



2021-2025 Consolidated Plan

Housing and Community Development Department



Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development requires that the City of Orlando (the City) develop a five-year strategic plan referred to as the Consolidated Plan. On behalf of the City, the Housing and Community Development Division (HCD) has created the 2021-2025 Consolidated Plan (Plan). The Plan details resource investment decisions to meet Orlando's affordable housing, community, and economic development needs and priorities. These resources include four federal entitlement grants:

- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)
- HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME)
- Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)
- Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)

Entitlement funds must focus on at least one of the following objectives for low-and-moderate income persons: increase the availability/accessibility, affordability, and sustainability of decent housing, create suitable living environments, and/or expand economic opportunities.

The objectives of the 2021-2025 Consolidated Plan are to:

- Develop and preserve decent, safe, and affordable rental and owner-occupied housing
- Reduce homelessness through permanent supportive housing with appropriate and holistic supportive services to ensure stabilization
- Meet the needs of persons with HIV/AIDS and their families by providing housing, healthcare, and supportive services
- Support vulnerable/at-risk populations through transitional and/or rapid re-housing
- Expand job readiness opportunities for special needs populations
- Support workforce training and education efforts for the community
- Ensure fair housing opportunities for all residents

2021 Action Plan

For each year of the Plan, the City is required to prepare an Annual Action Plan to inform residents and HUD the planned activities for that particular year. At the end of the program year, a Consolidated

Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) is released to report on actual goals and objectives reached during the year.

The Annual Action Plan serves as the official application for HUD entitlement grants and proposes programs and activities to be funded during the City's 2021 Program Year from October 1, 2021 through September 30, 2022. It describes the specific funding amounts and activities that will take place during the program year to address priority needs and goals identified in the Consolidated Plan.

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

The Consolidated Plan identifies programs and activities that will be implemented to meet goals and objectives. HUD requires that each activity be tied to one of three federal program objectives: 1) decent housing; 2) suitable living environment; or 3) economic development. In turn, each objective is tied to one of three outcomes: 1) availability/accessibility; 2) affordability; or 3) sustainability.

The following activities will enable the City to achieve these objectives and outcomes in 2021 and throughout the Plan:

Decent Housing

Creating opportunities to make decent housing more available, accessible, affordable, and sustainable through:

- Acquisition, rehabilitation, and new construction of single and multi-family properties
- Down-payment and closing cost assistance or interest rate buy down to increase access to homeownership
- Providing a home repair and rehabilitation program to preserve existing affordable housing stock
- Lead-based paint testing and abatement activities
- Housing, healthcare and supportive services to HIV/AIDS populations
- Homelessness prevention, permanent supportive housing, and rapid re-housing

Suitable Living Environment

Creating opportunities to make suitable living environments more available, accessible, affordable, and sustainable through:

- Eliminating Spot/Blight to stabilize neighborhoods
- Public improvements to support and sustain neighborhoods
- Supportive services and transitional housing for at-risk populations

Economic Development

Creating opportunities to expand economic opportunity through:

- Workforce training and job placement programs
- Job training and employment services for special need populations
- Supporting job opportunities to the local workforce for City led construction projects

3. Evaluation of past performance

The following is a summary of the City's past performance as reported to HUD in the last consolidated planning period of October 1, 2016 to September 30, 2020. A review of the fifth and final year of the past strategic planning period will be shown in the 2020 CAPER available in early 2022.

Affordable Housing CDBG/HOME- The City has continued to strategically leverage CDBG and HOME funding to maximize the creation and retention of affordable housing. A total of 319 households were provided homebuyers education. The City used funding to retain and develop over 155 units over the planning period. In addition, over the last five years, HOME funding was used in conjunction with Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) program, project-based vouchers provided by the Orlando Housing Authority, Housing Trust Funding, and SAIL funding in an effort to maximize the number of affordable units to the City's most vulnerable populations. Many of these projects will be reflected in the next series of reports. In addition, due to severe cuts in state funding over the last three years, the City has directed CDBG funding to play more of a role in retaining the existing affordable housing stock through on-going rehabilitation programs.

Homeless Prevention and Support CDBG/ESG - Funding assisted 8,242 individuals in emergency shelters. A total of 2,164 households were provided homeless prevention services and another 450 households received rapid rehousing services.

CDBG Public Services - Public services benefitting low to moderate income households assisted 966 individuals (excluding homeless services).

CDBG Public Facilities - Facility services benefitted over 36,851 individuals. Facility projects included gym renovations, health center development and rehabilitation, infrastructure upgrades, etc.

HOPWA - The HOPWA program enabled 492 people to benefit from HOPWA facility-based housing, 1,028 in housing subsidies, 421 in tenant-based rental assistance, and 2,740 people received supportive services.

During this Consolidated Plan five-year period, the City continues to increase efforts to provide affordable housing for extremely low, low, and moderate income (LMI) households, permanent supportive housing for the homeless, and supportive services that contribute to self-sufficiency for LMI

households. HCD is working diligently with other City departments, its committees and boards, neighborhood associations and other regional partners to provide affordable and decent housing availability, as well as accessibility and sustainability of a suitable living environment, and thus supporting households towards accessing economic opportunities. Further, HCD continues to leverage funds and resources with the intention of stabilizing neighborhoods.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

HCD incorporates different levels of citizen participation to establish solutions in addressing Community needs. The HCD *Citizen Participation Plan for Housing and Community Development Program* guides the administration in these programs and is available for review in City Hall, located at 400 S Orange Avenue, Orlando, FL 32801, with special accommodations made available upon request. Special accommodations include mailing or emailing options while City Hall was closed due to the COVID-19 Pandemic. The Citizen Participation Plan was amended in June of 2020 to address necessary changes and waivers provided by HUD during this time.

To ensure public awareness and participation, public notice of funding opportunities for annual request for applications (RFAs) are submitted to area newspapers, including the Orlando Sentinel, which has a regional readership; and El Sentinel, which has a predominantly Spanish-speaking readership. The public notice and RFAs are published electronically on the HCD website. A public hearing is held at City Hall where citizens are invited to attend and comment on proposed activities. To address social distancing requirements from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) during the COVID-19 Pandemic, the City offered access to the community meetings in a variety of ways including in-person participation with special safety accommodations, through Zoom (a web-based video conferencing platform), and by phone call participation.

HCD makes annual funding recommendations and sets program goals in consultation with various partnerships and committees. Committee's include the CDBG Review Committee, HOPWA Community Advisory Committee, ESG Review Committee, Housing Review Committee, and the Affordable Housing Advisory Committee.

The CDBG Review Committee is comprised of appointees from each commissioner district and a representative from the Orlando Housing Authority (OHA). The HOPWA Community Advisory Board is comprised of representatives from the Ryan White Part A and Part B grantee offices, and peer representative from the local HIV/AIDS community, the Homeless Services Network of Central Florida, Inc. The ESG Review Committee is comprised of community representatives from homelessness and housing organizations and/or representatives that have experienced homelessness themselves. The Housing Review Committee (HRC) which is comprised of internal City staff from various of departments, a representative from OHA, and a representative from the Orange County Housing Finance Authority. The Affordable Housing Advisory Committee (AHAC) is comprised of citizens representing various sectors in the community, an elected official, and a member from the Municipal Planning Board.

Additionally, HCD and the Orange County Housing and Community Development Division share information and resources during the planning process to avoid duplication of efforts.

