%)	10 (0%)	3,325 (12%)	275 (3%)	635 (7%)	535 (6%)	1,445 (17%)
Elderly	2,835 (10%)	1,035 (4%)	230 (1%)	4,100 (14%)	1,200 (14%)	760 (9%)	620 (7%)	2,580 (30%)
Other	6,355 (22%)	2,610 (9%)	850 (3%)	9,815 (35%)	700 (8%)	415 (5%)	645 (8%)	1,760 (20%)
Total need by income	20,095 (71%)	6,810 (24%)	1,525 (5%)	28,430 (100%)	2,955 (34%)	2,715 (32%)	2,925 (34%)	8,595 (100%)

**Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%**

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.
- Please note that households making more than 100 percent of the County AMI are not included.

#### 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, 20 percent (12,735 households) of the lower and moderate income renter-households were overcrowded, compared to nine percent (1,779 households) of the owner-occupied lower and moderate income households. The majority of the overcrowded lower and moderate income households were families (83 percent renter-households versus 60 percent owner-households) (Table 11). The remaining overcrowded households were either families or extended families living together or unrelated persons living together to save on housing costs. Among the lower, moderate, and middle income renter-households who were overcrowded, 38 percent were extremely low income, 28 percent low income, and 25 percent moderate income.

A reverse trend is shown for the owner-households where ten percent were extremely low income, 24 percent were low income, and 39 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	4,875 (35%)	3,215 (23%)	2,660 (19%)	795 (6%)	11,545 (83%)	200 (8%)	410 (17%)	470 (19%)	380 (16%)	1,460 (60%)
Multiple, unrelated family households	290 (2%)	525 (4%)	650 (5%)	280 (2%)	1,745 (13%)	39 (2%)	180 (7%)	480 (20%)	280 (11%)	979 (40%)
Other, non-family households	135 (1%)	200 (1%)	185 (1%)	50 (0%)	570 (4%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Total need by income	5,300 (38%)	3,940 (28%)	3,495 (25%)	1,125 (25%)	13,860 (100%)	239 (10%)	590 (24%)	950 (39%)	660 (27%)	2,439 (100%)

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

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.
- 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
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.
- 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 2008-2012 ACS, approximately 30 percent of households in the City were single-person households. The majority of single-person households were renters (67 percent), while 33 percent were owners. ACS data indicates that approximately 17 percent of Long Beach residents living alone had incomes below the poverty level. According to the 2010 census, a significant proportion of single-person households were also seniors 65 years and over (25 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 2008-2012 ACS, approximately ten percent of Long Beach residents were affected by one or more disabilities (similar rates of disabled persons are found in surrounding cities). Of persons living with disabilities, ambulatory difficulties were the most prevalent (six percent of all City residents), followed by cognitive (four percent) and independent living difficulties (four percent). According to the State Department of Developmental Services, as of June 2016, approximately 5,120 Long Beach residents with developmental disabilities were being assisted by the Harbor Regional Center. The majority (66 percent) of these individuals were residing in a private home with their parent or guardian. Another eight percent were residing independently or with some supportive living arrangements. Over half of all Long Beach residents with developmental disabilities (49 percent or 2,506 persons) were under the age of 18. Persons with developmental disabilities require an array of services, ranging from affordable housing, health care, job training, special education, public transportation, and recreation programs. With the proper supportive environment, many persons with developmental disabilities are able to live independently, including renting or owning their own homes.

### **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 2017 Homeless Count conducted by the City of Long Beach Department of Health and Human Services. The 2017 Homeless Count estimated 246 homeless persons (about 13 percent) 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, 57 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. Overall, 30 percent of the City's households were lower and moderate income and had a cost burden of at least 30 percent or more (Table 7). Specifically, the majority (75 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 74 percent of renter-households and 66 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). 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.

**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 recent economic recession and its slow recovery, 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	28,020 (86%)	2,780 (9%)	1,690 (5%)
White	7,055 (82%)	1,035 (12%)	565 (7%)
Black / African American	5,690 (84%)	515 (8%)	540 (8%)
Asian	3,220 (78%)	630 (15%)	290 (7%)
American Indian, Alaska Native	110 (85%)	20 (15%)	0 (0%)
Pacific Islander	195 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Hispanic	10,960 (93%)	525 (4%)	255 (2%)

**Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% 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%

### **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	20,270 (83%)	4,035 (17%)	0 (0%)
White	5,260 (72%)	2,095 (28%)	0 (0%)
Black / African American	3,440 (89%)	420 (11%)	0 (0%)
Asian	2,030 (85%)	345 (15%)	0 (0%)
American Indian, Alaska Native	45 (75%)	15 (25%)	0 (0%)
Pacific Islander	70 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Hispanic	8,955 (90%)	950 (10%)	0 (0%)

**Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% 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%

### **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	17,630 (59%)	12,290 (41%)	0 (0%)
White	5,330 (51%)	5,035 (49%)	0 (0%)
Black / African American	2,695 (63%)	1,570 (37%)	0 (0%)
Asian	1,940 (63%)	1,155 (37%)	0 (0%)
American Indian, Alaska Native	75 (71%)	30 (29%)	0 (0%)
Pacific Islander	100 (61%)	65 (39%)	0 (0%)
Hispanic	6,895 (64%)	3,950 (36%)	0 (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%

### **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	7,420 (47%)	8,265 (53%)	0 (0%)
White	2,455 (42%)	3,330 (58%)	0 (0%)
Black / African American	1,280 (46%)	1,510 (54%)	0 (0%)
Asian	1,005 (53%)	890 (47%)	0 (0%)
American Indian, Alaska Native	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Pacific Islander	55 (58%)	40 (42%)	0 (0%)
Hispanic	2,460 (55%)	1,985 (45%)	0 (0%)

**Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% 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%

### **Discussion**

Among all households with incomes up to 100 percent AMI (middle income) in Long Beach (100,870 households), 72 percent (73,340 households) had at least one of the four housing problems (Table 13 through Table 16). Overall, no specific racial/ethnic group had disproportionate need compared other groups when all four income groups are combined. 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, 86 percent of the

extremely low income households (28,020 households) and 83 percent of the low income households (20,270 households) had at least one of the four housing problems; whereas, only 59 percent of the moderate income households (up to 80 percent AMI) (17,630 households) or 47 percent of the middle income households (81-100 percent AMI) (7,420 households) had one or more housing problems.

## 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	25,245 (78%)	5,555 (17%)	1,690 (5%)
White	6,370 (74%)	1,715 (20%)	565 (7%)
Black / African American	5,040 (75%)	1,165 (17%)	540 (8%)
Asian	2,655 (64%)	1,190 (29%)	290 (7%)
American Indian, Alaska Native	110 (85%)	20 (15%)	0 (0%)
Pacific Islander	195 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Hispanic	10,155 (86%)	1,330 (11%)	255 (2%)

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% 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 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	13,205 (54%)	11,105 (46%)	0 (0%)
White	3,260 (44%)	4,100 (56%)	0 (0%)
Black / African American	2,175 (56%)	1,685 (44%)	0 (0%)
Asian	1,255 (53%)	1,125 (47%)	0 (0%)
American Indian, Alaska Native	10 (18%)	45 (82%)	0 (0%)
Pacific Islander	55 (79%)	15 (21%)	0 (0%)
Hispanic	6,140 (62%)	3,765 (38%)	0 (0%)

**Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% 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 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	8,770 (29%)	21,160 (71%)	0 (0%)
White	2,400 (23%)	7,965 (77%)	0 (0%)
Black / African American	1,050 (25%)	3,215 (75%)	0 (0%)
Asian	995 (32%)	2,100 (68%)	0 (0%)
American Indian, Alaska Native	30 (30%)	70 (70%)	0 (0%)
Pacific Islander	75 (44%)	95 (56%)	0 (0%)
Hispanic	3,955 (36%)	6,890 (64%)	0 (0%)

**Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 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 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	3,360 (21%)	12,325 (79%)	0 (0%)
White	600 (10%)	5,180 (90%)	0 (0%)
Black / African American	600 (22%)	2,190 (78%)	0 (0%)
Asian	570 (30%)	1,325 (70%)	0 (0%)
American Indian, Alaska Native	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Pacific Islander	35 (37%)	60 (63%)	0 (0%)
Hispanic	1,505 (34%)	2,935 (66%)	0 (0%)

**Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% 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 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 49 percent (50,580 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 78 percent of these households (25,245 households) had severe housing problems compared to 54 percent (13,205 households) of low income households and 29 percent (8,770 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	82,710 (51%)	37,555 (23%)	39,545 (25%)	1,790 (1%)
White	39,690 (60%)	13,220 (20%)	12,705 (19%)	590 (1%)
Black / African American	9,485 (40%)	5,590 (24%)	7,820 (33%)	570 (2%)
Asian	9,065 (51%)	4,165 (23%)	4,325 (24%)	310 (2%)
American Indian, Alaska Native	130 (33%)	145 (37%)	120 (30%)	0 (0%)
Pacific Islander	395 (52%)	80 (11%)	280 (37%)	0 (0%)
Hispanic	21,140 (44%)	13,420 (28%)	13,165 (27%)	270 (1%)

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens 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.

### Discussion:

Overall, 48 percent (77,100 households) of all households (161,100 households) in Long Beach had a housing cost burden (spent more than 30 percent of gross household income on housing) (Table 21), including about 25 percent of households (39,545 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 13 through Table 21 estimate the extent of housing problem by racial/ethnic group. Among the various racial and ethnic groups, Hispanic extremely low and low income households were particularly impacted when more than 90 percent of these households had one or more housing problems (10,960 households), compared to 82 percent of the White extremely low income (7,055 household) and 72 percent of the White low income households (5,260 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 (by about eight percentage points), although not high enough to meet the definition of disproportionate needs.

More specifically, Black and Hispanic households had disproportionate housing cost burdens. About 57 percent of Black households (13,410 households) and 55 percent of Hispanic households (26,585 households) were impacted by housing cost burden. Specifically, 33 percent of Black households (7,820 households) had severe housing cost burdens.

