CITY OF HUNTINGTON BEACH

2020-2024 CONSOLIDATED PLAN

JULY 1, 2020 - JUNE 30, 2025

Amendment No. Three (Substantial)
City Council Adopted
November 1, 2022

CITY OF HUNTINGTON BEACH
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
COMMUNITY ENHANCEMENT DIVISION
2000 MAIN STREET
HUNTINGTON BEACH, CA 92648

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Executive Summary

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

Introduction

In 1994, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) issued new rules consolidating the planning, application, reporting and citizen participation processes to the Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnership (HOME). The new single-planning process was intended to more comprehensively fulfill three basic goals: to provide decent housing, to provide a suitable living environment and to expand economic opportunities. It was termed the Consolidated Plan for Housing and Community Development.

According to HUD, the Consolidated Plan is designed to be a collaborative process whereby a community establishes a unified vision for housing and community development actions. It offers entitlement communities the opportunity to shape these housing and community development programs into effective, coordinated neighborhood and community development strategies. It also allows for strategic planning and citizen participation to occur in a comprehensive context, thereby reducing duplication of effort.

As the lead agency for the Consolidated Plan, the City of Huntington Beach hereby follows HUD's guidelines for citizen and community involvement. Furthermore, it is responsible for overseeing citizen participation requirements that accompany the Consolidated Plan.

Huntington Beach has prepared this Consolidated Plan to meet the guidelines as set forth by HUD and is broken into five sections: The Process, Needs Assessment, Market Analysis, Strategic Plan, and Annual Action Plan.

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

The goals of the CDBG and HOME programs are to provide decent housing, a suitable living environment for the Area's low- and moderate-income residents, and economic opportunities for low-moderate income residents. The City strives to accomplish these goals by maximizing and effectively utilizing all available funding resources to conduct housing and community development activities. These goals are further explained as follows:

- Providing decent housing means helping homeless persons obtain appropriate housing and assisting those at risk of homelessness; preserving the affordable housing stock; increasing availability of permanent housing that is affordable to low and moderate-income persons without discrimination; and increasing the supply of supportive housing.

- Providing a suitable living environment entails improving the safety and livability of neighborhoods; increasing access to quality facilities and services; and reducing the isolation of income groups within an area through integration of low-income housing opportunities.

- Expanding economic opportunities involves creating jobs that are accessible to low- and moderate-income persons; making down payment and closing cost assistance available for low- and moderate- income persons; promoting long term economic and social viability; and empowering low-income persons to achieve self-sufficiency.

Evaluation of past performance

Huntington Beach's evaluation of its past performance has been completed in a thorough Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER). These documents state the objectives and outcomes identified in each year's Annual Action Plan and include an evaluation of past performance through measurable goals and objectives compared to actual performance. These documents can be found on the City's website at:

https://www.huntingtonbeachca.gov/business/economic-development/cdbg/

Between 2015 and 2019, the City of Huntington Beach has rehabilitated 40 homeowner housing units and 13 rental housing units. The City has provided tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA) to 140 households, vastly exceeding its goal of 50 households. The City has made ADA and public facility renovations to benefit over 30,000 persons and needed public services to over 3,000 persons. The City's infrastructure improvements have benefited almost 30,000 persons. City support for homeless agencies have benefited over 1,000 persons. Housing code enforcement has benefited over 3,000 housing units. These efforts have exceeded most of the goals the City established in their last 5-year Consolidated Plan.

Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

A variety of public outreach and citizen participation was used to develop this Consolidated Plan. The 2019 Housing and Community Development survey was used to help establish priorities for throughout the City by gathering feedback on the level of need for housing and community development categories. A public meeting was held prior to the release of the draft plan to garner feedback on preliminary findings. The Plan was released for public review and a public hearing will be held to offer residents and stakeholders the opportunity to comment on the plan.

Summary of public comments

Comments made during the public review meetings are included in the form of transcripts in the Appendix. A summary of comments is included below:

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

Not applicable.

Summary

The Needs Assessment and Market Analysis, which has been guided by the Housing and Community Development Survey and public input, identified seven priority needs. These are described below.

- **Households with housing problems:** The need for affordable housing options in the City continue to be high, based on the proportion of households in the City experiencing cost burdens. Preserve Existing and Create New Affordable Housing as well as Sustain and Strengthen Neighborhoods.
- **Homelessness:** Homelessness continues to be growing and pressing issue in Huntington Beach and regionally. The City will continue to fund and support efforts that address homelessness and serve persons experiencing homelessness.
- **Special Needs Populations:** There are a number of special needs populations in the City that need continued services and support. These include, but aren't limited to persons with severe mental illness, veterans, persons with substance abuse addictions, and seniors.
- **Priority Community Services:** There are a number of vital community services in the City that need continued funding and support. These community services serve low to moderate income households and include activities such as youth and senior services.
- **Priority Community and Public Facilities**: The City recognizes the high need for public improvement activities throughout the City in order to provide for and maintain a safe and decent environment for its citizens. Identified priority needs include, but are not limited to, homeless shelters, parks and recreational centers, youth centers, and healthcare facilities.
- **Priority Infrastructure Improvements:** The City recognizes the high need for public improvement activities throughout the City in order to provide for and maintain a safe and decent environment for its citizens. Identified priority needs include, but are not limited to, street and road improvements, sidewalk improvements, flood drainage improvements, and tree planting
- **Other Housing and Community Development Needs:** The City has identified the need to provide support for the HOME and CDBG programs in the City, as well as to affirmatively further fair housing. These activities are vital to the continuation of the City's efforts to administer these programs.

These Priority Needs are addressed with the following Goals:

Sustain and Strengthen Neighborhoods

Using CDBG funds, the City will sustain and strengthen neighborhoods by eliminating unsafe conditions and blight while improving the quality of life for residents within the community.

Preserve Existing and Create New Affordable Housing

To the extent possible, based upon the availability of funds and a project's viability, HOME funds will be used to assist affordable housing developers in the acquisition, construction and/or rehabilitation of low-income rental and/or owner housing units, and in the provision of Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA). Tenant-based rental assistance is needed for low-income, homeless, veteran, victims of domestic violence, the elderly, and for senior mobile homeowners experiencing rising space and rental costs.

Support Efforts to Address Homelessness

Using CDBG public service funds, the City will provide assistance to homeless service providers.

Support Agencies that Assist Special Needs Populations

Using CDBG public service funds, the City will provide assistance to various social service agencies that provide community and public services to special needs households in the City.

Provide Needed Community Services to LMI Persons

Using CDBG public service funds, the City will provide assistance to various social service agencies for programs for youth, fair housing, anti-crime, and general public services.

Preserve Existing and Create New Community and Public Facilities

Using CDBG funds, the City will provide financial assistance to improve public facilities and parks.

Provide Needed Infrastructure Improvements

Using CDBG funds, the City will provide financial assistance to improve public infrastructure.

Support Community Development Programs

The City will conduct the following administration/planning activities: (1) General Administration of CDBG and HOME Program, including preparation of budget, applications, certifications and agreements, (2) Coordination of CDBG-funded capital improvement projects, (3) Coordination of Public Service Subrecipients, (4) Coordination of HOME-funded housing projects, (5) Monitoring of CDBG and HOME projects/programs to ensure compliance with federal regulations, (6) Preparation of Annual Action Plan, and (7) Preparation of the CAPER, and (8) Fair Housing Foundation counseling, education and enforcement (CDBG funded). Up to 20% of the annual CDBG entitlement and up to 10% of the HOME entitlement is allowed for administration activities.

The Process

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

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

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

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
CDBG Administrator	Huntington Beach	~~Office of Business Development~~ Community Development Department / Community Enhancement Division
HOME Administrator	Huntington Beach	~~Office of Business Development~~ Community Development Department / Community Enhancement Division

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The Lead Agency for 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan is the City of Huntington Beach, ~~Office of Business Development~~ Community Enhancement Division.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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

Introduction

The City developed its Five-Year Consolidated Plan through consultation with the Orange County Housing Authority; City departments; health and social service providers; and adjacent local governments. The City encouraged comment on its daft plan and participation in the Housing and Community Development Survey.

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

With the use of CDBG funds, the City employs one part-time Homeless Coordinator and three part-time Homeless Case Managers who coordinate services provided to the Homeless. The Coordinator oversees a collaborative comprised of local homeless service providers and faith-based organizations who conduct monthly meetings with the purpose of coordinating efforts and sharing information to most effectively address the issue of homelessness in Huntington Beach. The Coordinator and Case Managers are joined by two Huntington Beach Police Homeless Liaison Officers, which make up the City's Homeless Task Force.

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

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

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

1. Advocacy on behalf of those who are homeless or at-risk of becoming homeless.
2. A system of outreach, assessment, and prevention for determining the needs and conditions of an individual or family who is homeless.
3. Emergency shelters with appropriate supportive services to help ensure that homeless individuals and families receive adequate emergency shelter and referrals.
4. Transitional housing to help homeless individuals and families who are not prepared to make the transition to permanent housing and independent living.
5. Permanent housing, or permanent supportive housing, to help meet the long-term needs of homeless individuals and families.

6. Reducing chronic homelessness in Orange County and addressing the needs of homeless families and individuals using motels to meet their housing needs.

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 City of Huntington Beach does not receive 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

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	**Agency/Group/Organization**	**Orange County Housing Authority**
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing PHA Other government - City
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invitation to participate in the survey, public input meeting, and comment on the draft plan
2	**Agency/Group/Organization**	**AIDS Services Foundation of Orange County**
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invitation to participate in the survey, public input meeting, and comment on the draft plan
3	**Agency/Group/Organization**	**Alzheimer's Family Services Center**
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Health

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invitation to participate in the survey, public input meeting, and comment on the draft plan
4	**Agency/Group/Organization**	**Beach Cities Interfaith Services (BCIS)**
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Homelessness Strategy
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invitation to participate in the survey, public input meeting, and comment on the draft plan
5	**Agency/Group/Organization**	**Build Futures**
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invitation to participate in the survey, public input meeting, and comment on the draft plan
6	**Agency/Group/Organization**	**Children's Bureau**
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services – Children
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Economic Development

	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invitation to participate in the survey, public input meeting, and comment on the draft plan
7	**Agency/Group/Organization**	**Collette's Children's Home**
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Economic Development
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invitation to participate in the survey, public input meeting, and comment on the draft plan
8	**Agency/Group/Organization**	**Community SeniorServ**
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Elderly Persons
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Economic Development
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invitation to participate in the survey, public input meeting, and comment on the draft plan
9	**Agency/Group/Organization**	**CrossPoint Church**
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Market Analysis Economic Development
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invitation to participate in the survey, public input meeting, and comment on the draft plan
10	**Agency/Group/Organization**	**CSP, Huntington Beach Youth Shelter**
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Homeless

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Market Analysis Economic Development
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invitation to participate in the survey, public input meeting, and comment on the draft plan
11	**Agency/Group/Organization**	**Dayle McIntosh Center**
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Persons with Disabilities
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Economic Development
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invitation to participate in the survey, public input meeting, and comment on the draft plan
12	**Agency/Group/Organization**	**Family Literacy Program**
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Literacy
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Market Analysis Economic Development
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invitation to participate in the survey, public input meeting, and comment on the draft plan
13	**Agency/Group/Organization**	**Huntington Beach Hospital**
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Economic Development
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invitation to participate in the survey, public input meeting, and comment on the draft plan

14	**Agency/Group/Organization**	**Huntington Beach Police Department**
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless Needs Homelessness Strategy
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Homeless Collaborative Meeting. CPAB meeting.
15	**Agency/Group/Organization**	**Huntington Beach Senior Services/Senior Outreach**
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Elderly Persons
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Economic Development
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invitation to participate in the survey, public input meeting, and comment on the draft plan
16	**Agency/Group/Organization**	**Project Self-Sufficiency**
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Strategy
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invitation to participate in the survey, public input meeting, and comment on the draft plan
17	**Agency/Group/Organization**	**Regional Center of Orange County**
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Economic Development

	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invitation to participate in the survey, public input meeting, and comment on the draft plan
18	**Agency/Group/Organization**	**Society of St. Vincent de Paul**
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless Needs Homelessness Strategy
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invitation to participate in the survey, public input meeting, and comment on the draft plan
20	**Agency/Group/Organization**	**St. Vincent DePaul Society, St. Mary's by the Sea**
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless Needs Homelessness Strategy
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invitation to participate in the survey, public input meeting, and comment on the draft plan
21	**Agency/Group/Organization**	**U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development**
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Government – Federal
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Economic Development Non-Housing Community Development Strategy Anti-Poverty Strategy
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development has been consulted regarding the COVID-19 outbreak.

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

The City was inclusive in its outreach efforts.

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

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

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

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

During the development of the City's 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan, the City undertook a variety of public outreach methods to gather public input and comment. These comments were a part of the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis, and ultimately helped shape the outcome of the Plan's Five Year Goals and Objectives. These outreach efforts included the 2019 Housing and Community Development Survey, a public input meeting, and a public review meeting.

Each public meeting had public notices and met the City's guidelines in its Citizen Participation Plan. The public notifications are included in the Appendix.

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	Internet outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	A total of 412 surveys were received. 7 were received in Spanish.	The results are available as part of the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis.	All comments received were accepted	
2	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	Three public input meetings were held on December 5, 2019. The community and Huntington Beach stakeholders were invited to attend to share their opinions on needs and gaps in service.	A complete set of transcripts from the meeting is included in the Appendix.	All comments received were accepted	
3	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community Stakeholders	The Citizen Participation Advisory Board (CPAB), a group of appointed Huntington Beach citizens, held public hearings on 10/3/19, 11/7/19, and 12/5/19 to solicit input on housing and community development needs.	See Huntington Beach Citizen Participation Comments in Appendix.	All comments received were accepted.	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of Comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
4	Public Meeting	Service providers and faith-based organizations representing seniors, youth, homeless, fair housing, code enforcement, infrastructure improvements, and housing	Agencies requesting CDBG funding in FY 2020/21 gave presentations and answered questions from the Citizen Participation Advisory Board (CPAB). Meetings took place on 1/30/20 and 2/6/20.	Presentations from the various agencies covered need for service in Huntington Beach community and requested allocations. See Huntington Beach Citizen Participation Comments in Appendix.	All comments received were accepted.	N/A
5	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/ broad community	A newspaper advertisement was published on 01/30/2020 to solicit public comment on community development and housing needs and priorities and to notify the public of a public hearing on the matter scheduled for 2/20/2020.	See Huntington Beach Citizen Participation Comments in Appendix.	No comments were received.	N/A
6	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/ broad community	A public hearing was held on 02/20/2020 to solicit public comment on community development and housing needs and priorities.	See Huntington Beach Citizen Participation Comments in Appendix.	No comments were received.	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of Comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
7	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/ broad community	A joint CPAB and City Council study session was held on 3/2/20.	See Huntington Beach Citizen Participation Comments in Appendix.	All comments received were accepted.	N/A
8	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/ broad community	A newspaper advertisement was made soliciting public comment on the draft FY 2020/21-2024/25 Consolidated Plan and the FY 2020/21 Annual Action Plan and to notify the public of a public hearing to adopt the Plans on 7/6/20. The public notice was published on 6/5/20.	See Huntington Beach Citizen Participation Comments in Appendix.	All comments received were accepted.	N/A
9	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/ broad community	The City Council held a public hearing to adopt the FY 2020/21-2024/25 Consolidated Plan and FY 2020/21 Annual Action Plan on 7/6/20.	See Huntington Beach Citizen Participation Comments in Appendix.	All comments received were accepted.	N/A

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)
10	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/ broad community	A newspaper advertisement was made soliciting public comment on the draft Amendment No. Three (Substantial) to the FY 2020/21-2024/25 Consolidated Plan and to notify the public of a public hearing to adopt the Amended Plan on 11/1/22. The public notice was published on 9/29/22.	[To be completed after the public comment period.]	[To be completed after the public comment period.]	N/A
11	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/ broad community	The City Council will hold a public hearing to consider adoption of Amendment No. Three (Substantial) to the 2020/21-2024/25 Consolidated Plan on 11/1/22.	[To be completed after the public hearing.]	[To be completed after the public hearing.]	N/A

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The following section will describe the socio-economic and housing situation in the City of Huntington Beach.

The population in Huntington Beach has grown from 189,992 in 2010 to 200,641 in 2018. With this growth there has not been a significant change in the racial or ethnic makeup of the City, according to the American Community Survey (ACS). Households with incomes over $100,000 have grown as a proportion of the population, while conversely, poverty has also grown. The proportion of persons in poverty has grown from 6.6 percent in 2000 to 8.9 percent in 2017.

A significant proportion of households have housing problems, particularly cost burdens, with 38.1 percent of households experiencing cost burdens. Cost burdens are defined as a household paying more than 30 percent of their income on housing. Renter households are particularly impacted by cost burdens, at a rate of 49.3 percent. In addition, Pacific Islander and Hispanic households face housing problems at a disproportionate rate.

The homeless population continues to need a variety of services, as the homeless population has grown since 2014, from 3,833 in the Orange County Continuum of Care to 6,860 in 2019, according to Point-in-Time counts. In addition, there are a variety of non-homeless special needs populations in the Area. This includes the elderly population, which has grown by 31.9 percent since 2010.

The following Needs Assessment and Market Analysis include two different table types. The first is the default data sets that come from the eCon Planning Suite. These tables are brown. The second is a set of tables that has the most up-to-date data available for Huntington Beach. These tables are blue and come from a variety of data sources, including the U.S. Census, The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), and the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Most of the narrative in the following sections will reference the blue tables by table number.

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

Table NA-10.1 shows the population for Huntington Beach. As can be seen, the population in Huntington Beach increased from 189,992 persons in 2010 to 200,641 persons in 2018, or by 5.6 percent.

Demographics	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Population	189,992	197,750	4%
Households	74,628	74,460	-0%
Median Income	$80,000.00	$83,252.00	4%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS (Base Year), 2011-2015 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Population Estimates

Population by race and ethnicity through 2017 in shown in Table NA-10.2. The white households represented 74.6 percent of the population in 2017, compared with black households accounting for 1.4 percent of the population in 2017. Hispanic households represented 19.3 percent of the population in 2017. The Asian households accounted for 11.9 percent.

The change in race and ethnicity between 2010 and 2017 is shown in Table NA-10.3. During this time, the total non-Hispanic population was 161,642 persons, while the Hispanic population was 38,773 persons.

Table NA-10.2, on the following page, shows population by Race and Ethnicity, and Table NA-10.3 shows a more detailed breakdown of ethnicity by race, which is used in the Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) date set. As can be seen the percentage of white population fell slightly from 76.7 percent in the 2010 Census to 74.6 percent in the 2017 ACS data. The percentage of Hispanic population rose from 17.3 percent in 2010 to 19.3 percent in the 2017 5-year ACS.

Of the Hispanic population, 59.5 percent identify as white, with 31.3 percent identifying as "Other" race.

Table NA-10.1
Population Estimates
Huntington Beach
Census Population Estimates

Year	Population	Percent Yearly Change
2000	189,591	.
2001	190,902	0.7%
2002	191,341	0.2%
2003	191,665	0.2%
2004	191,433	-0.1%
2005	190,281	-0.6%
2006	188,754	-0.8%
2007	187,700	-0.6%
2008	188,370	0.4%
2009	189,268	0.5%
2010	189,992	0.4%
2011	193,010	1.6%
2012	194,237	0.6%
2013	197,212	1.5%
2014	199,757	1.3%
2015	200,855	0.5%
2016	200,541	-0.2%
2017	201,191	0.3%
2018	200,641	-0.3%

Table NA-10.2
Population by Race and Ethnicity
Huntington Beach
2010 Census & 2017 Five-Year ACS

Race	2010 Census		2017 Five-Year ACS	
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total
White	145,661	76.7%	149,523	74.6%
Black	1,813	1.0%	2,734	1.4%
American Indian	992	0.5%	943	0.5%
Asian	21,070	11.1%	23,884	11.9%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	635	0.3%	770	0.4%
Other	11,193	5.9%	12,810	6.4%
Two or More Races	8,628	4.5%	9,751	4.9%
Total	**189,992**	**100.0%**	**200,415**	**100.0%**
Non-Hispanic	157,581	82.9%	161,642	80.7%
Hispanic	32,411	17.1%	38,773	19.3%

TableNA-10.3
Population by Race and Ethnicity
Huntington Beach
2010 Census & 2017 Five-Year ACS

Race	2010 Census		2017 Five-Year ACS	
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total
Non-Hispanic				
White	127,640	81.0%	126,453	78.2%
Black	1,635	1.0%	2,510	1.6%
American Indian	532	0.3%	721	0.4%
Asian	20,792	13.2%	23,434	14.5%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	595	0.4%	635	0.4%
Other	395	0.3%	676	0.4%
Two or More Races	5,992	3.8%	7,213	4.5%
Total Non-Hispanic	**157,581**	**100.0%**	**161,642**	**100.0%**
Hispanic				
White	18,021	55.6%	23,070	59.5%
Black	178	0.5%	224	0.6%
American Indian	460	1.4%	222	0.6%
Asian	278	0.9%	450	1.2%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	40	0.1%	135	0.3%
Other	10,798	33.3%	12,134	31.3%
Two or More Races	2,636	8.1%	2,538	6.5%
Total Hispanic	**32,411**	**100.0**	**38,773**	**100.0%**
Total Population	**189,992**	**100.0%**	**200,415**	**100.0%**

Households by type and tenure are shown in Table NA-10.5. Family households represented 65.7 percent of households, while non-family households accounted for 34.3 percent in 2017. These changed from 64.9 percent and 35.1 percent, respectively, in 2010.

Table NA-10.5
Household Type by Tenure
Huntington Beach
2010 Census SF1 & 2017 Five-Year ACS Data

Household Type	2010 Census		2017 Five-Year ACS	
	Households	Households	Households	% of Total
Family Households	48,218	**64.9%**	50,431	**65.7%**
Married-Couple Family	36,729	76.2%	37,915	75.2%
Owner-Occupied	27,416	74.6%	27,440	72.4%
Renter-Occupied	9,313	25.4%	10,475	27.6%
Other Family	11,489	23.8%	12,516	22.8%
Male Householder, No Spouse Present	3,804	33.1%	4,073	30.4%
Owner-Occupied	1,660	43.6%	1,768	43.4%
Renter-Occupied	2,144	56.4%	2,305	56.6%
Female Householder, No Spouse Present	7,685	66.9%	8,443	61.4%
Owner-Occupied	3,564	46.4%	3,671	43.5%
Renter-Occupied	4,121	53.6%	4,772	56.5%
Non-Family Households	26,067	**35.1%**	26,278	**34.3%**
Owner-Occupied	12,274	47.1%	11,845	45.1%
Renter-Occupied	13,793	52.9%	14,433	54.9%
Total	**74,285**	**100.0%**	**76,709**	**100.0%**

Household Income and Poverty

Households by income for the 2010 and 2017 5-year ACS are shown in Table NA-10.6. Households earning more than $100,000 dollars per year represented 43.4 percent of households in 2017, compared to 39.4 percent in 2010. Meanwhile, households earning less than $15,000 dollars accounted for 6.3 percent of households in 2017, compared to 6.1 percent in 2000.

Table NA-10.6
Households by Income
Huntington Beach
2010 & 2017 Five-Year ACS Data

Income	2010 Five-Year ACS		2017 Five-Year ACS	
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total
Less than $15,000	4,616	6.1%	4,828	6.3%
$15,000 to $19,999	2,085	2.8%	2,250	2.9%
$20,000 to $24,999	2,612	3.5%	2,350	3.1%
$25,000 to $34,999	4,966	6.6%	4,470	5.8%
$35,000 to $49,999	7,893	10.5%	7,118	9.3%
$50,000 to $74,999	13,001	17.3%	11,226	14.6%
$75,000 to $99,999	10,407	13.8%	11,195	14.6%
$100,000 or More	29,640	39.4%	33,272	43.4%
Total	**75,220**	**100.0%**	**76,709**	**100.0%**

The rate of poverty for Huntington Beach is shown in Table NA-10.7. In 2017, there were an estimated 17,839 persons living in poverty. This represented an 8.9 percent poverty rate, compared to 6.6 percent poverty in 2000. Most notable in this table is the growing number of seniors living in poverty since 2000, which could indicate a need for additional public services and housing to support them. In 2000, 6.8 percent of seniors were living in poverty compared to 11.7 percent in 2017. Working age persons (18-64) living in poverty remained relatively stable since 2000.

Table NA-10.7
Poverty by Age
Huntington Beach
2000 Census SF3 & 2017 Five-Year ACS Data

Age	2000 Census		2017 Five-Year ACS	
	Persons in Poverty	% of Total	Persons in Poverty	% of Total
Under 6	1,232	9.9%	1,178	6.6%
6 to 17	2,348	18.9%	3,225	18.1%
18 to 64	8,017	64.4%	11,357	63.7%
65 or Older	845	6.8%	2,079	11.7%
Total	**12,442**	**100.0%**	**17,839**	**100.0%**
Poverty Rate	**6.6%**	**.**	**8.9%**	**.**

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	9,025	7,810	12,445	7,675	37,505
Small Family Households	2,905	2,550	4,750	3,300	18,990
Large Family Households	585	660	840	595	2,745
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	1,700	1,685	2,805	1,755	8,225
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	2,075	1,675	1,830	945	2,525
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	1,265	1,045	1,240	939	2,465

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Housing Needs Summary Tables

- 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	120	90	160	65	435	0	10	15	0	25
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	350	90	125	55	620	0	0	30	0	30
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	350	440	390	50	1,230	15	15	10	30	70
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	3,655	2,375	770	65	6,865	2,020	1,135	1,355	620	5,130
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	215	1,315	3,240	935	5,705	345	700	1,285	1,080	3,410
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	405	0	0	0	405	370	0	0	0	370

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	4,475	2,995	1,445	235	9,150	2,035	1,165	1,415	650	5,265
Having none of four housing problems	850	1,555	4,905	3,170	10,480	890	2,095	4,680	3,620	11,285
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	405	0	0	0	405	370	0	0	0	370

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	1,885	1,710	1,995	5,590	665	500	1,095	2,260
Large Related	505	490	205	1,200	45	105	230	380
Elderly	1,145	720	500	2,365	1,290	1,040	950	3,280
Other	1,125	1,320	1,550	3,995	365	205	425	995
Total need by income	4,660	4,240	4,250	13,150	2,365	1,850	2,700	6,915

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	1,805	1,000	390	3,195	595	365	620	1,580
Large Related	360	140	20	520	45	75	85	205
Elderly	975	520	145	1,640	1,030	555	395	1,980
Other	1,125	870	215	2,210	350	160	275	785
Total need by income	4,265	2,530	770	7,565	2,020	1,155	1,375	4,550

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	445	315	405	105	1,270	15	15	40	20	90
Multiple, unrelated family households	195	215	110	0	520	0	0	0	10	10
Other, non-family households	75	0	0	0	75	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	715	530	515	105	1,865	15	15	40	30	100

Table 11 – Crowding Information - 1/2

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Housing Problems

The Census identified the following four housing problems in the 2011-2015 CHAS data. Households are considered to have housing problems if they have one of more of the four problems.

1. Housing unit lacks complete kitchen facilities;
2. Housing unit lacks complete plumbing facilities;
3. Household is overcrowded; and
4. Household is cost burdened.

Overcrowding is defined as having from 1.1 to 1.5 people per room per residence, with severe overcrowding defined as having more than 1.5 people per room. Households with overcrowding are shown in Table NA-10.8. In 2017, an estimated 2.6 percent of households were overcrowded, and an additional 1.1 percent were severely overcrowded.

Table NA-10.8
Overcrowding and Severe Overcrowding
Huntington Beach
2010 & 2017 Five-Year ACS Data

Data Source	No Overcrowding		Overcrowding		Severe Overcrowding		Total
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	
Owner							
2010 Five-Year ACS	45,948	99.0%	376	0.8%	69	0.1%	46,393
2017 Five-Year ACS	44,268	99.0%	358	0.8%	98	0.2%	44,724
Renter							
2010 Five-Year ACS	27,233	94.5%	999	3.5%	595	2.1%	28,827
2017 Five-Year ACS	29,633	92.6%	1,609	5.0%	743	2.3%	31,985
Total							
2010 Five-Year ACS	73,181	97.3%	1,375	1.8%	664	0.9%	75,220
2017 Five-Year ACS	73,901	96.3%	1,967	2.6%	841	1.1%	76,709

Incomplete plumbing and kitchen facilities are another indicator of potential housing problems. According to the Census Bureau, a housing unit is classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the following are not present: piped hot and cold water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. Likewise, a unit is categorized as deficient when any of the following are missing from the kitchen: a sink with piped hot and cold water, a range or cook top and oven, and a refrigerator.

There were a total of 130 households with incomplete plumbing facilities in 2017, representing 0.2 percent of households in Huntington Beach. This is compared to 0.1 percent of households lacking complete plumbing facilities in 2010.

Table NA-10.9
Households with Incomplete Plumbing Facilities
Huntington Beach
2010 and 2017 Five-Year ACS Data

Households	2010 Five-Year ACS	2017 Five-Year ACS
With Complete Plumbing Facilities	75,118	76,579
Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities	102	130
Total Households	**75,220**	**76,709**
Percent Lacking	**0.1%**	**0.2%**

There were 631 households lacking complete kitchen facilities in 2017, compared to 530 households in 2010. This was a change from 0.7 percent of households in 2010 to 0.8 percent in 2017.

Table NA-10.10
Households with Incomplete Kitchen Facilities
Huntington Beach
2010 and 2017 Five-Year ACS Data

Households	2010 Five-Year ACS	2017 Five-Year ACS
With Complete Kitchen Facilities	74,690	76,078
Lacking Complete Kitchen Facilities	530	631

Total Households	**75,220**	**76,709**
Percent Lacking	**0.7%**	**0.8%**

Cost burden is defined as gross housing costs that range from 30 to 50 percent of gross household income; severe cost burden is defined as gross housing costs that exceed 50 percent of gross household income. For homeowners, gross housing costs include property taxes, insurance, energy payments, water and sewer service, and refuse collection. If the homeowner has a mortgage, the determination also includes principal and interest payments on the mortgage loan. For renters, this figure represents monthly rent and selected electricity and natural gas energy charges.