5. Summary of public comments

There were no public comments made during any of the public meetings. Additional comments made on the surveys are available in the report attached to this plan. Summary of comments showed many noted the need for affordable housing both rental and homeownership. Other comments made in the survey included safe and clean housing, elderly housing and support, ADA accessibility, homeless services and shelter needs, low barrier housing (i.e. taking section 8 vouchers), crime and safety, food access, financial literacy and employment assistance, affordable childcare, health care, mental health care and substance abuse counseling, transportation safety and access, and parks and recreation improvements and programs.

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

All comments and views were accepted.

7. Summary

During the next five years, the City will need to adapt to the continued population growth and varying and unpredictable funding resources. In addition, the City must also contend with the aftermath of the COVID-19 Pandemic and the associated social and economic impacts. The City anticipates the population will continue to grow as trends still show an overall increase in the population with an expected increase of over 100,000 by 2045 (City of Orlando Growth Management Plan 2020-2045 Growth Projections Report). Economic and social uncertainty remain high due to the turbulence brought on by a global pandemic. Prior to 2020, 2019 figures indicated general economic growth for the City. The City anticipates a rebound from the pandemic's impacts but remains vigilant in the efforts to support the community in the existing and foreseeable needs.

Overall, the City anticipates there will be an increase in low-to-moderate income household populations and a need to do more with limited resources. City staff will continue to focus on using data-driven methodologies to set the needs and priorities identified in the Plan. In collaboration with community partners, stakeholders, and residents, the City will strive to meet the complex and evolving challenges. It will take strong commitments and innovative resource leveraging from the government, private sector, advocacy groups, and social service organizations to make an impact towards reducing poverty, creating community resiliency, and stabilizing neighborhoods.

The Process

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

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

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

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
Lead Agency	ORLANDO	
CDBG Administrator	ORLANDO	Housing and Community Development
HOPWA Administrator	ORLANDO	Health Services Department
HOME Administrator	ORLANDO	Housing and Community Development
ESG Administrator	ORLANDO	Housing and Community Development
HOPWA-C Administrator		

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The City of Orlando Housing and Community Development Department serves as the lead agency responsible for administering the programs and activities covered by the 2021 – 2025 Consolidated Plan and this 2021 Annual Action Plan, which includes:

- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)
- HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME)
- Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)
- Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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

1. Introduction

The City of Orlando believes that only through strong partnerships and collaborated efforts with public and private entities will the City be able to effectively build safe, livable, and sustainable communities. Community partners provide the expertise, resources, and networks needed to revitalize neighborhoods.

In preparation for this Plan, HCD performed calculated and deliberate outreach efforts not only to ensure inclusion of all relevant stakeholders, but more importantly to make outreach more effective while being mindful of the health and safety of those participating. The stakeholders included but were not limited to organizations working with LMI households, homeless and special needs populations, protected classes, neighborhood associations, those who work in low-to-moderate income areas, members of the clergy, and Orlando citizens with further targeted outreach to OHA Public Housing tenants.

Coordination and consultation with public and private agencies are necessary when developing the City's strategic plan. HCD will continue to work with internal City departments, other regional local government jurisdictions, OHA, non-profit organizations, and private industry to ensure outcomes are met. As such, HCD will continue to look for strategic opportunities on an ongoing basis to create a process of continuous improvement in addressing community needs and priorities as efficiently and effectively as possible.

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

The City of Orlando is committed in partnering with public and private entities to make certain funding priorities are aligned with community goals. To that end, HCD as a strategic partner to community housing, health, and service providers aims to improve coordination among agencies to better serve the needs of our communities and the most vulnerable populations.

HCD continues to support community-wide efforts to create subsidized affordable housing opportunities linked to social services and healthcare to stabilize and create sustainable households. These efforts are being accomplished through leveraging projects with the Orlando Housing Authority, the Florida Housing Finance Corporation through low-income housing tax credits or non-competitive bonds, Orange County Housing Finance, the National Housing Trust Fund, City general funds, and private funding. Although certain areas are targeted for revitalization, a balance must be struck between revitalizing depressed areas and creating options for LMI and minority households within areas of opportunities,

leading to the de-concentration of low-income/minority areas and compliance with the Fair Housing Act.

HCD continues to work with Orange County's Ryan White Part A Office and the Central Florida HIV Planning Council to incorporate HOPWA services with Ryan White services. This has allowed clients to move between the Ryan White and HOPWA programs seamlessly and increased coordination between programs to ensure better outcomes, which are goals of the National HIV/AIDS Strategy. Given affordable housing has been identified as a barrier to Ryan White clientele, HCD continues to explore national best practices to coordinate HOPWA housing programs and supportive services with Ryan White healthcare benefits for HIV/AIDS persons and their families.

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 Homeless Services Network (HSN) brings together homeless service providers and other organizations to address the issues of homelessness in the community and acts as the community's lead agency in what is considered the area's Continuum of Care. HSN runs the coordinated entry system that streamlines and triages homeless persons and persons at risk of homelessness. Prioritization will be performed using the Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (SPDAT) to standardize the process and allow for more effective and efficient decision-making. The City in partnership with the Continuum of Care actively works to connect and bridge services provided by agencies.

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

HCD holds request for applications for ESG funds in April of each year prior to the next fiscal year funding cycle. ESG activity priorities will continue to include permanent supportive housing, rapid re-housing and homeless prevention. HCD, HSN and other stakeholders are actively working to align resources in support of a single, standardized model with the goal of leveraging public and private investment to substantially increase the number of homeless persons served. In addition, HCD plans to continue funding HSN in support of the operation and administration of HMIS.

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

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	COALITION FOR THE HOMELESS OF CENTRAL FLORIDA, INC
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	HCD created and sent out a survey soliciting agencies to rank community priorities and provide feedback on the needs of the community. This agency provides emergency shelter with supportive services including needs assessments, individualized housing plans, budget and savings plans, and resource referrals. Their community housing program works to find landlords that provide affordable housing. The agency noted that in addition to the ranking provided in the survey that the City should focus on Affordable Housing, Creative Housing Options, and legislative and Ordinance Revisions. In addition, they noted under Homeless Housing Needs that a Night Time Drop-In Center is needed.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	HANDS OF CENTRAL FLORIDA
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-Education Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Anti-poverty Strategy

	<p>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</p>	<p>HCD created and sent out a survey soliciting agencies to rank community priorities and provide feedback on the needs of the community. This Agency provides public and private education and resources for families seeking affordable, safe, and sanitary housing and manages low/moderate-income housing in the City. In addition to the priority rankings, the agency also noted under housing needs that "Affordable rental housing [needs] to encompass housing for seniors and disabled. Homeownership is high [priority] because it also allows the reintroduction of vacated rental units to lower-income." Additional feedback regarding limited housing options, the agency provided that "annual income will not support the annual cost of housing and housing insurance." and "No product in affordability range - moderate to middle income." Additional suggestions include "knowing what people CAN afford - need to verify income/educate. This predicates unit design. "Most residents are paying over 30% of monthly income on housing. What is that average percentage regardless of HUD or loan requirements, so we can try to find out where affordability and income do not align." and "What type of housing unit can be brought in at this price to meet this need?" Their overall survey provided a clear need for affordable rental housing and homeownership assistance. They also stressed Emergency Shelters, Permanent supportive housing, homeless prevention, medical health needs, street and safety improvements, sewer and stormwater improvements, environmental and blight cleanup. Services outlined as extremely important included childcare services, workforce skills training, affordable legal services, and health care services and facilities.</p>
3	<p>Agency/Group/Organization</p>	<p>HARBOR HOUSE OF CENTRAL FLORIDA</p>
	<p>Agency/Group/Organization Type</p>	<p>Services-Victims of Domestic Violence</p>