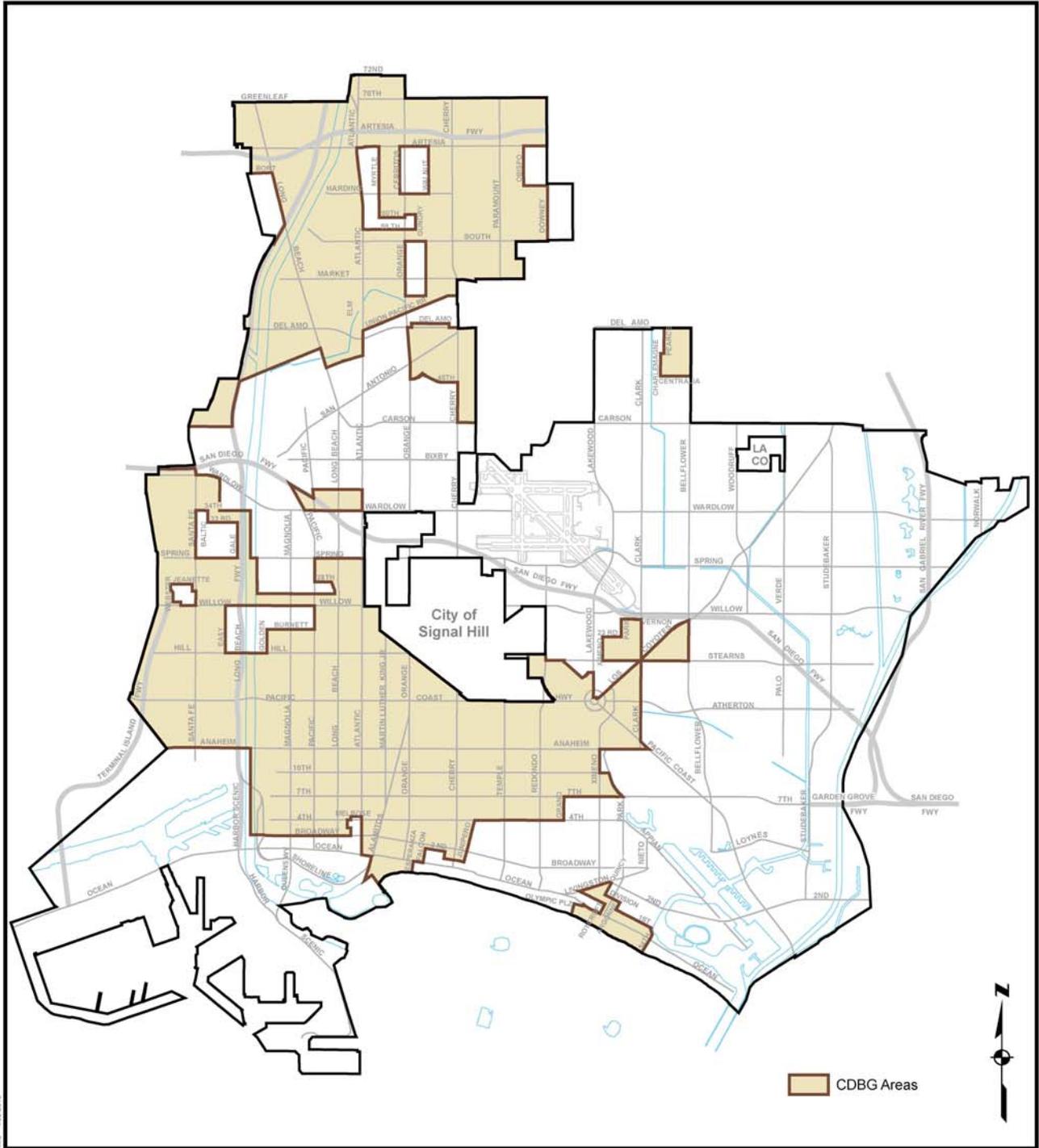
**If they have needs not identified above, what are those needs?**

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) (see Figure 2), 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



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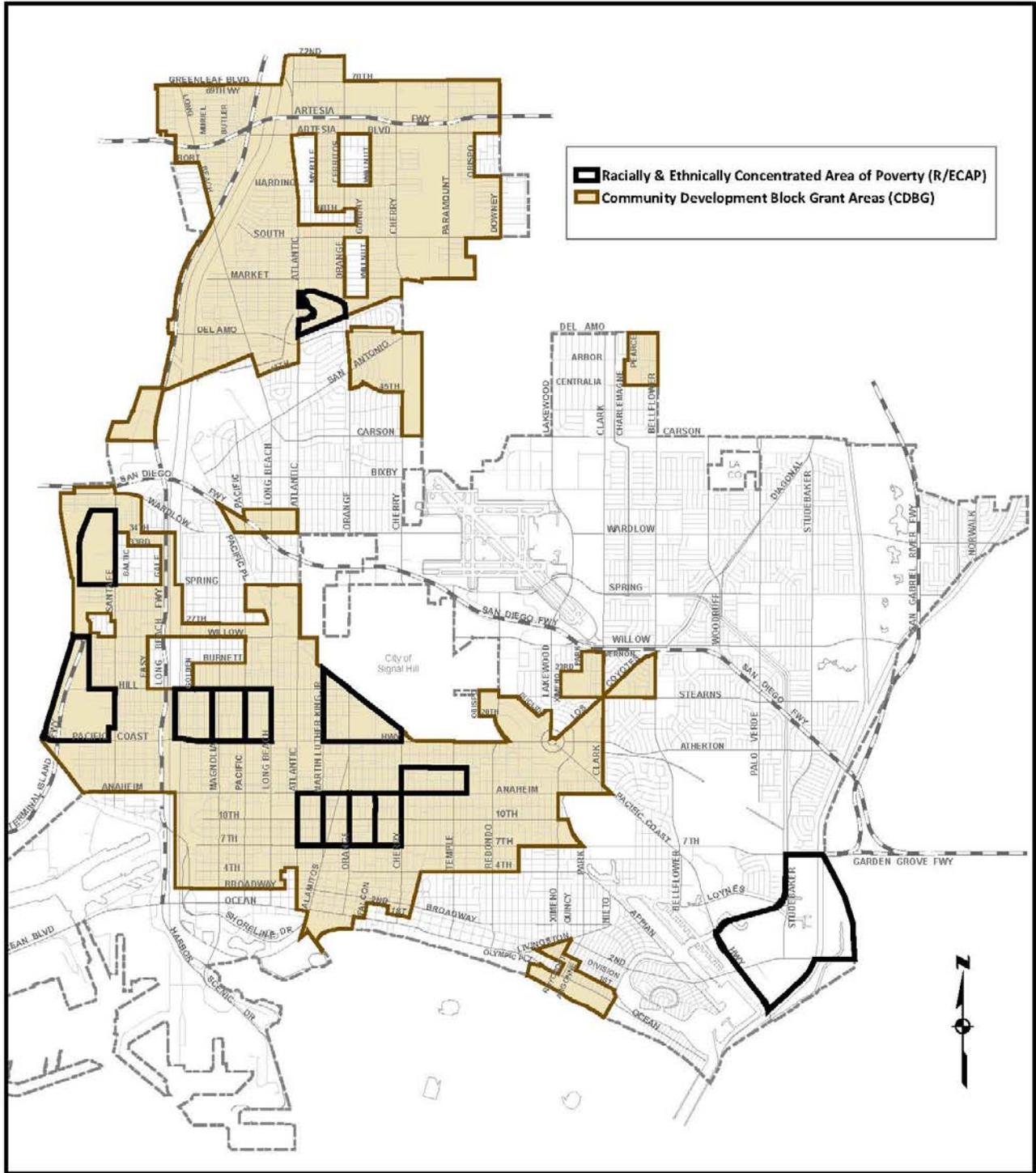
Department of  
Technology and Innovation GIS

## City of Long Beach, California Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Areas

Effective July 30, 2014

Disclaimer  
This map of the City of Long Beach is intended for informational purposes only. While reasonable effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the data, the City assumes no liability or damages arising from errors or omissions. This map is provided without warranty of any kind. Do not make any business decisions based on this map before validating your decision with the appropriate City office.