In Huntington Beach 19.7 percent of households had a cost burden and 18.4 percent had a severe cost burden. Some 23.0 percent of renters were cost burdened, and 26.3 percent were severely cost burdened. Owner-occupied households without a mortgage had a cost burden rate of 7.2 percent and a severe cost burden rate of 5.2 percent. Owner occupied households with a mortgage had a cost burden rate of 22.3 percent, and severe cost burden at 16.4 percent.

Table NA-10.11
Cost Burden and Severe Cost Burden by Tenure
Huntington Beach
2010 & 2017 Five-Year ACS Data

Data Source	Less Than 30%		31%-50%		Above 50%		Not Computed		Total
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	
Owner With a Mortgage									
2010 Five-Year ACS	17,336	50.8%	9,817	28.8%	6,846	20.1%	143	0.4%	34,142
2017 Five-Year ACS	18,344	60.7%	6,731	22.3%	4,954	16.4%	188	0.6%	30,217
Owner Without a Mortgage									
2010 Five-Year ACS	10,107	82.5%	1,124	9.2%	867	7.1%	153	1.2%	12,251
2017 Five-Year ACS	12,536	86.4%	1,044	7.2%	759	5.2%	168	1.2%	14,507
Renter									
2010 Five-Year ACS	14,548	50.5%	7,112	24.7%	6,377	22.1%	790	2.7%	28,827
2017 Five-Year ACS	14,966	46.8%	7,351	23.0%	8,425	26.3%	1,243	3.9%	31,985
Total									
2010 Five-Year ACS	41,991	55.8%	18,053	24.0%	14,090	18.7%	1,086	1.4%	75,220
2017 Five-Year ACS	45,846	59.8%	15,126	19.7%	14,138	18.4%	1,599	2.1%	76,709

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

There were an estimated 19,419 one-person households in the City of Huntington Beach in 2017. These one-person households that earn below 30 percent HUD Area Median Family Income (HAMFI) are the most likely to need housing assistance in the area. One-person households below 30 percent HAMFI would also benefit from the availability of more Single Room Occupancy (SRO) affordable housing options. The 2012 – 2016 CHAS data indicates there are 370 Other Non-family households at 0-30% of HAMFI experiencing either a cost burden or severe cost burden.

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.

Disability by age, as estimated by the 2017 ACS, is shown in Table NA-10.12. The disability rate for females was 9.6 percent, compared to 9.3 percent for males. The disability rate grew precipitously higher with age, with 43.4 percent of those over 75 experiencing a disability.

Table **NA-10.12** **Disability by Age** Huntington Beach 2017 Five-Year ACS Data						
Age	**Male**		**Female**		**Total**	
	Disabled Population	**Disability Rate**	**Disabled Population**	**Disability Rate**	**Disabled Population**	**Disability Rate**
Under 5	8	0.2%	0	0%	8	0.1%
5 to 17	937	6.1%	476	3.4%	1,413	4.8%
18 to 34	1,120	4.9%	583	2.8%	1,703	3.9%
35 to 64	3,200	7.6%	2,932	7.0%	6,132	7.3%
65 to 74	1,719	18.7%	1,802	17.6%	3,521	18.1%
75 or Older	2,287	39.4%	3,799	46.2%	6,086	43.4%
Total	**9,271**	**9.3%**	**9,592**	**9.6%**	**18,863**	**9.4%**

The number of disabilities by type, as estimated by the 2017 ACS, is shown in Table NA-10.13. Some 4.8 percent have an ambulatory disability, 4.2 percent have an independent living disability, and 2.1 percent have a self-care disability. Persons with disabilities could benefit from ADA improvements to their homes as well as from the City's Meals on Wheels Program. The City has historically invested much of their CDBG entitlement on other ADA improvements throughout the City. For example, the City has improved hundreds of ADA curb cuts throughout Huntington Beach, and has made ADA improvements to restrooms in public facilities. In FY 2020/21, the City is proposing to use CDBG to make ADA improvements to the Central Library lower level restrooms, consistent with their goal to assist persons with disabilities.

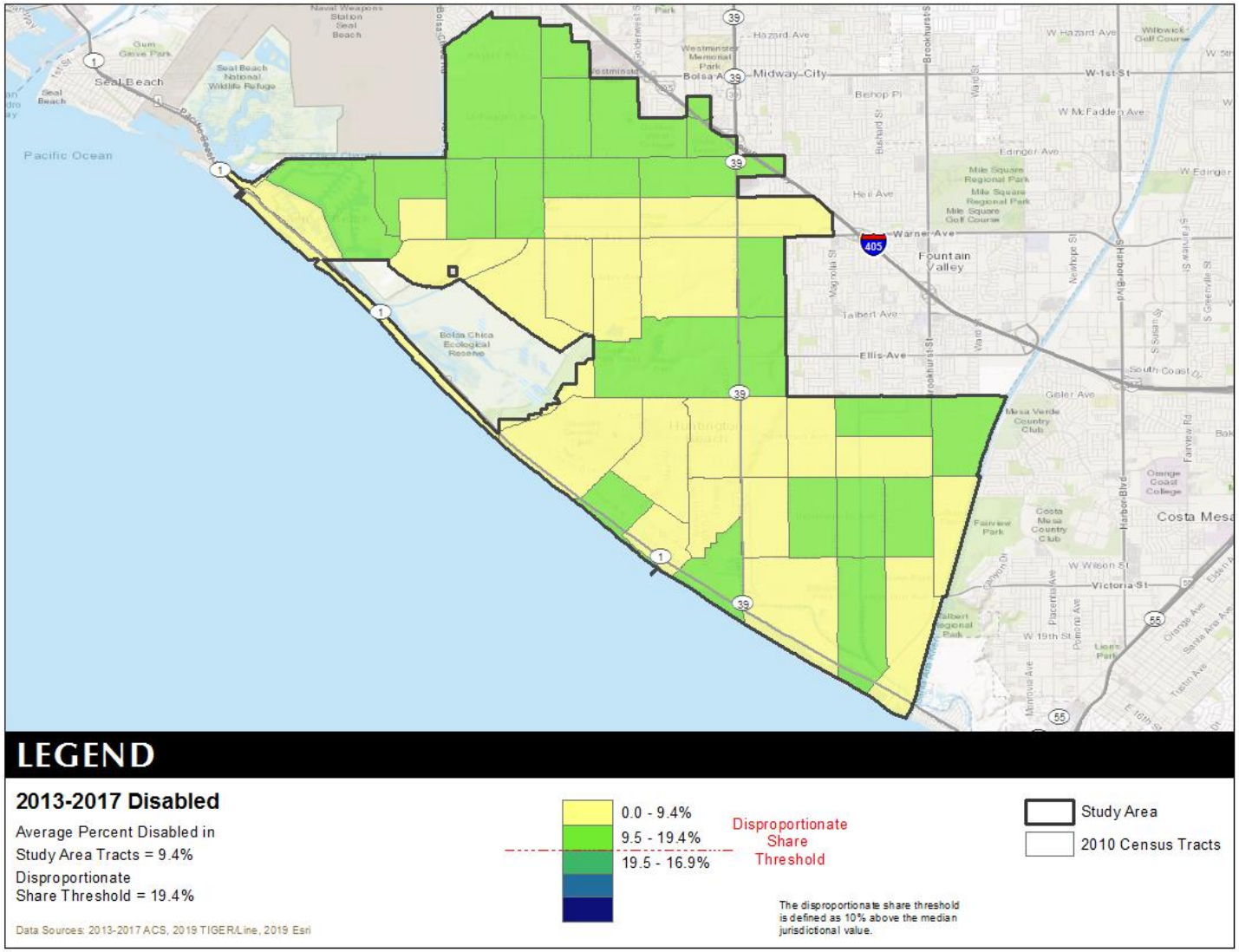
Table NA-10.13 **Total Disabilities Tallied: Aged 5 and Older** Huntington Beach 2017 Five-Year ACS		
Disability Type	**Population with Disability**	**Percent with Disability**
Hearing disability	5,818	2.9%
Vision disability	3,392	1.7%
Cognitive disability	7,239	3.8%
Ambulatory disability	9,226	4.8%
Self-Care disability	3,952	2.1%
Independent living disability	6,816	4.2%

Map NA-10.1 shows the distribution of persons with disabilities in 2017. The elderly population with disabilities is shown in Map NA-10.2. Those aged 65 and older are the most likely to have a disability and are also the most likely to be in need of supportive services.

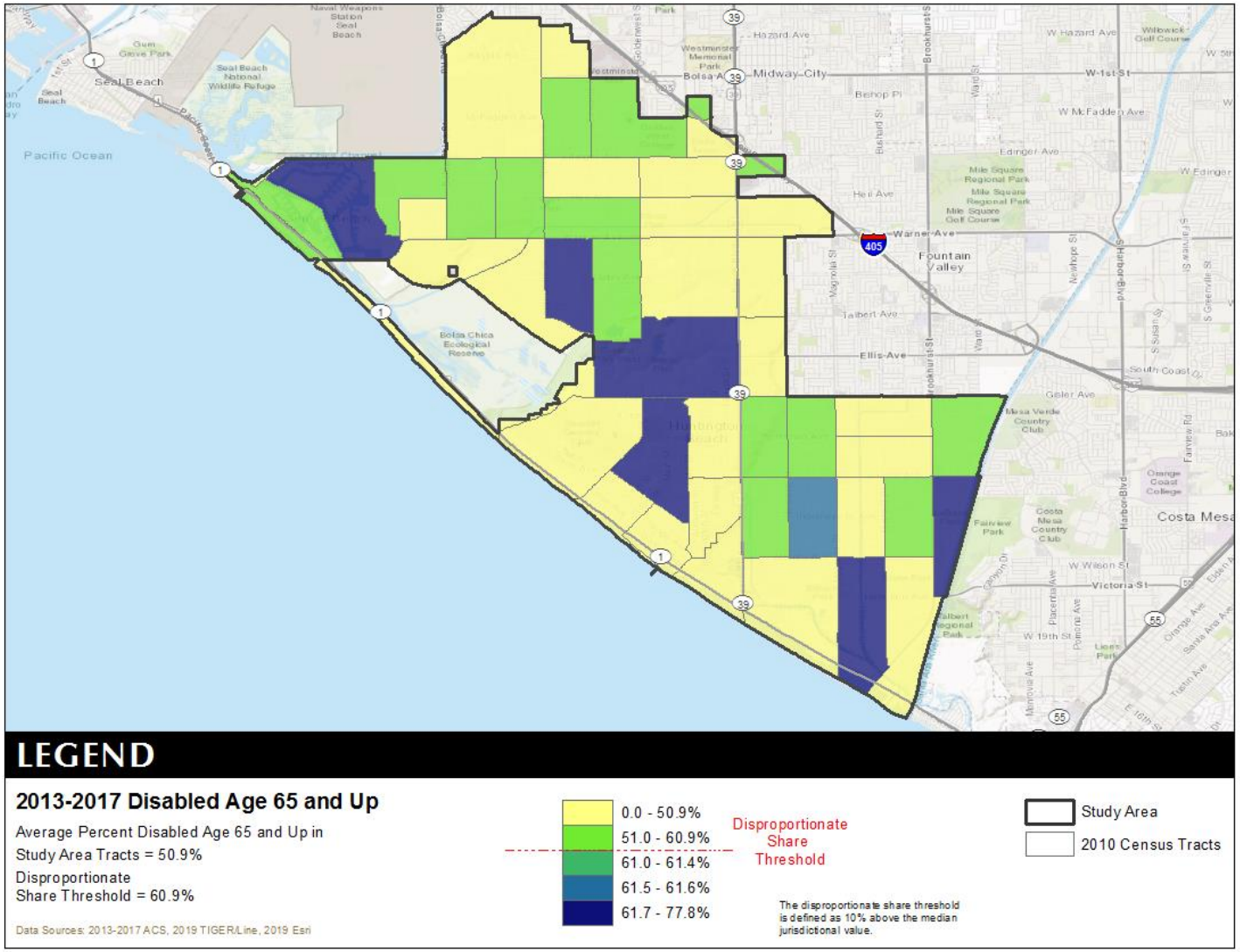
Pinpointing specific numbers of domestic violence victims is difficult due to the lack of reporting and other mitigating factors. However, the California Health Interview Survey found that 23 percent of adult females in Orange County have been victims of domestic violence.[1]

[1] http://www.ochealthiertogether.org/indicators/index/view?indicatorId=5993&localeId=267

Map NA-10.1
2017 Persons with Disabilities
Huntington Beach
2017 ACS, Tigerline



Map NA-10.2
2017 Persons with Disabilities Age 65 and Older
Huntington Beach
2017 ACS, Tigerline



What are the most common housing problems?

As seen in Table NA-10.11, the most common housing problem, by far, are housing cost burdens. There are 29,264 households in Huntington Beach with a cost burden or severe cost burden. This accounts for 38.1 percent of all households in Huntington Beach.

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

For homeowners, an estimated 30.1 percent face cost burdens or severe cost burdens. Elderly non-family households experience cost burdens at a higher rate, at 37.7 percent. At lower income levels, large and small families experience cost burdens at a higher rate. Large families between 30 and 50 percent HMAFI face housing problems at a rate of 97.4 percent. Below 30 percent HAMFI, small families face housing problems at a rate of 79.4 percent. These data are shown in Table NA-10.14.

Table NA-10.14
Owner-Occupied Households by Income and Family Status and Cost Burden
Huntington Beach
2012–2016 HUD CHAS Data

Income	Elderly Family	Small Family	Large Family	Elderly Non-Family	Other Household	Total
Cost Burden						
$0 to $29,370	120	50	0	205	60	435
$29,371 to $48,950	190	135	55	300	60	740
$48,951 to $78,320	320	525	125	250	150	1,370
$78,321 to $97,900	415	515	80	220	105	1,335
Above $97,900	560	2,130	295	225	615	3,825
Total	1,605	3,355	555	1,200	990	7,705
Severe Cost Burden						
$0 to $29,370	265	570	25	765	310	1,935
$29,371 to $48,950	270	385	95	345	230	1,325
$48,951 to $78,320	170	655	90	210	195	1,320
$78,321 to $97,900	105	240	4	35	60	444
Above $97,900	165	145	45	65	85	505
Total	975	1,995	259	1,420	880	5,529
Total						
$0 to $29,370	500	780	40	1,345	590	3,255
$29,371 to $48,950	1,115	895	154	1,250	355	3,769
$48,951 to $78,320	1,690	1,910	395	1,485	640	6,120
$78,321 to $97,900	1,290	1,770	354	850	430	4,694
Above $97,900	5,770	13,590	2,125	1,725	2,945	26,155
Total	**10,365**	**18,945**	**3,068**	**6,655**	**4,960**	**43,993**

Renters are more likely to experience cost burdens than owner households, at a rate of 48.0 percent for all renter households in Huntington Beach. Elderly non-family households experience the highest

rate of cost burdens overall, for renter households, at 68.5 percent. As seen with owner households, lower income large family and small family renter households experience cost burdens at the highest rate. Small families between 30 and 50 percent HAMFI experience cost burdens at a rate of 92.4 percent. Large families with incomes below 30 percent HAMFI experience cost burdens at a rate of 94.6 percent. These data are shown in Table NA-10.15.

Table NA-10.15
Renter-Occupied Households by Income and Family Status and Cost Burden
Huntington Beach
2012–2016 HUD CHAS Data

Income	Elderly Family	Small Family	Large Family	Elderly Non-Family	Other Household	Total
Cost Burden						
$0 to $29,370	20	85	50	180	35	370
$29,371 to $48,950	70	770	310	180	415	1,745
$48,951 to $78,320	125	1,680	215	190	1,325	3,535
$78,321 to $97,900	20	425	35	60	185	725
Above $97,900	65	325	4	10	270	674
Total	300	3,285	614	620	2,230	7,049
Severe Cost Burden						
$0 to $29,370	175	1,765	475	980	1,225	4,620
$29,371 to $48,950	160	995	100	275	845	2,375
$48,951 to $78,320	55	420	55	115	225	870
$78,321 to $97,900	20	20	10	30	35	115
Above $97,900	0	0	0	0	35	35
Total	410	3,200	640	1,400	2,365	8,015
Total						
$0 to $29,370	340	2,105	555	1,525	1,630	6,155
$29,371 to $48,950	255	1,910	460	495	1,305	4,425
$48,951 to $78,320	270	3,130	585	455	2,260	6,700
$78,321 to $97,900	95	1,465	250	200	1,085	3,095
Above $97,900	485	5,220	419	275	4,635	11,034
Total	**1,445**	**13,830**	**2,269**	**2,950**	**10,915**	**31,409**

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

Households most likely to be at risk of becoming unsheltered are those with extremely low incomes that are severely cost-burdened. There are 5,830 households in Huntington Beach that are below 30 percent HAMFI with severe cost burdens. These 1,940 homeowner households and 3,890 renter households are the most at-risk of becoming homeless.

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:

Not applicable.

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

According to the National Alliance to End Homelessness, there are various factors that contribute to an increased risk of homelessness. These housing characteristics include households that are doubled up, or living with friends or family, persons recently released from prison, and young adults out of foster care. Economic factors include households with severe cost burden and households facing unemployment. As described here and in the following sections, there are a large number of households facing cost burdens and other housing problems that create instability and increase their risk of homelessness.

Discussion

The population in Huntington Beach grew by 5.6 percent between 2010 and 2017. This growth, however, has not resulted in significant changes in the racial and ethnic makeup of the area. Income disparity is growing, with households earning more than $100,000 a year growing to account for 43.4 percent of the population in 2017. Meanwhile, persons in poverty grew from 6.6 percent of the population in 2000 to 8.9 percent of the population in 2017.

A significant proportion of households have housing problems, particularly cost burdens, with 30.1 percent of households experiencing cost burdens. Renter households are particularly impacted by cost burdens, at a rate of 48.0 percent.

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

The following tables show the rate of housing problems by race and ethnicity. If any one racial or ethnic group faces housing problems at a rate at least ten percentage points higher than the jurisdiction average, that racial or ethnic group is considered to have a disproportionate rate of housing problems.

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	7,065	1,180	775
White	4,155	785	610
Black / African American	50	14	0
Asian	910	195	60
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	15	0	0
Hispanic	1,840	170	80

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	6,175	1,635	0
White	3,905	1,260	0

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Black / African American	44	10	0
Asian	560	115	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	35	25	0
Pacific Islander	40	0	0
Hispanic	1,495	205	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	7,385	5,060	0
White	5,250	3,575	0
Black / African American	69	40	0
Asian	540	520	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	45	55	0
Pacific Islander	30	30	0
Hispanic	1,285	730	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,895	4,775	0
White	2,060	3,435	0
Black / African American	90	65	0
Asian	260	280	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	20	0
Pacific Islander	20	4	0
Hispanic	385	785	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

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

Discussion

There were 1,180 households at 0-30% MFI or roughly 15.1 percent experiencing one of the four housing problems. There were 14 African American households or 28.0 percent, who experienced a housing problem

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

The following tables show the rate of severe housing problems by race and ethnicity. If any one racial or ethnic group faces severe housing problems at a rate at least ten percentage points higher than the jurisdiction average, that racial or ethnic group is considered to have a disproportionate rate of severe housing problems.

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	6,510	1,740	775
White	3,790	1,155	610
Black / African American	40	25	0
Asian	775	330	60
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	15	0	0
Hispanic	1,795	210	80

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	4,160	3,650	0
White	2,665	2,495	0
Black / African American	20	35	0
Asian	380	290	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	35	25	0
Pacific Islander	10	30	0
Hispanic	970	730	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,860	9,585	0
White	1,970	6,850	0
Black / African American	30	79	0
Asian	155	910	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	25	80	0
Pacific Islander	4	55	0
Hispanic	595	1,420	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	885	6,790	0
White	555	4,940	0
Black / African American	50	110	0
Asian	130	410	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	25	0
Pacific Islander	0	30	0
Hispanic	155	1,020	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

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

Discussion

As shown in the tables above, the only racial or ethnic group that faces a disproportionate share of severe housing problems, is Hispanic households at 30 percent HAMFI or below. These households face severe housing problems at a rate of 86.1 percent versus 72.1 percent for the City as a whole.

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

Households experiencing cost burdens spend above 30 percent of their income on housing cost. Cost Burdened households may experience finical strain due to the high proportion on income spent on housing cost. Of the four HUD defined housing problems, cost burden is the most prevalent and the most detrimental to the long term stability of a households. Households spending above 50 percent of their income on housing cost are severely cost burdened and may be a few missed paychecks away from experiencing homelessness. It is an important metric to define the immediate need for affordable housing goals.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	45,205	15,035	13,425	790
White	33,135	10,540	9,060	610
Black / African American	390	145	120	0
Asian	4,825	1,355	1,440	70
American Indian, Alaska Native	210	70	35	0
Pacific Islander	50	104	30	0
Hispanic	5,470	2,470	2,535	90

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Discussion

The City of Huntington Beach had 15,035, or 20.2 percent of households experiencing a cost burden. There were an additional 13,425 households who experienced a severe cost burden, which represented 18.0 percent of all households in the city. When evaluated by race/ethnicity Hispanic households had a cost burden rate of 23.4 percent and a 24.0 percent rate of severe cost burden.

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

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

The overall rate of housing problems is 39.1 percent in the City of Huntington Beach. A disproportionate share of housing problems exists if any one racial or ethnic group experiences housing problems at a rate at least ten (10) percentage points higher than the average. In this case, at a rate of at least 49.1 percent. Pacific Islander and Hispanic households face housing problems at a disproportionate rate. Pacific Islander households face housing problems at a rate of 69.3 percent, however only accounted for 0.4 percent of the population in 2017. Hispanic households face housing problems at a rate of 50.7 percent.

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

This data may indicate a need for rental assistance to help reduce cost burdens.

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

There are several areas in the City where Hispanic households are concentrated. Hispanic households had several areas with a disproportionate share of Hispanic households. These areas tended to be in eastern parts of Huntington Beach and saw Hispanic population that exceeded 30.2 percent, compared to the 19.3 percent for the citywide average. Additional discussion and maps area shown in ***MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion.***

Table NA-30.1 Total Households with Housing Problems by Income and Race Huntington Beach 2012–2016 HUD CHAS Data								
Income	**Non-Hispanic by Race**						**Hispanic (Any Race)**	**Total**
	White	**Black**	**Asian**	**American Indian**	**Pacific Islander**	**Other Race**		
With Housing Problems								
$0 to $29,370	4,400	100	900	15	15	165	1,820	7,415
$29,371 to $48,950	3,935	64	605	40	45	100	1,475	6,264
$48,951 to $78,320	5,310	95	515	0	15	145	1,475	7,555
$78,321 to $97,900	2,045	55	230	4	20	70	355	2,779
Above $97,900	4,175	30	715	15	29	150	375	5,489
Total	**19,865**	**344**	**2,965**	**74**	**124**	**630**	**5,500**	**29,502**
Total								
$0 to $29,370	5,730	115	1,205	15	15	190	2,140	9,410
$29,371 to $48,950	5,305	68	840	60	45	120	1,765	8,203
$48,951 to $78,320	9,020	140	1,065	75	35	280	2,205	12,820
$78,321 to $97,900	5,695	125	580	24	30	190	1,155	7,799
Above $97,900	27,900	305	4,245	100	54	985	3,590	37,179
Total	**53,650**	**753**	**7,935**	**274**	**179**	**1,765**	**10,855**	**75,411**

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

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

There are no public housing units in Huntington Beach.

Totals in Use

Program Type									
				Vouchers					
							Special Purpose Voucher		
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	0	10,825	0	10,418	187	207	10

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

Program Type								
				Vouchers				
							Special Purpose Voucher	
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	16,476	0	16,470	17,239	15,594
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	0	8	0	8	0	4
# of Disabled Families	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	3
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	0	87	0	5	72	10
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	4,926	0	4,884	38	3
# of DV victims	0	0	0	2,163	0	2,075	64	14

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

Program Type									
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	0	5,857	0	5,528	139	182	6
Black/African American	0	0	0	745	0	693	39	10	2
Asian	0	0	0	4,128	0	4,107	4	15	2
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0	64	0	60	4	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	31	0	30	1	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Program Type									
Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	0	1,941	0	1,814	34	87	4
Not Hispanic	0	0	0	8,884	0	8,604	153	120	6

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

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

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

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

The most immediate needs of public housing and housing choice voucher holders is accessing affordable housing and, in some cases, preventing homelessness. These needs are complicated by the availability of accessing units that will accept vouchers, and the amount of need in the area.

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

These needs are seen in a much higher rate and are more urgent than the population at large. The low-income levels of households utilizing publicly supported housing dramatically increases the likelihood of housing problems and risk of homelessness. While supportive housing services are important to most affordable housing and special needs clients, those at the lowest income in assisted housing require the most intensive aid.

Discussion

The rising cost of housing in the City results in a higher number of persons eligible for Housing Choice Vouchers. The availability of resources, however, is finite, leaving many eligible households unable to access much needed housing assistance. This has resulted in lengthy waiting lists and long wait times to access affordable housing options.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

The Orange County Continuum of Care (CoC) operates in Orange County. This CoC is a collaborative of service providers. The Point-In-Time (PIT) count for the Orange County CoC has increased from 3,833 in 2014 to 6,840 in 2019. However, there are limitations to the PIT, especially when capturing unsheltered populations. These limitations include not capturing the whole unsheltered population, however, methodologies in recent years have tried to rectify these limitations when at all possible. Service providers have indicated that they are noticing a growth in the homeless population citywide. During the 2019 count, there were 349 total persons counted in Huntington Beach, with 289 unsheltered, and 60 sheltered.

Orange County's 2019 Point-in-Time Summary also provides a deeper look into who exactly is homeless in Orange County. The results include findings that:

- 37% of homeless people (sheltered and unsheltered) live in a household that includes a minor child, although the vast majority of homeless children are sheltered.
- 36% of homeless individuals are chronically homeless.
- 26% of homeless individuals have substance abuse issues.
- 24% of homeless individuals are living with mental illness.
- 21% of homeless individuals have a physical disability.
- 5% of homeless individuals are veterans.
- 2% of homeless individuals have HIV/AIDS.
- 9% of homeless individuals are seniors.

Table NA-40 1
Homeless Persons
Orange County CoC
Point-in-Time Counts

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total Homeless Count	3,833	4,452	4,319	4,792	4,955	6,860

The tables below are gathered from the 2019 Point-In-Time Count for Orange County.

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)	1,154	396	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	11	3	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	1,734	3,562	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless	559	1,932	0	0	0	0
Veterans	99	212		0	0	0
Unaccompanied Youth	11	3	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	39	67	0	0	0	0
Substance Abuse Issues	578	1,223	0	0	0	0
Physical Disability	326	1,145	0	0	0	0
Mental Health Issues	670	984	0	0	0	0
Seniors	357	255	0	0	0	0

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	2,103	2,880
Black or African American	435	333
Asian	95	123
American Indian or Alaska Native	112	74
Pacific Islander	35	66
Other	119	485
Ethnicity:	**Sheltered:**	**Unsheltered (optional)**
Hispanic	1,126	1,354
Not Hispanic	1,773	2,607

The most current 2019 PIT count for the City of Huntington Beach is displayed below.

Category	Unsheltered	Sheltered	Total
Individuals	271	5	276
Families	18	50	68
Transitional Youth (Age 18-24)	12	2	14
Seniors	23	1	24
Veterans	16	1	17
Total	289	60	349

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

In the 2019 Count, there were 18 unsheltered families in the City, which included 289 persons, 12 of which were children. There were 50 families that were sheltered, which included 60 persons, some 2 of which were children.

There were 17 homeless veterans counted in 2019 some 1 of which were sheltered.

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

According to the 2019 PIT for Orange County, some 72.7 percent of the unsheltered population was white, 8.4 percent were black, and 3.1 percent were Asian. As for the sheltered population, the City saw a similar racial distribution, with 72.5 percent white, 15.0 percent were black, 3.9 percent were American Indian or Alaskan Native, and 3.3 percent were Asian. In terms of ethnicity, some 34.2 percent of the unsheltered population and 38.8 percent of the sheltered population was Hispanic or Latino.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

In 2019, some 2,899 persons counted were sheltered, accounting for 42.3 percent. In the unsheltered population, some 52.0 percent were chronically homeless, 32.9 percent had substance abuse issues, 30.8 percent had a physical disability, and 26.5 percent had mental health issues. In the sheltered population, some 25.8 percent were chronically homeless, 26.7 percent had substance abuse issues, 15.1 percent had a physical disability, and 30.9 percent had mental health issues.

Discussion:

The homeless population in Orange County is increasing. As the population increases, the need for housing and service options also increases, including emergency shelters, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing. In addition, the number of households in the area who are at risk of homelessness continue to be a high priority to keep the number of homeless households from increasing in the City. There is also a high level of need for services for homeless households including the case management, job training, transportation, substance abuse treatment, and other supportive services.

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

Introduction:

The following section describes the non-homeless special needs populations in Huntington Beach. These non-homeless special needs population include the elderly, persons with disabilities, people with drug and alcohol addictions, victims of domestic violence, and persons with HIV/AIDS.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Elderly and Frail Elderly

The population aged 65 and older accounted for 17.0 percent of the population. In 2010, this age cohort accounted for only 13.6 percent of the population. The elderly population is growing at a faster rate than the population as a whole. Between 2010 and 2017, the population in Huntington Beach had grown by 5.5 percent. Meanwhile, the population of persons aged 65 and older grew by 31.9 percent.

People with Disabilities

Disability by age, as estimated by the 2017 ACS, is shown in Table NA-45.1. The disability rate for females was 9.6 percent, compared to 9.3 percent for males. The disability rate grew precipitously higher with age, with 43.4 percent of those over 75 experiencing a disability.