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	HCD created and sent out a survey soliciting agencies to rank community priorities and provide feedback on the needs of the community. This Agency works with victims of domestic violence to provide safe and secure housing with other related services. In soliciting comments from this agency, they noted that more integrated transportation systems are needed to get people from outlying areas where they can afford to live to the places where they work.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	Homeless Services Network
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless Regional organization HSN is the lead agency for the CoC
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth HOPWA Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	HCD created and sent out a survey soliciting agencies to rank community priorities and provide feedback on the needs of the community. This agency coordinates the region's implementation of strategies for housing high-priority homeless households using permanent supportive housing and/or rapid re-housing through the coordinated entry system. The agency stated the need for more accessible units, funding for household financial gap needs such as deposits, utilities, and furniture. Under Homeless Housing Needs, the agency added the need for "Affordable, low barrier housing." and under issues of having limited housing options the organization noted "criminal background history."

5	Agency/Group/Organization	IDignity, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	HCD created and sent out a survey soliciting agencies to rank community priorities and provide feedback on the needs of the community. This organization provides legal and counseling services to homeless and low-income households that need access to identification and other important personal documentation to apply for other assistance and needs such as jobs, housing, etc. In addition to the rankings outlined in the survey, Idignity also noted that access to viable transportation is essential for affordable housing options.
6	Agency/Group/Organization	The Southern Territorial Headquarters of The Salvation Army
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-homeless Child Welfare Agency
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	HCD created and sent out a survey soliciting agencies to rank community priorities and provide feedback on the needs of the community. The Salvation Army of Orlando provides many necessary services to those impacted by homelessness including running a shelter and providing other vital necessities. In addition to the response rankings in the survey which will be reflected in the overall survey report, the organization noted that mass emergency shelters will never go away, and more resources are needed to address these needs.
7	Agency/Group/Organization	The 4R Foundation Inc
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Food and Farming Foundation
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy Food Access
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	HCD created and sent out a survey soliciting agencies to rank community priorities and provide feedback on the needs of the community. The 4R Foundation Inc. or 4Roots strives to provide healthy and sustainable food systems providing food and education regarding food and farming. They provided no additional feedback on their survey. Priority social service needs identified by the organization included Children's after-school and summer camp programs, food services for residents with special needs, workforce skills training, parks and recreation, and programs for at-risk youth.
8	Agency/Group/Organization	Aspire Health Partners, Inc. d/b/a The Center for Drug Free Living, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Health Health Agency Publicly Funded Institution/System of Care

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	HCD created and sent out a survey soliciting agencies to rank community priorities and provide feedback on the needs of the community. This organization provides services to address behavioral health, mental health, and/or substance abuse recovery. The organization did not provide any additional feedback in the survey. The most important services chosen by the agency were counseling and emotional support services, disaster and emergency preparedness services, drug and alcohol abuse counseling treatment, transportation services, homeless counseling and outreach, health care services and facilities, and domestic violence counseling.
9	Agency/Group/Organization	Community Asset Preservation Corp
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	HCD created and sent out a survey soliciting agencies to rank community priorities and provide feedback on the needs of the community. The Community Asset Preservation Corp or CAPC works to provide affordable housing to low- and moderate-income households. In addition to the survey, they also specified that "increasing the stock of affordable homes for sale to owner-occupants was important, homeownership stabilizes neighborhoods, but there is not enough affordable housing to address the need which forces people who could otherwise purchase a home to remain in the rental market."

10	Agency/Group/Organization	Catholic Charities of Central Florida, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	HCD created and sent out a survey soliciting agencies to rank community priorities and provide feedback on the needs of the community. Catholic Charities provides various services including housing for low- and moderate-income households. In addition to their survey responses, they provided additional commentary on the importance of the preservation of low-income housing as the affordability periods end.
11	Agency/Group/Organization	City of Orlando Family Parks and Recreation
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	HCD created and sent out a survey soliciting agencies to rank community priorities and provide feedback on the needs of the community. The City's Parks Department provided a survey when they applied for CDBG funding. They did not provide additional feedback other than the response to the survey questions. They noted the most necessary services the community needed include children after school and summer camp programs, workforce skills training, parks and recreation, programs for at-risk youth, and homeless counseling and outreach services.
12	Agency/Group/Organization	GRAND AVENUE ECONOMIC COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	HCD created and sent out a survey soliciting agencies to rank community priorities and provide feedback on the needs of the community. Grand Ave Community Development Corp provides affordable housing with associated social services. The survey did not provide additional feedback, they did not place any social services in the extremely important category, but instead focused on housing and homeless needs by outlining affordable rental housing, housing for the disabled, and permanent supportive housing. They noted other services as important but stressed extremely important focused under housing needs.
13	Agency/Group/Organization	Habitat for Humanity of Greater Orlando and Osceola County
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	HCD created and sent out a survey soliciting agencies to rank community priorities and provide feedback on the needs of the community. Habitat for Humanity provides homeownership opportunities to low- to moderate-income households and works to provide rehabilitation to owner-occupied units to preserve existing affordable housing. The agency stressed the importance of all types of housing and a variety of services, but in addition, they outlined that lowering the barriers to constructing affordable housing and more financial assistance to make much more affordable housing construction possible.
14	Agency/Group/Organization	Lift Orlando Community Land, LLC
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	HCD created and sent out a survey soliciting agencies to rank community priorities and provide feedback on the needs of the community. LIFT Orlando primarily works in the West Lakes neighborhoods on the west side of Orlando. Lift has provided a holistic approach to better community development by providing multi-family and senior affordable housing, a health center, and other needed services and improvements to the area. There was no additional feedback outlined in the survey. The organization stressed that affordable rental housing, permanent supportive housing, homeless prevention, and workforce skill training was extremely important for the community.
15	Agency/Group/Organization	Rebuilding Together of Central Florida, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy

	<p>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</p>	<p>HCD created and sent out a survey soliciting agencies to rank community priorities and provide feedback on the needs of the community. Rebuilding Together provides rehabilitation services to low- and moderate-income owner-occupied housing. The agency provided additional feedback in the survey, expressing there are not enough funds available to help with the preservation of the community's existing affordable housing. Owner-occupied households call organizations like Rebuilding Together daily asking for help to repair holes in their roofs that are leading to mold and health hazards or other serious issues. In the survey, they stressed that every category under housing and homeless housing needs is extremely important. In addition, they noted that medical health facilities, ADA accessibility improvements, sidewalk and curb improvements, disaster and emergency preparedness, and transportation services were also extremely important.</p>
16	<p>Agency/Group/Organization</p>	<p>The Village of Orlando, Inc.</p>
	<p>Agency/Group/Organization Type</p>	<p>Housing</p>
	<p>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</p>	<p>Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy</p>