Figure 2: Low and Moderate Income CDBG Target Areas and R/ECAPs



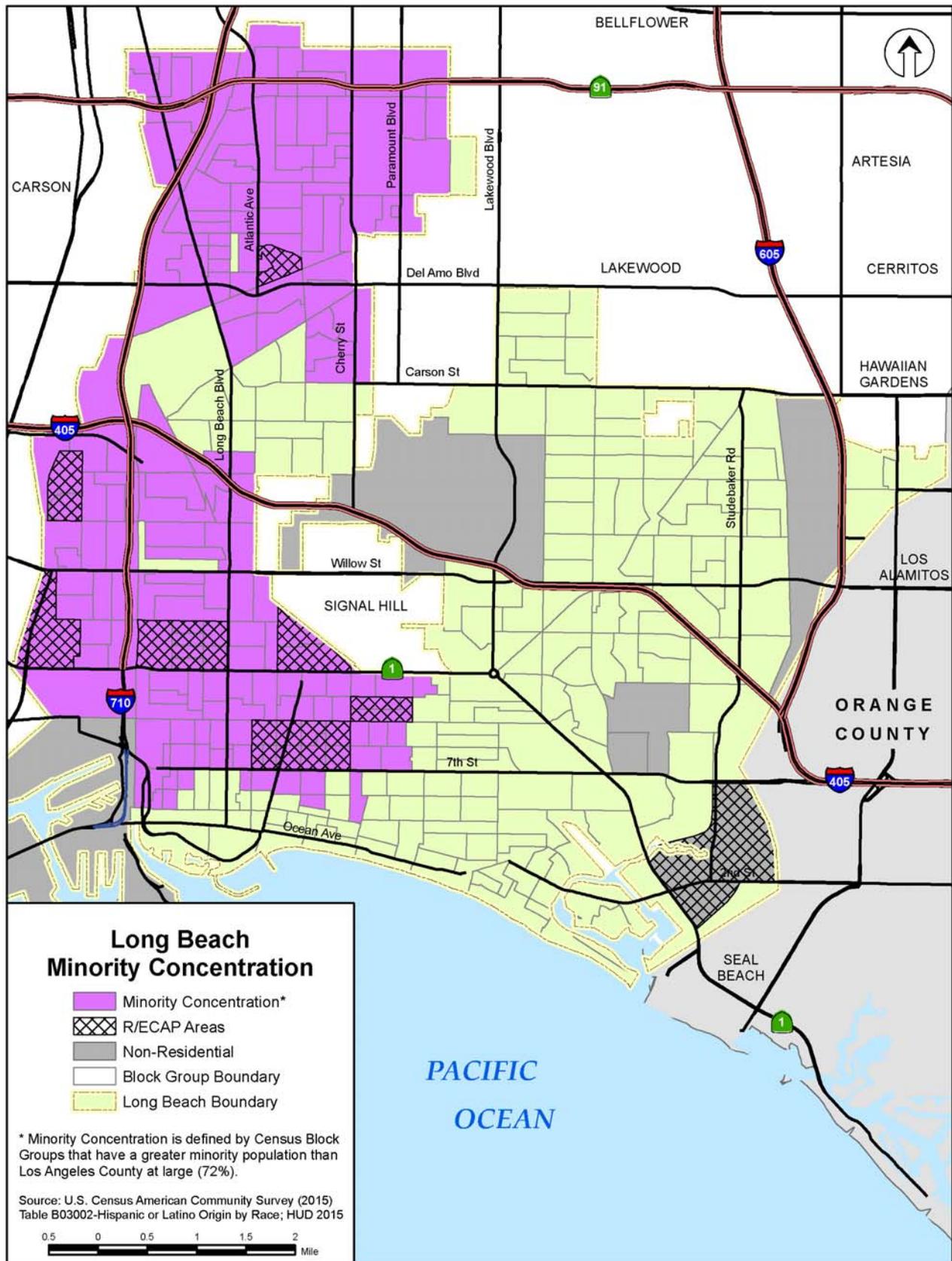
City of Long Beach

**Community Development Block Grant Areas (CDBG) and  
Racially & Ethnically Concentrated Area of Poverty (R/ECAP)**



Department of Technology & Innovation T:\2016\_DevelopmentServices\Neighborhood Services\NIS\_CDBG\_RECAP\CDBG\_RECAP.mxd 11/9/2016

Figure 3: 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 Housing Authority of the County of Los Angeles (HACoLA). HACLB administers various voucher programs, totaling 6,741 vouchers as of April 2016, including 533 special purpose vouchers for Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing and 342 households with project-based vouchers.

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. Black residents comprise the majority of the HCV recipients, followed by Asian residents. This distribution is inconsistent with the racial/ethnic composition of income eligible households (50 percent or less of AMI) in the City. At 38 percent, Hispanic households represent the largest group among the lower income households eligible for HCV assistance, but represent the smallest group among the HCV recipients. 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).

## 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	6,741	342	5,866	533	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	14,668	0	14,948	14,006	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	0	0	0	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	0	2,550	241	1,826	183	0
# of Disabled Families	0	0	0	3,489	153	3,146	190	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	1,831	130	1,462	239	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	0	3,282	91	2,918	273	0	0
Asian	0	0	0	1,495	111	1,379	5	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0	68	111	55	11	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	65	8	52	5	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	879	37	792	70	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	0	5,838	305	5,070	463	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 HACoLA, which has closed its waiting list for Public Housing.

According to HACoLA's 2013-2017 Public Housing Agency Plan, ADA improvements are needed in Carmelitos, including at its various parking lots, elevators, and bathroom and kitchen rehabilitation for the senior units.

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

The City has extensive needs for Housing Choice Vouchers (HCV). In June 2016 HACLB recently opened its HCV waiting list for the first time since 2003, and received a significant number of applications. The waiting list now has about 18,450 applicants. Applicants who are currently on the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) waiting list as of June of 2016, will remain on the list until it expires 5 years from the date of the opening. Those who are not selected during that time, will be given preference and placed on the next waiting list, which increases their selection opportunity. The HA exhausted the 2003 waiting list and is currently selecting applicants from the 2016 list. Housing Choice Vouchers are more commonly accepted in areas that also have high minority concentrations, specifically in the south side and in the furthest northern portions of Long Beach. HCVs are least accepted in the areas of eastern Long Beach. This area is potentially a marker of a less dense rental housing market in that area, and single-family homeowners not willing to rent to HCV recipients due to a payment standard that is considered too low or the stigma associated with HCV holders. HACLB has been working to overcome these obstacles in order to expand housing choices for voucher holders through owner engagement efforts and mobility counseling.

As of 2016, HACLB is currently at 110 percent of the HUD Small Area Fair Market Rents (FMR) and is awaiting approval of 120 percent in selected zip codes. Small Area Fair Market Rents (FMR) 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 in Table 13 on page 24, almost 90 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) 2017 Biennial Homeless Count, a street and service-based homeless count and comprehensive assessment, on January 26, 2017. 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 1,863, which is less than one percent of the City’s total population. This number represents a 21-percent decrease from the previous homeless count in 2015. The majority of the City’s homeless were unsheltered (65 percent).

Additionally, it was determined that 141 homeless persons, or eight percent, were children under the age of 18. The majority of homeless identified as ethnically non-Hispanic/non-Latino (74 percent), and racially identified as White (55 percent). Most of the homeless in the City were male (70 percent), while a little under a third were female (29 percent) and a percent were transgender (one percent).

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)	160	57	393	161	298	237
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	0	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	495	1,151	2,983	1,217	2,262	234
Chronically Homeless Individuals	146	534	1,233	503	935	229
Chronically Homeless Families	2	12	25	10	19	568
Veterans	208	110	576	235	437	248
Unaccompanied Child	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	37	19	102	41	77	230

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Indicate if the homeless population is: No Rural Homeless

**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	368	660
Black or African American	217	379
Asian	31	29
American Indian or Alaska Native	7	46
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	10	40
Multiple Races	22	54
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	184	296
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	471	912

Table 27 – Nature and Extent of Homelessness

**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 2017 homeless population was comprised of 92 percent adults and eight percent children. Specifically, 217 homeless adults and children are in families. 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, 318 persons were veterans, with 65 percent of them being sheltered in emergency shelters and, transitional housing beds. In addition, 1,242 formerly homeless veterans were accommodated in permanent housing as of January 2017.

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

The City's homeless population is diverse. According to the 2017 Biennial Count, the homeless population was comprised of 55 percent White, 32 percent Black, three percent Asian, three percent American Indian or Alaskan Native, three percent Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander and four percent multiple races.

**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, 37 percent (694 persons) were chronically homeless, and 79 percent (546 persons) of the chronically homeless were unsheltered.

# 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 2008-2012 ACS, nine percent of the population in Long Beach was 65 years and over, with an old-age dependency ratio of 14.3 (i.e., for every 100 working age population 18-64, there were 14.3 senior persons.) Approximately 16 percent of all households in the City were headed by householders 65 years and over, the majority of which were owner-households (65 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 2008-2012 ACS, about ten percent of the population in Long Beach was affected by one or more disabilities (46,816 persons). Among persons living with disabilities, ambulatory difficulties were the most prevalent (53 percent or 24,481 persons), followed by cognitive difficulties (41 percent or 18,900 persons) and independent living difficulties (40 percent or 18,366 persons).

#### Large Households

Large households consist of five or more persons. According to 2008-2012 ACS, approximately 22,954 large households reside in Long Beach, representing 14 percent of all households in the City. Of these large households, the majority (58 percent or 13,356 households) were renters. The 2008-2012 CHAS data by HUD indicates that 60 percent of the City’s large family households were lower and moderate incomes (Table 6).

#### Female-Headed Households

The 2008-2012 ACS estimated that 24,823 households (15 percent) in the City were headed by single parents – the large majority of which were headed by females (72 percent or 17,985 households). Approximately 40 percent (7,166 households) of female-headed households with children in Long Beach had incomes below the poverty level.

#### Victims of Domestic Violence

On September 17, 2013, 87 percent of identified local domestic violence programs in United States participated in the 2013 24-Hour National Census of Domestic Violence Services. In California, among 5,263 persons were served during the surveyed day, 32 percent were served

in shelters and 28 percent were served in transitional housing. However, 872 requests for services were unmet. Nationwide, 60 percent of the unmet requests were for housing.

### **Persons with Alcohol/Substance Abuse**

According to the County Public Health Department, 47,121 unique clients were treated for drug and alcohol abuses countywide in 2014/2015. The City of Long Beach comprises a significant portion of Service Planning Area (SPA) 8 - South Bay. Admission to County drug and alcohol abuse treatment programs from SPA 8 has been steadily decreasing since 2012. In 2014/2015, 6,736 clients were admitted. The majority of these clients required outpatient and opioid treatment programs (85 percent).

### **Veterans**

According to the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs Veteran Population Projection Model – VetPop 2014, an estimated 289,609 veterans were living in Los Angeles County as of September 2016. VetPop2014 projects the population will decline to approximately 227,696 veterans in the County by September 2022.

The 2008-2012 ACS estimated that 21,936 veterans resided in Long Beach. Approximately 24 percent had a disability, ten percent of the veterans in labor force were unemployed, and eight 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 2008-2012 ACS data, about 18 percent of City households were headed by seniors. About one-third of the City's elderly persons lived alone (30 percent). Furthermore, 13 percent of senior-headed Long Beach households had incomes below the federal poverty level, approximately over 5,000 seniors. Most of households were owner-households (62 percent), while a substantial proportion (38 percent) rented their unit. Additionally, 41 percent of persons 65 years and over had one of more disabilities, of which ambulatory difficulties (67 percent) and independent living difficulties (51 percent) were the most prevalent.

According to Table 9 on page 20, 10,725 senior-headed lower and moderate income Long Beach households had a housing cost burden of at least 30 percent, and 6,680 of these households had a severe housing cost burden of 50 percent. The majority (64 percent) of these senior households were renters and likely vulnerable to rising rents in the housing market.

### **Persons with Disabilities**

According to the ACS 2008-2012, only about 22 percent of persons with disabilities in Long Beach were employed, and 25 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.

Among these families in Long Beach, 73 percent (8,730 households) had a housing cost burden of more than 30 percent (Table 9), inclusive of 40 percent (4,770 households) with a severe housing cost burden of more than 50 percent (Table 10). The majority (72 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 48,908 persons living with HIV as of December 31, 2014.

The Long Beach Health and Human Services Department conducted a Community Health Assessment in 2013. As of March 2012, the cumulative number of total cases of HIV in Long Beach was 1,449 with a mortality rate of four percent. As of March 2012, there had been a total of 6,158 cases of AIDS in Long Beach, with a 50 percent mortality rate.

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 Long-Term 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 40 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.
  - 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. The survey asked respondents to rate the level of need for 35 specific improvements within seven topic areas, and received over 1,000 responses. The seven topic areas are: 1) Community Facilities; 2) Public Services; 3) Public Infrastructure; 4) Special Needs Services; 5) Housing; 6) Special Needs Housing; and 7) Business and Jobs. The following list depicts the top ranking need of each topic area:

- **Outdoor Parks and Recreation Facilities** – Resident's survey responses prioritize investment in park and recreation improvements.