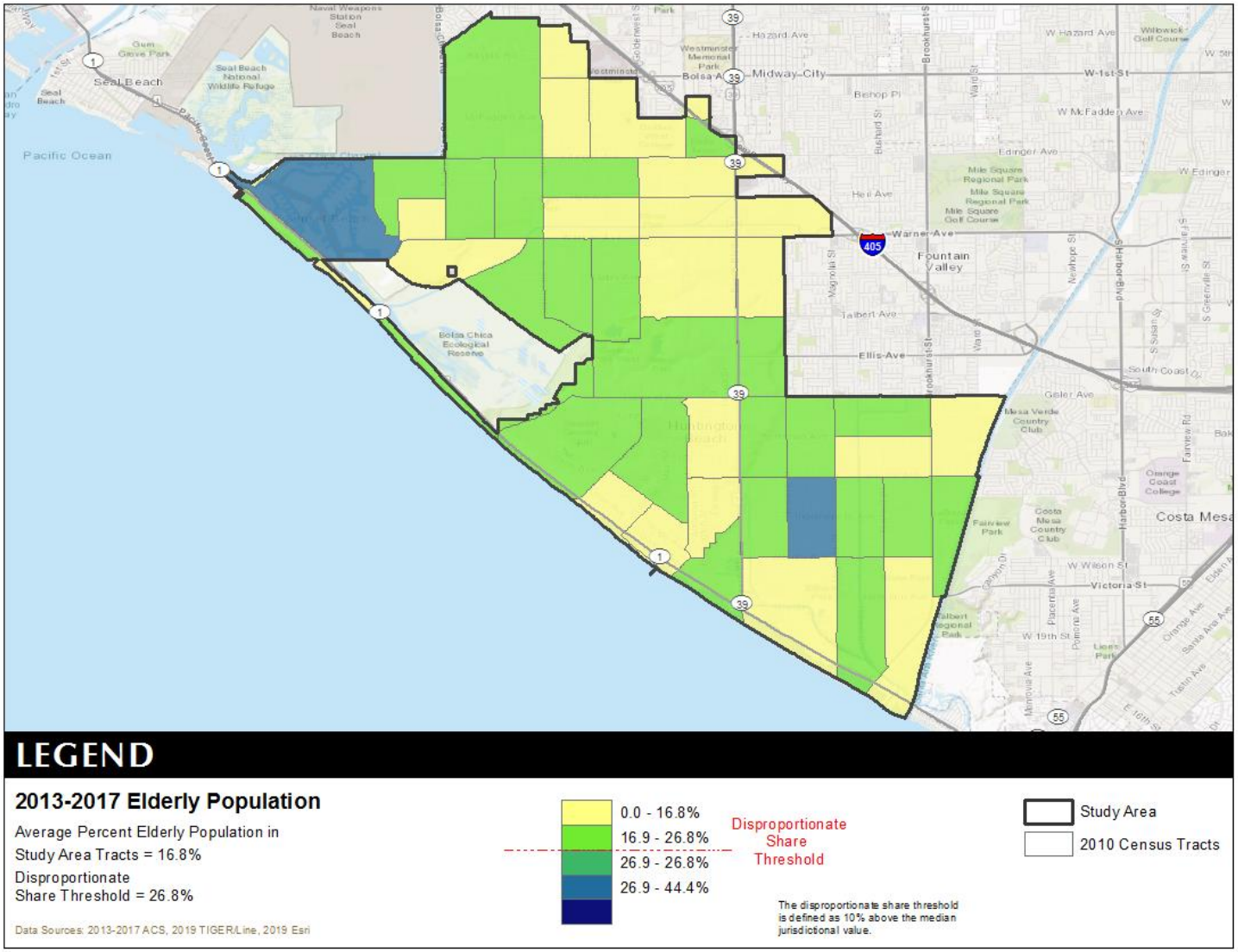
Table NA-45.1
Disability by Age
Huntington Beach
2017 Five-Year ACS Data

Age	Male		Female		Total	
	Disabled Population	Disability Rate	Disabled Population	Disability Rate	Disabled Population	Disability Rate
Under 5	8	0.2%	0	0%	8	0.1%
5 to 17	937	6.1%	476	3.4%	1,413	4.8%
18 to 34	1,120	4.9%	583	2.8%	1,703	3.9%
35 to 64	3,200	7.6%	2,932	7.0%	6,132	7.3%
65 to 74	1,719	18.7%	1,802	17.6%	3,521	18.1%
75 or Older	2,287	39.4%	3,799	46.2%	6,086	43.4%
Total	**9,271**	**9.3%**	**9,592**	**9.6%**	**18,863**	**9.4%**

The number of disabilities by type, as estimated by the 2017 ACS, is shown in Table NA-45.2. Some 4.8 percent have an ambulatory disability, 4.2 percent have an independent living disability, and 2.1 percent have a self-care disability.

Table NA-45.2 Total Disabilities Tallied: Aged 5 and Older Huntington Beach 2017 Five-Year ACS		
Disability Type	**Population with Disability**	**Percent with Disability**
Hearing disability	5,818	2.9%
Vision disability	3,392	1.7%
Cognitive disability	7,239	3.8%
Ambulatory disability	9,226	4.8%
Self-Care disability	3,952	2.1%
Independent living disability	6,816	4.2%

Map NA-45.1
Elderly Population
City of Huntington Beach
2017 ACD, Tigerline


LEGEND
2013-2017 Elderly Population
Average Percent Elderly Population in Study Area Tracts = 16.8%
Disproportionate Share Threshold = 26.8%
Data Sources: 2013-2017 ACS, 2019 TIGER/Line, 2019 Esri
0.0 - 16.8%
16.9 - 26.8%
26.9 - 26.8%
26.9 - 44.4%
Disproportionate Share Threshold
The disproportionate share threshold is defined as 10% above the median jurisdictional value.
Study Area
2010 Census Tracts
Pacific Ocean
Seal Beach
Midway City
Fountain Valley
Costa Mesa
Bolsa Chica Ecological Reserve
Huntington Beach

PEOPLE WITH ALCOHOL AND DRUG ADDICTIONS

Addressing the Opioid Crisis in Orange County, CA Report was put out by the Orange County Alcohol and Drug Advisory Board & OC Health Care Agency.[2] Nearly 1.5 million opioid prescriptions were dispensed to Orange County residents in 2018, down from an average of 1.7 million in the three previous years. The opioid overdose death rate for Orange County is higher than the statewide rate. Seven out of every ten drug related deaths in the City involve opioids.

The Orange County Health Care Agency's 2018-2023 Alcohol & Other Drug Prevention Strategic Plan provides additional information about drug and alcohol use in Orange County.[3] According to the findings from the 2016 Orange County CHKS, past 30 day 11th grade youth AOD use rates have decreased since 2008 and are consistently lower than California rates. Data findings from the DOJ in 2016 revealed that AOD offenses (drug, drunk, and DUI) account for 17.7% of all juvenile (those under 18 years of age) arrests. In comparison, AOD (drug, drunk, and DUI) accounted for 48.2% of all adult arrests in Orange County in 2016

VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Pinpointing specific numbers of domestic violence victims is difficult due to the lack of reporting and other mitigating factors. However, the California Health Interview Survey found that 23 percent of adult females in Orange County have been victims of domestic violence.[4]

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

The 2019 Housing and Community Development Survey found that veterans, homeless persons, and persons with severe mental illness had the highest rated needs, followed by and persons with substance abuse addictions and seniors. The service needs for these populations are varied, ranging from rapid rehousing to rental assistance to stay housed or substance abuse assistance programs. These results are shown in Table NA-45.3.

[2] http://www.ochealthiertogether.org/content/sites/ochca/Local_Reports/Addressing_the_Opioid_Crisis_in_Orange_City.pdf
[3] http://www.ochealthiertogether.org/content/sites/ochca/Local_Reports/OC_Alcohol_and_Other_Drug_Prevention_Stratetic_Plan_2018-2023.pdf
[4] http://www.ochealthiertogether.org/indicators/index/view?indicatorId=5993&localeId=267

Table NA-45.3 Needs of Special Populations Huntington Beach Housing and Community Development Survey							
Question	**No Need**	**Low Need**	**Medium Need**	**High Need**	**Don't Know**	**Missing**	**Total**
Please rate the need for SERVICES AND FACILITIES for each of the following special needs groups in the City.							
Veterans	13	28	89	192	35	55	412
Homeless persons	49	61	51	188	8	55	412
Persons with severe mental illness	29	40	78	183	27	55	412
Persons with substance abuse addictions	58	57	74	146	25	52	412
Seniors (65+)	29	62	100	141	24	56	412
Victims of domestic violence	21	56	108	127	46	54	412
Persons with developmental disabilities	24	65	106	111	47	59	412
Persons with physical disabilities	23	63	126	103	41	56	412
Persons recently released from jail/prison	85	65	64	65	54	79	412
Persons with HIV/AIDS	70	82	72	38	89	61	412

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

According to the Orange County *HIV SURVEILLANCE STATISTICS 2018*, 6,369 people are living with HIV (PLWH) in Orange County as of December 31, 2018; this does not include individuals estimated to be living with HIV who have not been diagnosed.[5] In 2018, there were 280 HIV (209 HIV non-AIDS and 71 AIDS) cases diagnosed in Orange County residents, for a rate of 8.7 cases per 100,000 Orange County population. 5,520 PLWH are male (86.7%), 751 female (11.8%), and 98 (1.5%) are transgender male to female. 3,075 PLWH are Hispanic (48.3%), 2,318 PLWH are white (36.4%), 498 (7.8%) are Asian, 353 are black (5.5%), 95 are more than one race (1.5%), 21 are Pacific Islander (0.3%), and fewer than 10 are American Indian/Alaskan Native. In 2018, 153 (54.6%) of cases diagnosed were Hispanic, 84 (30.0%) were white, and 30 (10.7%) were Asian.

Discussion:

The special needs populations in Huntington Beach include the elderly and frail elderly, which are growing at the fastest rate of any age group in the area. It also includes persons with disabilities, which account for 9.4 percent of the population and 43.4 percent of those aged 75 and older. In addition, there are other special needs population, such as veterans, persons with alcohol and drug abuse disorders, victims of domestic violence, and persons with HIV/AIDS that are in need of services in the City.

[5] http://www.ochealthinfo.com/civicax/filebank/blobdload.aspx?BlobID=108230

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

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

The 2019 Housing and Community Development Needs survey found that the highest rated needs were for homeless shelters, facilities for abused and neglected children, and youth centers. This was followed by parks and recreation centers and childcare facilities.

Table 1.4
Providing a Suitable Living Environment
Huntington Beach
Housing and Community Development Survey

Question	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Don't Know	Missing	Total
Please rate the need for the following COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC FACILITIES in the City:							
Homeless shelters	85	47	60	173	10	37	412
Facilities for abused/neglected children	29	56	103	124	55	45	412
Youth centers	27	52	148	123	24	38	412
Parks and recreational centers	18	65	148	122	16	43	412
Childcare facilities	39	75	110	100	48	40	412
Community centers	28	82	142	99	20	41	412
Healthcare facilities	54	78	115	93	23	49	412
Senior centers	67	86	119	85	13	42	412
Fire Stations/equipment	43	71	101	67	88	42	412
Residential treatment centers	127	70	67	59	46	43	412
Public buildings with improved accessibility	72	109	84	39	61	47	412
Facilities for persons living with AIDS	114	79	46	28	102	43	412

How were these needs determined?

These needs were determined using the 2019 Housing and Community Development needs survey.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

The most likely rated needs, according to the HCD survey, were street and road improvements, sidewalk improvements, and flood drainage improvements.

Table 1.3 Providing a Suitable Living Environment Huntington Beach Housing and Community Development Survey							
Question	**No Need**	**Low Need**	**Medium Need**	**High Need**	**Don't Know**	**Missing**	**Total**
Please rate the need for the following INFRASTRUCTURE activities:							
Street and road improvements	5	31	128	202	7	39	412
Sidewalk improvements	6	50	148	154	16	38	412
Flood drainage improvements	13	61	112	130	53	43	412
Tree Planting	28	89	112	122	24	37	412
Bicycle and walking paths	29	98	112	121	15	37	412
Storm sewer system improvements	14	59	122	114	61	42	412
Water quality improvements	51	78	102	79	64	38	412
Sewer system improvements	20	83	104	76	88	41	412
Solid waste facility improvements	29	82	85	74	101	41	412
Water system capacity improvements	33	75	106	67	85	46	412
Bridge improvements	38	91	98	54	89	42	412
Other	18	3	6	28	47	310	412

How were these needs determined?

These needs were determined using the 2019 Housing and Community Development needs survey.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

The top three public service needs, as determined by the 2019 Housing and Community Development Needs Survey, included homelessness services, mental health services, and substance abuse services. However, the growing number of the elderly population, as evidenced in the 2017 American Community Survey, supports additional support services for this segment of the population.

Table 1.5 Providing a Suitable Living Environment Huntington Beach Housing and Community Development Survey							
Question	**No Need**	**Low Need**	**Medium Need**	**High Need**	**Don't Know**	**Missing**	**Total**
Please rate the need for the following HUMAN And PUBLIC SERVICES in the City.							
Homelessness services	42	43	63	217	8	39	412
Mental health services	26	25	90	216	14	41	412
Substance abuse services	38	42	101	174	16	41	412
Youth services	26	48	126	149	21	42	412
Services for victims of domestic violence	22	52	122	140	33	43	412
Senior services	32	62	131	122	16	49	412
Food banks	46	73	112	117	21	43	412
Fair housing activities	84	66	67	108	43	44	412
Crime awareness education	34	74	126	101	32	45	412
Transportation services	38	76	129	100	24	45	412
Employment services	63	69	109	96	26	49	412
Healthcare services	47	81	110	94	29	51	412
Childcare services	44	82	108	81	51	46	412
Tenant/Landlord counseling	84	74	77	78	59	40	412
Home-buyer education	85	66	99	73	42	47	412
Mitigation of asbestos hazards	74	84	69	63	74	48	412
Mitigation of radon hazards	82	93	53	49	89	46	412
Mitigation of lead-based paint hazards	82	101	56	48	77	48	412
Other	18	4	1	19	46	324	412

How were these needs determined?

These needs were determined using the 2019 Housing and Community Development needs survey, as well as data retrieved from the 2017 ACS.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

Between 2010 and 2017, the number of housing units in Huntington Beach increased by 2.4 percent. The housing market has seen an increase in housing production in recent years, particularly in multifamily units. Meanwhile, housing costs have continued to rise. The proportion of vacant units has remained relatively steady since 2010 but has seen an increase in the proportion of these units for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.

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

Introduction

Table MA-10.1 shows housing units by type in 2010 and 2017. In 2010, there were 79,166 housing units, compared with 81,128 in 2017. Single-family units continues to account for over 60 percent of the Huntington Beach housing stock, compared to roughly 36 percent of multi-family units.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	38,795	50%
1-unit, attached structure	9,185	12%
2-4 units	10,325	13%
5-19 units	8,250	11%
20 or more units	8,700	11%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc.	2,995	4%
Total	78,250	100%

Table 26 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Table MA-10.1
Housing Units by Type
Huntington Beach
2010 & 2017 Five-Year ACS Data

Unit Type	2010 Five-Year ACS		2017 Five-Year ACS	
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total
Single-Family	48,341	61.1%	49,795	61.4%
Duplex	826	1.0%	1,454	1.8%
Tri- or Four-Plex	8,561	10.8%	9,086	11.2%
Apartment	18,305	23.1%	17,754	21.9%
Mobile Home	3,048	3.9%	2,992	3.7%
Boat, RV, Van, Etc.	85	0.1%	47	0.1%
Total	**79,166**	**100.0%**	**81,128**	**100.0%**

Table MA-10.2 shows housing units by tenure from 2010 to 2017. By 2017, there were 81,128 housing units. An estimated 58.3 percent were owner-occupied, and 5.4 percent were vacant. Renter-occupied units accounted for 41.7 percent of all units in 2017.

Table MA-10.2
Housing Units by Tenure
Huntington Beach
2010 Census & 2017 Five-Year ACS Data

Tenure	2010 Census		2017 Five-Year ACS	
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total
Occupied Housing Units	74,285	95.2%	76,709	94.6%
Owner-Occupied	44,914	60.5%	44,724	58.3%
Renter-Occupied	29,371	39.5%	31,985	41.7%
Vacant Housing Units	3,718	4.8%	4,419	5.4%
Total Housing Units	**78,003**	**100.0%**	**81,128**	**100.0%**

The distribution of unit types by race are shown in Table MA-10.3. An estimated 63.3 percent of white households occupy single-family homes, while 37.6 percent of black households do. Some 20.5 percent of white households occupied apartments, while 48.3 percent of black households do. An estimated 68.4 percent of Asian households, and 44.4 percent of American Indian households occupy single-family homes.

Table MA-10.3
Distribution of Units in Structure by Race
Huntington Beach
2017 Five-Year ACS Data

Unit Type	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders	Other	Two or More Races
Single-Family	63.3%	37.6%	44.4%	68.4%	62.0%	29.7%	57.3%
Duplex	1.4%	7.6%	0%	2.3%	0%	8.1%	2.1%
Tri- or Four-Plex	10.8%	5.0%	8.1%	9.1%	3.3%	28.0%	15.1%
Apartment	20.5%	48.3%	42.4%	18.3%	27.7%	29.1%	24.6%
Mobile Home	3.9%	1.6%	5.1%	1.9%	7.0%	5.1%	0.8%
Boat, RV, Van, Etc.	0.1%	0%	0%	0.1%	0%	0%	0%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table MA-10.4 shows households by year home built for the 2010 and 2017 5-year ACS data. Housing units built between 2000 and 2009, account for 4.6 percent of households in 2010 and 4.6 percent of households in 2017. Housing units built in 1939 or earlier represented 1.7 percent of households in 2017 and 1.2 percent of households in 2010. The age of the housing stock, with 74.1 percent built prior to 1980, may suggest a higher level of need for renovation and rehabilitation.

Table MA-10.4 Households by Year Home Built Huntington Beach 2010 & 2017 Five-Year ACS Data				
Year Built	2010 Five-Year ACS		2017 Five-Year ACS	
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total
1939 or Earlier	935	1.2%	1,323	1.7%
1940 to 1949	802	1.1%	554	0.7%
1950 to 1959	3,643	4.8%	3,934	5.1%
1960 to 1969	26,910	35.8%	27,699	36.1%
1970 to 1979	23,790	31.6%	23,432	30.5%
1980 to 1989	10,696	14.2%	9,752	12.7%
1990 to 1999	4,961	6.6%	5,371	7.0%
2000 to 2009	3,483	4.6%	3,528	4.6%
2010 or Later	.	.	1,116	1.5%
Total	**75,220**	**100.0%**	**76,709**	**100.0%**

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	135	0%	1,360	4%
1 bedroom	1,200	3%	7,445	24%
2 bedrooms	6,730	16%	12,975	42%
3 or more bedrooms	35,350	81%	9,270	30%
Total	43,415	100%	31,050	100%

Table 27 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

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

Programs will target households that have housing problems in the City of Huntington Beach. This includes over 29,494 households in the Area, some 13,489 of which are owner households, and 16,005 of which are renter households.

Huntington Beach's Tenant Based Rental Assistance Program (TBRA) provides a homeless person or family with temporary assistance in paying rent and related assistance, with the goal of self-sufficiency within six months. The City funds the program with HUD/HOME and other housing funds that are carefully budgeted. Renewal grants are not guaranteed, nor are they unlimited, so great care must be taken with program administration.

TBRA currently targets homeless (extremely low) populations, as well as veterans, victims of domestic violence, and low-income families. By Substantial Amendment to the Consolidated Plan in November 2022, HB will also offer a rental assistance program to senior mobile homeowners and tenants to help subsidize space rents in the City, which have put a financial strain on households living on fixed incomes.

The Affordable Housing Program funded with HOME aims to assist low- and moderate-income households. In CDBG, HB funds two housing rehabilitation programs. One is a grant program and one is a loan program for eligible LMI households.

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

Map MA-10.1 shows the number of Section 8 contracts that are set to expire. In the range of this Consolidated Plan, there is one contract set to expire in 2020 and one set to expire in 2034. Additionally, the City has a portfolio of 1,455 affordable rental units that it has developed, of which 56 are at risk of converting to market rate during this Consolidated Plan timeframe.

Below is the most recent affordable housing inventory supplied from the City of Huntington Beach. As can be seen there are 4,261 total units in projects, with 1,455 affordable units and 541 units restricted to very low-income levels.

Total Units in Project	# of Affordable Units in Project	Number of Very Low-Income Units Restricted by Covenants	Number of Low-Income Units Restricted by Covenants	Number of Moderate-Income Units Restricted by Covenants
4,261	1,455	541	474	353

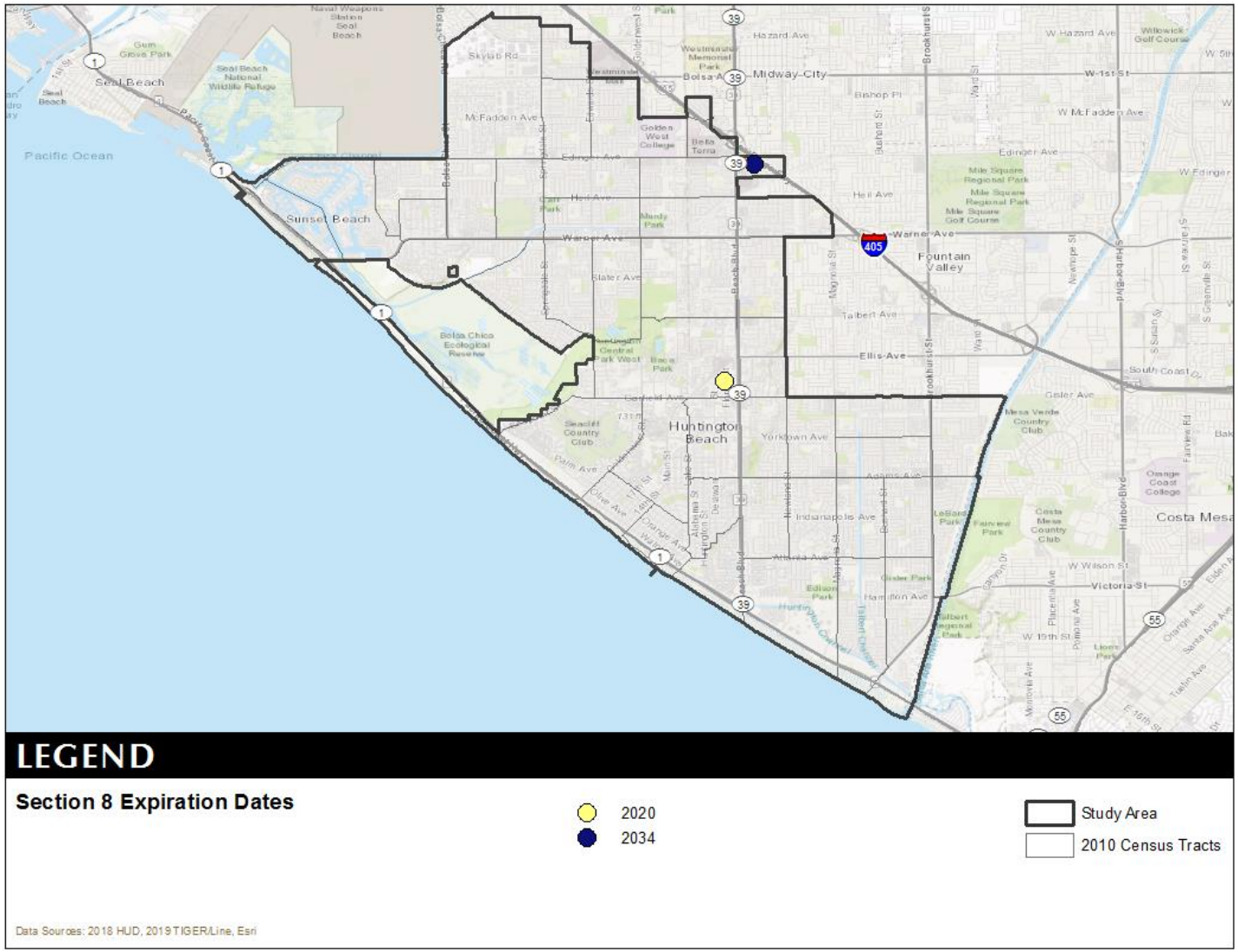
Does the availability of housing units meet the needs of the population?

As seen in the Needs Assessment section, as well as information gathered from public input, current housing does not meet the needs of the population. This is seen most markedly in the rate of cost burdens in the City. In 2017, an estimated 38.1 percent of the population was cost burdened. Renter households are more likely to be impacted by cost burdens, at 49.3 percent, and therefore cannot afford housing units that meet their needs.

Table MA-10.6
Housing Problems by Income and Tenure
Huntington Beach
2012–2016 HUD CHAS Data

Housing Problem	$0 to $29,370	$29,371 to $48,950	$48,951 to $78,320	$78,321 to $97,900	Above $97,900	Total
Owner-Occupied						
Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	0	10	25	0	10	45
Severely Overcrowded with > 1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	4	0	30	0	25	59
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	15	15	40	50	130	250
Housing cost burden greater that 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	1,940	1,320	1,300	445	505	5,510
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	430	730	1,320	1,320	3,825	7,625
Zero/negative income (and none of the above problems)	330	0	0	0	0	330
Has none of the 4 housing problems	540	1,695	3,405	2,870	21,665	30,175
Total	3,259	3,770	6,120	4,685	26,160	43,994
Renter-Occupied						
Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	205	155	150	40	30	580
Severely Overcrowded with > 1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	330	95	130	25	60	640
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	325	430	425	85	205	1,470
Housing cost burden greater that 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	3,890	2,145	860	85	35	7,015
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	275	1,360	3,275	725	665	6,300
Zero/negative income (and none of the above problems)	425	0	0	0	0	425
Has none of the 4 housing problems	705	240	1,860	2,140	10,030	14,975
Total	6,155	4,425	6,700	3,100	11,025	31,405
Total						
Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	205	165	175	40	40	625
Severely Overcrowded with > 1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	334	95	160	25	85	699
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	340	445	465	135	335	1,720
Housing cost burden greater that 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	5,830	3,465	2,160	530	540	12,525
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	705	2,090	4,595	2,045	4,490	13,925
Zero/negative income (and none of the above problems)	755	0	0	0	0	755
Has none of the 4 housing problems	1,245	1,935	5,265	5,010	31,695	45,150
Total	9,414	8,195	12,820	7,785	37,185	75,399

Map MA-10.1
Expiring Section 8 Contracts
Huntington Beach
2018 HUD, Tigerline



Describe the need for specific types of housing:

Table MA-10.7 shows the results of the Housing and Community Development Survey as it rated various housing needs. The top-rated needs for housing include supportive housing for people who are homeless or disabled, first time homebuyer assistance, and rental housing for very low-income households. This was followed by rental assistance and construction of new affordable rental housing. The data for housing cost burdens by family types suggests that there is a need for housing units in a range of sizes for both large and small families.

Discussion

The current housing stock may not be meeting the needs of the population in Huntington Beach, especially those in lower income levels. While the rate and type of market housing production, as described in the following section, may be providing additional housing options, they may not be meeting the needs of a large proportion of households in the City.

Table MA-10.7
Providing Decent and Affordable Housing
Huntington Beach
Housing and Community Development Survey

Question	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Don't Know	Missing	Total
Please rate the need for the following HOUSING activities in the City:							
Supportive housing for people who are homeless or disabled	70	58	77	188	11	8	412
First-time home-buyer assistance	68	53	82	173	27	9	412
Rental housing for very low-income households	99	80	51	164	9	9	412
Rental assistance	101	54	70	160	17	10	412
Construction of new affordable rental housing	116	62	53	150	11	20	412
Senior-friendly housing	45	50	140	132	24	21	412
Energy efficiency improvements	52	65	120	131	27	17	412
Preservation of federal subsidized housing	93	55	77	129	47	11	412
Construction of new affordable for-sale housing	112	79	73	120	15	13	412
Retrofitting existing housing to meet seniors' needs	52	73	113	119	43	12	412
Homeownership for racial and ethnic minority populations	137	68	55	98	39	15	412
Transit-oriented housing	130	66	47	96	56	17	412
Rental housing rehabilitation	86	71	95	91	54	15	412
ADA (Americans with Disabilities Act) improvements	41	82	122	85	72	10	412
Heating/cooling HVAC replacement or repairs	69	82	105	76	69	11	412
Mixed income housing	127	66	76	76	51	16	412
Homeowner housing rehabilitation	82	75	103	73	63	16	412
Mixed use housing	156	65	66	43	65	17	412
Housing demolition	134	107	43	14	100	14	412

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

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Median Home Value	709,700	642,900	(9%)
Median Contract Rent	1,379	1,535	11%

Table 28 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS (Base Year), 2011-2015 ACS (Most Recent Year)

HOUSING PRODUCTION

The Census Bureau reports building permit authorizations and "per unit" valuation of building permits by City annually. Single-family construction usually represents most residential development in the City. Single-family building permit authorizations in Huntington Beach remained unchanged from 53 authorizations in 2017 and 53 authorizations in 2018.

The real value of single-family building permits decreased from 481,359 dollars in 2017 to 402,998 dollars in 2018. This compares to an increase in permit value statewide, with values decreasing from 308,350 dollars in 2017 to 303,302 dollars in 2018. Additional details are given in Table MA-15.1.

The concentration of homeowner households are shown in Map MA-15.1. The highest rates of homeownership were seen in the coastal areas of the City, with some areas exceeding 88.8 percent homeownership rates. In the eastern areas of the City, homeownership rates were lower than 60.5 percent. Renter concentrations were, conversely, higher in the eastern areas of the City, primarily in areas adjacent to I-405. This is shown in Map MA-15.2

Median home values and median contract rents were both highest in the coastal areas of Huntington Beach. The median home value exceeded $786,700 in many of the areas along the coast. They were lowest, below $557,600, in the central and eastern parts of the City. A similar pattern was true for median contract rents. The highest rents exceeded $2,306. The lowest rents were below $1,558.