	<p>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</p>	<p>HCD created and sent out a survey soliciting agencies to rank community priorities and provide feedback on the needs of the community. The Village of Orlando provides multiple affordable housing complexes in the City with associated services. There was no additional feedback outlined in the survey, but the survey showed that affordable rental housing, senior housing assisted and non-assisted, housing for the disabled, emergency shelters, homeless prevention, medical health facilities, youth centers and parks, street and safety, sidewalk improvements, and sewer improvements were extremely important. Services they considered extremely important including counseling, emergency preparedness, food services, workforce training, crime prevention, health care, and domestic violence counseling as extremely important for the community to consider.</p>
17	<p>Agency/Group/Organization</p>	<p>True Health of Seminole Inc</p>
	<p>Agency/Group/Organization Type</p>	<p>Services-Health Health Agency</p>
	<p>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</p>	<p>Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy HOPWA Strategy Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy</p>

	<p>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</p>	<p>HCD created and sent out a survey soliciting agencies to rank community priorities and provide feedback on the needs of the community. True Health is a federally qualified health center that services low-income, uninsured, and underserved with dire health needs in the community. They noted in addition to the survey that "there is a rise of substance abuse, mental health, and chronic illnesses in correlation to the rising costs of healthcare creates extreme barriers to health. Individuals with limited resources are unwillingly forced into debilitating diseases and poor health. Affordable health care and access to healthcare should be a top priority for the Consolidated Plan to transform the lives, families, and communities in the City of Orlando." This was in addition to senior housing and assisted living facilities, housing for the disabled, homeownership down payment assistance, emergency shelters, homeless prevention, rapid rehousing, senior centers, medical health facilities, and environmental and blight cleanup as extremely important. Services outlined as extremely important included counseling and emotional support, drug and alcohol abuse counseling and treatment, crime prevention, at-risk youth programs, homeless counseling, health care, and domestic violence counseling.</p>
18	<p>Agency/Group/Organization</p>	<p>WEST LAKES PARTNERSHIP, INC.</p>
	<p>Agency/Group/Organization Type</p>	<p>Housing Services - Housing Neighborhood Organization</p>
	<p>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</p>	<p>Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy</p>

	<p>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</p>	<p>HCD created and sent out a survey soliciting agencies to rank community priorities and provide feedback on the needs of the community. West Lakes Partnership works collaboratively in the West Lakes neighborhood to rehabilitate housing to eliminate blight and other community needs as they arise. West Lake Partnership provided that the City and County need a joint funding source. In addition to that feedback, the survey also outlined that affordable rental housing, energy-efficient home improvements, and homeownership down payment assistance, and environmental cleanup and blight is extremely important. Services outlined as extremely important included crime prevention.</p>
19	<p>Agency/Group/Organization</p>	<p>UNITED CEREBRAL PALSY, INC.</p>
	<p>Agency/Group/Organization Type</p>	<p>Services-Children Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Child Welfare Agency</p>
	<p>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</p>	<p>Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy</p>

	<p>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</p>	<p>HCD created and sent out a survey soliciting agencies to rank community priorities and provide feedback on the needs of the community. United Cerebral Palsy or UCP provides individualized support, education, and therapy services to children with and without disabilities. The survey did not provide additional feedback, but they noted that owner-occupied housing rehabilitation, affordable rental housing, housing for the disabled, emergency shelters, permanent supportive housing, medical health facilities, ADA accessibility improvements, sidewalk/curb improvements were extremely important. Services noted as extremely important included children after school and summer programs, childcare services and facilities, counseling and emotional support services, food services for residents with special needs, workforce training, transportation services, and programs for at-risk youth.</p>
20	<p>Agency/Group/Organization</p>	<p>ABILITY HOUSING</p>
	<p>Agency/Group/Organization Type</p>	<p>Housing Services - Housing Services-homeless</p>
	<p>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</p>	<p>Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy</p>

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	HCD created and sent out a survey soliciting agencies to rank community priorities and provide feedback on the needs of the community. Ability Housing is an affordable housing provider that supports permanent supportive housing. The agency did not provide any additional feedback in their survey but outlined that rental-occupied housing rehabilitation, affordable rental housing, and permanent supportive housing were extremely important for the community. They also noted that homeless counseling and outreach services were extremely important.
21	Agency/Group/Organization	Charity & Love Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	HCD created and sent out a survey soliciting agencies to rank community priorities and provide feedback on the needs of the community. Charity & Love Inc. provides a broad spectrum of services to those in need. The agency did not provide any additional feedback in the survey but found that most of the public services and housing needs were extremely important. Under Community Facilities, only senior centers and medical health facilities were marked as extremely important.

22	Agency/Group/Organization	CONSUMER CREDIT COUNSELING SERVICES OF PUERTO RICO, INC
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Education
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	HCD created and sent out a survey soliciting agencies to rank community priorities and provide feedback on the needs of the community. Consumer Credit Counseling Services of Puerto Rico provides guidance and education to consumers in the responsible management of their finances to achieve their financial goals providing professional and confidential advice. The organization did not provide any additional feedback on their survey. They did note that homeless prevention, senior centers, medical and health facilities, owner-occupied housing rehabilitation, affordable rental housing, housing for the disabled, and homeownership down payment assistance were extremely important. The extremely important services include children after school and summer school programs, childcare services and facilities, counseling and emotional support services, affordable legal services, health care service, and domestic violence counseling.
23	Agency/Group/Organization	Heart of Florida United Way
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	HCD created and sent out a survey soliciting agencies to rank community priorities and provide feedback on the needs of the community. Heart of Florida United Way provides support for local health and human service agencies in addition to operating the United Way Information and Assistance helpline 2-1-1. The Heart of Florida United Way also provides direct education to those in need of service but also to community stakeholders including the report on ALICE - Asset Limited Income Constrained Employed Families. The agency did not provide any additional feedback but provided that for the community, the extremely important needs for the community include affordable rental housing, homeless prevention, transportation services, and homeless counseling.
24	Agency/Group/Organization	Hope Central Inc
	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 Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy

	<p>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</p>	<p>HCD created and sent out a survey soliciting agencies to rank community priorities and provide feedback on the needs of the community. Hope Central provides a variety of services including care for seniors. The agency did not provide additional information or feedback in their survey but outlined that affordable rental housing, senior housing assisted and non-assisted, permanent supportive housing, day centers for the homeless, senior centers, and youth centers are extremely important for the community. Services noted as extremely important included children's after-school and summer camp programs, drug and alcohol abuse counseling and treatment, crime prevention, programs for at-risk youth, and homeless counseling and outreach services.</p>
25	<p>Agency/Group/Organization</p>	<p>JEWISH FAMILY SERVICES OF GREATER ORLANDO, INC.</p>
	<p>Agency/Group/Organization Type</p>	<p>Services-homeless Services-Education</p>
	<p>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</p>	<p>Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy</p>

	<p>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</p>	<p>HCD created and sent out a survey soliciting agencies to rank community priorities and provide feedback on the needs of the community. Jewish Family Services provide financial literacy and family stabilization programs which provides a holistic approach in helping families at-risk with homelessness find long-term stability and self-sufficiency. The agency did not provide any additional feedback but noted that affordable rental housing, senior housing assisted or non-assisted, housing for the disabled, emergency shelters, permanent supportive housing, homeless prevention, rapid rehousing, and medical health facilities were extremely important. Extremely important services needed in the community include childcare services and facilities, counseling and emotional support services, workforce training, homeless counseling and outreach services, health care services, and domestic violence counseling.</p>
26	<p>Agency/Group/Organization</p>	<p>Lighthouse Central Florida, Inc.</p>
	<p>Agency/Group/Organization Type</p>	<p>Services-Persons with Disabilities</p>
	<p>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</p>	<p>Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy</p>