- **Anti-Crime Programs** – Anti-crime programs ranked highest in public service improvements; similarly, the open-ended responses for the survey reiterated a need for the prioritization of safety issues in the City.
- **Street & Alley Improvements** – Residents prioritized street and alley improvements, and specifically made comments regarding the repaving of streets and potholes, installation of new lighting, clean-up of streets and freeway off-ramps.
- **Services for Homeless** – Homeless issues are a major concern for Long Beach residents, and were a frequent topic in the community workshops.
- **Affordable Rental Housing** – Affordable rental housing was the number one housing priority for survey respondents, and mirrors the workshop activity results.
- **Housing for Seniors** – Housing for the City’s aging population was also referred to as a top priority during the community outreach process.
- **Programs to Attract New Businesses or Retain Businesses in Long Beach** – Residents prioritized business retention and development, another recurring theme in conversations throughout the community workshops.

**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 Placed-Based Neighborhood Improvement Strategy (NIS) areas (described later).

**How were these needs determined?**

Respondents to the needs survey identified outdoor park and recreation facilities as the top public facility need, followed by libraries and indoor community centers. Participants of community workshops also identified outdoor parks and recreation facilities as the top public facility need, followed by senior centers.

**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, followed by sidewalk improvements, and small scale neighborhood beautification projects and infrastructure improvements. Participants of community workshops also identified street and alley improvements as top priority needs, with accessibility improvements being the second most important public improvement need.

**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 anti-crime programs as the top public service need, followed by mental health services and youth services. Consistent with the survey results, participants of community workshops identified anti-crime programs and mental health services as priority needs, followed by youth services and senior services.

# Housing Market Analysis

## MA-05 Overview

### Housing Market Analysis Overview:

Between the 2000 Census and 2008-2012 ACS, Long Beach experienced a 1.5 percent increase in the housing stock. The majority of housing units in the City were multi-family units (53 percent) and single-family homes made up 47 percent of the housing stock. With 59 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 82 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 2008-2012 ACS, Long Beach had a housing stock of 175,755 units (Table 28). The State Department of Finance estimated the City's housing stock at 176,728 units as of January 1, 2016, an increase of 0.6 percent. The majority (53 percent) of the City housing stock was comprised of multi-family units. Single-family attached and detached units made up 47 percent of the units.

Among the City's occupied housing units, 59 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 61 percent of the owner-occupied units had three or more bedrooms, compared to only 13 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	73,711	42%
1-unit, attached structure	9,327	5%
2-4 units	21,970	13%
5-19 units	39,563	23%
20 or more units	29,264	17%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	1,920	1%
Total	175,755	100%

Table 28 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2008-2012 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	533	1%	8,874	9%
1 bedroom	4,884	7%	38,009	39%
2 bedrooms	20,379	30%	36,974	38%
3 or more bedrooms	41,168	61%	13,042	13%
Total	66,964	99%	96,899	99%

**Table 29 – Unit Size by Tenure**

Data Source: 2008-2012 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 6,477 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. Approximately 900 units in Section 8 projects with no other funding sources are at higher risk of conversion. 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 2000. Between 2000 and 2012, the median price of homes in Long Beach increased 110 percent, according to the Census and ACS (Table 30). The median sales price for a home in the City according to DQNews was \$478,000 as of September 2016, a further increase of 14 percent.

Median contract rent in the City also increased 76 percent between 2000 and 2012. The Reis reports place the median asking rent citywide at \$1,576, as of December 2016. The Fair Market Rents (FMRs) established by HUD for participation in federal housing programs are shown in Table 33.

While Table 32 shows 72,385 rental units and 15,615 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 77,100 of the City's households with housing cost burden.

## Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2012	% Change
Median Home Value	198,600	417,600	110%
Median Contract Rent	580	1,020	76%

**Table 30 – Cost of Housing**

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2008-2012 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	7,943	8.2%
\$500-999	39,486	40.8%
\$1,000-1,499	33,071	34.1%
\$1,500-1,999	10,855	11.2%
\$2,000 or more	5,544	5.7%
Total	96,899	100.0%

**Table 31 - Rent Paid**

Data Source: 2008-2012 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	4,505	No Data
50% HAMFI	13,250	1,480
80% HAMFI	54,630	4,710
100% HAMFI	No Data	9,425
Total	72,385	15,615

**Table 32 – Housing Affordability**

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.

### **Monthly Rent**

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	947	1,154	1,490	2,009	2,227
High HOME Rent	913	1,034	1,242	1,426	1,571
Low HOME Rent	738	791	948	1,096	1,222

**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 31,585 households earning less than 30 percent of AMI resided in the City; however, there were only 4,505 dwelling units affordable to those at this income level. Similarly, there were 23,850 households earning between 31 and 50 percent of AMI and only 14,730 housing units affordable to those at this income level. With approximately 59,340 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 28,895 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. 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. The City has convened an Affordable Housing Work Group to explore various funding mechanisms and development strategies to expand the City's affordable housing inventory.

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

Reis obtains estimates of median asking rents in the market by conducting surveys of comparable rental properties in order to calculate median asking rents. The Reis reports place the median asking rent citywide at \$1,576, as of December 2016, representing a 6.4 percent

increase from the prior year. Listings from Apartments.com were reviewed to compile median rent by unit size in March 2017. The median rents were: \$1,150 for a studio unit; \$1,300 for a one-bedroom unit; \$1,695 for a two-bedroom unit; and \$2,800 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 (60 percent) in Long Beach had at least one selected condition between 2008 and 2012 (Table 34). A lower proportion of owner-occupied households (42 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	26,262	39%	48,169	50%
With two selected Conditions	1,792	3%	9,957	10%
With three selected Conditions	33	0%	329	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	18	0%
No selected Conditions	38,877	58%	38,426	40%
Total	66,964	100%	96,899	100%

**Table 34 - Condition of Units**

Data Source: 2008-2012 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	2,215	3%	3,236	3%
1980-1999	6,229	9%	13,925	14%
1950-1979	31,605	47%	46,889	48%
Before 1950	26,915	40%	32,849	34%
Total	66,964	99%	96,899	99%

**Table 35 - Year Unit Built**

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.

## **Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard**

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	58,520	87%	79,738	82%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	4,425	7%	915	1%

**Table 36 - Risk of Lead-Based Paint**

Data Source: 2008-2012 ACS (Total Units) 2008-2012 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	7,912	NA	7,912
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. In Long Beach, at least 87 percent of the owner-occupied units and 82 percent of the renter-occupied units were constructed before 1980 (at least 30 years old) according to the 2008-2012 ACS (Table 35 and Table 36). 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 2008-2012 ACS, approximately 87 percent of owner-occupied housing and 82 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 103,694 units (43,890 owner-occupied units and 59,804 renter-occupied units) may contain LBP. Furthermore, approximately 19 percent of the owner-households and 49 percent of the renter-households in Long Beach were lower and moderate income families. These figures translate to 8,435 owner units and 29,495 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				6,741	342	5,866	533	0	0
# 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 Housing Authority of the County of Los Angeles (HACoLA).

### **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 94 during its most recent inspection in 2015. Solar panels were installed at Carmelitos in 2016 and additional improvements such as cable installation have been scheduled for winter 2016, according to HACoLA’s 2017 Action Plan. The 2013-2017 Public Housing Agency Plan (PHAP) identifies further ADA improvements in Carmelitos, including at its various parking lots, elevators, and bathroom and kitchen rehabilitation for the senior units.

**Public Housing Condition**

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Carmelitos	94

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 HACoLA’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:**

HACoLA 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)	100	0	91	582	0
Households with Only Adults	161	165	248	1,100	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	298	0
Veterans	0	0	210	1,044	0
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	0	0	0

Table 40 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

**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 Los Angeles County Department of Public Social Services (DPSS) co-locates staff that enroll households into public benefits, such as TANF, General Relief, CalFresh, SSI/SSDI, and Medi-Cal. Other CoC funded nonprofit partners also assist with public benefits enrollment, including enrollment into ACA eligible healthcare. 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 CoC has a funded partner that specializes in providing services to individuals and families with mental health issues, including chronically homeless persons with mental health diagnoses.

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.

**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 was also recently notified by HUD that it will receive an additional 75 project-based Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) vouchers for Anchor Place, a Century Villages at Cabrillo Project, which will supplement the 701 tenant based VASH vouchers currently allocated to the Long Beach Housing Authority. 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 56 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 535 seniors, and the residential care facilities have the capacity to serve 1,985 seniors. The City also has a sizable number of publicly assisted housing units – 7,988 units, including Carmelitos. Among these affordable housing units available in the City, about 49 percent is available to seniors (including those with disabilities), 42 percent for families, five percent for homeless and disabled, and another three percent dedicated for veterans. Nevertheless, the City's affordable housing inventory and supportive housing capacity fall short of its extensive needs.

About 8,000 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, 59 adult residential care facilities are located in Long Beach, accommodating 638 adults with disabilities. There are also 16 day care programs that serve 535 persons. Overall, affordable housing dedicated exclusively for persons with disabilities is limited.

**Large Households:** About 73 percent of the City's lower and moderate income large families had housing cost burdens. The majority (72 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 48,908 persons living with HIV as of December 31, 2014.

According to the 2013 Community Health Assessment conducted by the Long Beach Health and Human Services Department, as of March 2012, the cumulative number of total cases of HIV in Long Beach was 1,449 with a mortality rate of four percent. As of March 2012, there had been a total of 6,158 cases of AIDS in Long Beach, with a 50 percent mortality rate.

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. 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 due to a payment standard that is considered too low or the stigma associated with HCV holders. HACLB has been working to overcome these obstacles in order to expand housing choices for voucher holders.

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.

According to the HACLB, 6,741 Long Beach households were receiving vouchers in April 2016. 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).

#### **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 16 adult day care facilities, 59 adult residential facilities, four group homes, and 40 residential care facilities for the elderly located in the City. The adult day cares have the capacity to serve 535 persons and the adult residential facilities have the capacity to serve 638 persons. The group homes have the capacity to serve 40 persons and the residential care facilities for the elderly have the capacity to serve 1,985 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, provides 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. The City's Health and Human Services Department provided 80 Project-based Vouchers. 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) is underway and will provide 120 units. The five-story complex will include 75 units reserved for homeless veterans and 45 units set aside for extremely low income residents. The development will consist of a mix of one-, two-, and three-bedroom units, extensive open space, and courtyard recreational areas. Residents will have access to comprehensive on-site supportive services, including case management, physical and mental health services, employment services, life skills training, and counseling.