Table MA-15.1 Building Permits and Valuation Huntington Beach Census Bureau Data, 1980–2018							
Year	Authorized Construction in Permit Issuing Areas					Per Unit Valuation, (Real 2017$)	
	Single-Family	Duplex Units	Tri- and Four-Plex	Multi-Family Units	Total Units	Single-Family Units	Multi-Family Units
1980	613	12	83	127	835	113,726	74,705
1981	164	12	107	467	750	155,973	92,505
1982	73	4	23	109	209	231,303	71,383
1983	984	4	4	92	1,084	104,704	72,280
1984	684	10	43	739	1,476	134,165	57,984
1985	281	6	59	532	878	211,160	70,715
1986	383	18	72	505	978	226,854	104,692
1987	402	28	60	476	966	245,737	107,191
1988	865	16	69	459	1,409	306,285	140,069
1989	226	2	11	254	493	298,509	156,183
1990	90	28	18	68	204	298,234	167,502
1991	74	0	4	75	153	344,750	196,109
1992	134	14	0	5	153	265,126	160,240
1993	202	2	7	7	218	320,992	57,868
1994	185	4	0	13	202	333,584	160,302
1995	181	6	0	0	187	316,947	0
1996	219	0	3	0	222	336,319	0
1997	797	0	7	16	820	343,834	163,218
1998	446	0	0	54	500	297,352	183,966
1999	432	0	0	42	474	368,958	212,449
2000	427	0	0	6	433	352,360	202,241
2001	394	8	20	22	444	331,510	140,426
2002	244	10	4	286	544	410,800	42,526
2003	124	18	56	107	305	409,977	36,227
2004	223	0	12	53	288	356,776	262,117
2005	104	0	0	24	128	348,809	253,654
2006	106	0	0	0	106	332,376	0
2007	53	2	0	0	55	413,737	0
2008	28	2	0	0	30	248,372	0
2009	9	0	0	0	9	461,110	0
2010	4	0	16	0	20	524,758	0
2011	24	6	39	0	69	420,642	0
2012	17	0	55	859	931	419,131	106,139
2013	24	2	91	1,055	1,172	476,768	133,132
2014	52	2	0	449	503	368,884	95,999
2015	131	0	19	29	179	337,426	188,905
2016	32	2	15	810	859	419,940	161,711
2017	53	8	0	216	277	481,359	214,690
2018	53	0	0	68	121	402,998	123,529

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than $500	1,650	5.3%
$500-999	2,125	6.8%
$1,000-1,499	11,425	36.8%
$1,500-1,999	8,910	28.7%
$2,000 or more	6,930	22.3%
Total	31,040	100.0%

Table 29 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Diagram MA-15.1
Single-Family Permits
Huntington Beach
Census Bureau Data, 1980–2017

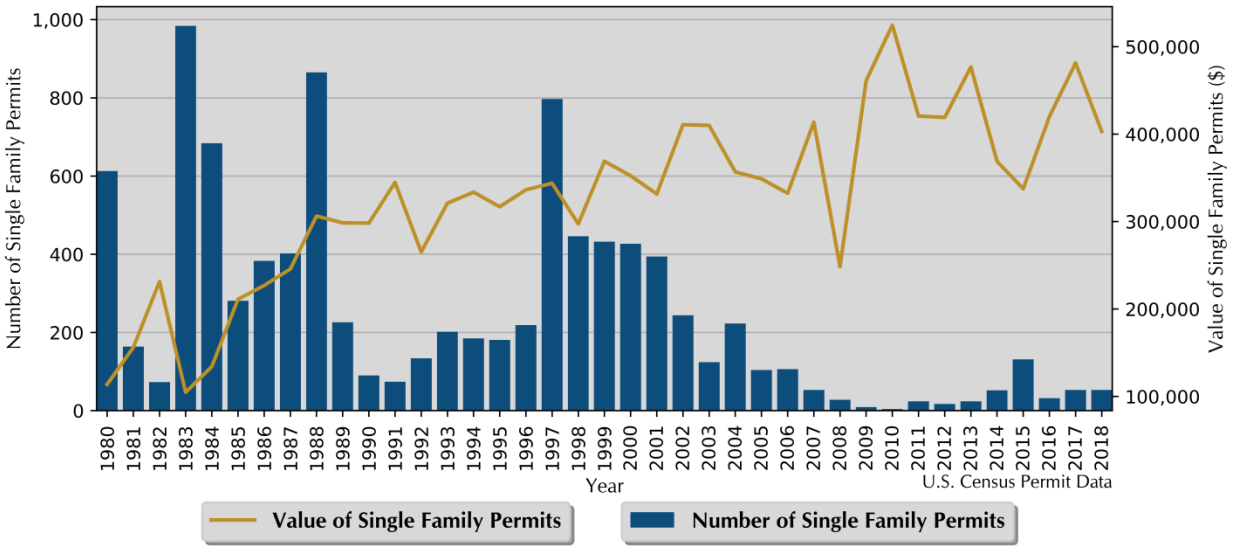
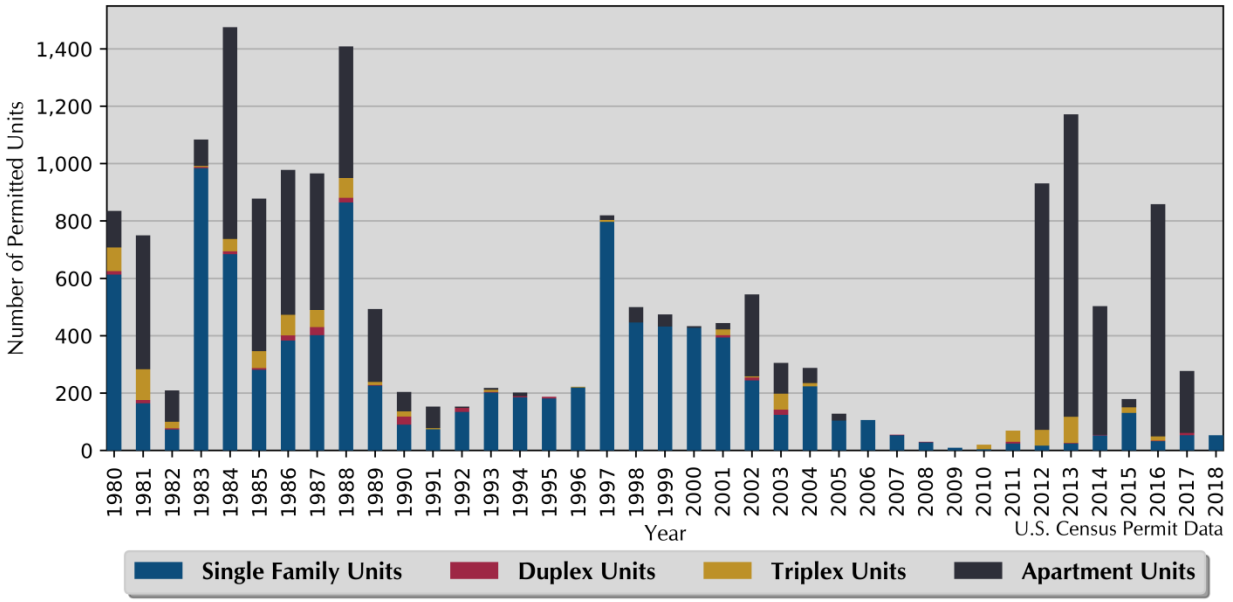
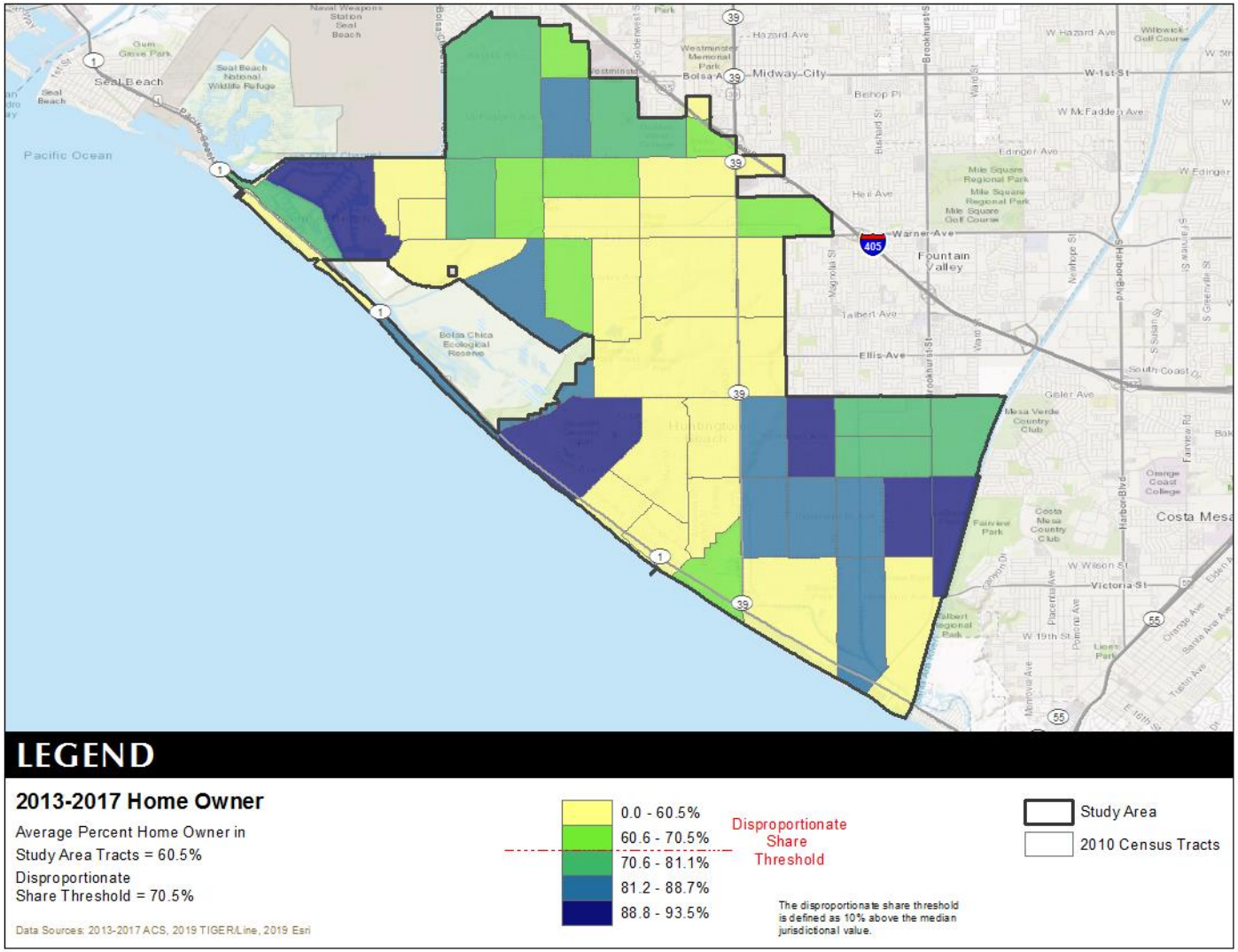


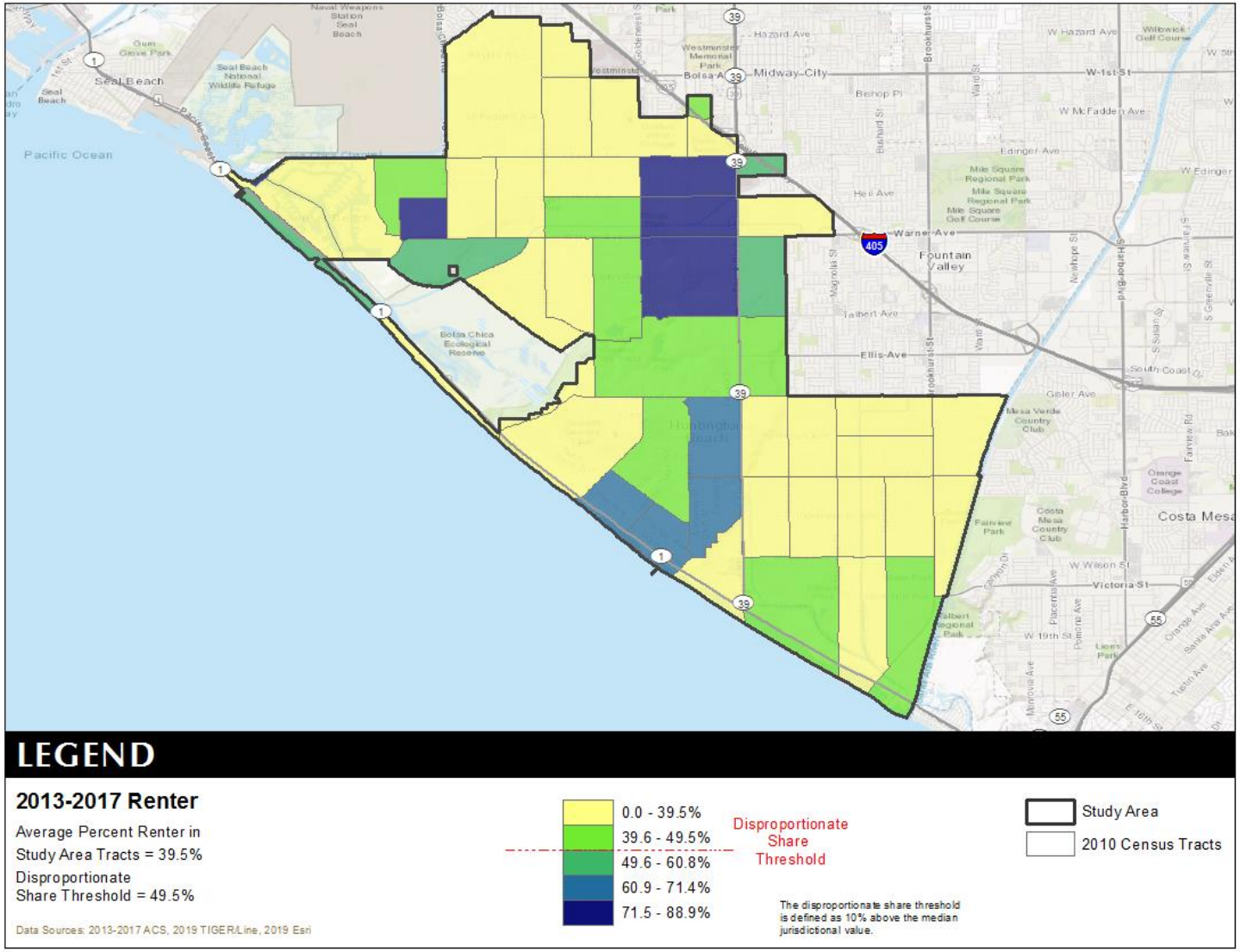
Diagram MA-15.2
Total Permits by Unit Type
Huntington Beach
Census Bureau Data, 1980–2017



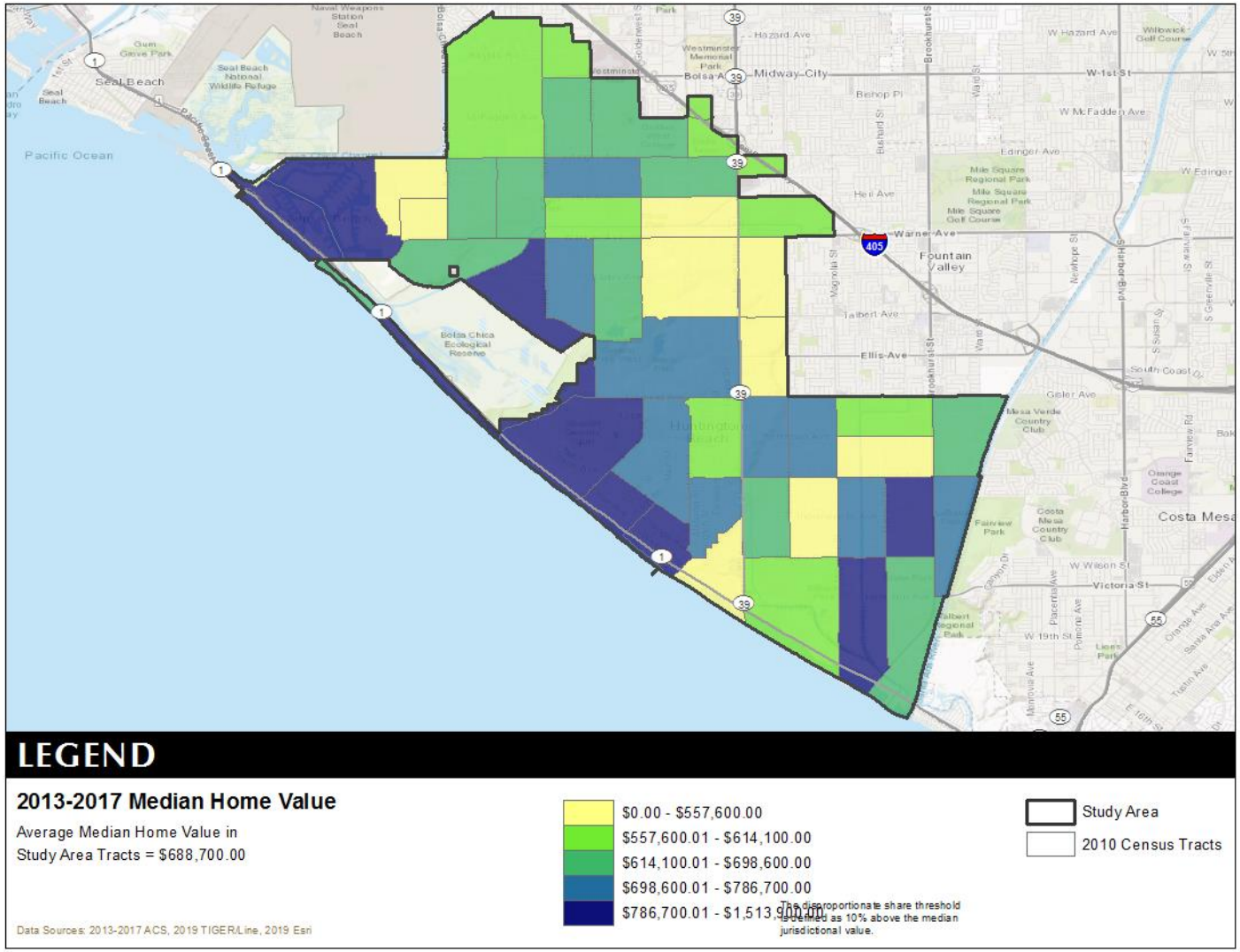
Map MA-15.1
2017 Homeowner Households
Huntington Beach
2017 ACS, Tigerline



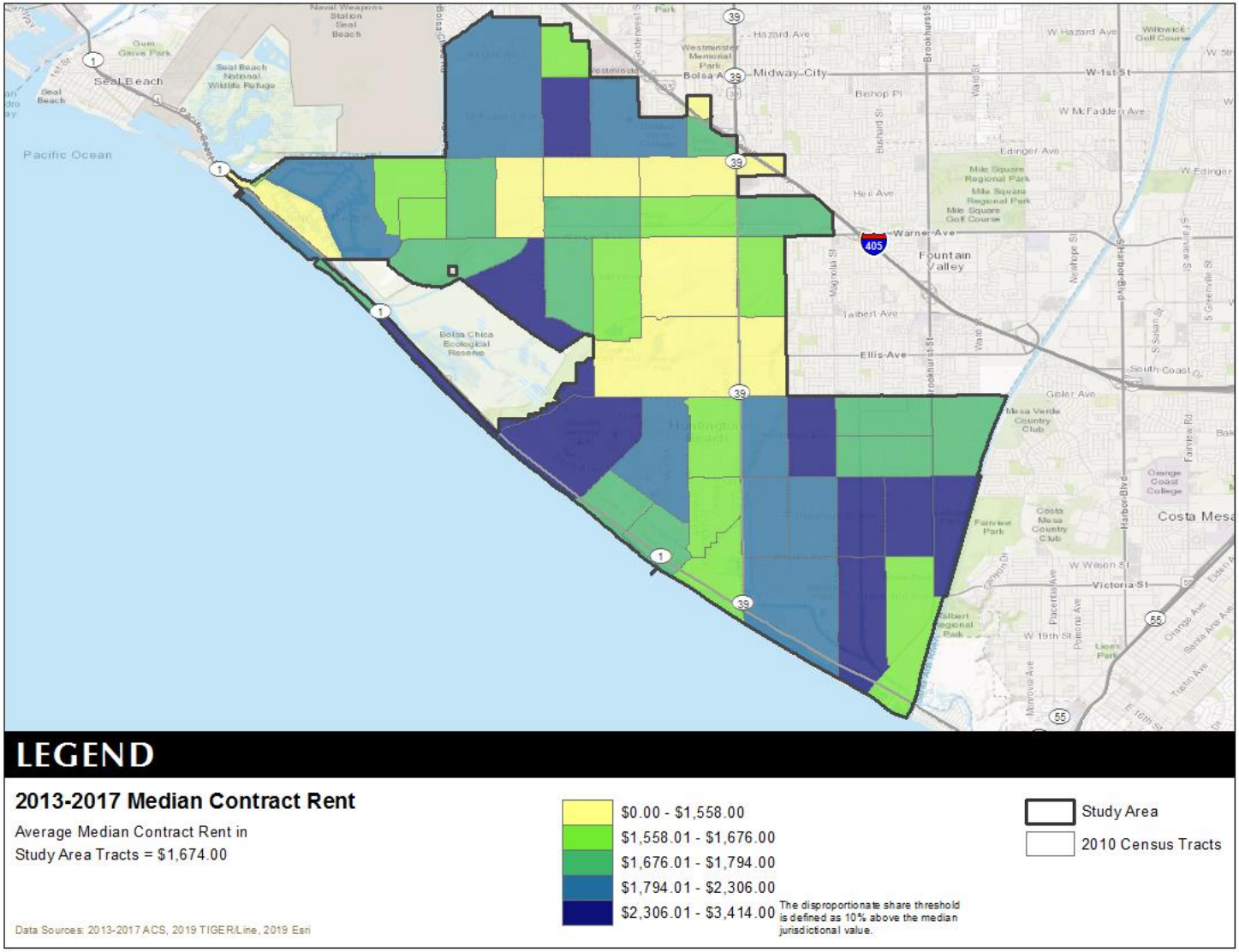
Map MA-15.2
2017 Renter Households
Huntington Beach
2017 ACS, Tigerline


Pacific Ocean
Seal Beach
Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach
Seal Beach National Wildlife Refuge
Bolsa Chica Ecological Reserve
Midway City
Fountain Valley
Costa Mesa
Hazard Ave
W Hazard Ave
W 1st St
W McFadden Ave
Edinger Ave
W Edinger
Warner Ave
Talbert Ave
Ellis Ave
Gisler Ave
W Wilson St
Victoria St
W 19th St
Brookhurst St
Magnolia St
Newhope St
Harbor Blvd
Fairview Rd
Placentia Ave
Pomona Ave
Mesa Verde Country Club
Costa Mesa Country Club
Orange Coast College
Fairview Park
Talbert Regional Park
Mile Square Regional Park
Mile Square Golf Course
Willowick Golf Course
Westminster Memorial Park
Bishop Pl
Bushard St
Heil Ave
Pacific Beach Dr
Bolsa Chica
Huntington Beach
405
39
1
55
LEGEND
2013-2017 Renter
Average Percent Renter in Study Area Tracts = 39.5%
Disproportionate Share Threshold = 49.5%
Data Sources: 2013-2017 ACS, 2019 TIGER/Line, 2019 Esri
0.0 - 39.5%
39.6 - 49.5%
49.6 - 60.8%
60.9 - 71.4%
71.5 - 88.9%
Disproportionate Share Threshold
The disproportionate share threshold is defined as 10% above the median jurisdictional value.
Study Area
2010 Census Tracts

Map MA-15.3
2017 Median Home Value
Huntington Beach
2017 ACS, Tigerline



Map MA-15.4
2017 Median Contract Rent
Huntington Beach
2017 ACS, Tigerline



LEGEND

2013-2017 Median Contract Rent

Average Median Contract Rent in Study Area Tracts = $1,674.00

- $0.00 - $1,558.00
- $1,558.01 - $1,676.00
- $1,676.01 - $1,794.00
- $1,794.01 - $2,306.00
- $2,306.01 - $3,414.00

The disproportionate share threshold is defined as 10% above the median jurisdictional value.

- Study Area
- 2010 Census Tracts

Data Sources: 2013-2017 ACS, 2019 TIGER/Line, 2019 Esri

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	1,115	No Data
50% HAMFI	2,155	1,105
80% HAMFI	12,870	2,195
100% HAMFI	No Data	3,405
Total	16,140	6,705

Table 30 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Monthly Rent

This data is based on the 2019 HUD HOME Rent Limits for Santa Ana-Anaheim-Irvine area.

Monthly Rent ($)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	1,415	1,632	2,037	2,862	3,304
High HOME Rent	1,331	1,428	1,714	1,972	2,180
Low HOME Rent	1,038	1,113	1,336	1,543	1,721

Table 31 – Monthly Rent

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

As demonstrated by the housing needs and cost burden sections in the Needs Assessment, there is a significant amount of the population that faces housing challenges. Low income households are particularly prone to facing cost burdens. This points to the fact that there is not sufficient housing options for all households, especially those at lower income levels. Additionally, public input comments indicated there is a significant need for affordable housing options for lower income households.

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

The City of Huntington Beach saw a significant increase in housing prices in recent years. If trends continue, the area will see increasing rent and home values. This would lead to additional households facing cost burdens. This indicates a need for additional affordable housing options in the City to help alleviate the number of households experiencing cost burdens.

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

The Fair Market Rent (FMR) and HOME rents may not be sufficient to meet the housing needs of households in the City of Huntington Beach. This may be especially true for larger families that require larger units. In an effort to keep housing affordable to various underserved populations such as homeless, low-income, veterans, and seniors, the City has provided much needed help in the form of tenant based rental assistance, coupled with case management to help households become more financially stable.

Discussion

The cost of housing in Huntington Beach continues to be out of reach for many low to moderate income households. This is reflected in the proportion of lower income households facing cost burdens and other housing problems. It is anticipated that housing cost burdens will continue to be a major factor for many households in the area and demonstrates the need for additional affordable housing options in the area.

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

Introduction

The following section will describe the condition of housing in the City of Huntington Beach.

Definitions

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

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	13,680	32%	14,185	46%
With two selected Conditions	85	0%	1,695	5%
With three selected Conditions	0	0%	15	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	29,655	68%	15,155	49%
Total	43,420	100%	31,050	100%

Table 32 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	2,635	6%	1,145	4%
1980-1999	8,940	21%	5,880	19%
1950-1979	31,165	72%	22,990	74%
Before 1950	675	2%	1,030	3%
Total	43,415	101%	31,045	100%

Table 33 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Table MA-20.1 shows households by year home built for the 2010 and 2017 5-year ACS data. Housing units built between 2000 and 2009, account for 4.6 percent of households in 2010 and 4.6 percent of households in 2017. Housing units built in 1939 or earlier represented 1.7 percent of households in 2017

and 1.2 percent of households in 2010. The largest percent of housing units were built between 1960 and 1979. The age of these units may indicate a need for rehabilitation and renovation in the City.

Table MA-20.1
Households by Year Home Built
Huntington Beach
2010 & 2017 Five-Year ACS Data

Year Built	2010 Five-Year ACS		2017 Five-Year ACS	
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total
1939 or Earlier	935	1.2%	1,323	1.7%
1940 to 1949	802	1.1%	554	0.7%
1950 to 1959	3,643	4.8%	3,934	5.1%
1960 to 1969	26,910	35.8%	27,699	36.1%
1970 to 1979	23,790	31.6%	23,432	30.5%
1980 to 1989	10,696	14.2%	9,752	12.7%
1990 to 1999	4,961	6.6%	5,371	7.0%
2000 to 2009	3,483	4.6%	3,528	4.6%
2010 or Later	.	.	1,116	1.5%
Total	**75,220**	**100.0%**	**76,709**	**100.0%**

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	31,840	73%	24,020	77%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	2,185	5%	1,265	4%

Table 34 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS (Total Units) 2011-2015 CHAS (Units with Children present)

Vacant Units

The disposition of vacant units between 2010 and 2017 are shown in Table MA-20.2. By 2017, for rent units accounted for 18.1 percent of vacant units, while for sale units accounted for 7.5 percent. "Other" vacant units accounted for 18.9 percent of vacant units, representing a total of 835 "other" vacant units.

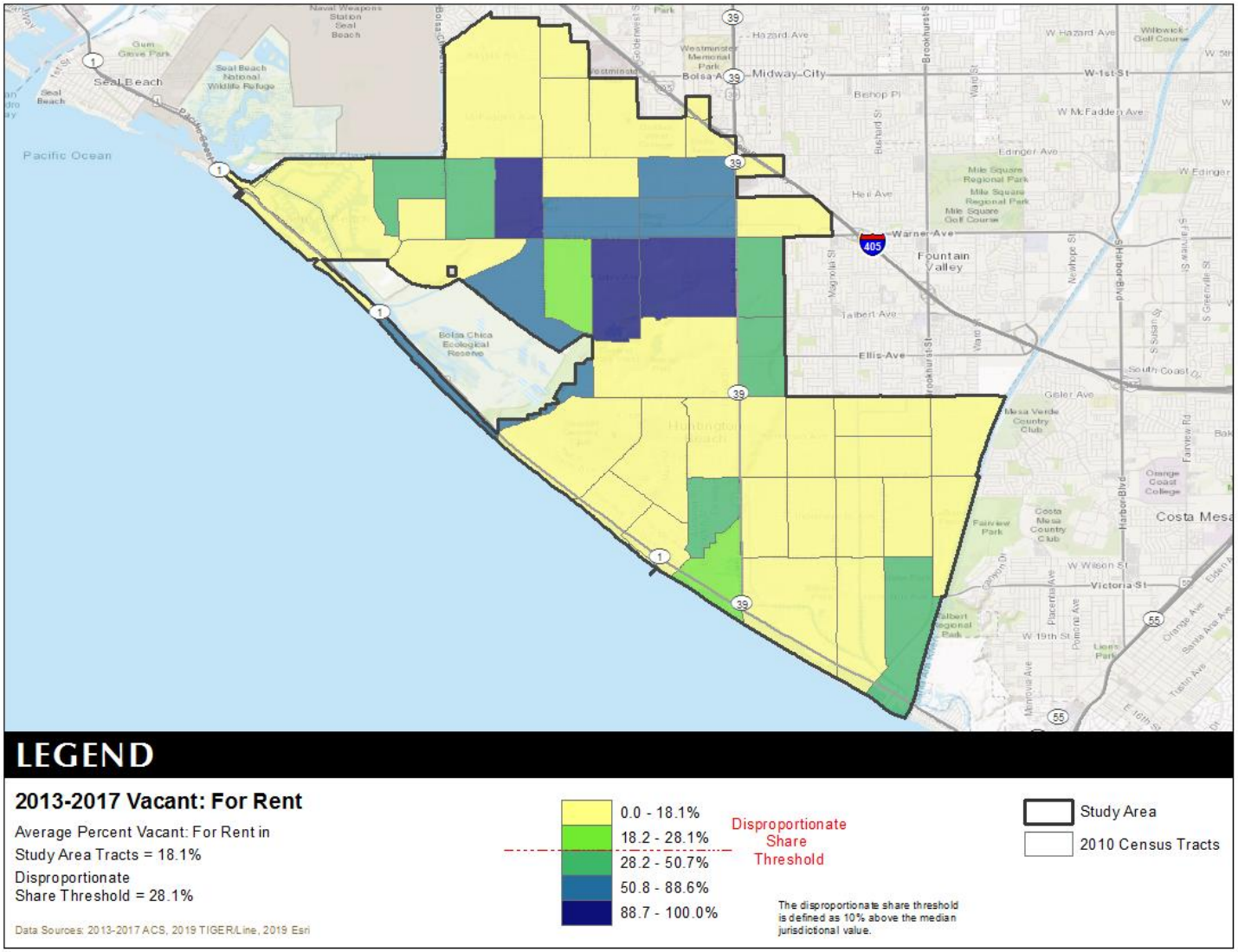
Table MA-20.2 Disposition of Vacant Housing Units Huntington Beach 2010 Census & 2017 Five-Year ACS Data				
Disposition	**2010 Census**		**2017 Five-Year ACS**	
	Units	**% of Total**	**Units**	**% of Total**
For Rent	1,694	45.6%	799	18.1%
For Sale	522	14.0%	330	7.5%
Rented Not Occupied	94	2.5%	174	3.9%
Sold Not Occupied	142	3.8%	231	5.2%
For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use	884	23.8%	2,050	46.4%
For Migrant Workers	1	0%	0	0%
Other Vacant	381	10.2%	835	18.9%
Total	**3,718**	**100.0%**	**4,419**	**100.0%**

The age of a structure influences its value. As shown in Table MA-20.3, structures built in 1939 or earlier had a median value of $796,600 while structures built between 1950 and 1959 had a median value of $643,500 and those built between 1990 to 1999 had a median value of $883,900. The newest structures tended to have the highest values and those built between 2010 and 2013 and from 2014 or later had median values of $856,100 and $979,200 respectively. The total median value in Huntington Beach was $688,700.