	<p>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</p>	<p>HCD created and sent out a survey soliciting agencies to rank community priorities and provide feedback on the needs of the community. Lighthouse of Central Florida provides multiple services to those visually impaired so they can live independently. Lighthouse noted that there is a need to make government websites, as well as the housing communities more accessible to people with vision loss. In addition, on the survey, they noted affordable rental housing, housing for the disabled, energy-efficient home improvements, all the homeless housing needs, senior centers, ADA accessibility improvements, street and safety improvements, and sidewalk and curb improvements as extremely important community needs. Services outlined as extremely important include all noted services except for food services for special needs and park and recreation, although still considered important.</p>
27	<p>Agency/Group/Organization</p>	<p>Primrose Center, Inc.</p>
	<p>Agency/Group/Organization Type</p>	<p>Services - Housing Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Health Services-Employment</p>
	<p>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</p>	<p>Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy</p>

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	HCD created and sent out a survey soliciting agencies to rank community priorities and provide feedback on the needs of the community. Primrose Center provides housing and supported employment services to people with developmental and intellectual disabilities. Primrose did not provide any additional feedback but noted in their survey that affordable rental housing, senior housing assisted and non-assisted, housing for the disabled, energy-efficient home improvements, homeownership down payment assistance, emergency shelter, homeless prevention, rapid rehousing, senior centers, medical health facilities, youth centers, ADA accessibility improvements, street and safety improvements, sidewalk and curb improvements as extremely important for the community. Services highlighted as extremely important included children afterschool and summer camp programs, childcare services, counseling and emotional support services, and transportation services.
28	Agency/Group/Organization	ORLANDO HOUSING AUTHORITY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	PHA
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Orlando Housing Authority assisted in the drafting of this plan. Residents of OHA also received the surveys drafted up by HCD with responses outlined in the overall survey report.

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

HCD has not excluded any agency, outreach efforts have been inclusive of social service, healthcare and education providers, governmental entities, and subject matter experts.

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	Homeless Services Network	The Continuum of Care acts as the regional leader in homelessness priority setting to address shared homeless prevention goals. We have expressed concern about the rising number of chronic homeless and the need to provide additional permanent supportive housing.
Moving to Work	Orlando Housing Authority	OHA established as an independent public housing agency by the U.S. Housing and Urban Development department works as a partner to address regional support to low-income households through housing subsidies and public housing.
Orange County 5-Year Con Plan Analysis	Orange County	The LMI household population of Orange County and the City of Orlando experience a lack of affordable housing and therefore a large percentage experience a housing cost burden. Regional approaches are needed to meet the affordable housing needs as solutions to these issue impacts both jurisdictions. Further, impediments to Fair Housing overlap between the jurisdictions and therefore removal of impediments also requires a collaborative effort.

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

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

The City identified in the last planning period the need to increase affordable housing and produce more housing in general. Seeing the demand for housing growth in the region, Orange County initiated the Regional Affordable Housing Summit on October 20, 2016. The summit gathered several experts and stakeholders from around the Central Florida region to begin the discussions on how to better strategize and support housing in Central Florida. The regions included Orange County, Orlando, Seminole County, and Osceola County. After the summit, three separate workshops were held between 2016-2018; Workshop #1, Identifying Areas for Affordable Housing in Central Florida; Workshop #2, Affordable Housing Design and Product Types; and Workshop #3, Regulatory and Financial Strategies for Increasing Affordable Housing Supply. After the final workshop, City and County staff from all three county jurisdictions collaborated with GAI Consultants on an Executive Summary Report which consolidated the efforts of the three workshops. The Executive Summary outlined the needs of the Central Florida community at large, provided recommendations to support housing on a regional level, and provided implementation strategies and tools to achieve those goals. In direct response to these efforts, in 2018, the City passed several land use regulation changes to allow more flexibility in developing affordable housing including changing the density bonus section, removing minimum size requirements,

allowing for accessory dwelling units, parking reductions for affordable housing, relief to developing on non-conforming lots, and promoting a variety of housing product types.

In addition to the cooperation in the regional initiative, the City of Orlando continually collaborates with Orange County on yearly funding rounds to better support County efforts. On a yearly basis, the Orlando Housing Authority (OHA) hosts a Fair Housing Workshop with the City and County leading the presentation and discussion, unfortunately, the last meeting was held in 2019 due to the 2020 pandemic. The City regularly speaks with OHA on projects and plans. Currently, OHA is working with the City's Community Redevelopment Agency (CRA) to develop an OHA property with single-family homes. City Staff also coordinated with OHA staff to promote the City's Consolidated Plan Survey to the OHA residents.

Narrative (optional):

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

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

The citizen participation process empowers residents to identify priority needs for the local community. Through community meetings and public hearings, City residents can engage with the City to find the most effective distribution and leveraging of federal funds. During the planning process, HCD reached out to citizens through a survey to discuss priority needs for the community, outreach at the City’s annual Mayor’s Neighborhood and Community Summit, a public hearing that was held for the solicitation of annual funding cycles, and through the Affordable Housing Advisory Committee Public Hearings. In-person Community Meetings over 2020-2021 were kept at a minimum to reduce the spread of COVID-19.

CDBG, ESG, and HOPWA agencies to be funded are primarily selected through a combination of staff recommendations and a competitive review process. HCD places a public notice in area newspapers and on our website at www.orlando.gov/housing with information concerning funding amount, application deadlines, and other relevant data.

The CDBG Review Committee is comprised of one local citizen appointed by each of the six of the City’s District Commissioners and one representative from the Orlando Housing Authority. After staff review, proposals are shared with the Review Committee for final determinations. After staff review, HOPWA proposals are forward to the HOPWA Review Committee that may include representatives from the Ryan White Part A and Part B grantee offices, and peer representative from the local HIV/AIDS community. ESG proposals are forwarded to the ESG Review Committee, consisting of community representatives from homelessness and housing organizations. The HCD HOME program provides notice of available funding for affordable housing and Community Housing and Development Organization (CHDO) development, as well as housing rehabilitation. Applications for construction, acquisition, and/or rehabilitation subsidies are reviewed throughout the year on a first-come, first-qualify basis. Completed proposals are reviewed by HCD staff and then forwarded to the Housing Review Committee (HRC) to make funding determinations.

Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (if applicable)
1	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	HCD attended the Mayor's Neighborhood and Community Summit held early 2020 to discuss HCD's mission and provide information about programs offered by the City. The Plan survey was made available to those participating.	Thirty-two (32) survey responses were received at this meeting. The surveys were added to the overall survey report of priority needs which was added as an appendix of this plan. All comments were accepted.	All comments were accepted.	
2	Newspaper Ad	Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish Non-targeted/broad community	N/A	N/A	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)
3	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	A public meeting was held at the City of Orlando's Council Chambers with additional access through Zoom with a call-in option on February 24, 2021.	Technical questions about funding programs and requirements were made but there were no specified comments made regarding the Consolidated Plan.	All comments were accepted.	

4	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	<p>The City of Orlando's Affordable Housing Advisory Committee (AHAC) meets periodically to discuss affordable housing topics in the City. The committee reviews new and existing policies in relation to the impacts on housing developments and make policy recommendations. An AHAC meeting was held on March 18, 2021. The meeting is a Public Hearing and allows for public comments. Staff provided information regarding the community needs of the City, the Consolidated Plan process, and the City's grant programs. Staff promoted the</p>	No additional comments were received.	All comments were accepted.	
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Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (if applicable)
			online survey and solicited comments from the public and the board.			