**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 2017-2018, the City proposes to fund a variety of services for low and moderate income persons and those with special needs. These include: youth programs and gang diversion activities; 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 2013-2021 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, 3,244 households applied for mortgage loans for homes in Long Beach in 2014. Of the applications for conventional purchase loans, 78 percent were approved and nine percent were denied, and 13 percent were withdrawn or closed for incompleteness. The approval rate for government-backed home purchase loans was similar at 75 percent. About 60 percent of refinance applications were approved. The denial rate was greatest for home improvement loans (31 percent). 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. In 2016, the Mayor convened the Affordable and Workforce Housing Study Group to explore potential resources and strategies for affordable housing.

**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 240,000 people and an annual average unemployment rate of 5.7 percent (approximately 13,800 workers) for 2016, which is only slightly higher than the County's unemployment rate of 5.2 percent during the same timeframe. The 2008-2012 ACS reported a much higher average unemployment rate at 12.5 percent, with unemployment among youth at 34.2 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	1,878	751	1	1	-1
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	22,857	20,488	14	14	0
Construction	6,688	4,145	4	3	-1
Education and Health Care Services	30,156	32,108	18	22	4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	9,608	7,174	6	5	-1
Information	4,827	1,843	3	1	-2
Manufacturing	16,379	9,242	10	6	-4
Other Services	6,227	6,055	4	4	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	15,648	15,204	9	10	1
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	18,084	14,229	11	10	-1
Transportation and Warehousing	8,682	17,422	5	12	7
Wholesale Trade	9,623	5,548	6	4	-2
Total	150,657	134,209	--	--	--

Table 41 - Business Activity

Data Source: 2008-2012 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	244,007
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	213,580
Unemployment Rate	12.47
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	34.20
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	8.01

**Table 42 - Labor Force**

Data Source: 2008-2012 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	50,099 (30.1%)
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	11,849 (7.1%)
Service	22,745 (13.6%)
Sales and office	55,072 (33.0%)
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	14,949 (9.0%)
Production, transportation and material moving	11,921 (7.2%)

**Table 43 – Occupations by Sector**

Data Source: 2008-2012 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	109,216	55%
30-59 Minutes	66,313	34%
60 or More Minutes	22,227	11%
Total	197,756	100%

**Table 44 - Travel Time**

Data Source: 2008-2012 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	28,347 (15.8%)	4,636 (22.9%)	17,337 (32.6%)
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	30,755 (17.2%)	4,715 (23.3%)	11,214 (21.1%)
Some college or Associate's degree	59,354 (33.2%)	7,085 (35.0%)	16,596 (31.2%)
Bachelor's degree or higher	60,548 (33.8%)	3,812 (18.8%)	8,030 (15.1%)

**Table 45 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status**

Data Source: 2008-2012 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	686 (1.3%)	3,834 (5.3%)	6,282 (9.3%)	15,417 (13.6%)	7,761 (17.2%)
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	7,847 (14.9%)	7,549 (10.4%)	7,476 (11.1%)	9,762 (8.6%)	3,583 (7.9%)
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	14,391 (27.3%)	14,382 (19.9%)	12,708 (18.8%)	19,640 (17.4%)	9,040 (20.0%)
Some college, no degree	23,897 (45.3%)	19,019 (26.3%)	15,983 (23.7%)	26,521 (23.5%)	9,644 (21.4%)
Associate's degree	1,915 (3.6%)	5,505 (7.6%)	5,745 (8.5%)	10,462 (9.3%)	2,707 (6.0%)
Bachelor's degree	3,822 (7.3%)	16,871 (23.3%)	12,472 (18.5%)	18,477 (16.4%)	6,891 (15.3%)
Graduate or professional degree	152 (0.3%)	5,249 (7.2%)	6,824 (10.1%)	12,639 (11.2%)	5,493 (12.2%)

**Table 46 - Educational Attainment by Age**

Data Source: 2008-2012 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	\$18,650
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	\$26,977
Some college or Associate's degree	\$35,700
Bachelor's degree	\$52,965
Graduate or professional degree	\$72,626

**Table 47 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months**

Data Source: 2008-2012 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 22 percent of all jobs in the City. According to City records, the top employer in the City of Long Beach for 2015 was the Long Beach Unified School District, employing close to six percent of the City’s labor force.

The 14 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 16 percent of the City’s youth (18-24 years old) are without high school diplomas and about 19 percent of 20 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.**

**HUD Promise Zone**

In 2016, the City resubmitted its Promise Zone application and took this as an opportunity to create a vision and strategic plan for Central Long Beach. The plan builds upon existing initiatives, (eg. Long Beach College Promise and Safe Long Beach violence prevention plan), as well as place-based efforts (eg. Habitat for Humanity’s Neighborhood Revitalization Initiative, The California Endowment’s Building Healthy Communities, First 5 LA’s Best Start, a new Business Improvement District in the zone, and Innovation Team (Bloomberg i-team) initiatives).

The proposed Long Beach Promise Zone (LBPZ) is an area of great need and is bounded by the Pacific Coast Highway to the north, the Los Angeles River to the west, 7th Street to the south, and Cherry Avenue to the east. The proposed Long Beach Promise Zone (LBPZ) is an area of great need:

- **High Poverty Rate:** The poverty rate in the LBPZ (41.8 percent), is double the City rate of 20.7 percent - significantly higher than Los Angeles County (18.7 percent), and the statewide average (16.4 percent). Contributing to the poverty rate is a lack of education; 46.2 percent of Promise Zone adults have no high school degree or equivalent, compared to 20.7 percent in the City.
- **Lower Employment Rate:** The LBPZ unemployment rate is high (14.8 percent of working adults) compared with the City average (8.0 percent).
- **Nature and Scope of Crime:** Despite accounting for only four percent of the City's geography and 12 percent of the population, more than 25 percent of all violent crime, and 28 percent of 2015 murders in the City occurred in LBPZ.

Since the 1970s, Long Beach has been significantly impacted by reductions in the manufacturing and aerospace industries, military base closures and a lack of private investment. The resulting exodus of employees and job losses still severely affects the City – the LBPZ in particular.

Despite challenges, the LBPZ contains an abundance of community assets and culture of collaboration upon which to build a strong plan. For example, Safe Long Beach, a broad safety agenda focused on highest crime neighborhoods, has partnerships with over 80 City, County, and non-profit organizations. The non-profit community is yielding place-based approaches such as the Habitat for Humanity Neighborhood Revitalization effort, First 5 LA's Best Start Central Long Beach and Building Health Communities: Long Beach (BHC-LB), a collaborative initiative focused in Central and West Long Beach. Funded by the California Endowment, BHC: LB is a ten-year, \$35-million investment that began in 2010 as a vibrant hub for non-profit organizations and coalitions.

The LBPZ contains the newly established Anaheim Opportunity Zone and the MidTown Business Improvement District, both focused on community redevelopment, innovative economic development, and jobs creation.. Through its contract with Beacon Economics to provide research to support a long-term Economic Development Blueprint for Long Beach, the City will receive a detailed section specific to the LBPZ as part of the scope of work. This valuable research will inform continued economic development work in LBPZ.

Out of 80 cities who submitted, and of only five designations available, the City was not selected as a final Promise Zone designee, but was recognized as a Promise Zone Finalist. According to HUD, this recognition is for communities who presented high-quality strategies. Promise Zone Finalists will have the opportunity to participate in HUD's Community Needs Assessment (CNA) Initiative, (modeled after Strong Cities and Strong Communities and provides a forum to solve identified issues and achieve community goals; and provides a venue for increased collaboration across HUD's programs with other federal agencies and local partners).

**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, 27 percent of residents 18 and over had some college education and associate degrees. Specifically, among the City’s young adults (aged 18-24), only 11 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 newly launched 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.

In Fiscal Year 2016, Pacific Gateway’s Business Assistance Programs will continue to increase employment opportunities for Long Beach residents by promoting layoff aversion strategies, business training strategies, and no-cost human resources assistance. The Business Assistance Team will also be fully engaged in delivering retraining and reemployment assistance to residents impacted by major downsizing or plant closures in the area.

### **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 Placed-Based Neighborhood Improvement Strategy (PBNIS) areas (discussed later). 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 PBNIS 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 (). 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 3). 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

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## 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