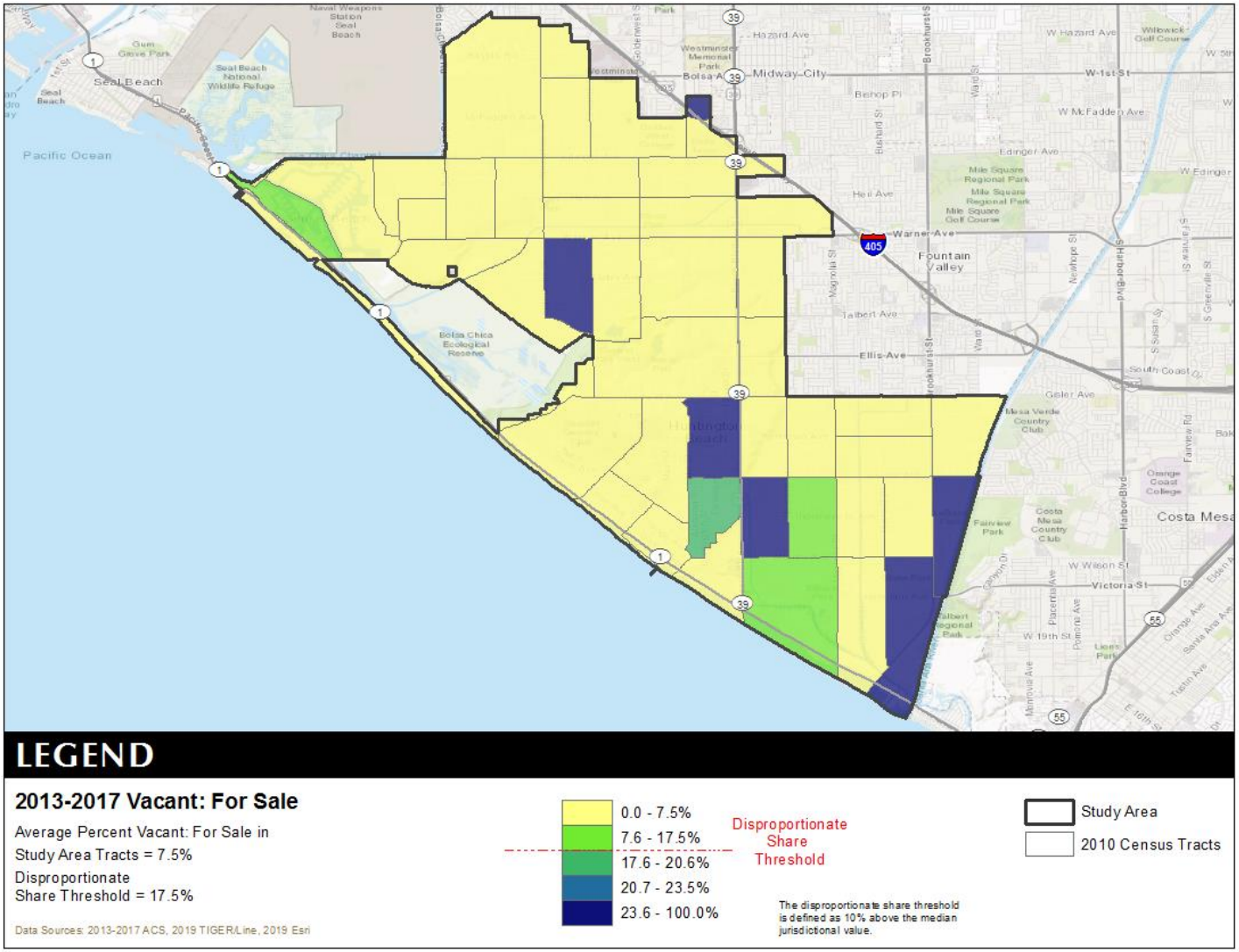
Table MA-20.3 Owner Occupied Median Value by Year Structure Built Huntington Beach 2017 5-Year ACS Data	
Year Structure Built	**Median Value**
1939 or earlier	796,600
1940 to 1949	687,500
1950 to 1959	643,500
1960 to 1969	665,900
1970 to 1979	715,800
1980 to 1989	624,800
1990 to 1999	883,900
2000 to 2009	893,400
2010 to 2013	856,100
2014 or later	979,200
Median Value	**688,700**

Vacant for rent units tended to be highest in the central parts of the City, as seen in Map MA-20.1. This was similar to vacant for sale housing, as seen in Map MA-20.2. "Other" vacant housing is shown for 2017 in Map MA-20.3. "Other" vacant housing units are units that are not for rent or for sale, and are not otherwise available to the marketplace. This can be problematic when units are concentrated in one area as they may create a "blighting" effect. This can also offer an opportunity for the City to concentrate investments for redevelopment.

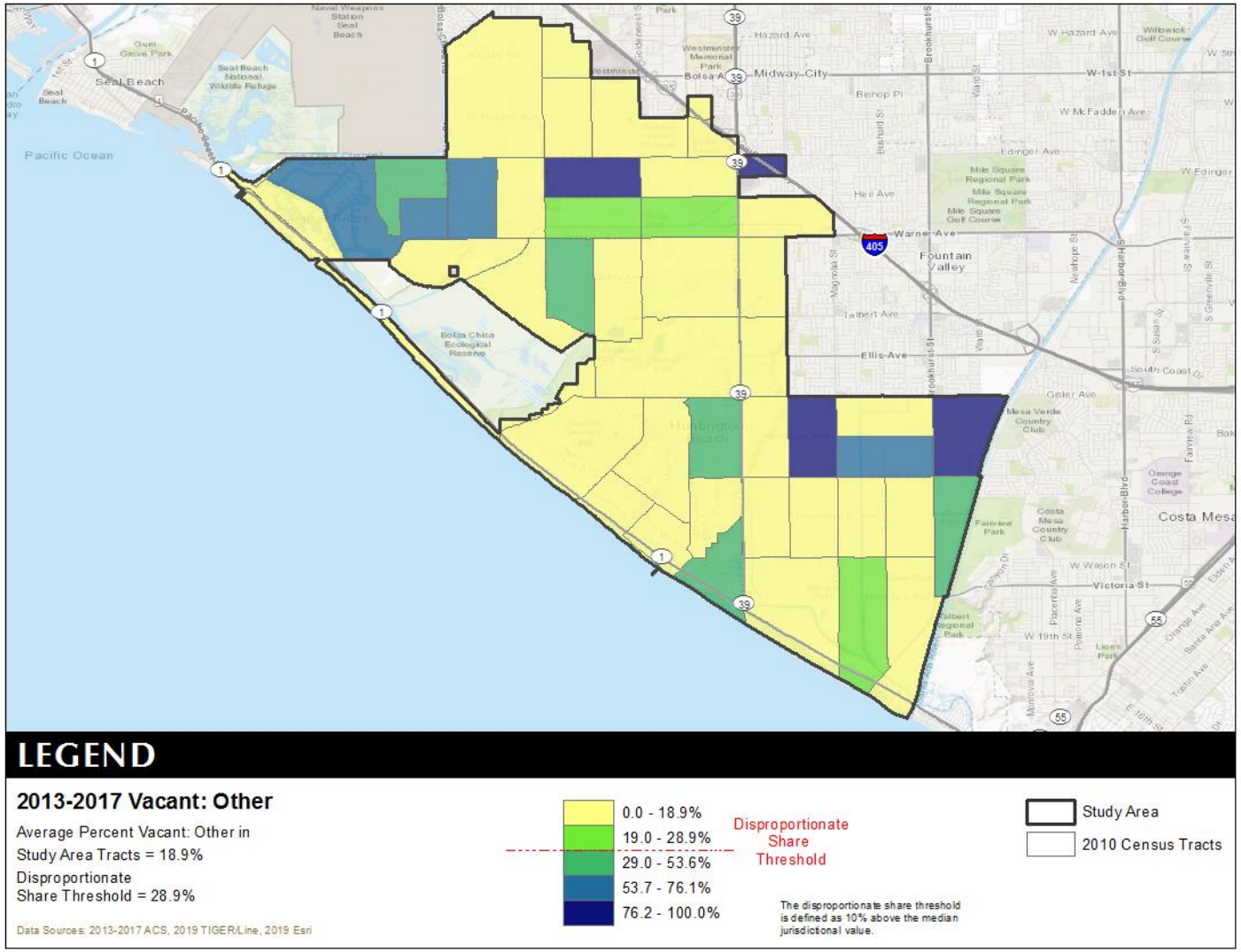
Map MA-20.1
2017 Vacant for Rent
Huntington Beach
2017 ACS, Tigerline



Map MA-20.2
2017 Vacant for Sale
Huntington Beach
2017 ACS, Tigerline



Map MA-20.3
2017 "Other" Vacant
Huntington Beach
2010 Census, Tigerline



Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

As seen in Section MA-10, Table MA-10.6, there is a moderate need for owner rehabilitation. Rental rehabilitation is seen as a slightly higher need than owner rehabilitation. The age of the housing stock does indicate a higher level of need for rehabilitation for units, as almost three-quarters of units were built prior to 1980.

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

Table MA-20.4 shows the risk of lead-based paint for households with young children present. As seen therein, there are an estimated 6,685 households built between 1940 and 1979 with young children present, and 165 built prior to 1939.

Table MA-20.4
Vintage of Households by Income and Presence of Young Children
Huntington Beach
2012–2016 HUD CHAS Data

Income	One or more children age 6 or younger	No children age 6 or younger	Total
Built 1939 or Earlier			
$0 to $29,370	0	200	200
$29,371 to $48,950	45	125	170
$48,951 to $78,320	10	140	150
$78,321 to $97,900	15	50	65
Above $97,900	95	450	545
Total	165	965	1,130
Built 1940 to 1979			
$0 to $29,370	865	5,750	6,615
$29,371 to $48,950	840	5,525	6,365
$48,951 to $78,320	1,140	8,725	9,865
$78,321 to $97,900	645	5,090	5,735
Above $97,900	3,195	23,285	26,480
Total	6,685	48,375	55,060
Built 1980 or Later			
$0 to $29,370	260	2,335	2,595
$29,371 to $48,950	130	1,535	1,665
$48,951 to $78,320	305	2,510	2,815
$78,321 to $97,900	195	1,785	1,980
Above $97,900	1,290	8,870	10,160
Total	2,180	17,035	19,215
Total			
$0 to $29,370	1,125	8,285	9,410
$29,371 to $48,950	1,015	7,185	8,200
$48,951 to $78,320	1,455	11,375	12,830
$78,321 to $97,900	855	6,925	7,780
Above $97,900	4,580	32,605	37,185
Total	**9,030**	**66,375**	**75,405**

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

Introduction

The City of Huntington Beach does not have any public housing developments. However, Huntington Beach is one of a number of cities that benefits from the services of the Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA), which is currently manages Housing Choice Vouchers for residential units within Huntington Beach. The OCHA waiting list is currently closed.

Program Type									
				Vouchers					
							Special Purpose Voucher		
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available				9,925			879	1,669	0
# of accessible units									

Table 36 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

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

Not applicable.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score

Table 37 - Public Housing Condition

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Introduction

The following section describes the facilities and services available in the Orange County Continuum of Care.

Facilities Targeted to Homeless Persons

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Current & New	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	574		816	1,149	
Households with Only Adults	14		0	1,976	
Chronically Homeless Households				545	
Veterans			26	1,079	
Unaccompanied Youth	14		0	14	

Table 38 - Facilities Targeted to Homeless Persons

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

The network of care in Orange County is established to connect homeless persons with mainstream services, such as Medicaid and Social Security benefits, to maximize the amount of assistance households can access. Utilizing coordinated entry, service providers match clients with appropriate services to increase access to health and social service programs that they qualify for. These efforts are paired with services provided throughout the City to create a system of wrap-around services to help households in as many ways as possible.

The goal of the Coordinated Entry System[6] is to effectively connect individuals and families experiencing homelessness or at-risk of homelessness to appropriate services and housing interventions to end homelessness in Orange County through:

- dynamic prioritization
- collaborative coordination
- intentional resource utilization

[6] http://www.occommunityservices.org/hcd/homeless/coordinated_entry_system

- equitable resource distribution
- regional service planning area prioritization

The Coordinated Entry System lead agency, Orange County, is empowered by the Continuum of Care (CoC) to manage the process of determining and updating the prioritization for all CoC funded permanent supportive housing (PSH) and CoC and ESG funded rapid rehousing (RRH) as well as any other housing resources that voluntarily participate in the Coordinated Entry System.

The Coordinated Entry System is for anyone experiencing homelessness in Orange County including young adults, single adults, couples, families, veterans and seniors. If you or someone you know are experiencing homelessness, talk to your service provider or call 2-1-1 to be connected to a service provider participating in the Coordinated Entry System.

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.

There are numerous homeless service providers in Orange County and as part of the Orange County CoC. These service providers, listed below, offer a range of services that extend beyond housing and shelter services. These include employment training, counseling, financial literacy, legal aid, childcare, and transportation services.

Table MA-30.1
Homeless Service Providers
Orange County CoC
HUD HUC

Name	
American Family Housing	Mercy House
Build Futers	OC Step Ministry
Casa Teresa	Orange County Housing Authority
Casa Youth Shelter	Orange County Rescue Mission
Colette's Children's Home	Pathways of Hope
Families Forward	Precious Life Shelter
Family Assistance Ministries	Radiant Health Services
Family Promise of Orange County	Salvation Army
Family Promise of Orange County	Serving People in Need
Friendship Shelter	South City Outreach
Grandma's House of Hope	The Eli Home Inc.
H.O.M.E.S. Inc.	The Midnight Mission
HIS House	Thomas House
Human Options	Waymakers
Illumination Foundation	WISEPlace
Interval House	Women's Transitional Living Center
Laura's House	

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

Introduction

There are a variety of services available in the community for special needs populations, including at-risk youth, seniors, substance abuse, and persons with disabilities.

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

Table MA-35.1 shows that survey respondents reported a high need for housing types for special needs populations, including permanent supportive housing, such as rental assistance for homeless households with 159 responses, and subsidized housing that offers services for persons with mental disabilities with 144 respondents. This was followed by emergency shelters, shelters for youth, and transitional housing.

Table MA-35.1
Needs of Special Populations
Huntington Beach
Housing and Community Development Survey

Question	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Don't Know	Missing	Total
Please rate the need for the following HOUSING types for special needs populations in the City:							
Rental assistance for homeless households	59	64	62	159	14	54	412
Permanent supportive housing, such as subsidized housing that offers services for persons with mental disabilities	50	53	80	144	31	54	412
Emergency shelters	41	72	82	135	24	58	412
Shelters for youth	34	55	103	129	32	59	412
Transitional housing	71	67	81	113	29	51	412
Senior housing, such as nursing homes or assisted living facilities	32	62	117	102	38	61	412
Housing designed for persons with disabilities	32	81	115	84	43	57	412

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

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

City Health Care Agency determines when and to where clients diagnosed with serious and persistent mental illnesses are discharged from either inpatient stays or outpatient services. The City contracts with a number of inpatient providers and contracts with them to follow the mandates of state laws in regard to "anti-dumping" policies. Patients leaving inpatient settings are assessed for level and type of residential setting. They might be placed in Adult Residential Facilities or Residential Facilities for the Elderly if over age 60 for care and supervision. Some are placed in more enhanced licensed facilities such as contracted Residential Rehabilitation beds, or programs (STEPS) which include placement in either a "basic" ARF or a Res. Rehab. Others might be discharged back to a former residence or family home. Others are linked to clinics where they are placed in supported short-term housing programs or room and boards or other independent living arrangements, for those capable of living on their own and who are funded or working. Patients determined to be able to live independently, are assisted into S+C or MHSA units as they become available.

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

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

See below.

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))

During the 2020 Program year, the City will undertake efforts to provide supportive services to special needs populations. These include senior services and community services for children.

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

The 2019 Housing and Community Development Survey found that the most highly recognized barriers to the development of affordable housing include the cost of land or lot, lack of available land, the Not In My Back Yard (NIMBY) Mentality. This was followed by density or other zoning requirements and the permitting process.

Additionally, as part of the City's Housing Element update, the City must assess and to the extent feasible, mitigate, its governmental constraints to housing for lower and moderate-income households and persons with disabilities. The Housing Element addresses the City's provisions for affordable housing, emergency shelters, transitional housing, and supportive housing. The following programs in the City's 2013-2021 Housing Element specifically address the variety of regulatory and financial tools used by the City to remove barriers and facilitate the provision of affordable housing: Program 2. Multi-family Acquisition/Rehabilitation through Non-Profit Developers Program 7. Residential and Mixed-Use Sites Inventory Program 8. Beach and Edinger Corridors Specific Plan Program 10. Inclusionary Program and Housing Trust Fund Program 11. Affordable Housing Development Assistance Program 13. Affordable Housing Density Bonus Program 14. Development Fee Assistance Program 15. Residential Processing Procedures

Table MA-40.1
Providing Decent and Affordable Housing
Huntington Beach
Housing and Community Development Survey

Question	Response
Do any of the following act as barriers to the development or preservation of affordable housing in your community:	
Cost of land or lot	205
Lack of available land	183
Not In My Back Yard (NIMBY) mentality	155
Density or other zoning requirements	114
Permitting process	107
Lack of affordable housing development policies	102
Permitting fees	100
Cost of labor	91
Construction fees	83
Cost of materials	81
Lack of other infrastructure	79
Impact fees	61
Lot size	54
Building codes	46
Lack of water system	43
Lack of sewer system	40
ADA codes	36
Lack of qualified contractors or builders	18

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

Introduction

The following section describes the economic atmosphere in the City of Huntington Beach. This section utilizes, along with other sources, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) and Bureau of Labor Statics (BLS) data. BLS data can be calculated down to the city level, and therefore, is shown in this section to represent the City of Huntington Beach. BEA data is only available at the County level and reflects the entirety of Orange County.

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	730	142	1	0	-1
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	10,860	11,487	14	17	3
Construction	4,455	4,182	6	6	1
Education and Health Care Services	11,452	7,911	14	12	-3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	6,280	3,260	8	5	-3
Information	2,270	1,084	3	2	-1
Manufacturing	8,447	13,424	11	20	9
Other Services	2,798	2,449	3	4	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	9,859	4,986	12	7	-5
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	8,726	9,267	11	14	3
Transportation and Warehousing	2,580	884	3	1	-2
Wholesale Trade	5,704	4,135	7	6	-1
Total	74,161	63,211	--	--	--

Table 39 - Business Activity

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS (Workers), 2015 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	109,350
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	101,390
Unemployment Rate	7.28
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	21.42
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	5.27

Table 40 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

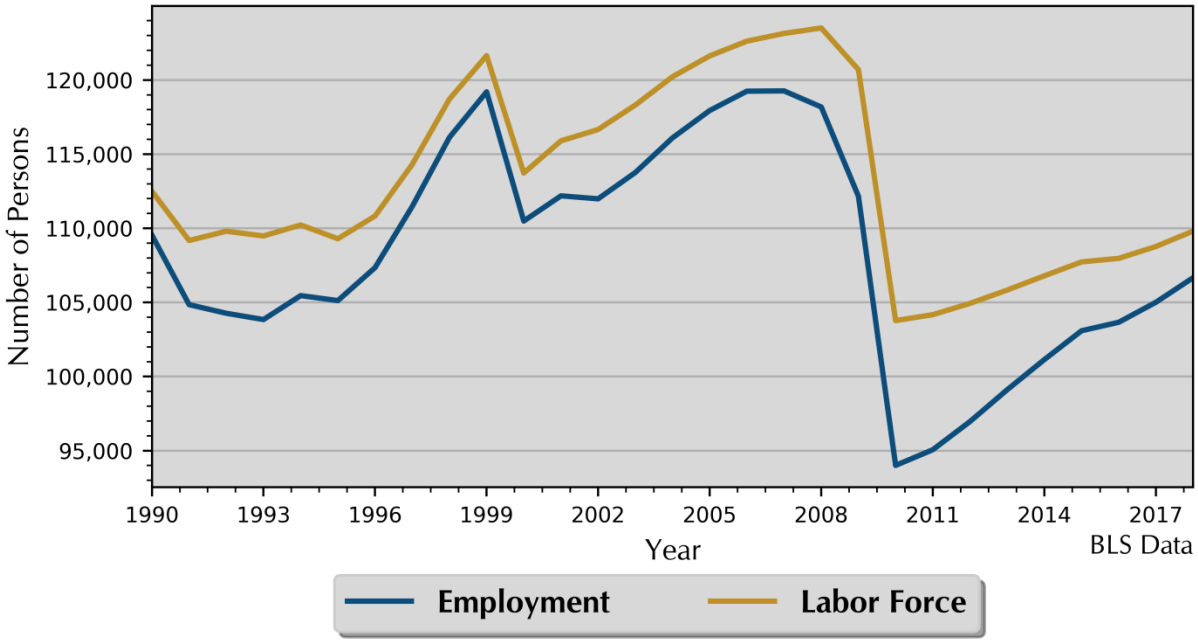
Table MA-45.1 shows the labor force statistics for Huntington Beach from 1990 to the 2018. Over the entire series the lowest unemployment rate occurred in 1999 with a rate of 2.0 percent. The highest level of unemployment occurred during 2010 rising to a rate of 9.4 percent. This compared to a statewide low of 4.2 in 2018 and statewide high of 12.2 percent in 2010. Over the last year, the unemployment rate in Huntington Beach decreased from 3.5 percent in 2017 to 2.9 percent in 2018, which compared to a statewide decrease to 4.2 percent.

Table MA-45.1
Labor Force Statistics
Huntington Beach
1990 - 2018 BLS Data

Year	Huntington Beach				Statewide Unemployment Rate
	Unemployment	Employment	Labor Force	Unemployment Rate	
1990	2,958	109,537	112,495	2.6%	5.8%
1991	4,327	104,848	109,175	4.0%	7.7%
1992	5,535	104,267	109,802	5.0%	9.3%
1993	5,639	103,844	109,483	5.2%	9.5%
1994	4,765	105,459	110,224	4.3%	8.6%
1995	4,174	105,121	109,295	3.8%	7.9%
1996	3,481	107,346	110,827	3.1%	7.3%
1997	2,840	111,469	114,309	2.5%	6.4%
1998	2,581	116,127	118,708	2.2%	5.9%
1999	2,442	119,201	121,643	2.0%	5.2%
2000	3,241	110,487	113,728	2.8%	4.9%
2001	3,710	112,187	115,897	3.2%	5.4%
2002	4,674	111,987	116,661	4.0%	6.7%
2003	4,550	113,762	118,312	3.8%	6.8%
2004	4,123	116,097	120,220	3.4%	6.2%
2005	3,684	117,942	121,626	3.0%	5.4%
2006	3,373	119,246	122,619	2.8%	4.9%
2007	3,879	119,264	123,143	3.1%	5.4%
2008	5,329	118,179	123,508	4.3%	7.3%
2009	8,542	112,155	120,697	7.1%	11.2%
2010	9,767	94,007	103,774	9.4%	12.2%
2011	9,108	95,065	104,173	8.7%	11.7%
2012	7,968	96,966	104,934	7.6%	10.4%
2013	6,724	99,109	105,833	6.4%	8.9%
2014	5,650	101,144	106,794	5.3%	7.5%
2015	4,642	103,089	107,731	4.3%	6.2%
2016	4,310	103,661	107,971	4.0%	5.5%
2017	3,760	105,011	108,771	3.5%	4.8%
2018	3,143	106,668	109,811	2.9%	4.2%

Diagram MA-45.1, shows the employment and labor force for Huntington Beach. The difference between the two lines represents the number of unemployed persons. In the most recent year, employment stood at 105,011 persons, with the labor force reaching 108,771, indicating there were a total of 3,760 unemployed persons.

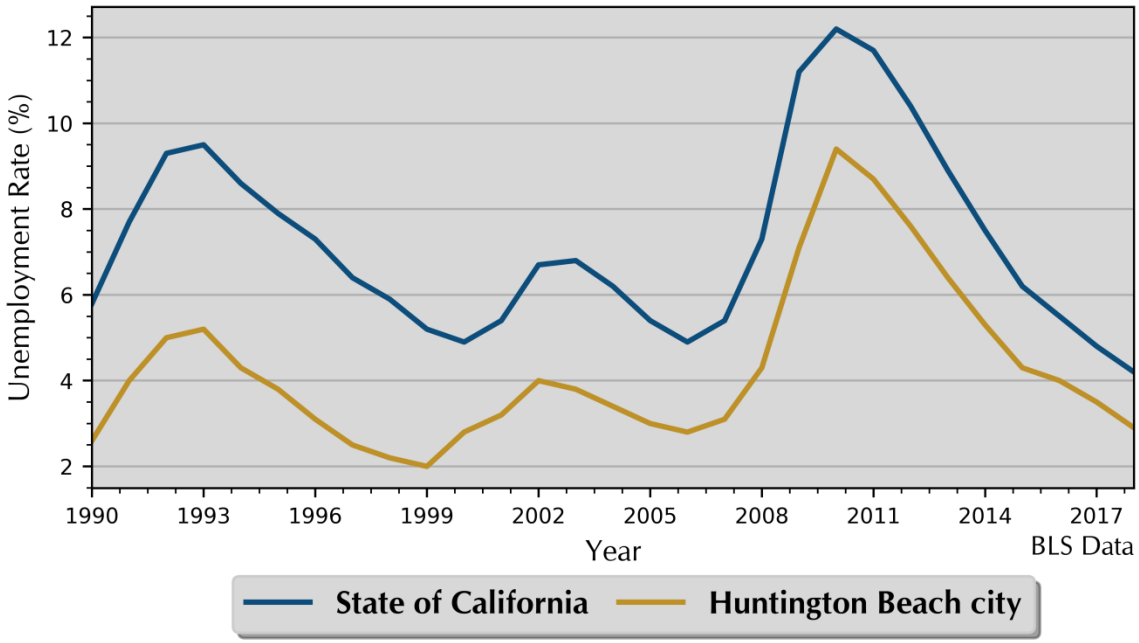
Diagram MA-45.1
Employment and Labor Force
Huntington Beach
1990 – 2017 BLS Data



Unemployment

Diagram MA-45.2 shows the unemployment rate for both the State and Huntington Beach. During the 1990's the average rate for Huntington Beach was 3.4 percent, which compared to 7.3 percent statewide. Between 2000 and 2010 the unemployment rate had an average of 3.8 percent, which compared to 6.4 percent statewide. Since 2010, the average unemployment rate was 5.7 percent. Over the course of the entire period Huntington Beach had an average unemployment rate lower than the State, with 4.2 percent for Huntington Beach, versus 7.2 statewide.

Diagram MA-45.2
Annual Unemployment Rate
Huntington Beach
1990 – 2017 BLS Data



Occupations by Sector	Number of People Median Income
Management, business and financial	32,870
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	3,590
Service	9,635
Sales and office	26,230
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	6,640
Production, transportation and material moving	3,725

Table 41 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Population	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	50,990	55%
30-59 Minutes	32,355	35%
60 or More Minutes	9,105	10%
Total	92,450	100%

Table 42 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	Not in Labor Force
Less than high school graduate	5,560	450	2,330
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	12,010	1,270	3,935
Some college or Associate's degree	28,405	2,425	7,795
Bachelor's degree or higher	38,310	1,680	6,490

Table 43 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18 - 24	25- 34	35-44	45-65	65+ yrs.
Less than 9th grade	110	840	1,125	1,725	1,035
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1,300	1,350	1,255	2,045	1,440
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	4,425	4,045	4,315	8,865	6,320
Some college, no degree	7,930	6,505	6,365	14,840	7,030
Associate's degree	1,255	3,090	2,545	5,320	2,880
Bachelor's degree	1,705	8,705	7,145	14,505	6,865
Graduate or professional degree	40	2,855	4,370	8,930	5,370

Table 44 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	$20,589
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	$35,154
Some college or Associate's degree	$2,166
Bachelor's degree	$65,051
Graduate or professional degree	$83,111

Table 45 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Earnings: Orange County

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) produces regional economic accounts, which provide a consistent framework for analyzing and comparing individual state and local area economies. Diagram MA-45.3 shows real average earnings per job for Orange County from 1990 to 2017. Over this period the average earning per job for Orange County was 69,381 dollars, which was higher than the statewide average of 73,593 dollars over the same period.