5	Internet Outreach	<p>Minorities</p> <p>Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish</p> <p>Persons with disabilities</p> <p>Non-targeted/broad community</p> <p>Residents of Public and Assisted Housing</p>	<p>A survey was produced in English and Spanish and was sent to several groups including neighborhood associations, public services providers, clergy members from around the City, Public Housing tenants, and other non-targeted citizen lists. The survey was also published on the City's website and promoted during public meetings and hearings. The survey was distributed several times through 2020 and 2021 either through direct solicitation or through internet outreach. Responses to this survey were put together in a final overall report that is attached to this Plan.</p>	<p>There were approximately 150 responses to the survey.</p>	<p>All comments were accepted.</p>	
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Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The City of Orlando's low-to-moderate income population experiences significant housing needs. Using the HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data from 2011-2015 averages, the following illustrates the overall community needs:

- 13% of all households (14,110) are extremely low-income (0-30% Housing and Urban Development Area Media Income or HAMFI)
- 45% of all households (47,685) have incomes ranging from zero to 80% of HAMFI
- Cost-burdened is defined as households paying more than 30% of their income on housing costs; greater than 50% of income spent on housing costs indicates a household is severely cost-burdened. Utilizing Tables 9 and 10 of the Housing Needs Summary Table sample data, approximately, 36% of households (30,650 renters and 7,168 homeowners) are considered cost-burdened, and about 21% of households (17,635 renters and 4,364 homeowners) are considered severely cost-burdened.

The above represents a summary of the most recent CHAS sample data available through HUD's Integrated Disbursement & Information System (IDIS). It should be noted that more recent data through the census does exist but, to avoid conflicts with the automatically generated information from the direct system output, the choice was made to maintain the information as presented. More recent information was used to compare trends and showed a similar trajectory as outlined below.

The CHAS sample data demonstrates the number of households in need of housing assistance. Based on this data, almost all households experiencing housing problems are cost-burdened. Fortunately, there are few households experiencing over-crowding and/or lacking kitchen/plumbing facilities.

Reviewing a comprehensive list of analysis over the last 5-years including the Regional Affordable Housing Initiative (finished in 2018), the 2020 ALICE Report for Orange County, University of Florida's Shimberg Data for the City, and Census Data for the City, the following needs are observed for Orlando:

- Decreasing affordability of housing due to supply issues
- Lack of homeownership opportunities for extremely- to-low income population
- Misalignment of jobs, wages, rents, and home prices and the location of each resulting in areas of opportunity being out of reach for LMI and minority populations
- High cost of land in certain areas of the City (areas of opportunity)
- Not in my back-yard culture (NIMBYism)

- High concentration of poverty and minority areas, coupled with lack of opportunities and amenities
- Limited public transportation options are given higher-paying jobs in higher-cost transit-developed areas

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

Summary of Housing Needs

Cost-burden/severe cost-burden is the most common housing problem. Although Orlando continues to expand in terms of economic and population growth, demand for affordable housing far exceeds supply. There is growing concern that the lack of affordable housing could result in an increase in at-risk for homelessness for extremely low and low-income households given that housing occurs within a continuum.

Demographics	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Population	238,300	256,745	8%
Households	95,126	105,360	11%
Median Income	\$43,196.00	\$42,318.00	-2%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

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

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	14,110	14,735	18,840	9,195	48,485
Small Family Households	4,980	5,365	7,970	3,790	21,415
Large Family Households	610	1,049	794	480	1,925
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	1,965	2,205	2,874	1,314	6,150
Household contains at least one-person age 75 or older	1,549	1,800	1,560	624	2,474
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	2,640	2,959	2,864	1,275	4,667

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	95	15	110	15	235	25	0	4	0	29
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	160	205	155	50	570	10	70	10	0	90
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	295	325	305	140	1,065	50	104	20	10	184
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	7,870	6,910	2,140	255	17,175	1,770	1,280	1,265	364	4,679

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	530	3,280	8,600	2,255	14,665	295	895	1,530	679	3,399
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	1,365	0	0	0	1,365	695	0	0	0	695

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	8,420	7,455	2,715	460	19,050	1,855	1,455	1,300	379	4,989
Having none of four housing problems	1,359	3,970	11,305	6,120	22,754	415	1,855	3,525	2,225	8,020
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	1,365	0	0	0	1,365	695	0	0	0	695

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	3,860	4,480	4,615	12,955	530	600	1,305	2,435
Large Related	500	830	345	1,675	75	99	54	228
Elderly	1,475	1,390	1,170	4,035	945	895	660	2,500
Other	3,085	4,015	4,885	11,985	560	675	770	2,005
Total need by income	8,920	10,715	11,015	30,650	2,110	2,269	2,789	7,168

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	3,760	2,935	715	7,410	475	415	565	1,455
Large Related	450	355	70	875	35	55	54	144
Elderly	1,200	775	350	2,325	830	430	250	1,510
Other	2,960	3,050	1,015	7,025	460	400	395	1,255
Total need by income	8,370	7,115	2,150	17,635	1,800	1,300	1,264	4,364

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	410	430	315	180	1,335	50	140	10	0	200
Multiple, unrelated family households	55	34	114	0	203	10	24	20	10	64

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Other, non-family households	0	65	30	10	105	0	10	0	0	10
Total need by income	465	529	459	190	1,643	60	174	30	10	274

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

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

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source
Comments:

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

The number of persons living alone in Orlando is about 37,716, representing about a third of the population at 34% (2019 American Community Survey 5-year estimates). Applying the 2013-2017 CHAS cost-burden data for LMI households in Orlando, approximately 34%, or up to 14,025 single-person households may need housing assistance.

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

According to the 2019 ACS data, it is estimated that of the total population of 280,832 in Orlando, 28,084 persons had sensory, physical, mental, mobility, and/or self-care limitations: representing about 10% of the total population. There are approximately 3,218 children (0 - 17 years of age) and 9,080 of those over 65 experience a disability. About 8,332 disabled persons are not in the labor force. The implication is a large portion of those experiencing a disability may need housing assistance due to limited income and the housing shortage. The Florida Department of Children and Families provides, “in 2019 there were 105,298 crimes of domestic violence reported to Florida law enforcement agencies resulting in 66,069 arrests.” Per the Florida Department of Children and Families “during FY2019-20, Florida’s certified domestic violence centers provided 563,721 nights of emergency shelter to 13,250 survivors of domestic violence and their children. Advocates created 153,757 individualized safety plans, provided a total of 233,602 hours of advocacy and counseling services, and received 73,817 domestic violence hotline calls from individuals seeking emergency services, information, and safety planning

assistance.” According to the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, in 2018, Orange County reported 8,568 crimes of domestic violence. According to the “Point in Time” count performed by the HSN on January 22, 2020, there were 235 noted victims of domestic violence in need of housing assistance. According to the Orlando Police Department, between 2016-2020 there have been a total of 4,831 calls regarding threats and harassment, stalking, sexual battery, and other sex crimes. Domestic violence can be notated under several different case types. Based on received calls, between 2016-2020, the city received 9,470 calls that included a domestic violence component with most of the calls under battery.

What are the most common housing problems?

Cost-burden/severe cost-burden is the most common housing problem when reviewing the defined housing issues in the CHAS tables. Orlando continues to expand in terms of economic and population growth, demand for affordable housing far exceeds supply.