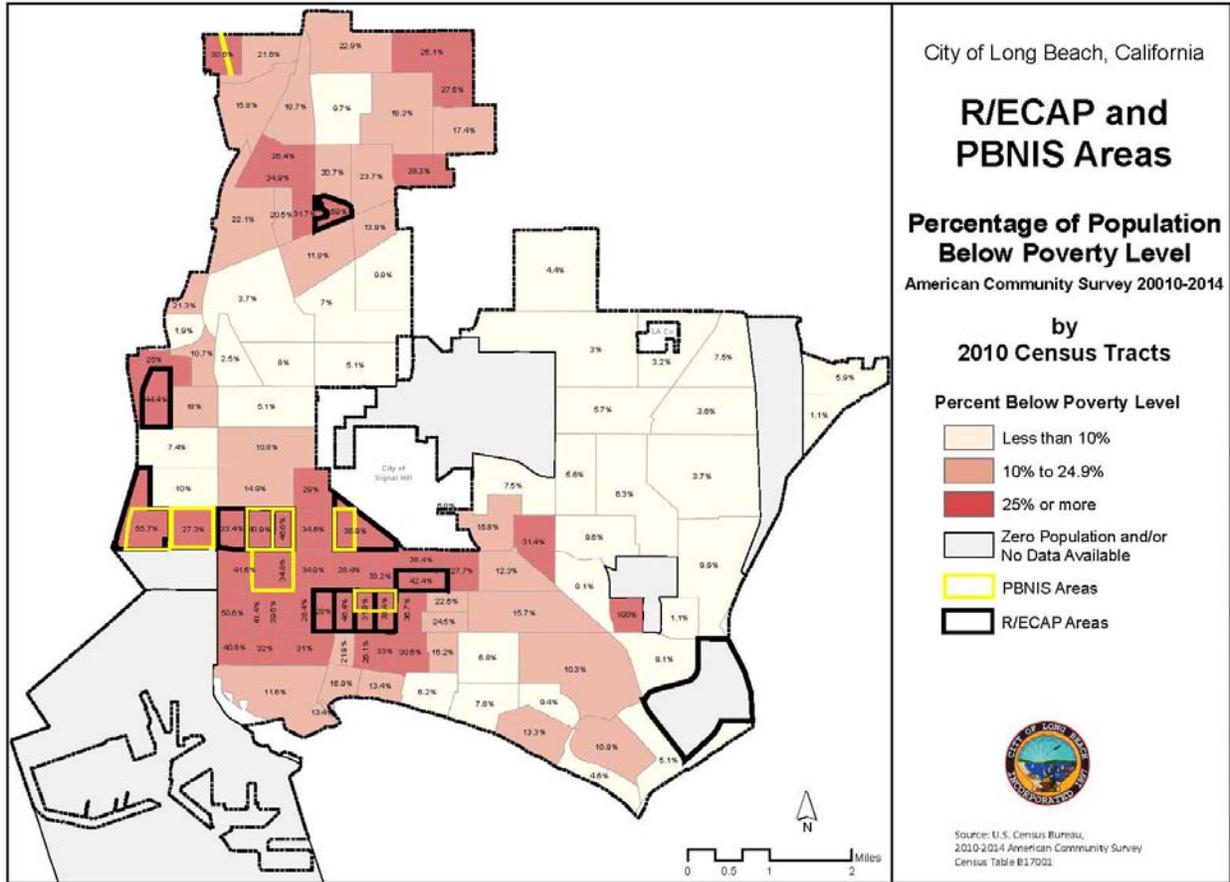
Table 48 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	Area Name:	Placed-Based Neighborhood Improvement Strategy (PBNIS) Areas
	Area Type:	Local Target Area
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	The City identified five neighborhoods as the new Place-Based Neighborhood Improvement Areas as shown in Figure 4. Four of these areas are in the Racial/Ethnic Concentrated Area of Poverty (R/ECAP). One of these four also extends to an area adjacent to the R/ECAP. The fifth area is in North Long Beach and includes a business corridor.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	<p>These areas were determined through various data indicators, including overcrowding, median income, poverty rate, population density, unemployment, education attainment, race/ethnic concentration, code enforcement activities, and violent crime rates.</p> <p>The PBNIS areas have high percentages of rental occupancy (over 75 percent), with more than 30 percent of the renter-households experiencing severe housing overpayment (cost burden of at least 50 percent). The median incomes in these areas were at extremely low and very low income levels, and more than 25 percent of the population was living below the poverty level. Unemployment rates in these areas were high, at over 15 percent. Education attainment level were low, many had no schooling to some high school education only. Black, Hispanic, and Asian residents represented the majority of the population in these areas.</p>
	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 Consolidated Plan and Assessment of Fair Housing development. Both processes conducted specific outreach activities to residents and consultation with stakeholders in low and moderate income areas, especially in R/ECAP areas.
	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 PBNIS areas to bring about change in these neighborhoods. The philosophy of the PBNIS is to improve the quality of these neighborhoods through a series of "Lighter, Quicker, Cheaper" (LQC) projects. 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. Therefore, the PBNIS intends to foster collaboration among stakeholders, residents, and businesses to leverage available resources.
2	<b>Area Name:</b>	CDBG Low and Moderate Income Area (LMA) Target Areas
	<b>Area Type:</b>	Local Target Area
	<b>Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.</b>	The City's Low and Moderate Income block groups are located primarily in north and west Long Beach (see map in Appendix C).
	<b>Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.</b>	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.
	<b>How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?</b>	These areas are identified using income data provided by HUD.
	<b>Identify the needs in this target area.</b>	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.
	<b>What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?</b>	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.
	<b>Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?</b>	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	<b>Area Name:</b>	Code Enforcement Target Areas
	<b>Area Type:</b>	Local Target Area
	<b>Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.</b>	See map in Appendix C.
	<b>Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.</b>	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.
	<b>How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?</b>	The need for code enforcement activities was echoed throughout the Consolidated Plan outreach process.
	<b>Identify the needs in this target area.</b>	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.
	<b>What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?</b>	The 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.

<p><b>Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?</b></p>	<p>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.</p>
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Figure 4: Place-Based Neighborhood Improvement Strategy Areas



## General Allocation Priorities

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

### **Place-Based Neighborhood Improvement Strategy**

Place-based initiatives are strategic approaches where resources are targeted to address issues at the neighborhood level. Place-based approaches ensure that neighborhoods become places where children and families succeed and thrive by intentionally building, sustaining, and operationalizing revitalization efforts (placemaking) and community capacity.

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 (CP) will focus place-based efforts and investments in segregated, high poverty, low opportunity neighborhoods.

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), along with several other federal agencies, recognizes that social, economic and health outcomes are connected and can be addressed through various place-based initiatives.

Five neighborhoods experiencing severe social, physical and economic distress have been designated Place-Based Neighborhood Improvement Strategy (PBNIS) areas for the purpose of this ConPlan cycle. The funding for services is principally derived from the Consolidated Plan/Action Plan programs.

The PBNIS concentrates resources and tailors services to meet the needs of neighborhoods identified as having some of the most severe problems including poverty, crime, property maintenance issues, limited neighborhood amenities, deteriorating infrastructure and facilities, and . Several resources, listed below, will be harnessed to improve livability in PBNIS areas. Bilingual PBNIS coordinators work in PBNIS neighborhoods to assist residents to organize with their neighborhoods and to provide information in multiple languages to educate and outreach to residents to participate in PBNIS activities and services.

The building blocks of the City's place-based Strategies are:

#### **1. Listen: Consider Public Input**

- Determine a common vision and drive
- Manage a broadly supported community process designed to improve results for children and families in a particular neighborhood

#### **2. Target: Place-Based and Data-Driven Decisions**

- Collect, analyze and use data for learning and accountability
- Design and implement strategies based on the best available evidence of what works
- Develop performance metrics

#### **3. Leverage: Maximize Investment and seek collaboration**

- Develop financing approaches that better align and target resources
- Create strategic and accountable partnerships that engage multiple sectors and share accountability for results

#### **4. Sustain: Community Ownership and Champions**

- Mobilize public will
- Work with neighborhood residents as leaders, owners and implementers of neighborhood transformation efforts
- Deepen organizational and leadership capacity

#### **5. Align Goals: Address Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH)**

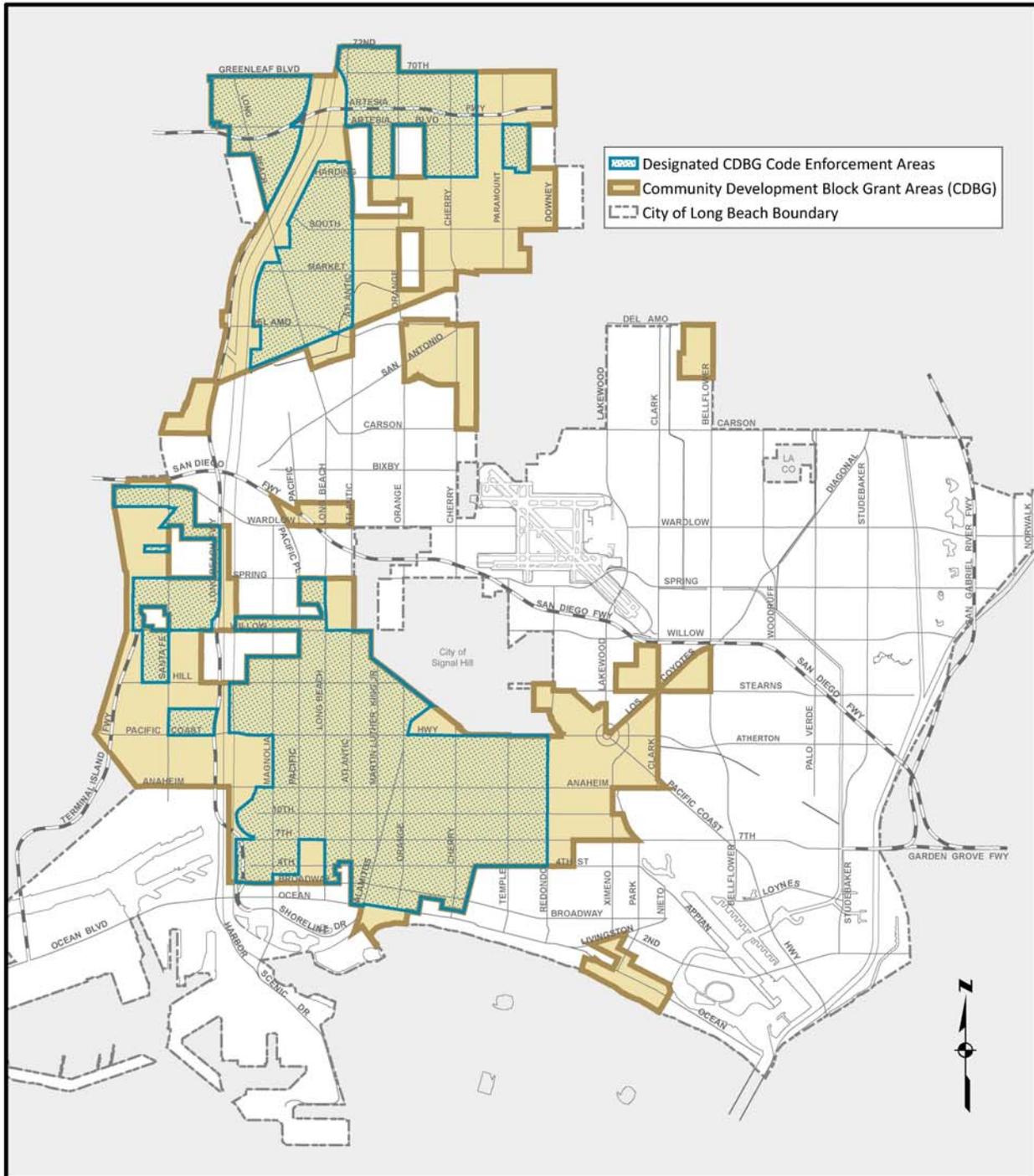
In order to ensure that language differences are not a barrier to residents in PBNIS neighborhoods, coordinators, translators and other Grants Administration staff bilingual in either Spanish, Khmer, or Tagalog are available to assist all residents to provide training, information, and resources to help residents become more effective leaders in their community. The City also provides training for staff who speaks the LAP (Language Access Policy) languages (English, Spanish, Khmer, and Tagalog) on the appropriate techniques and ethics with respect to interpretation and translation. All written materials about CDBG and other programs are distributed in English, Spanish, Khmer, and Tagalog.