Diagram MA-45.3
Real Average Earnings Per Job
Orange County
BEA Data 1990 - 2017

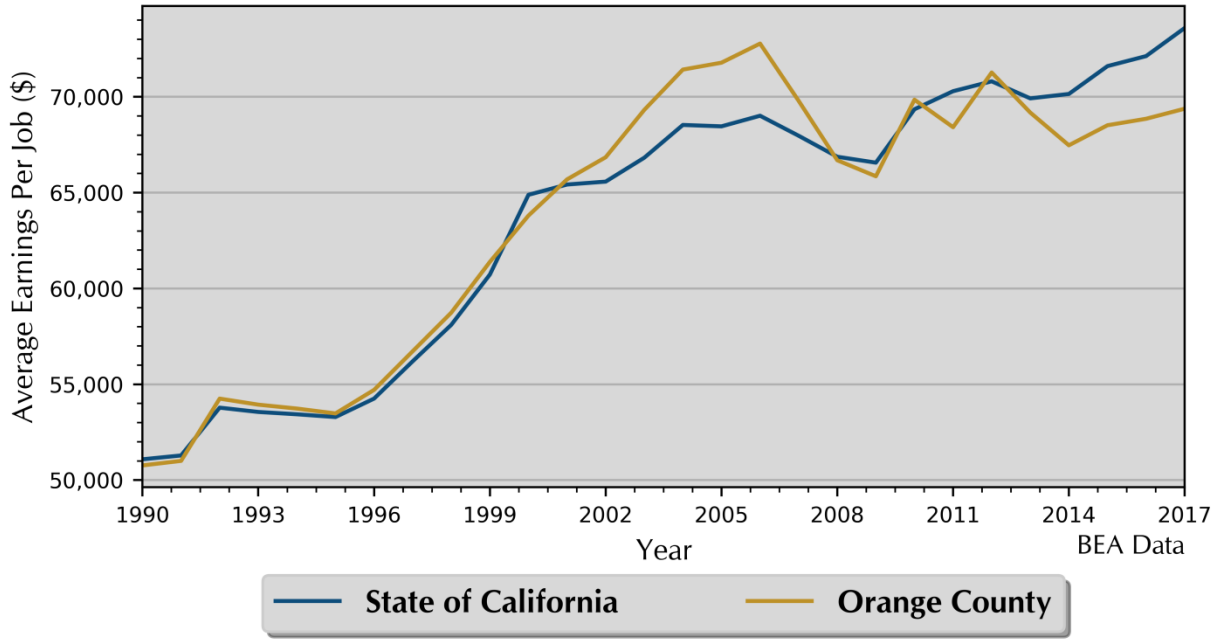
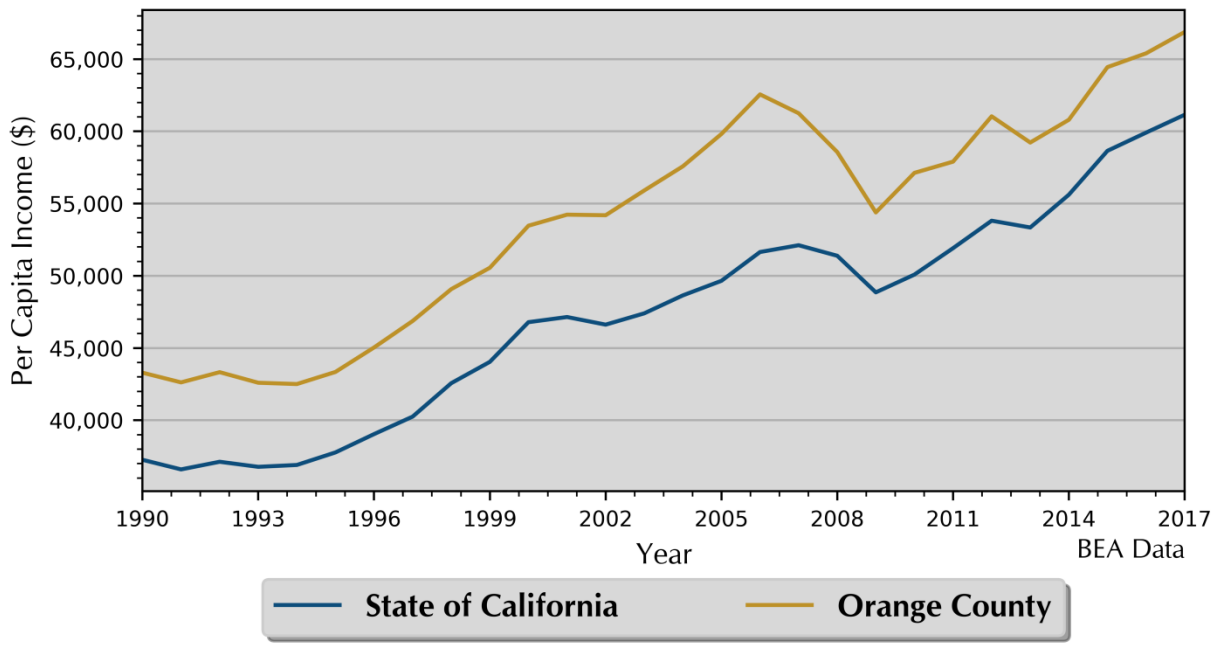


Diagram MA-45.4 shows real per capita income for the Orange County from 1990 to 2017, which is calculated by dividing total personal income from all sources by population. Per capita income is a broader measure of wealth than real average earnings per job, which only captures the working population. Over this period, the real per capita income for Orange County was 66,878 dollars, which was higher than the statewide average of 61,147 dollars over the same period. Real per capita income has been increasing steadily over that last several years showing solid growth during the post-recession recovery period.

Diagram MA-45.4
Real Per Capita Income
Orange County
BEA Data 1990 - 2017



Education

Education and employment data, as estimated by the 2017 ACS, is presented in Table MA-45.2. In 2017, some 105,337 persons were employed and 5,245 were unemployed. This totaled a labor force of 110,582 persons. The unemployment rate for Huntington Beach was estimated to be 4.7 percent in 2017.

Table MA-45.2
Employment, Labor Force and Unemployment
Huntington Beach
2017 Five-Year ACS Data

Employment Status	2017 Five-Year ACS
Employed	105,337
Unemployed	5,245
Labor Force	**110,582**
Unemployment Rate	4.7%

In 2017, 93.7 percent of households in Huntington Beach had a high school education or greater.

Table MA-45.3 High School or Greater Education Huntington Beach 2017 Five-Year ACS Data	
Education Level	**Households**
High School or Greater	71,874
Total Households	76,709
Percent High School or Above	**93.7%**

As seen in Table MA-45.4, some 16.8 percent of the population had a high school diploma or equivalent, another 36.0 percent have some college, 25.3 percent have a Bachelor's Degree, and 14.2 percent of the population had a graduate or professional degree.

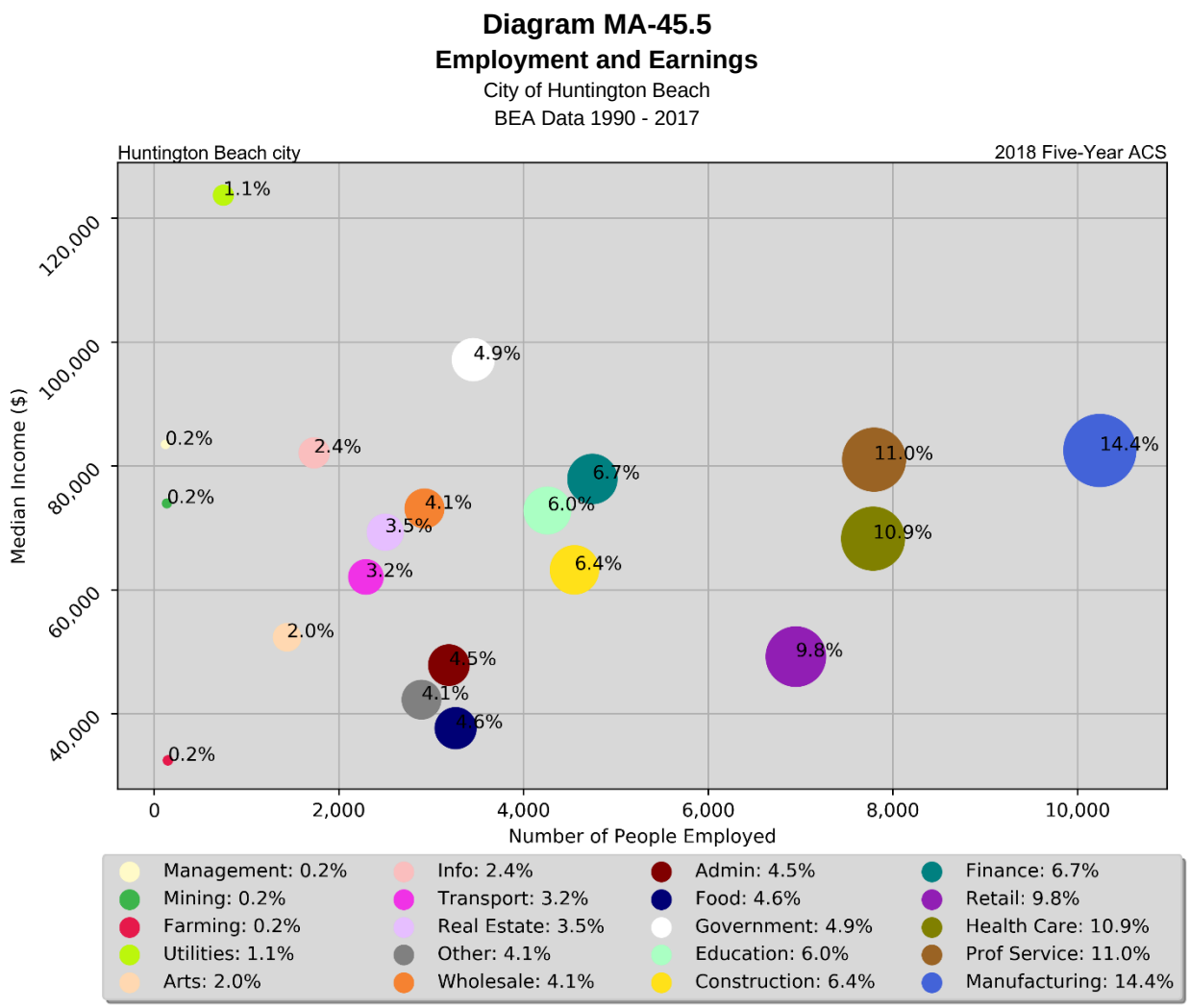
Table MA-45.4 Educational Attainment Huntington Beach 2017 Five-Year ACS Data		
Education Level	**Population**	**Percent**
Less Than High School	12,491	7.7%
High School or Equivalent	27,112	16.8%
Some College or Associates Degree	58,043	36.0%
Bachelor's Degree	40,818	25.3%
Graduate or Professional Degree	22,837	14.2%
Total Population Above 18 years	**161,301**	**100.0%**

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

As shown in Table MA-45.5 the largest employment sectors are Manufacturing, Health Care, Professional services and retail. The highest median earnings are in Utilities, Government and Management.

Diagram MA-45.5, on the following page shows this data as a bubble chart, with employment on the x-axis, median earnings on the y-axis and the percentage share of employment as the size of the bubble.

Table MA-45.5 Employment by Industry Huntington Beach city 2018 Five Year ACS Data			
Industry	**Total Employment**	**Percent of Employment**	**Median Earnings**
Administration	3,189	4%	$47,894
Arts	1,438	2%	$52,409
Construction	4,549	6%	$63,260
Education	4,257	6%	$72,861
Farming	148	0%	$32,500
Finance	4,743	7%	$77,950
Food	3,262	5%	$37,705
Government	3,455	5%	$97,218
Health Care	7,782	11%	$68,333
Information	1,731	2%	$82,161
Management	120	0%	$83,500
Manufacturing	10,240	14%	$82,543
Mining	137	0%	$73,994
Other	2,893	4%	$42,338
Professional Services	7,794	11%	$81,083
Real Estate	2,500	4%	$69,348
Retail	6,947	10%	$49,292
Transport	2,290	3%	$62,146
Utilities	748	1%	$123,750
Wholesale	2,926	4%	$73,151



Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

The 2019 Housing and Community Development Survey found that the highest rated needs for businesses and economic development include the retention of existing businesses, fostering businesses with higher paying jobs, and the attraction of new businesses. This was followed by the expansion of existing businesses and the enhancement of business infrastructure.

While 55 percent of workers have a less than 30 minute commute, some ten percent have a commute time over 60 minutes. This may indicate a higher level of need for the availability of businesses accessible to Huntington Beach residents.

Table MA-45.6 Enhancing Economic Opportunities Huntington Beach Housing and Community Development Survey							
Question	**No Need**	**Low Need**	**Medium Need**	**High Need**	**Don't Know**	**Missing**	**Total**
Please rate the need for the following BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT activities in the City:							
Retention of existing businesses	11	24	91	204	20	62	412
Foster businesses with higher paying jobs	24	28	99	172	28	61	412
Attraction of new businesses	35	55	111	123	25	63	412
Provision of job training	39	72	95	111	34	61	412
Expansion of existing businesses	25	63	109	103	44	68	412
Provision of job re-training, such as after plant closure, etc.	44	73	82	103	48	62	412
Enhancement of businesses infrastructure	26	49	106	98	70	63	412
Provision of working capital for businesses	47	74	77	66	81	67	412
Provision of technical assistance for businesses	42	75	86	63	78	68	412
Development of business incubators	52	63	64	55	105	73	412
Development of business parks	65	90	62	54	74	67	412

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.

Not applicable.

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

The Housing Community Development survey indicated that many people in Huntington Beach have a moderate level of need for job training and re-training. Increasing job training may result in access to higher paying jobs in the area, while retaining and attracting businesses. There is a large variety in the education levels in the City. An estimated 7.7 percent of the population has less than a high school degree, 16.8 percent of the population had a high school diploma or equivalent, another 36.0 percent have some college, 25.3 percent have a Bachelor's Degree, and 14.2 percent of the population had a graduate or professional degree. These education levels lend themselves to a variety of job sector employment, which is demonstrated by the Business Activity table. The City of Huntington Beach has a robust tourist industry. Workers in the tourist industry may not require advanced education levels, but also make less than employment sectors that require higher levels of education. The healthcare industry also makes up a large portion of employment in the city and healthcare workers generally require additional education beyond the high school level, such as professional certifications, or advanced degrees.

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

The City established a City of Huntington Beach Ten Point Plan for Local Business. Point 6 is to Expand training and workforce development opportunities for businesses, including:[7]

- Establish a model on site Workplace Literacy program to assist the employees of a local business in improving their reading and language skills.
- Update and enhance the Library's Job Search Resources web page and develop a marketing plan to the local business community.
- Implement two workshops with the Orange County Workforce Investment Board - one focused on services for employers and the other for services available for jobseekers.

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.

There are a number of organizations that support economic growth in Huntington Beach and the larger Orange County region. Some of these are described below.

- Huntington Beach Chamber of Commerce - The Chamber has been a leader in the economic growth of our community for over 90 years. With 1,000 business members, the Chamber is a catalyst for plans, programs, and services that promote a favorable business climate, improve the quality of life, and support the growth and development of Huntington Beach.[8]
- Center for Innovation, Entrepreneurship, Leadership and Opportunities - Through one-on-one coaching, mentoring and training, CIELO takes entrepreneurs through the process of developing their business idea, gaining the entrepreneurial skills to succeed, and surrounding them with tools and resources to build solid business foundations from which to grow. CIELO strategically invests in local ventures that will bring innovation and economic growth to the region.[9]
- Visit Huntington Beach - Visit Huntington Beach's mission is to position Surf City USA as the preferred California beach destination in order to maximize overnight visitor spending, destination development and quality of life for all residents. Its programs include media relations, marketing, advertising, group and travel trade sales, publications, information services, the Huntington Beach Film Commission, and the Huntington Beach Sports Commission.[10]

[7] https://huntingtonbeachca.gov/files/users/economic_development/TenPointPlanMatrix-May12013.pdf
[8] http://www.hbbiz.com/doing-business/business-development
[9] http://www.hbbiz.com/doing-business/business-development
[10] http://www.hbbiz.com/doing-business/business-development

- Service Corps of Retired Executives - SCORE, as it is more commonly known, is a national nonprofit dedicated to helping small businesses get off the ground, grow and achieve their goals through education and mentorship. SCORE's is supported by the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA), and delivers most services at no charge or at very low cost.
- Small Business Development Center (SBDC) - The Orange County SBDC stimulates economic growth in Orange County by providing small businesses and entrepreneurs with expert consulting, effective training and access to resources. The Orange County/Inland Empire Regional SBDC is funded in part through a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) and California State University, Fullerton.
- Orange County Business Council - Orange County Business Council (OCBC) works to enhance Orange County's economic development and prosperity to preserve a high quality of life by leading a high profile, proactive advocacy program for business interests throughout California and the nation, focusing on four core initiatives of infrastructure, workforce development, economic development and workforce housing.

Discussion

The economy in Huntington Beach showed an unemployment rate at 2.9 percent in 2018, compared to the statewide unemployment rate of 4.2 percent in 2018. The average earning per job had grown in recent years but ended up below the state average. In 2017, some 16.8 percent of the population had a high school diploma or equivalent, another 36.0 percent have some college, 25.3 percent have a bachelor's degree, and 14.2 percent of the population had a graduate or professional degree. The largest employment sectors are Manufacturing, Health Care, Professional services and retail. The highest median earnings are in Utilities, Government and Management.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

As seen in Map MA-50.1, housing problems tend to be concentrated in the eastern portion of the City, closer to I-405. These areas have housing problems at a rate between 49.1 and 68.8 percent, compared to areas with rates below 30.8 percent in other parts of the City. In this map, the definition of "concentration" is any area that sees a disproportionate share of housing problems, counted as any area that experiences housing problems at a rate at least ten (10) percentage higher than the area average.

The concentrations of housing problems by race are shown in Maps MA-50.2 through MA-50.4. These maps show the concentration of housing problems for Asian, Black, and Hispanic households.

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

The following maps show the distribution of the population by race and ethnicity. These maps will be used to describe any areas with a disproportionate share of any one racial or ethnic group. A disproportionate share is defined as having at least ten percentage points higher than the jurisdiction average. For example, if American Indian households account for 1.0 percent of the total population, there would be a disproportionate share if one area saw a rate of 11.0 percent or more.

As seen in Map MA-50.5, the Asian population, which accounted for 11.9 percent of Huntington Beach population in 2017, saw a disproportionate share of the population in three Census tracts in northern and eastern parts of the City.

Hispanic households are shown in Map MA-50.6 for 2017. There were several areas with a disproportionate share of Hispanic households. These areas tended to be in eastern parts of Huntington Beach and saw Hispanic population that exceeded 30.2 percent, compared to the 19.3 percent for the citywide average.

Poverty in 2017 is shown in Map MA-50.7. There were three Census tracts that had a disproportionate share of poverty, with two tracts with poverty rates over 21.3 percent, compared to the city average of 8.9 percent.

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

The housing markets in these area tended to have a higher proportion of renter households, as shown in Map MA-15.2. In addition, median home values and median contract rents tended to be lower in these areas than in other areas in the City. This is shown in Maps MA-15.3 and MA-15.4.

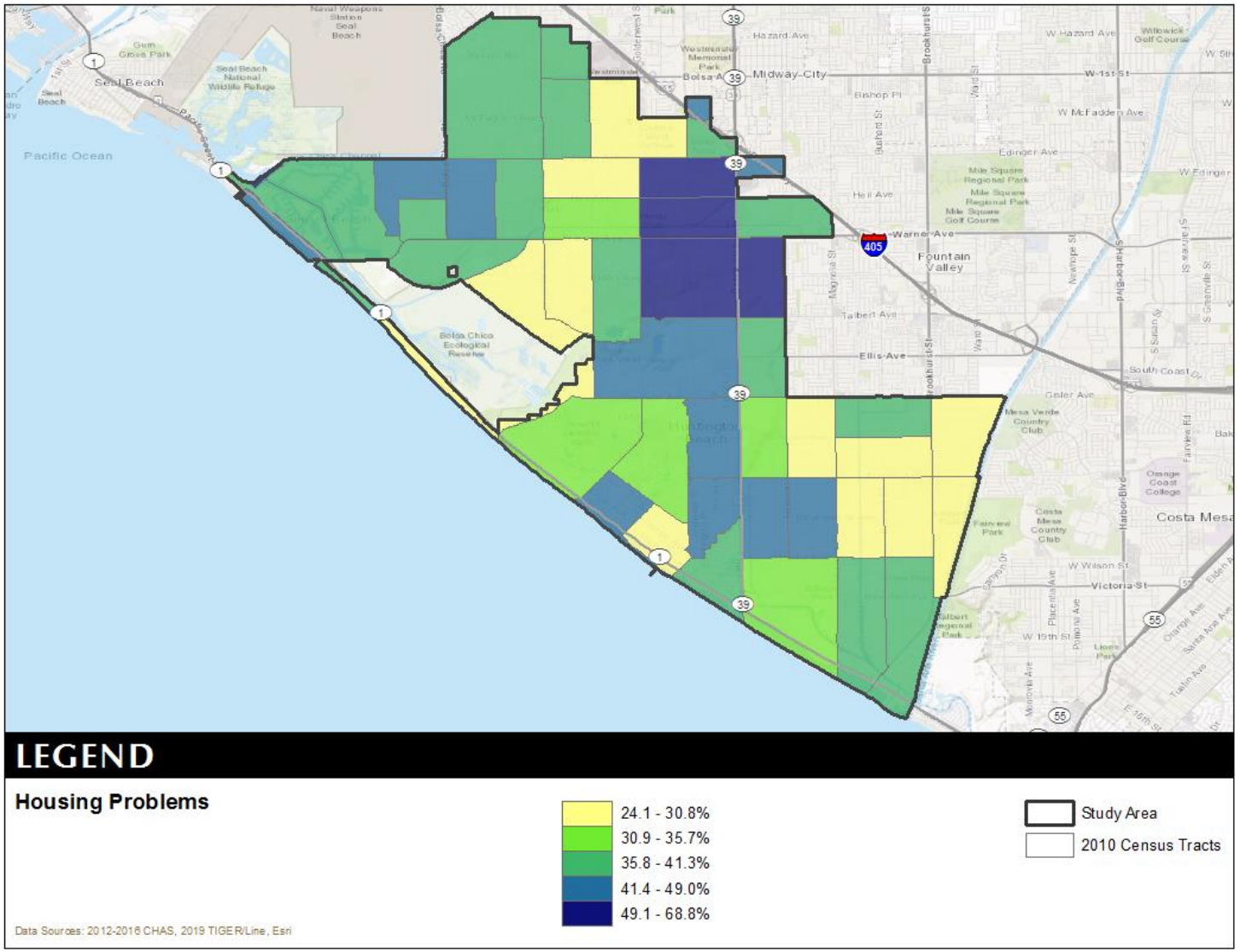
Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

These areas are adjacent to a variety of amenities in these areas, including access to city schools and parks, community centers, libraries, as well as grocery stores, and service providers.

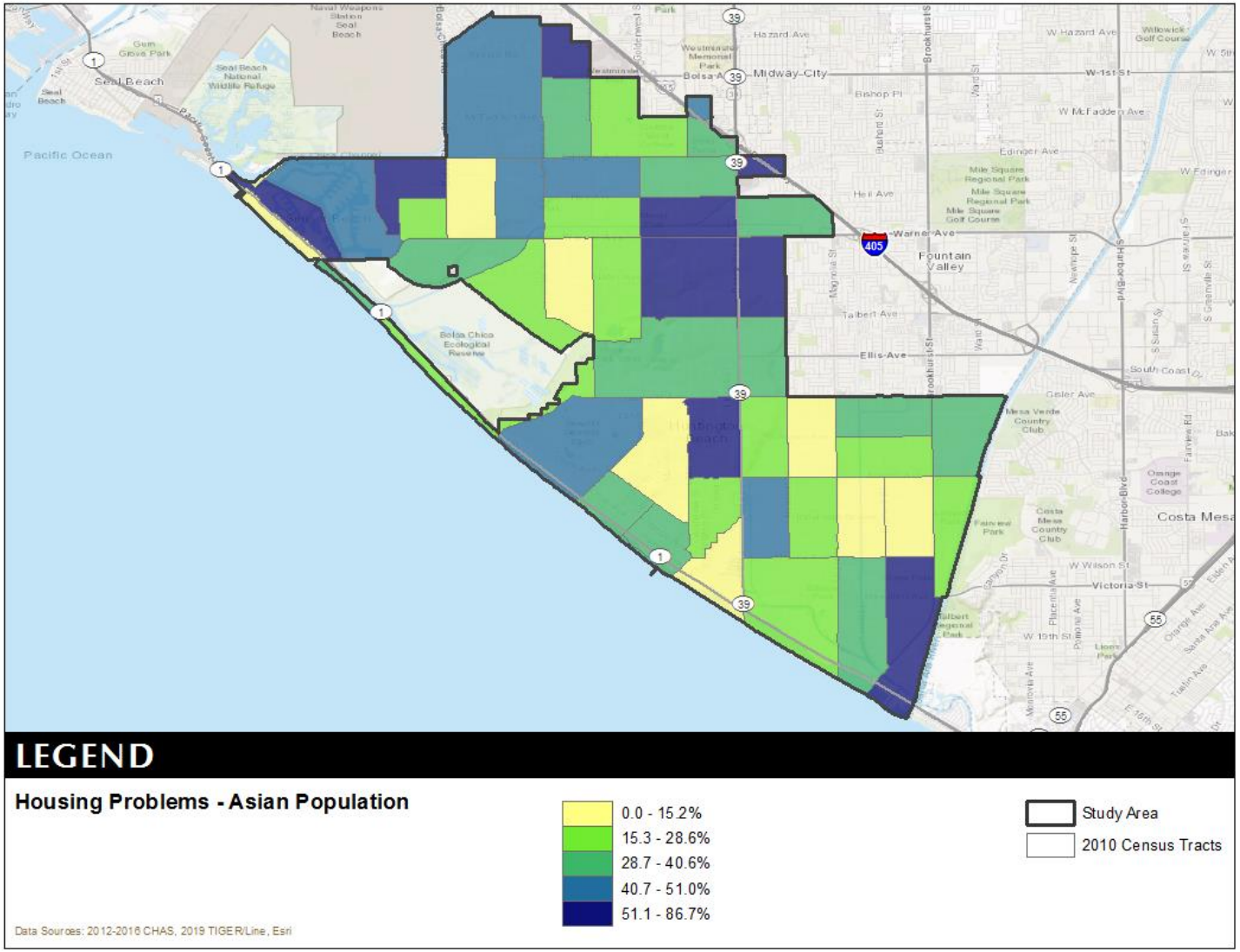
Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

Areas with high concentrations of low income and poverty level households may present an opportunity for investment through services and public facility funding. The City could also promote economic development in these areas or fund housing development or rehabilitation.