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

Using the Housing Needs Summary Tables, renters hold a much higher rate of overall housing problems as compared to homeowners: 34% versus 9% based on overall reported housing problem with the most common problem amongst the occupant types being cost-burdened. Further reiterating cost burden as the most common housing problem. Households that are currently renting face a much higher cost-burden percentage: of 37,818 cost-burdened households, and 21,999 severely cost-burdened households, about 81% are renters. In addition, since 2010, the homeownership rate in Orlando has decreased. Additionally, those households that are in the ‘smaller related’ category tend to experience a much greater cost burden.

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

Low-income households tend to be cost burdened making it difficult to maintain savings and forcing people to live paycheck to paycheck. Constrained households are often bound by the limitations of their circumstances such as access to transportation, job location, childcare, and housing options. These factors leave low-income households vulnerable to sudden changes. It is common to move more frequently due to financial instability, with multiple moves in the months prior to homelessness. According to a study by Johns Hopkins University, low-income families are forced to find the most immediate housing option for basic survival needs and are less likely to be able to invest time finding neighborhoods with better housing options. Job loss, health, and family crisis place households at risk. Other crisis includes fleeing from domestic violence only to return to the abuser because they are unable to find adequate housing. A history of substance abuse or mental health issues can affect their ability to maintain steady employment and therefore stable housing.

According to the U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness (2018), approximately one-third of people experiencing homelessness are families with children which reflects the City's local population with 33% of the homeless population are families. Majority of these families are single-parent households. At least one child under the age of 5 results in increased daycare expenses. Families may also involve in the child welfare system and may have poor parenting skills and multiple family stressors. The impacts on parents facing homelessness is profound. Many experience anger, guilt, fear, and hopelessness. Many parents struggle with mental health issues; have three times the rate of post-traumatic stress disorder; and twice the rate of drug and alcohol dependence. Due to the increase of external stressors and impacts, housing with supportive services for both parents and children are needed to combat not only homelessness, but also health and mental healthcare needs to provide more stability and long-term success.

Local information such as HMIS and the United Way ALICE report suggest that there is a large percentage of the population that fits the at-risk description, but this description is not necessarily an indicator they will become homeless. Extremely low-income households facing a severe cost-burden run the risk of becoming homeless. Unforeseen events leave households at risk of losing their housing. During the Great Recession the foreclosure crisis was greatly felt in Orlando. Although foreclosure rates have been steadily declining, the affordable housing shortage and stagnant wages result in more households being at risk for homelessness. In 2019 the foreclosure rate did grow but dropped significantly in 2020-2021 due to COVID-19 Pandemic eviction/foreclosure moratoriums. It is hard to know what the community will face once these moratoriums are lifted, although according to HSN, there has been a reduction in homeless populations over the last year in direct result of the moratorium although the percentage of first-time homeless populations have roughly stayed around 70%.

Households receiving rapid re-housing assistance are taught how to budget, save, and manage their day to day expenses. At the end of their rapid re-housing assistance households' needs may include opportunities for full-time employment that pays a living wage, access to reliable transportation, as well as access to affordable healthcare. Since many families have small children who need childcare or after-school care, quality care made available during the times when parents are working is important, including nights and weekends. Finally, once case management services end, positive social networks should be in place to provide encouragement for continued success.

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

The City of Orlando does not currently estimate the at-risk population within the jurisdiction. Assessment tools are not available that can determine which families or individuals will lose housing.

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

There are thousands of households in Orlando paying half of their income on housing. Other necessary expenses such as transportation, healthcare, childcare, food, and utilities decrease disposable income and impede a household's ability to save; or households may do without basic needs. According to a featured article by HUD's Office of Policy Development and Research, noted that low and extremely low-income households are more likely to be cost-burdened and are disproportionately impacted by this than higher-earning households that may spend more than 30% or 50% of their incomes on housing. One very important concept to keep in mind is although there is a defined threshold to be considered cost-burdened, proportional costs spent on housing are different for those earning less than those at higher incomes. Low-Income households that are cost-burdened are much more likely to be impacted by an emergency. Although some receive subsidies, the majority of LMI households do not. Thus, an unforeseeable event such as illness, job loss, or disability can cause these households to experience housing instability, increasing the risk of homelessness. In addition, individuals experiencing chronic mental health issues or those with a debilitating disability may be unable to find employment, which puts them at an even greater risk of homelessness. Furthermore, research shows that individuals who live in substandard and/or transient housing, families living doubled up with friends or extended family, and living in high crime areas are more likely to become homeless. Additionally, in Florida, services and jobs are hard to seek due to the need for a personal vehicle due to the lack of public transportation.

Discussion

Given the magnitude of housing cost-burden for our low-to-moderate income households, it is essential for federal, state, and local jurisdictions to implement policies, as well as utilize and leverage resources to make a real and lasting impact on affordable housing needs in the community, especially for our most vulnerable populations. In coordination with our partners, HCD seeks to meet these needs through our activities and programs. However, without additional federal, state, and regional targeted policy implementation and resource support, the task of meeting City needs becomes more challenging. To that end, the City and neighboring jurisdictions will continue to work together to address the growing housing needs exploring and utilizing every tool available.

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

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

Introduction

In this section, using tables 13-16, the below analysis assesses the number of housing problems (lack of complete kitchen or plumbing, facilities, overcrowding, and housing cost burden) based on race/ethnicity in each low to moderate-income (LMI) households; 0-30%, 30%-50%, 50%-80%, and 80%-100% of Area Median Income. Per regulation 91.205(b)(2), a disproportionately greater need is defined as one racial/ethnic group at a given income level experiencing housing problems at a greater rate (>10%) than the income level as a whole. Although the analysis will provide other vital information for each income group based on race/ethnicity, to determine the disproportional need outlined in the regulation, each race/ethnicity will be reviewed by the rate at which the individual group experiences housing issues to the overall rate in which the group experiences housing issues.

Based on the 2015 5-year ACS data, the City of Orlando’s population distributed by race is 39% White (alone, not Hispanic or Latino), 26% Black/African American, 3% Asian, 0.2% American Indian/Alaska Native, 0.02% of the population is Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, 2% defined under another race, 1% is two or more races, and 29% of the population is Hispanic or Latino (of any race). To keep consistent with the data populated through IDIS, the American Community Survey (ACS) data used to review the overall population in Orlando was the same timeframe as the CHAS data populated through IDIS for the tables below. Please note, newer data was reviewed in conjunction with this analysis and although numbers grew as the population grew, there is not a significant deviation in the ratios seen between the datasets. The choice was made to not deviate from what was autogenerated by HUD’s IDIS program.

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	11,100	949	2,060
White	2,550	190	965
Black / African American	4,415	285	380
Asian	340	8	170
American Indian, Alaska Native	25	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	3,515	415	515

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
 Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	13,085	1,650	0
White	4,340	705	0
Black / African American	3,585	615	0
Asian	245	10	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	4,650	315	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
 Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	14,140	4,700	0
White	5,295	1,685	0
Black / African American	4,125	1,405	0
Asian	369	165	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	20	14	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	4,020	1,320	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
 Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	3,770	5,425	0
White	1,625	2,205	0
Black / African American	1,045	1,580	0
Asian	110	90	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	895	1,475	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
 Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

Discussion

There are 42,095 households below 100% of AMI experiencing at least one housing problem, which represents 40% of total Orlando households. Asian, American Indian/Alaskan Native, and Pacific Islander households represent less than 10% of the Orlando population combined. Unless a rate of disproportionately greater need was found within one of the groups, the populations were not included in the analysis below.