PBNIS coordinators help develop community leaders to represent their neighborhoods and to become capable neighborhood problem-solvers able to address the neighborhood's wants as well as needs. PBNIS coordinators work with residents to build capacity to address neighborhood conditions and to create networks and organizations that help stabilize and improve their communities.

#### **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 5 illustrates the City's CDBG Code Enforcement Areas, and Figure 5 illustrate the correlations between the age of housing stock, distribution of code enforcement activities, and the City's CDBG areas.

Figure 5: 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

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

## Priority Needs

Table 49 – Priority Needs Summary

1	<b>Priority Name</b>	New Affordable Housing Opportunities		
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High		
	<b>Population</b>	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	
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Citywide		
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Create and Preserve Affordable Housing		
	<b>Description</b>	The City will pursue new affordable housing opportunities through new construction and acquisition/rehabilitation activities.		
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	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, 74 percent (47,790 households) of the lower and moderate income renter-households (64,730 households), compared to 66 percent (12,780 households) of the total lower and moderate income owner-households (19,065 households) in the City experienced a housing cost burden.		
2	<b>Priority Name</b>	Preservation of Existing Affordable Housing		
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High		
	<b>Population</b>	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	
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Citywide		
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Create and Preserve Affordable Housing		
	<b>Description</b>	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.		
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	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.		
3	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Housing Assistance		
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High		
	<b>Population</b>	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	
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Citywide		
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Create and Preserve Affordable Housing		
	<b>Description</b>	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 and utility deposit assistance for homeless families seeking permanent shelter. Clients who will be served under this program are usually those that earn below 50% Area Median Family Income (AMI).		
<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	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	<b>Priority Name</b>	Emergency Shelters and Essential Services		
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High		
	<b>Population</b>	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	
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Citywide		
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Support Activities that End Homelessness		
	<b>Description</b>	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.		
<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	The 2017 Biennial Homeless County estimated a homeless population of 1,863 in Long Beach. The majority (65 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.			
5	<b>Priority Name</b>	Rapid Re-Housing		
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High		
	<b>Population</b>	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	
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Citywide		
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Support Activities that End Homelessness		
	<b>Description</b>	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.		
<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	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.			
6	<b>Priority Name</b>	Homeless Prevention		
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High		

	<b>Population</b>	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
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Citywide	
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Support Activities that End Homelessness	
	<b>Description</b>	The City will provide funding to support a range of homeless prevention programs and services.	
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	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.	
7	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Street Outreach	
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High	
	<b>Population</b>	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
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Citywide	
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Support Activities that End Homelessness	
	<b>Description</b>	The City will use ESG funds to support street outreach to homeless persons.	
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	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.	

8	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Public Facility and Infrastructure Improvements	
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High	
	<b>Population</b>	Income	Extremely Low Low Moderate
		Non-Homeless Special Needs	Non-Housing Community Development
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	CDBG Low and Moderate Income (LMA) Target Areas Place-Based Neighborhood Improvement Strategy Areas	
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Eliminate Blight and Strengthen Neighborhoods	
	<b>Description</b>	The City will continue to provide public facility and infrastructure improvements, focusing in the Place-Based Neighborhood Improvement Strategy areas.	
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	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.	
9	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Neighborhood Improvement Programs	
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High	
	<b>Population</b>	Income	Extremely Low Low Moderate
		Non-Homeless Special Needs	Non-Housing Community Development
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	CDBG Low and Moderate Income (LMA) Target Areas Place-Based Neighborhood Improvement Strategy Areas	
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Eliminate Blight and Strengthen Neighborhoods	
	<b>Description</b>	The City will provide a range of programs that focus on improving neighborhood conditions and expanding opportunities for residents in the Place-Based Neighborhood Improvement Strategy (PBNIS) areas. These may include neighborhood leadership training, youth programs, and code enforcement services, etc.	
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	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.	
10	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Improved Quality of Aging Housing Stock	
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High	
	<b>Population</b>	Income	Extremely Low Low Moderate
		Household Type	Large Families Families with Children Elderly
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Citywide	
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Eliminate Blight and Strengthen Neighborhoods	

	<b>Description</b>	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. Overall, 87 percent of the owner-occupied units and 82 percent of the renter-occupied units were constructed prior to 1970. 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.	
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Over 80 percent of the City's housing stock was built prior to 1970. 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	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Public and Supportive Services	
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High	
	<b>Population</b>	Income	Extremely Low Low Moderate
		Non-Homeless Special Needs	Non-Housing Community Development
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	CDBG Low and Moderate Income (LMA) Target Areas Place-Based Neighborhood Improvement Strategy Areas	
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Eliminate Blight and Strengthen Neighborhoods	
	<b>Description</b>	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 citywide priority, with an emphasis in the Place-Based Neighborhood Improvement Strategy areas.	
<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	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	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Interim Assistance	
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High	
	<b>Population</b>	Income	Extremely Low Low Moderate
		Non-Homeless Special Needs	Non-Housing Community Development
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Place-Based Neighborhood Improvement Strategy Areas	
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Eliminate Blight and Strengthen Neighborhoods	
	<b>Description</b>	The City will provide interim assistance to help remove hazardous conditions and to protect public safety.	
<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	In the PBNIS areas, deferred maintenance and deterioration may lead to hazardous conditions that jeopardize the health, safety, and welfare of neighborhood residents.		
13	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Business Technical Assistance and Other Programs	
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High	
	<b>Population</b>	Income	Extremely Low Low Moderate

		Non-Homeless Special Needs	Non-Housing Community Development	
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	CDBG Low and Moderate Income (LMA) Target Areas.		
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Expand Economic Opportunities		
	<b>Description</b>	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.		
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Economic development is particularly critical in the Place-Based Neighborhood Improvement Strategy areas where residents are disproportionately impacted by lower income, unemployment, and poverty status.		
14	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Improved Business Corridors		
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High		
	<b>Population</b>	Income	Extremely Low Low Moderate	
		Non-Homeless Special Needs	Non-Housing Community Development	
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	CDBG Low and Moderate Income (LMA) Target Areas Place-Based Neighborhood Improvement Strategy Areas		
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Expand Economic Opportunities		
	<b>Description</b>	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.		
<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Economic development is particularly critical in the Place-Based Neighborhood Improvement Strategy areas where residents are disproportionately impacted by lower income, unemployment, and poverty status. Improving the corridors would attract and retain businesses in the areas.			
15	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Fair Housing Services, Outreach, and Education		
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High		
	<b>Population</b>	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	
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Citywide		
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Promote Fair Housing Choice		
<b>Description</b>	The City will provide a range of housing services, including fair housing and short-term rental assistance to help prevent homelessness.			

	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	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.	
16	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Management of Grant Funds and Program Delivery	
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High	
	<b>Population</b>	Income	Extremely Low Low Moderate
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Citywide	
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Planning and Program Administration	
	<b>Description</b>	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.	
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	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 (AFH). 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. Appendix B: Priority Setting provides a list of housing and community needs in the City and the assigned priority level based on results of the community outreach program and consultation with various City departments.

## 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 89,000 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 HOME funds to deliver a Security/Utility Deposit Assistance program, providing a one-time assistance for homeless 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 33 percent of the voucher users are elderly households and 52 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. 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.</p> <p>In December 2016, LBCIC approved the Housing Action Plan that outlines the City's proposed uses of Housing Assets Funds and HOME funds, focusing on the new construction and substantial rehabilitation of rental housing.</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 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.</p> <p>Low and moderate income homeowners also require assistance to maintain and improve their homes. Currently, the City utilizes CDBG funds to provide a Home Improvement Rebate program to assist in minor repairs. The City is considering a new minor rehabilitation program that would offer assistance in the form of a loan for more substantive repairs and improvements.</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.</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>
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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 \$5,516,208 in CDBG funds, \$2,170,329 in HOME funds, and \$491,233 in ESG funds for FY 2017-2018. In addition, a program income of \$80,000 from CDBG activities and \$1,000,000 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	\$5,516,208	\$80,000	---	\$5,596,208	\$22,384,832	For planning purposes, the City estimates the availability of approximately \$27 million in CDBG annual 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 \$400,000 over five years. Specifically, a program income of \$80,000 is expected for FY 2017-2018.

HOME	Public-Federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	\$2,170,329	\$1,000,000		\$3,170,329	\$8,681,316	For planning purposes, the City estimates the availability of approximately \$11 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 \$1,000,000 in program income in FY 2017-2018.
ESG	Public-Federal	Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Street Outreach	\$491,233			\$491,233	\$1,964,932	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 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 2017-2018 and total over \$113 million:

- CDBG: \$5,516,208
- HOME: \$2,170,329
- ESG: \$491,233
- Section 8/Housing Choice Vouchers: \$56,377,356
- Continuum of Care: \$7,641,265
- HOPWA: \$251,259
- Housing Assets Funds: \$31.7 million
- General Fund: Public Facilities Improvement (\$5 million) and Code Enforcement Activities (\$4 million)
- Health Fund: Code Enforcement Activities (\$1.1 million)

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 2017-2018, 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 per capita income (\$27,040) and poverty level percentages (20 percent) for Long Beach exceeded the HUD criteria for financial distress. The City has an accumulated excess match for over \$12 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 publically owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan**

The LBCIC owns six 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 released Requests for Proposals (RFP) for five of the Housing Opportunity Sites, and has awarded the sites for the following development proposals:

- **1950-1960 Henderson:** Habitat for Humanity – 4 family units
- **14<sup>th</sup> Street (Pine Avenue to Pacific Avenue):** Habitat for Humanity – 11 family units
- **1836-1852 Locust Avenue:** Clifford Beers Housing – 65 family and special needs units
- **1900 Long Beach Boulevard:** LINC Housing - 95 family and homeless units

LBCIC anticipates issuing RFPs for the remaining two sites as follows:

- **Magnolia/Henderson:** This long and narrow site would be appropriate for development into rental or for-sale affordable housing. RFP for this site to be released in 2017.
- **Fifteenth Street/Long Beach Boulevard:** This small site would be appropriate for development into for-sale affordable housing. RFP for this site to be released in 2017.

In addition, the LBCIC approved a loan of \$4,000,000 to AMCAL Multi-Housing, Inc. for the acquisition of the property located at 1795 Long Beach Boulevard. AMCAL will construct a 101-unit affordable apartment project with approximately, 4,000 square feet of ground floor retail at this location. The project will include 50 one-bedroom units, 25 two-bedroom units, and 26 three-bedroom units to be affordable to households earning between 30 and 60 percent of the AMI.