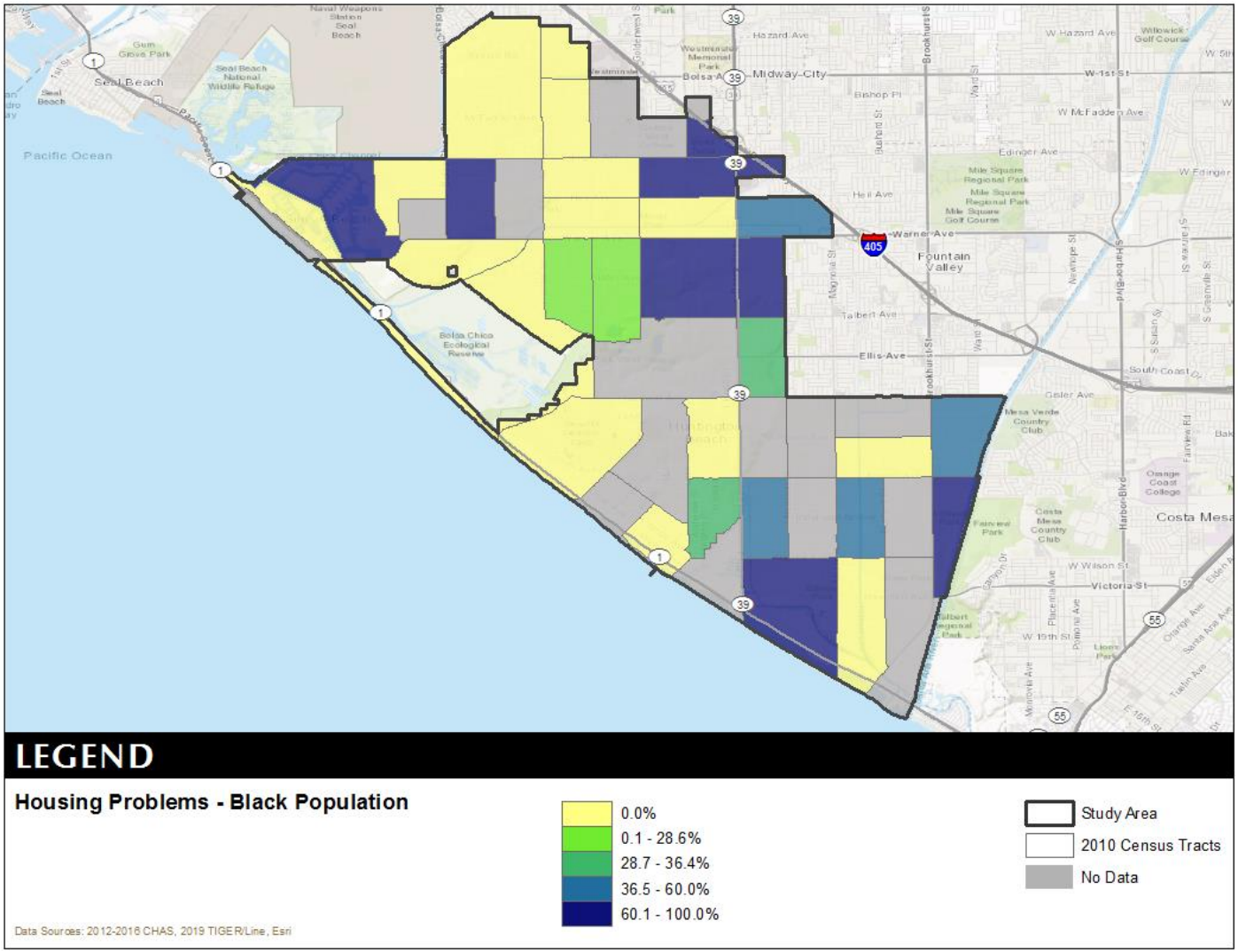
Map MA-50.1
Housing Problems
Huntington Beach
2015 CHAS, Tigerline


Pacific Ocean
Seal Beach
Midway City
Fountain Valley
Costa Mesa
Hazard Ave
W 1st St
W McFadden Ave
Edinger Ave
Warner Ave
Talbert Ave
Ellis Ave
Victoria St
LEGEND
Housing Problems
24.1 - 30.8%
30.9 - 35.7%
35.8 - 41.3%
41.4 - 49.0%
49.1 - 68.8%
Study Area
2010 Census Tracts
Data Sources: 2012-2016 CHAS, 2019 TIGER/Line, Esri

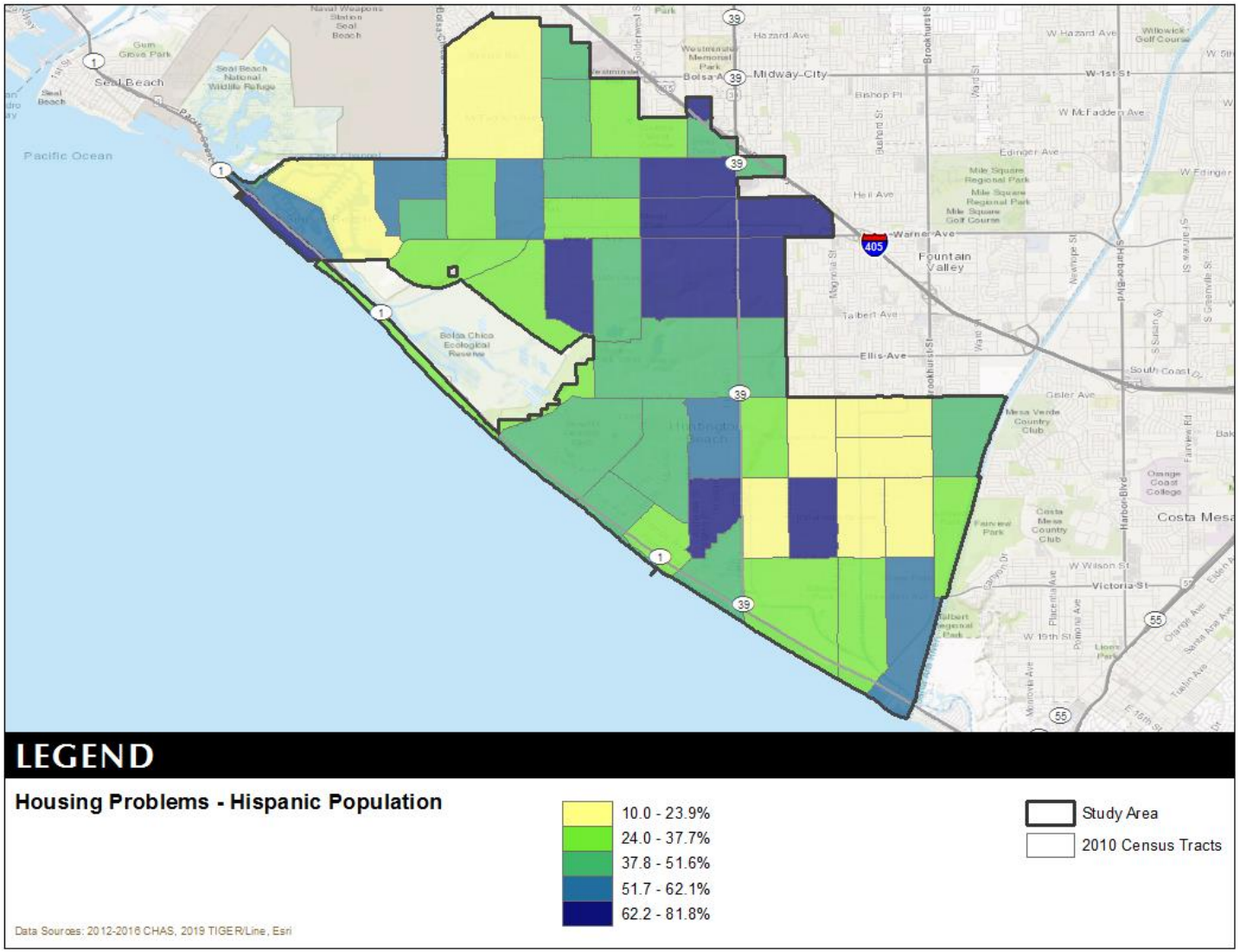
Map MA-50.2
Asian Housing Problems
Huntington Beach
2015 CHAS, Tigerline



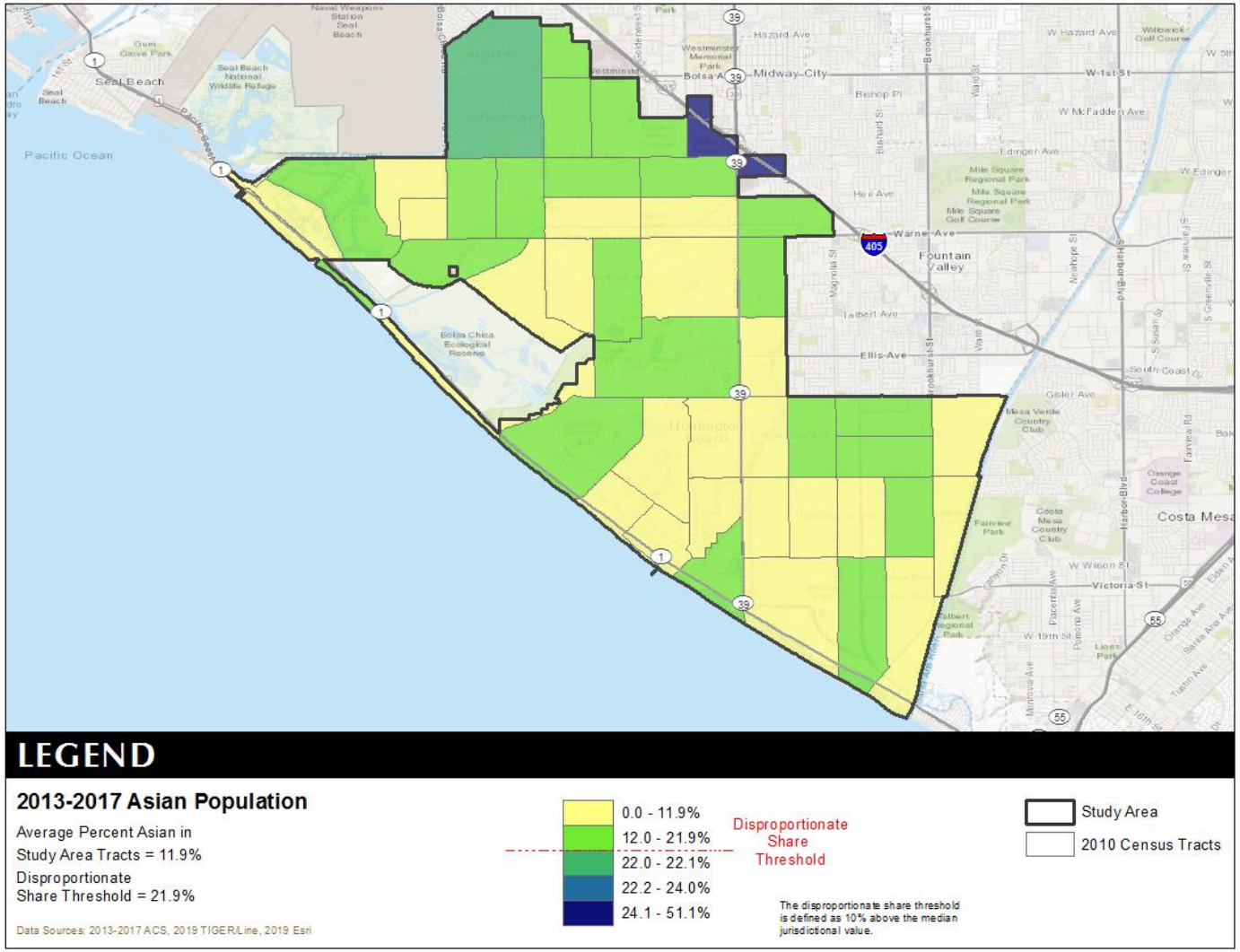
Map MA-50.3
Black Housing Problems
Huntington Beach
2015 CHAS, Tigerline



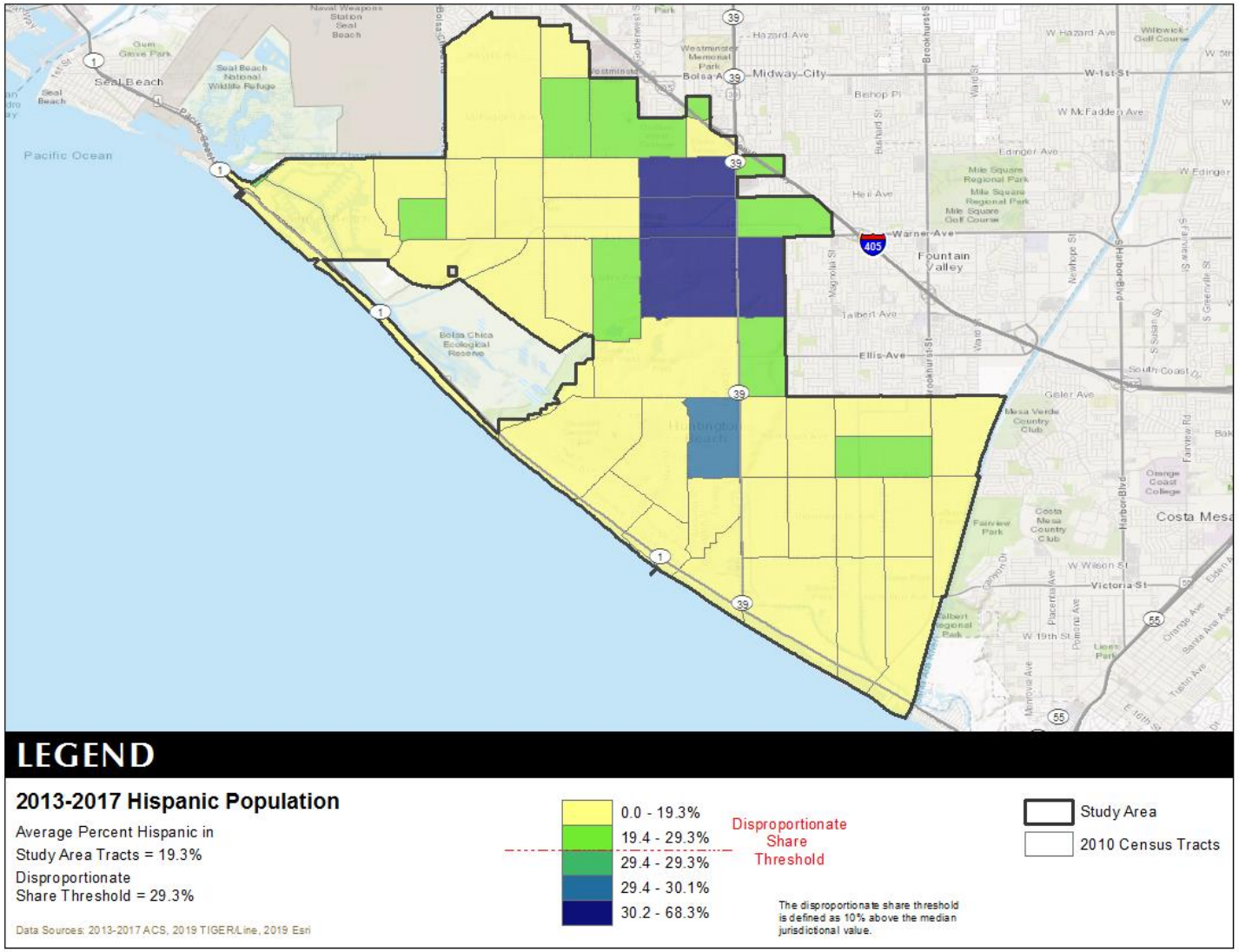
Map MA-50.4
Hispanic Housing Problems
Huntington Beach
2015 CHAS, Tigerline


LEGEND
Housing Problems - Hispanic Population
10.0 - 23.9%
24.0 - 37.7%
37.8 - 51.6%
51.7 - 62.1%
62.2 - 81.8%
Study Area
2010 Census Tracts
Data Sources: 2012-2016 CHAS, 2019 TIGER/Line, Esri
Pacific Ocean
Seal Beach
Midway City
Fountain Valley
Costa Mesa
Huntington Beach
Bolsa Chica Ecological Reserve
Mesa Verde Country Club
Costa Mesa Country Club
Mile Square Regional Park
Mile Square Golf Course
Osage Coast College
Fairview Park
Talbert Regional Park
Lions Park
Westminster Memorial Park
Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach
Seal Beach National Wildlife Refuge
Gum Grove Park
Willowick Golf Course
Hazard Ave
W Hazard Ave
W 1st St
W McFadden Ave
Bishop Pl
Edinger Ave
W Edinger
Heil Ave
Warner Ave
Talbert Ave
Ellis Ave
South Coast Dr
Gisler Ave
W Wilson St
Victoria St
W 19th St
Brookhurst St
Magnolia St
Newhope St
Harbor Blvd
Placentia Ave
Pomona Ave
Monrovia Ave
Fairview Rd
Golden West St
Bolsa Chica
Pacific Coast Hwy
1st St
405
39
55

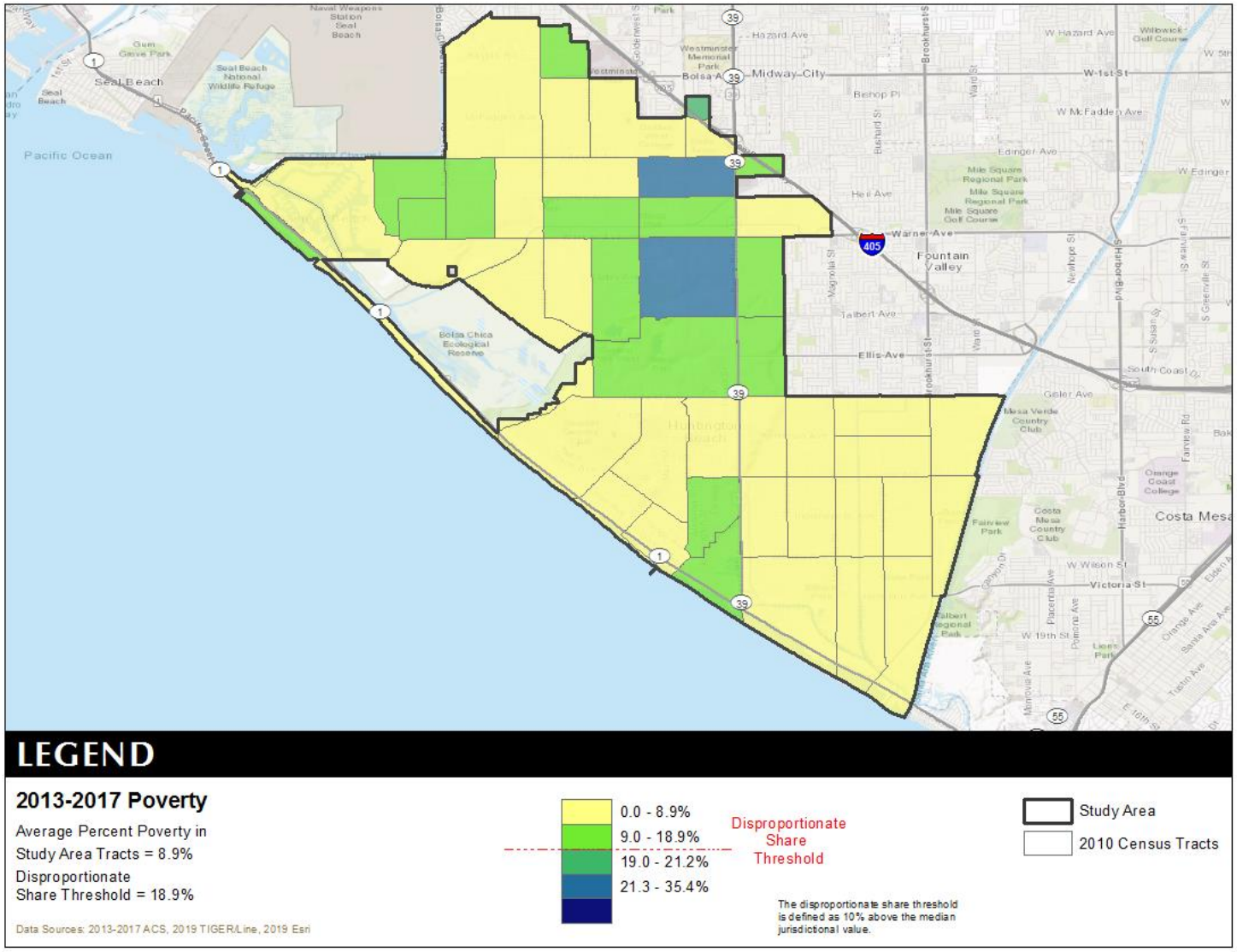
Map MA-50.5
2017 Asian Households
Huntington Beach
2017 ACS, Tigerline



Map MA-50.6
2017 Hispanic Households
Huntington Beach
2017 ACS, Tigerline



Map MA-50.7
2017 Poverty
Huntington Beach
2017 ACS, Tigerline


Pacific Ocean
Seal Beach
Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach
Seal Beach National Wildlife Refuge
Bolsa Chica Ecological Reserve
Midway City
Fountain Valley
Costa Mesa
Hazard Ave
W Hazard Ave
W 1st St
W McFadden Ave
Edinger Ave
W Edinger
Heil Ave
Warner Ave
Talbert Ave
Ellis Ave
Geler Ave
W Wilson St
Victoria St
W 19th St
Brookhurst St
Magnolia St
Newhope St
Harbor Blvd
Fairview Rd
Placentia Ave
Pomona Ave
Mesa Verde Country Club
Costa Mesa Country Club
Orange Coast College
Fairview Park
Mile Square Regional Park
Mile Square Golf Course
Westminster Memorial Park
Wilbwick Golf Course
Gum Grove Park
Huntington Beach
Bolsa Chica
Parks Beach
Bishop Pl
Bushard St
Warner
Ellis
Victoria
Harbor
Brookhurst
Magnolia
Newhope
Fairview
Placentia
Pomona
Mesa
Costa
Orange
Santa Ana
Tustin
Minnesota
Greenville
Susan
South Coast
Golden West
Westminster
Bolsa Ch
Park
39
1
405
55
56
LEGEND
2013-2017 Poverty
Average Percent Poverty in Study Area Tracts = 8.9%
Disproportionate Share Threshold = 18.9%
Data Sources: 2013-2017 ACS, 2019 TIGER/Line, 2019 Esri
0.0 - 8.9%
9.0 - 18.9%
19.0 - 21.2%
21.3 - 35.4%
Disproportionate Share Threshold
The disproportionate share threshold is defined as 10% above the median jurisdictional value.
Study Area
2010 Census Tracts

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

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

The City has retained CTC, Energy and Technology to develop a broadband strategic plan. The consultant is currently conducting a market analysis in order to develop a high-level strategic plan that explores options for maximizing the economic development benefits of the City's existing broadband infrastructure, integrating potential future broadband projects with the City's broader economic development planning, and meeting the broadband connectivity needs of business in the City.[11]

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

While there are a number of broadband service providers in the City of Huntington Beach, there is a continued need for competition to promote affordability and access, as well as choice, in the community. According to the Information Technology and Innovation Foundation, competition is a crucial component of broadband policy in that it pressures providers to be efficient and innovative.[12]

[11] https://www.huntingtonbeachca.gov/announcements/announcement.cfm?id=959
[12] https://itif.org/publications/2019/09/03/policymakers-guide-broadband-competition

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

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

There are several increased risks in Huntington Beach due to climate change. These are discussed in the City's Local Hazard Mitigation Plan and outlined below:[13]

Coastal erosion: Coastal erosion is caused primarily by tides and by wave action from storms. While tides are not affected by climate change, some studies suggest that climate change is expected to cause a 10 to 20 percent increase in intensity of the severe storms that affect Southern California, as discussed in greater detail in the Flood section (Oskin 2014b). This means that the significant wave events that already cause substantial erosion in Huntington Beach may become more intense, causing greater loss of beaches and coastal bluffs during these events. Sea level rise, which is caused by climate change, may exacerbate the issue. As the surface of the ocean becomes higher, wave and tidal action will be able to reach farther onto land than they currently can. As a result, wave and tide events that currently do not reach far enough to cause any erosion may be able to do so in the future, and wave and tide events that already cause erosion will be able to affect areas farther from the water line.

Sea level rise: Sea level rise is a direct consequence of climate change, and would likely not exist to any substantial degree if climate change was not occurring. Climate change does not create any particular considerations for sea level rise, as the hazard itself is a climate change consideration.

Tsunamis: The displacement events that cause tsunamis are geologic in nature and unaffected by climate change to any known degree. However, as sea level rise increases the average height of the ocean, this will allow tsunami waves to reach farther inland. Even though climate change is not expected to affect the severity of tsunamis, sea level rise is likely to create the potential for tsunamis to cause greater damage.

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

Low income households are likely to be impacted by climate change in Huntington Beach due to a lack of resources. The Huntington Beach Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (2017) noted that this can include droughts, which can include economic hardships for low-income households due to increased water rates. Lower income households may also be disproportionately impacted by earthquake events and sea level rise.

[13] https://www.huntingtonbeachca.gov/announcements/attachments/Huntington_Beach_public_review_draft_LHMP.pdf

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

The Needs Assessment and Market Analysis, which has been guided by the Housing and Community development Survey and public input, identified seven priority needs. These are described below.

- **Households with housing problems:** The need for affordable housing options in the City continue to be high, based on the proportion of households in the City experiencing cost burdens. Preserve Existing and Create New Affordable Housing as well as Sustain and Strengthen Neighborhoods are two goals to be implemented under this category of priority need.
- **Homelessness:** Homelessness continues to be growing and pressing issue in Huntington Beach and regionally. The City will continue to fund and support efforts that address homelessness and serve persons experiencing homelessness.
- **Special Needs Populations:** There are a number of special needs populations in the City that need continued services and support. These include, but aren't limited to persons with severe mental illness, veterans, persons with substance abuse addictions, seniors, and illiterate persons.
- **Priority Community Services:** There are a number of vital community services in the City that need continued services and support. These community services serve low to moderate income households and include activities such as youth and family services.
- **Priority Community and Public Facilities**: The City recognizes the high need for public improvement activities throughout the City in order to provide for and maintain a safe and decent environment for its citizens. Identified priority needs include, but are not limited to, homeless shelters, parks and recreational centers, youth centers, and healthcare facilities.
- **Priority Infrastructure Improvements:** The City recognizes the high need for public improvement activities throughout the City in order to provide for and maintain a safe and decent environment for its citizens. Identified priority needs include, but are not limited to, street and road improvements, sidewalk improvements, flood drainage improvements, and tree planting.
- **Other Housing and Community Development Needs:** The City has identified the need to provide support for the HOME and CDBG programs in the City, as well as to affirmatively further fair housing. These activities are vital to the continuation of the City's efforts to administer these programs.

These Priority Needs are addressed with the following Goals:

Sustain and Strengthen Neighborhoods

Using CDBG funds, the City will sustain and strengthen neighborhoods by eliminating unsafe conditions and blight while improving the quality of life for residents within the community.

Preserve Existing and Create New Affordable Housing

To the extent possible, based upon the availability of funds and a project's viability, HOME funds will be used to assist affordable housing developers in the acquisition, construction and/or rehabilitation of low-income rental and/or owner housing units, and in the provision of Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA). Tenant-based rental assistance is needed for low-income, homeless, veteran, victims of domestic violence, the elderly, and for mobile homeowners experiencing rising space rents.

Support Efforts to Address Homelessness

Using CDBG public service funds, the City will provide assistance to homeless service providers.

Support Agencies that Assist Special Needs Populations

Using CDBG public service funds, the City will provide assistance to various social service agencies that provide community and public services to special needs households in the City.

Provide Needed Community Services to LMI Persons

Using CDBG public service funds, the City will provide assistance to various social service agencies for programs for youth, anti-crime, and general public services.

Preserve Existing and Create New Community and Public Facilities

Using CDBG funds, the City will provide financial assistance to improve public facilities and parks.

Provide Needed Infrastructure Improvements

Using CDBG funds, the City will provide financial assistance to improve public infrastructure.

Support Community Development Programs

The City will conduct the following administration/planning activities: (1) General Administration of CDBG and HOME Program, including preparation of budget, applications, certifications and agreements, (2) Coordination of CDBG-funded capital improvement projects, (3) Coordination of Public Service Subrecipients, (4) Coordination of HOME-funded housing projects, (5) Monitoring of CDBG and HOME projects/programs to ensure compliance with federal regulations, (6) Preparation of Annual Action Plan, (7) Preparation of the CAPER, and (8) Fair Housing Foundation counseling, education and enforcement (CDBG funded). Up

to 20% of the annual CDBG entitlement and up to 10% of the HOME entitlement is allowed for administration activities.

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

General Allocation Priorities

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

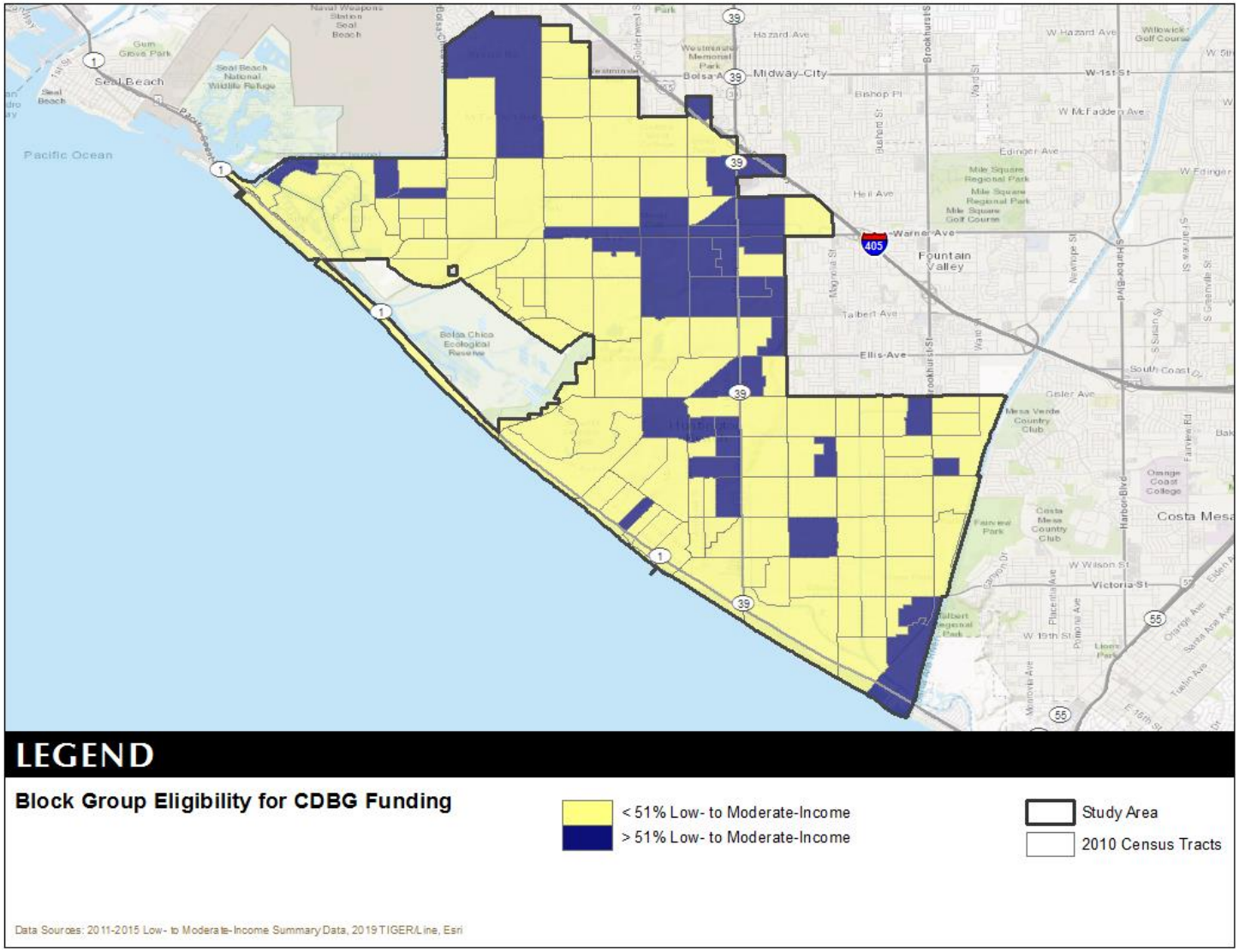
The City utilizes CDBG and HOME funds for projects and programs operated citywide. However, the majority of CDBG-funded infrastructure and facility projects are targeted to the most-needy neighborhoods: those census tracts where 51% or more of the residents are low- or moderate-income, as seen in Map SP-10.1.

Specifically, for Code Enforcement, after establishing the general definition for purposes of code enforcement, the City conducted a visual (windshield) survey of CDBG eligible areas for properties, businesses, parkways, alleys, and structures that met the definition. Based on the visual (windshield) survey, the City determined that low and moderate income areas within the area bound by Bolsa Chica Street to the west, Bolsa Avenue to the north, Brookhurst Street to the east, and Atlanta Avenue to the south contained the most properties with deterioration. In some cases, some structures had multiple violations per parcel. This target area is known as "Special Code Enforcement Target Area." Inclusive of the following census tracts, the Special Code Enforcement Target Area is comprised of 46,650 persons, 32,395, or 69.44%, of which are of low-moderate income.