## **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
<b>Homelessness Prevention Services</b>			
Counseling/Advocacy	X		
Legal Assistance	X		
Mortgage Assistance			
Rental Assistance	X	X	X
Utilities Assistance	X	X	
<b>Street Outreach Services</b>			
Law Enforcement	X	X	
Mobile Clinics	X	X	X
Other Street Outreach Services	X	X	
<b>Supportive Services</b>			
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	
<b>Other</b>			
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 at-risk of or experiencing homelessness. The City's Consolidated Planning process, the Continuum of Care (CoC), and its community partners provide resources and enable individuals and families to transition from housing crisis into self-sufficiency and 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 strives to increase the capacity of its local homeless response system through these fundamental components: mainstream benefits, community resources, linkages and referral to support services. Prevention strategies such as one-time emergency funds, crisis intervention services, and legal services are critical to divert households from entering the system of care.

The City operates a collaborative Street Outreach Network (SON) that is comprised of multi-disciplinary staff from the various City departments (e.g. Police Department Quality of Life officers) and other community-based service entities. The SON street outreach is a coordinated approach with established routes and targeted areas that the teams canvass to engage homeless persons and to provide services where they reside. Through repeat contact, homeless persons become familiar with SON team members and the services offered, and become more open to services and housing through the Coordinated Entry System. Also, HOME program funds are used for the Security Deposit Assistance program which helps homeless households to secure housing.

The City Council also directed the Housing Authority of the City of Long Beach to set aside 70 Housing Choice Vouchers annually for homeless families, disabled individuals, and seniors. This program has been integral in placing homeless families with low earning potential into permanent housing, especially given the significant increases in the real estate market, which adversely impacts availability and affordability of housing in Long Beach.

Through updated zoning code provisions for emergency shelters, the City has facilitated the siting of many homeless shelters in the community, including: Catholic Charities Shelter (54 beds for families), Long Beach Rescue Mission (130 beds for men), Lydia House (40 beds for women and children), Women Shelter (32 beds for domestic violence victims), and Project Achieve (59 beds for adults).

The process of moving individuals into long-term shelter programs begins after initial stabilizing services, and housing needs assessment during the initial evaluation and development of the individual case plan. Assistance ranges from emergency shelter, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing to help in obtaining occupancy in fair market housing. Several projects have been completed at the Villages at Cabrillo, a program site operated by Century Villages at Cabrillo and a collaborative of some 20 service providers. Cabrillo Gateway (Phase IV Project) provides 81 units for homeless families and individuals. The City's Health and Human Services Department provided 80 Project-based Vouchers while the 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) is underway and will provide 120 units, which will include 75 units reserved for homeless veterans and 45 units set aside for extremely low income residents.

**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 strengths of the CoC service delivery system is the way in which services and resources are coordinated for persons experiencing homelessness with the numerous strategic partnerships it has with public and private agencies. The Long Beach CoC was designated a Unified Funding Agency by HUD in 2014. Given only to the highest quality Continuums of Care in the country, Long Beach is one of four UFAs out of over 400 continuums nationwide.

The CoC works with its partners to identify gaps in the system or trends that contribute to homelessness. Legislative issues, criminal sentencing, economic and housing trends are also monitored. Information is gathered from the PHA, VA, apartment associations, workforce development, legal aid and benefits advocates. Identified gaps of the service delivery system include: support services, homelessness prevention, and street outreach.

Based on the current inventory of housing available to serve people experiencing homelessness in the Long Beach community, the gap analysis documents an unmet need of 1,798 beds for Households without Children; and 306 beds for Households with at least one Adult and one Child (under age 18 of age).

**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 the flexibility to address the unique needs of the community. The system utilizes client-centered best practice models to increase access to housing and provide seamless coordination of services for people and families experiencing homelessness. Data is used to evaluate objectives and goals, and inform overall impact of and gaps in the CoC's delivery system. Additionally the CoC has subcommittees assigned to address specific subpopulation needs and service gaps that meet on a regular basis.

In addition to the many local external private and public partnerships the Long Beach CoC collaborates with to address homelessness, there are several ways in which the City supports city-driven and cross-departmental collaboration and initiatives to ensure it is approaching homelessness using a systems approach. For example, the City's Mayor's Fund, annually generates approximately \$20,000 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	2017	2021	Affordable Housing	Citywide  Place-Based Neighborhood Improvement Strategy Areas	New Affordable Housing Opportunities  Preservation of Existing Affordable Housing  Housing Assistance	HOME: \$14,766,485	Rental units constructed: 200 Housing Units  Rental units rehabilitated: 15 Housing Units  Tenant-Based Rental Assistance/Rapid Re-Housing: 325 Households Assisted
2	Support Activities to End Homelessness	2017	2021	Homeless	Citywide	Emergency Shelters and Essential Services  Rapid Re-Housing  Street Outreach  Homeless Prevention	CDBG: \$500,000 ESG: \$2,272,005	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 1,875 Persons Assisted  Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 75,000 Persons Assisted  Tenant-Based Rental Assistance/Rapid Re-Housing: 125 Households Assisted  Street Outreach: 750 Persons Assisted  Homelessness Prevention: 200 Persons Assisted

3	Eliminate Blight and Strengthen Neighborhoods	2017	2021	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	Place-Based Neighborhood Improvement Strategy Areas  CDBG Low and Moderate Income (LMA) Target Areas  Code Enforcement Target Areas	Public Facility and Infrastructure Improvements  Neighborhood Improvement Programs  Improved Quality of Aging Housing Stock  Public and Supportive Services	CDBG: \$19,202,910	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 200,000 Persons Assisted  Public Service Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 210,150 Persons Assisted  Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 475 Housing Units  Housing Code Enforcement: 40,250 Housing Units
4	Expand Economic Opportunities	2017	2021	Non-Housing Community Development	Place-Based Neighborhood Improvement Strategy Areas	Business Technical Assistance and Other Programs  Improved Business Corridors	CDBG: \$3,170,710	Businesses assisted: 2,890 Businesses Assisted
5	Promote Fair Housing Choice	2017	2021	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Fair Housing Services, Outreach, and Education	CDBG: \$425,000	Public Service Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 10,000 Persons Assisted
6	Planning and Program Administration	2017	2021	Planning and Administration	Citywide	Management of Grant Funds and Program Delivery	CDBG: \$4,682,420 HOME: \$1,085,160 ESG: \$184,160	

Table 54 – Goals Summary

## Goal Descriptions

1	<b>Goal Name</b>	Create and Preserve Affordable Housing
	<b>Goal Description</b>	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. The City will actively pursue opportunities through new construction, rehabilitation, acquisition/rehabilitation, and preservation.
2	<b>Goal Name</b>	Support Activities to End Homelessness
	<b>Goal Description</b>	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	<b>Goal Name</b>	Eliminate Blight and Strengthen Neighborhoods
	<b>Goal Description</b>	The City has developed a new Place-Based Neighborhood Improvement 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.
4	<b>Goal Name</b>	Expand Economic Opportunities
	<b>Goal Description</b>	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	<b>Goal Name</b>	Promote Fair Housing Choice
	<b>Goal Description</b>	The City will promote fair housing, outreach, and education services to promote the awareness and compliance with fair housing laws.
6	<b>Goal Name</b>	Planning and Program Administration
	<b>Goal Description</b>	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. Using an average per-unit subsidy of \$60,000, the City anticipates creating 215 affordable units (200 rental units constructed and 15 rental units rehabilitated).

CDBG and HOME funds will also be used to provide rehabilitation assistance to existing homeowners. Approximately 475 households may be assisted.

## **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 HACoLA, which has closed its waiting list for Public Housing.

According to HACoLA's 2013-2017 Public Housing Agency Plan, ADA improvements are needed in Carmelitos, including at its various parking lots, elevators, and bathroom and kitchen rehabilitation for the senior units.

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 2013-2021 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, 3,244 households applied for mortgage loans for homes in Long Beach in 2014. Of the applications for conventional purchase loans, 78 percent were approved and nine percent were denied, and 13 percent were withdrawn or closed for incompleteness. The approval rate for government-backed home purchase loans was similar at 75 percent. About 60 percent of refinance applications were approved. The denial rate was greatest for home improvement loans (31 percent). 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. In 2016, the Mayor convened the Affordable and Workforce Housing Study Group to explore potential resources and strategies for affordable housing.

**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.

#### **Mayor's Affordable and Workforce Housing Study Group**

In 2016, the Mayor of Long Beach convened an Affordable and Workforce Housing Study Group to explore solutions for the critical housing needs in the City. The Study Group and staff hosted a series of community meetings and prepared a list of policy recommendations to protect and preserve the City's existing housing stock, and to produce additional affordable housing units.

#### **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.

## **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 multi-disciplinary staff from various the City departments (e.g., Police Department Quality of Life officers) and other community-based service entities. The Street Outreach Network uses a coordinated approach to conduct street outreach to engage system resistant and chronically homeless persons living on the streets. The Street Outreach Network teams have established routes and targeted areas that the teams canvass to engage homeless persons and to provide services where homeless persons reside. Through repeat contact, homeless persons become familiar with SON team members and the services offered, and become more open to connecting to appropriate services and housing through the Coordinated Entry System (CES).

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. 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. A universal screening tool, the VI-SPDAT, is used to screen for eligible participants for housing placement. Participants are prioritized by scores and placed on a list using the HUD Order of Priority guidelines.

### **Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons**

In Long Beach, the 2017 homeless population was comprised of 92 percent adults and 8 percent children. Specifically, 217 homeless adults and children are in families. 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. 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. For the FY 2017-2018, 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.**

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 in order 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.

**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 CoC works with public and private providers to identify gaps in the system and looks at trends to understand factors that contribute to first-time homelessness. Households at risk of homeless are connected to services and resources, like benefits enrollment, childcare services, employment services, and food resources. HOME deposit funds are used to divert households from the shelter system and support with stabilization in permanent housing.

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-1940 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 20 percent of the population living below poverty 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.

Beginning in FY 2017-2018, the City is instituting a new Place-Based Neighborhood Improvement Strategy (PBNIS) that identifies four neighborhoods for targeted improvements and services. These areas are selected because of high concentrations of distressed conditions such as poverty, overcrowding, unemployment, and low education attainment.

### **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. 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.

## **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.