SPECIAL CODE ENFORCEMENT TARGET AREA
TOTAL POPULATION V. LOW AND MODERATE-INCOME POPULATION
2011-2015 HUD LOW MOD INCOME SUMMARY DATA
Effective April 1, 2019

Census Tract	Total Persons	Total LMI Persons	Percentage
0992121	1,255	810	64.54%
0992123	1,495	1,030	68.90%
0992124	1,180	655	55.51%
0992144	765	425	55.56%
0992352	715	515	72.03%
0992353	2,190	1,245	56.85%
0992422	1,930	1,185	61.40%
0992442	1,645	1,145	69.60%
0992463	815	490	60.12%
0993051	1,710	1,450	84.80%
0993053	2,020	1,330	65.84%
0993055	1,080	935	86.57%
0993056	1,025	560	54.63%
0993061	1,485	760	51.18%
0993093	1,775	915	51.55%
0993103	1,170	690	58.97%
0994021	2,755	2,300	83.48%
0994022	2,720	2,235	82.17%
0994023	575	330	57.39%
0994024	3,375	3,150	93.33%
0994053	1,755	1,070	60.97%
0994103	2,605	1,935	74.28%
0994112	2,180	1,890	86.70%
0994113	1,300	855	65.77%
0994114	880	655	74.43%
0994121	1,810	980	54.14%
0994134	1,360	1,240	91.18%
0996031	3,080	1,615	52.44%
TOTAL	**46,650**	**32,395**	**69.44%**

Map SP-10.1
LMI Areas
Huntington Beach
2017 ACS, Tiglerline


Pacific Ocean
Seal Beach
Midway City
Fountain Valley
Costa Mesa
Warner Ave
Ellis Ave
Victoria St
Hazard Ave
W 1st St
W McFadden Ave
Edinger Ave
Talbert Ave
Bolsa Chica Ecological Reserve
Mesa Verde Country Club
Costa Mesa Country Club
Orange Coast College
Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach
Seal Beach National Wildlife Refuge
Gum Grove Park
Westminster Memorial Park
Mile Square Regional Park
Mile Square Golf Course
Fairview Park
Talbert Regional Park
Willowick Golf Course
LEGEND
Block Group Eligibility for CDBG Funding
< 51% Low- to Moderate-Income
> 51% Low- to Moderate-Income
Study Area
2010 Census Tracts
Data Sources: 2011-2015 Low- to Moderate-Income Summary Data, 2019 TIGER/Line, Esri

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

Priority Needs

Table 47 – Priority Needs Summary

1	**Priority Need Name**	**Households with Housing Problems**
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Families with Children Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities
	Geographic Areas Affected	LMI Areas Citywide
	Associated Goals	Preserve Existing and Create New Affordable Housing Sustain and Strengthen Neighborhoods
	Description	The need for affordable housing options in the City continue to be high, based on the proportion of households in the City experiencing cost burdens. ***Preserve Existing and Create New Affordable Housing*** as well as ***Sustain and Strengthen Neighborhoods.***
	Basis for Relative Priority	Needs Assessment, Market Analysis, survey and public input As seen in Table NA-10.11, 29,264 households in Huntington Beach with a cost burden or severe cost burden. This accounts for 38.1 percent of the overall population. The City will maintain the goal to Preserve Existing and Create New Affordable Housing and Sustain and Strengthen Neighborhoods.
2	**Priority Need Name**	**Homelessness**
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Support Efforts to Address Homelessness
	Description	Homelessness continues to be growing and pressing issue in Huntington Beach and regionally. The City will continue to fund and support efforts that address homelessness and serve persons experiencing homelessness.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Needs Assessment, Market Analysis, survey and public input The homeless population has grown from 3,833 to 6,860 between 2014 and 2019 regionally. There continues to be a high level of need for housing and service options.
3	**Priority Need Name**	**Special Needs Populations**
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	LMI Area Citywide
	Associated Goals	Support Agencies that Assist Special Needs Populations
	Description	There are a number of special needs populations in the City that need continued services and support. These include, but aren't limited to persons with severe mental illness, veterans, persons with substance abuse addictions, and seniors.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Needs Assessment, Market Analysis, survey and public input. The senior population has grown to account for 17.0 percent of the population, growing faster than any other age group in the City. The proportion of the population with a disability is 9.4 percent. These data are shown in NA-45.
4	**Priority Need Name**	**Priority Community Services**
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	LMI Area Citywide
	Associated Goals	Increase Access to Community Services to LMI Persons
	Description	There are a number of vital community services in the City that need continued services and support. These community services serve low to moderate income households and include activities such as youth and senior services.

	Basis for Relative Priority	Needs Assessment, Market Analysis, survey and public input The Housing and Community Development survey found these activities to be highly rated needs in the City.
5	**Priority Need Name**	**Priority Community and Public Facilities**
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	LMI Area Citywide
	Associated Goals	Preserve Existing and Create New Community and Public Facilities
	Description	The City recognizes the high need for public improvement activities throughout the City in order to provide for and maintain a safe and decent environment for its citizens. Identified priority needs include, but are not limited to, homeless shelters, parks and recreational centers, youth centers, and healthcare facilities.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Needs Assessment, Market Analysis, survey and public input The Housing and Community Development survey found these activities to be highly rated needs in the City.
6	**Priority Need Name**	**Priority Infrastructure Improvements**
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Non-housing Community Development

	Geographic Areas Affected	LMI Area Citywide
	Associated Goals	Provide Needed Infrastructure Improvements in LMI Neighborhoods
	Description	The City recognizes the high need for public improvement activities throughout the City in order to provide for and maintain a safe and decent environment for its citizens. Identified priority needs include, but are not limited to, street and road improvements, sidewalk improvements, flood drainage improvements, and tree planting
	Basis for Relative Priority	Needs Assessment, Market Analysis, survey and public input The Housing and Community Development survey found these activities to be highly rated needs in the City.
7	**Priority Need Name**	**Other Housing and Community Development Needs**
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Planning for Housing and Community Development
	Description	The City has identified the need to provide support for the HOME and CDBG programs in the City, as well as to affirmatively further fair housing. These activities are vital to the continuation of the City's efforts to administer these programs.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Needs Assessment, Market Analysis, survey and public input

Narrative (Optional)

The City's Priority Needs are a product of the Needs Assessment, Housing Market Analysis, public input, and survey. These efforts resulted in the priority needs that will be addressed over five years with the goals outlined in Section AP-45.

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)	Strong rental market conditions in Huntington Beach are having adverse repercussions on the ability of low- and moderate-income households to find affordable rentals in the City. Rising rents and low vacancies are impacting the availability for low and moderate-income households ~~able to be assisted with limited resources~~ to afford rents. Seniors living in mobile home parks have also seen an exuberant increase in both mobile home and space rents in recent years. There is a need to assist seniors on fixed incomes with the cost of living in mobile home parks.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	Strong rental market conditions in Huntington Beach are having adverse repercussions on the ability of low- and moderate-income households to find affordable rentals in the City. Rising rents and low vacancies are impacting the availability for low and moderate-income households ~~able to be assisted with limited resources~~ to afford rents. Seniors living in mobile home parks have also seen an exuberant increase in both mobile home and space rents in recent years. There is a need to assist seniors on fixed incomes with the cost of living in mobile home parks.
New Unit Production	The production of new housing units is influenced by several market conditions, including the cost of land, the cost of construction, and prevailing interest rates. While rates are currently at historic lows, the cost of land and labor act as major barriers to developing any type of new construction in the City with the limited amount of funds available.
Rehabilitation	Rehabilitation activities can be influenced by the cost of materials and labor. Home rehabilitation can provide an opportunity for households to maintain safe, decent, affordable housing without the cost of acquisition or production. This may help the City to maintain the availability of units that are affordable to a variety of households.
Acquisition, including preservation	While the cost of housing continues to rise within the City, the cost of acquisition is out of reach in many instances. Typically, the City's rehabilitation resources support combined acquisition and rehabilitation projects in partnership with non-profits that leverage City dollars with other funding sources. The cost of land, labor and materials affects the total development costs and the number of units that the City can support in any given year. Another critical issue that influences the use of funds to acquire properties for the creation or preservation of affordable units is the lack of a permanent source of financing. The elimination of the Huntington Beach Redevelopment Agency, coupled with continued reductions in the HOME entitlement, makes addressing priority housing needs more challenging.

Table 48 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

The table that follows depicts the CDBG and HOME resources that the City of Huntington Beach is expected to have during the 2020 Program Year.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
CDBG	public – federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	$1,237,035	$844,687	$677,173	$2,758,895	$5,748,140	Entitlement fund allocation plus estimated program income plus prior-year resources.
HOME	public – federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	$619,525	$58,840	$2,949,614	$3,627,979	$2,778,100	Entitlement funds allocation plus estimated program income plus prior-year resources.

Table 49 - 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

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

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

HUD requires a 25% match on HOME funds drawn down for affordable housing. Historically, the City has met the match requirement with the use of former Huntington Beach redevelopment tax increment funds that were layered with HOME funds in developing affordable housing. While redevelopment tax increment funds are no longer available for future match requirements, the City has been utilizing a match surplus derived from prior contributions by the former Huntington Beach Redevelopment Agency in developing affordable housing developments. The City was required to utilize 20% of these funds to develop low- and moderate- income housing. The City's match surplus is approximately $2,794,025 as of September 30, 2018.

Due to the National Emergency concerning the Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, HUD has waived the City's HOME Match requirement for all expenditures beginning October 1, 2019 and will continue to do so through September 30, 2021. The City received this waiver on April 24, 2020.

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

The City is in the process of acquiring land that could be used to develop an emergency homeless shelter to help meet the needs of the ever-growing homeless population, a priority need as described in the 2020/21-2024/25 Consolidated Plan.

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

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

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
Huntington Beach	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Rental neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
Orange County Housing Authority	PHA	Rental	Region
Fair Housing Foundation of Long Beach	Regional Organization	Public Services	Region
Orange County Continuum of Care	Regional Organization	Homelessness	Region
Homeless and Special Needs Service Providers	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Public Services	Jurisdiction

Table 50 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

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

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

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

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

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

- Annually, audits are performed to ensure compliance with regulatory agreements and affordability covenants; and
- Periodic, on-site visits are conducted, which will include a property inspection and an in-depth review of the rent restricted affordable unit files assisted with HOME, CDBG, and the former Redevelopment Agency. As part of the Consolidated Plan process, the City received input from numerous housing and public service agencies through a combination of consultation workshops, interviews and a Needs Assessment Survey. These agencies provided valuable input into the identification of needs and gaps in service, and in development of the City's five year Strategic Plan.

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

Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted to Homeless	Targeted to People with HIV
Homelessness Prevention Services			
Counseling/Advocacy	X	X	X
Legal Assistance	X	X	
Mortgage Assistance			
Rental Assistance	X	X	
Utilities Assistance	X	X	
Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement	X	X	
Mobile Clinics	X	X	
Other Street Outreach Services	X	X	
Supportive Services			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X	X	
Child Care	X	X	

Supportive Services			
Education	X	X	
Employment and Employment Training	X	X	
Healthcare	X	X	
HIV/AIDS	X	X	
Life Skills	X	X	
Mental Health Counseling	X	X	
Transportation	X	X	
Other			

Table 51 - 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)

There are a variety of homeless and supportive services in the City that provide a range of care for homeless and at-risk households. These services work together, within the framework of the larger Continuum of Care to meet the needs of households. The homeless services include:

- Project Self-Sufficiency - Supports single-parents to gain economic independence.
- Interval House – This six-unit transitional housing facility provides safe housing for women and children recovering from domestic violence. Interval House also assists the City with implementing a tenant based rental assistance program.
- Collette Children's Home – The eight-unit Colette's Children's Home provides transitional housing for battered/homeless mothers with children and chronically homeless women.
- Seniors Outreach Center – Provides services that assist with their physical, emotional and nutritional needs.
- Oak View Community Center – The Children's Bureau provides a variety of family support and youth development services at the Oakview Community Center.
- Families First – Provides programs to treat at-risk, severely disturbed youth who are experiencing behavioral and emotional issues in their homes or school and may be in jeopardy of being removed from their current placement.
- Mercy House – Provides housing and comprehensive supportive services for a variety of homeless populations which includes families, adult men and women, mothers and their children, persons living with HIV/AIDS, individuals overcoming substance addictions, and some who are physically and mentally disabled.
- HB Police Department – Provides Homeless Outreach Services.
- SteppingUP – Helps to transition extremely low-income families towards greater self-sufficiency by assisting them with housing and education.

- Stand Up for Kids OC – Supports homeless youth to self-sufficiency and preventing at-risk youth from gang involvement, substance abuse, teen pregnancy, and dropping out of high school.

Supportive Services

- Community Service Program Huntington Beach Youth Shelter – The Youth Shelter offers a short-term crisis intervention residential program with the goal of family reunification.
- Beach Cities Interfaith Services (BCIS) – Coordinates the provision of a variety of financial and human services for the homeless and persons at-risk of homelessness.
- American Family Housing (AFH) – Provides a continuum of services including emergency shelter in coordination with local churches; transitional housing in scattered site locations; and permanent affordable rental housing.
- Build Futures – The Agency's mission is to get youth (ages 18 to 24) off the street and provide stable and safe housing and services.
- Salvation Army Family Service Office – Operates an Emergency Family Services Office in Huntington Beach.
- Huntington Beach Community Clinic – Provides primary, preventative and chronic medical care services.
- Mental Health Association of Orange County – Provides mental health clinics, recovery clubhouses, a homeless multi-service center, a youth mentoring program and referral services.

Outreach Services

- Police Officer Liaison Program – The City's Police Department homelessness teams provide street outreach twice monthly.
- AltaMed Mobile Unit – The new AltaMed Medical and Dental Mobile Unit provides preventative health care, and services Beach Cities Interfaith Services (BCIS) on a weekly basis.
- Straight Talk Inc., Start House / H.O.M.E., Inc. – Offers housing assistance to persons with HIV/AIDS.
- Veterans First – Offers permanent and transitional housing beds for disabled veterans, female veterans, and families of at-risk or deployed vets.
- SteppingUP – Helps to transition extremely low-income families towards greater self-sufficiency by assisting them with housing and education.
- Stand Up for Kids OC – Supports homeless youth to self-sufficiency and preventing at-risk youth from gang involvement, substance abuse, teen pregnancy, and dropping out of high school.

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

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

The primary gap in Huntington Beach's service delivery system is a function of the significant cuts in public and private funding and associated reductions in service. A lack of available funding, coupled with growing demand for services, leaves persons underserved. These gaps can only be filled with additional funding sources while current providers cannot meet all the current need.

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

The City will work with non-profit agencies, for-profit developers, advocacy groups, clubs, and organizations, neighborhood leadership groups, City departments and with the private sector to implement the City's five-year strategy to address the priority needs outlined in this Consolidated Plan. Engaging the community and stakeholders in the delivery of services and programs for the benefit of low to moderate residents will be vital in overcoming gaps in service delivery. The City will also utilize public notices, Community Workshops and Meetings (as appropriate), the City's website, and other forms of media to deliver information on carrying out the Consolidated Plan strategies.

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Sustain and Strengthen Neighborhoods	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Households with Housing Problems	$500,000 (CDBG)	Homeowner Units Rehabilitated – **40 Household Housing Units** (Owner-Occupied SF, Condo, and Mobile Home Grant Program)
							$490,000 (CDBG)	Homeowner Units Rehabilitated – **10 Household Housing Units** (Owner-Occupied Single-Family Rehabilitation Loan Program)
							$325,000 (CDBG)	Homeowner Units Rehabilitated – **50 Household Housing Units** (Housing Rehabilitation Loan Administration)
							$1,000,000 (CDBG)	Housing Code Enforcement/ Foreclosed Property Care – **3,000 Housing Units** (Special Code Enforcement)

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
2	Preserve Existing and Create New Affordable Housing	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Households with Housing Problems	$4,378,387 (HOME) $1,625,000 (HOME)	Rental Units Constructed – **~~20~~ 10 Household Housing Units** (TBD Acq/Rehab/New Construction) Tenant-Based Rental Assistance - **~~100~~ 175 Households** (Various Service Providers)

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
3	Support Efforts to Address Homelessness	2020	2024	Homeless	Citywide	Homelessness	$329,124 (CDBG)	Public service activities other than Low/Mod Income Housing Benefit – **~~2,000~~ 827 Persons Assisted** (Homeless Outreach Program)
							$65,000 (CDBG)	Public service activities other than Low/Mod Income Housing Benefit – **~~560~~ 124 Persons Assisted** (StandUp for Kids Street Outreach Program)
							$49,888 (CDBG)	Public service activities other than Low/Mod Income Housing Benefit – **~~45~~ 7 Persons Assisted** (Robyne's Nest Housing for Homeless)
							$772,181 (CDBG)	Public service activities other than Low/Mod Income Housing Benefit – **~~100~~ 210 Persons Assisted** (~~Cameron Lane~~ Navigation Center Operations Program)

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
4	Support Agencies that Assist Special Needs Populations	2020	2024	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Priority Special Needs Populations	$212,208 (CDBG) $50,000 (CDBG)	Public service activities other than Low/Mod Income Housing Benefit – **825 Persons Assisted** (Senior Services Care Management) Public service activities other than Low/Mod Income Housing Benefit – **950 Persons Assisted** (Oakview Literacy)
5	Increase Access to Community Services to LMI Persons	2020	2024	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Priority Community Services	$280,000 (CDBG)	Public service activities other than Low/Mod Income Housing Benefit – **~~2,000~~ 1,000 Persons Assisted** (Children's Bureau)
6	Preserve Existing and Create New Community and Public Facilities	2004	2024	Homeless Non-Housing Community Development	LMI Areas Citywide	Priority Community and Public Facilities	$1,584,724 (CDBG)	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Mod Income Housing Benefit – **5,000 Persons Assisted** (Various Public Facility Projects)
7	Provide Needed Infrastructure Improvements	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	LMI Areas Citywide	Priority Infrastructure Improvements	$1,411,876 (CDBG)	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Mod Income Housing Benefit – **2,000 Persons Assisted** (Various Infrastructure Improvement Projects)

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
8	Planning for Housing and Community Development	2020	2024	Homeless Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Other Housing and Community Development Needs	$432,691 (HOME) $1,437,035 (CDBG)	Other – Not Applicable (HOME Administration; CDBG Administration; Fair Housing Foundation)

Table 52 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	**Goal Name**	**Sustain and Strengthen Neighborhoods**
	Goal Description	Using CDBG funds, the City will sustain and strengthen neighborhoods by eliminating unsafe conditions and blight while improving the quality of life for residents within the community. (Projects: Owner-Occupied SF, Condo, and Mobile Home Grant Program; Owner-Occupied Single-Family Rehabilitation Loan Program; Housing Rehab Loan Administration; Special Code Enforcement)
2	**Goal Name**	**Preserve Existing and Create New Affordable Housing**
	Goal Description	To the extent possible, based upon the availability of funds and a project's viability, HOME funds will be used to assist affordable housing developers in the acquisition, construction and/or rehabilitation of low-income rental and/or owner housing units, and in the provision of tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA). (Projects: Acquisition/Rehabilitation/New Construction Affordable Housing; Mercy House Tenant Based Rental Assistance Program; Interval House Tenant Based Rental Assistance Program; Families Forward Tenant Based Rental Assistance Program; Mobile Home Tenant Based Rental Assistance Program)
3	**Goal Name**	**Support Efforts to Address Homelessness**
	Goal Description	Using CDBG public service funds, the City will provide assistance to homeless service providers. (Projects: Homeless Outreach Program; StandUp for Kids Street Outreach Program; Robyne's Nest Housing for Homeless High Schoolers; ~~Cameron Lane~~ Navigation Center Operations Program)

4	**Goal Name**	**Support Agencies that Assist Special Needs Populations**
	Goal Description	Using CDBG public service funds, the City will provide assistance to various social service agencies that provide community and public services to special needs households in the City. (Projects: Senior Care Management; Oak View Family Literacy Program)
5	**Goal Name**	**Provide Needed Community Services to LMI Persons**
	Goal Description	Using CDBG public service funds, the City will provide assistance to various social service agencies for programs for youth, anti-crime, and general public services. (Projects: Children's Bureau)
6	**Goal Name**	**Preserve Existing and Create New Community and Public Facilities**
	Goal Description	Using CDBG funds, the City will provide financial assistance to improve public facilities and parks. (Projects: Various Community and Public Facility Projects)
7	**Goal Name**	**Provide Needed Infrastructure Improvements**
	Goal Description	Using CDBG funds, the City will provide financial assistance to improve public infrastructure. (Projects: Various Public Infrastructure Improvement Projects)
8	**Goal Name**	**Support Community Development Programs**
	Goal Description	The City will conduct the following administration/planning activities: (1) General Administration of CDBG and HOME Program, including preparation of budget, applications, certifications and agreements, (2) Coordination of CDBG-funded capital improvement projects, (3) Coordination of Public Service Subrecipients, (4) Coordination of HOME-funded housing projects, (5) Monitoring of CDBG and HOME projects/programs to ensure compliance with federal regulations, (6) Preparation of Annual Action Plan, (7) Preparation of the CAPER; and (8) Fair Housing Foundation counseling, education and enforcement (CDBG funded). Up to 20% of the annual CDBG entitlement and up to 10% of the HOME entitlement is allowed for administration activities. Note, in 2020/21, HUD has allowed, via waiver, the increase of the HOME Administration allocation to a maximum of 25% instead of 10%. (Projects: HOME Administration, CDBG Administration, Fair Housing Foundation)

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

As presented above, the City's five-year goal is to provide affordable housing opportunities to 362 extremely low, low, and moderate-income households through the following activities:

- Owner-Occupied SF, Condo, and Mobile Home Grant Program: The City offers a one-time grant not to exceed $10,000 to low-income homeowners for deferred maintenance and health and safety-related household repairs. Deferred maintenance can include paint, siding replacement, window and door replacement, roof repair, or removal of any condition of blight. Household repairs may include restoration or replacement of inoperable or severely deteriorated plumbing, heating, and electrical systems, structural and appliance replacement. The City proposes to fund 40 grants during FY 2020/21 – 2024/25.

- Owner-Occupied Single-Family Rehabilitation Loan Program: Funded with CDBG Revolving Loan Funds, the Single-Family Rehabilitation Loan Program offers low-income homeowners up to $75,000 in deferred payment loans. Individual loans may be increased by up to $10,000 if deemed necessary to meet HUD HQS requirements and rehabilitation standards and would require the approval by the Director of Economic Development. Payment of the principal and accrued interest is deferred until the property is sold, transferred, or refinanced. During the 5-year Consolidated Plan timeframe, the City proposes to fund 10 loans.

- Acquisition/Rehabilitation/New Construction Affordable Housing Program: The City expects to have approximately ~~$4~~ $3 million available HOME funds to provide gap financing for the development of affordable housing. With a federal investment of ~~$4~~ $3 million, the City anticipates that ~~20~~ 10 units can be developed and HOME-restricted.

- Tenant Based Rental Assistance: The City will continue implementing Tenant Based Rental Assistance Programs with qualified and experienced providers and have a goal to assist a total of ~~100~~ 175 households with short and medium-term rental assistance as well as housing relocation and stabilization services. Rental Assistance may be provided to households belonging to the following underserved population groups: low-income households; homeless; seniors; and senior mobile homeowners.

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

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

Not applicable.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

Not applicable.

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

Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation

Not applicable.

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

The 2019 Housing and Community Development Survey found that the most highly recognized barriers to the development of affordable housing include the cost of land or lot, lack of available land, the Not In My Back Yard (NIMBY) Mentality. This was followed by density or other zoning requirements and the permitting process.

Table SP.55.1
Providing Decent and Affordable Housing
Huntington Beach
Housing and Community Development Survey

Question	Response
Do any of the following act as barriers to the development or preservation of affordable housing in your community:	
Cost of land or lot	205
Lack of available land	183
Not In My Back Yard (NIMBY) mentality	155
Density or other zoning requirements	114
Permitting process	107
Lack of affordable housing development policies	102
Permitting fees	100
Cost of labor	91
Construction fees	83
Cost of materials	81
Lack of other infrastructure	79
Impact fees	61
Lot size	54
Building codes	46
Lack of water system	43
Lack of sewer system	40
ADA codes	36
Lack of qualified contractors or builders	18

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

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

Additionally, as part of the City's Housing Element update, the City must assess and to the extent feasible, mitigate, its governmental constraints to housing for lower and moderate-income

households and persons with disabilities. The Housing Element addresses the City's provisions for affordable housing, emergency shelters, transitional housing, and supportive housing. The following programs in the City's 2013-2021 Housing Element specifically address the variety of regulatory and financial tools used by the City to remove barriers and facilitate the provision of affordable housing:

Program 2. Multi-family Acquisition/Rehabilitation through Non-Profit Developers

Objective: Acquire, rehabilitate, and establish affordability covenants on 80 rental units.

Program 7. Residential and Mixed-Use Sites Inventory

Objective: Maintain current inventory of vacant and underutilized development sites and provide to developers along with information on incentives.

Program 8. Beach and Edinger Corridors Specific Plan

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

Program 10. Inclusionary Program and Housing Trust Fund

Objective: Continue implementation and re-evaluate Ordinance to provide consistency with case law and market conditions. Establish in-lieu fee amount for projects between 10-30 units.

Program 11. Affordable Housing Development Assistance

Objective: Provide financial and regulatory assistance in support of affordable housing. Provide information on incentives to development community.

Program 13. Affordable Housing Density Bonus

Objective: Continue to offer density bonus incentives as a means of enhancing the economic feasibility of affordable housing development.

Program 14. Development Fee Assistance

Objective: Continue to offer fee reductions to incentivize affordable housing. Specify the waiver of 100% of application processing fees in the Code for projects with 10% extremely low-income units.

Program 15. Residential Processing Procedures

Objective: Provide non-discretionary development review within the Beach and Edinger Corridors Specific Plan. Adopt streamlined review procedures for multi-family development on a Citywide basis.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

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

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

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

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The City has and will continue to address the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless and homeless families through support of homeless programs such as the Huntington Beach Youth Emergency Shelter, Interval House, Families Forward, and Mercy House. Through the City's Homeless Task Force, the City will also support the provision of emergency housing and services by Beach Cities Interfaith Services and the local faith-based community. The City has also created a Homeless Outreach Coordinator and Homeless Case Manager position who are responsible for

creating relationships with the homeless and to provide services with an eye toward bringing their homelessness to an end.

In FY 2019/20, the City Council approved purchase of property located at 17631 Cameron Lane using non-federal funds. Via a substantial amendment to the FY 2019/20 Annual Action Plan, the City Council ~~will consider~~ approved an allocation of ~~$1.5~~ over $3.5 million of federal CDBG and CARES Act funds to help offset costs associated operating the homeless shelter facility at the project site. The need for such a facility has increased in recent months due to the COVID-19 pandemic and Orange County's Safer at Home Order. The Navigation Center will bring homeless service providers on-site to help persons experiencing homelessness "navigate" eligible social services, medical services and benefits to stabilize them with the ultimate goal of transitioning them to more permanent housing.

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

In an ongoing effort to continue to address the needs of the homeless and those at risk of homelessness, the City will focus on the development of sustainable and effective programming, including: applying for short and long-term available funding; partnerships with experienced service providers capable of leveraging other funding; the ability to create or secure affordable housing; perform homeless case management; and engage the homeless through a street outreach component in order to better connect them to available services. The City's goal is to expand on current homeless programs and activities to assist with their successful transition toward self-sufficiency.

In FY 2020/21, the City will continue its dedication to assisting families in Huntington Beach with much needed rental assistance. In May 2020, a NOFA/RFP was solicited to qualified agencies with experience with administering HOME-funded TBRA programs, and a selection is expected in June 2020. With an investment of $900,000 towards this effort, the City anticipates that approximately 60 households could be served over a two-year period. Households that qualify for assistance include those that are of low and moderate income, as well as households who are currently housed, but are at risk of losing their housing due to COVID-19. Also, as part of this Substantial Amendment, the City will offer rental assistance to senior owners of mobile homes. Assistance will help to offset space rents that have increased causing financial hardship to seniors living on fixed incomes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

According to 2017 ACS data, an estimated 9.1 percent of housing units in the City are at risk of lead-based paint and have children aged 6 or under in those units. The efforts listed above are based on the City's on-going efforts to keep households safe from lead-based paint hazards. These efforts are focused on education and response efforts to systematically address lead-based paint issues citywide.

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

To reduce lead-based paint hazards in existing housing, all housing rehabilitation projects supported with federal funds are tested for lead and asbestos. When a lead-based paint hazard is present, the City or the City's sub-grantee contracts with a lead consultant for abatement or implementation of interim controls, based on the findings of the report. Tenants are notified of the results of the test and the clearance report. In Section 8 programs, staff annually inspects units on the existing program and new units as they become available. In all cases, defective paint surfaces must be repaired. In situations where a unit is occupied by a household with children under the age of six, corrective actions will include testing and abatement if necessary, or abatement without testing.

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

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

The City's major objectives in reducing poverty within Huntington Beach are to: Reduce the number of families on welfare; Reduce the number of families needing housing subsidies; and Increase economic opportunities for low- and moderate-income persons. The City's anti-poverty strategy seeks to enhance the employability of residents through the promotion and support of programs which provide employment training and supportive services, while expanding employment opportunities through the implementation of a Business Improvement District, and its Economic Development Strategy that focuses on business retention, attraction, and marketing efforts.

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

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

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

- Participation by over 1,000 low and extremely low-income Huntington Beach households in the Housing Choice Rental Assistance Voucher Program administered by the Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA).
- During this Consolidated Planning Period, the City will utilize HOME funds to gap finance an affordable housing project at a location yet to be determined.

SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230

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

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

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

The City is also responsible to HUD for monitoring HOME-assisted rental projects throughout the period of affordability to ensure that these projects are in continued compliance with Federal and State regulations. The City shall also follow steps to monitor beneficiaries of the Single-Family Residential Rehabilitation Program. During the pre-monitoring phase, applicants will sign a clause on the application form certifying that the property is the principal residence.