At the 0-30% of AMI threshold, a total of 14,109 households experience one or more housing problems, representing 79% of all households within that threshold. Below is the percentage each individual race/ethnicity makes up of the income group and the rate at which they experience housing issues:

- 2,550 or 18% are White households with 69% experiencing a housing issue
- 4,415 or 31% are Black/African American households with 87% experiencing a housing issue
- 3,515 or 25% are Hispanic/Latino households with 79% experiencing a household issue
- 25 or 0.2% are American Indian/Alaska Native with 100% experiencing a housing issue

At 30-50% AMI, a total of 14,735 households face at least one housing problem, which is about 89% percent of households in this group.

- 4,340 or 30% are White households with 86% of White households experiencing a housing issue
- 3,585 or 24% are Black/African American households with 85% experiencing a housing issue
- 4,650 or 32% are Hispanic/Latino households with 94% experiencing a housing issue

An AMI of 50-80% shows that 18,840 households experience one or more housing problems or 75%.

- 5,295 or 28% are White households and 76% are experiencing a housing issue
- 4,125 or 22% are Black/African American households with 75% experiencing a housing issue
- 4,020 or 21% are Hispanic/Latino households with 75% experiencing a housing issue

Finally, 41% at 80-100% of AMI face housing issues; or a total of 9,195 households.

- 1,625 or 18% are White households with 42% experiencing a housing issue.
- 1,045 or 11% are Black/African American households with 40% experiencing a housing issue
- 895 or 30% is Hispanic/Latino households with 38% experiencing a household issue
- 110 or 1% are Asian households with 55% experiencing a housing issue

Based on the definition of disproportionately greater need for each group (>10%) as compared to the income level as a whole, American Indian/Alaska Native in the 0-30% AMI group with all 25 households in this income group facing a housing issue out of a total of 14,109 households in this group, or 0.2%. The next major deviation was seen in the 80%-100% AMI group for Asian households. Overall, 41% of the 80%-100% group faces a household issue, 55% of Asian households face an issue in this income bracket. The Asian group makes up 1% of the population facing a housing issue in this group.

Although not meeting the thresholds to be considered a disproportional need, some of the distributions in the income limits do not match the overall distribution in the City as a whole. Outlined in the analysis is the Black/African American households in the 0-30% AMI group who experience a housing problem is 31% or a 13% difference from the White group in the same category. The Hispanic/Latino group in that same group had a 7% difference from the White group. In the 30-50% income group, the Hispanic/Latino group had the highest percentage with 32%, but the deviation between the three highest groups was smaller than seen in the 0-30% group. The 50-80% and 80-100% groups showed the White group had a higher percentage than the other groups, although the deviations in the 50-80% group and the 80-100% were close and not reflective of the overall population distribution.

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

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

Introduction

In this section, using tables 17-20, the below analysis assesses the number of severe housing problems (lack of complete kitchen or plumbing facilities, severe overcrowding, and severe housing cost burden) based on race/ethnicity in each low to moderate-income (LMI) groups; 0-30%, 30%-50%, 50%-80%, and 80%-100% of Area Median Income. Per regulation 91.205(b)(2), a disproportionately greater need is defined as one racial/ethnic group at a given income level experiencing housing problems at a greater rate (>10%) than the income level as a whole. Although the analysis will provide other vital information for each income group based on race/ethnicity, to determine the disproportional need outlined in the regulation, each race/ethnicity will be reviewed by the rate at which the individual group experiences severe housing issues to the overall rate in which the group experiences severe housing issues.

Based on the 2015 5-year ACS data, the City of Orlando’s population distributed by race is 39% White (alone, not Hispanic or Latino), 26% Black/African American, 3% Asian, 0.2% American Indian/Alaska Native, 0.02% of the population is Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, 2% defined under another race, 1% is two or more races, and 29% of the population is Hispanic or Latino (of any race). To keep consistent with the data populated through IDIS, the American Community Survey (ACS) data used to review the overall population in Orlando was the same timeframe as the CHAS data populated through IDIS. Please note, newer data was reviewed in conjunction with this analysis and although numbers grew as the population grew, there is not a significant deviation in the ratios seen between the datasets. The choice was made to not deviate from what was autogenerated by HUD’s IDIS program.

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	10,275	1,774	2,060
White	2,315	425	965
Black / African American	4,105	595	380
Asian	290	49	170
American Indian, Alaska Native	20	4	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	3,290	640	515

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	8,910	5,825	0
White	3,255	1,790	0
Black / African American	2,205	2,000	0
Asian	180	75	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	3,120	1,845	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

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	4,015	14,830	0
White	1,850	5,125	0
Black / African American	1,070	4,455	0
Asian	99	435	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	35	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	940	4,405	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
 Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

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	839	8,345	0
White	330	3,494	0
Black / African American	265	2,360	0
Asian	39	160	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	155	2,215	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
 Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

Discussion

The overall households with severe housing issues within the LMI groups represent 23% of the City’s total households and 42% of the total LMI households. There are 24,039 households below 100% of AMI experiencing at least one severe housing issue. The breakdowns below compare each race/ethnicity in the income group who experiences severe housing issues. Asian, American Indian/Alaskan Native, and Pacific Islander households represent less than 10% of the Orlando population combined unless the racial/ethnic group shows a disproportionately greater need, the group is not shown in the breakdowns below.

At the 0-30% of AMI group, a total of 10,275 households experience a severe housing issue, representing 73% in that group. Below is the percentage each individual race/ethnicity makes up of the income group and the rate at which they experience severe housing issues:

- 2,315 or 16% are White households with 62% with a severe housing issue
- 4,105 or 29% are Black/African American households with 81% with a severe housing issue
- 3,290 or 23% are Hispanic/Latino households with 74% with a severe housing issue
- 20 or 0.1% are American Indian/Alaska Native households with 83% with a severe housing issue

The 30-50% AMI has a total of 8,910 households with a severe housing issue or 60%

- 3,255 or 22% are White with 65% with a severe housing issue
- 2,205 or 15% are Black/African American households with 52% with a severe housing issue
- 3,120 or 21.2% are Hispanic/Latino households with 63% with a severe housing issue
- 180 or 1% are Asian households with 71% with a severe housing issue

The 50-80% AMI has a total of 4,015 households with a severe housing issue or 21%.

- 1,850 or 10% are White households with 27% with a severe housing issue
- 1,070 or 6% are Black/African American households with 19% with a severe housing issue
- 940 or 5% are Hispanic/Latino households with 18% with a severe housing issue

Finally, 9% at 80-100% of AMI face the same issue; or a total of 839 households.

- 330 or 4% are White households with 9% with a severe housing issue
- 265 or 3% are Black/African American households with 10% with a severe housing issue
- 155 or 2% are Hispanic/Latino households with 7% with a severe housing issue
- 39 or 0.4% are Asian households with 20% with a severe housing issue

There are two groups that showed a disproportionately greater need exists since the group experiences housing problems at a greater rate (>10%) than the income group, although, both groups make up a very small portion of the overall population in the City. American Indian/Alaska Native in the 0-30% AMI group with 20 of the 24 households or 83% in this racial/ethnic group facing a severe housing issue out of a total of 10,275 households in this group. The American Indian/Native Alaska Native group makes up 0.1% of those households with severe housing issues and a total of 0.04% of the total households in the 0-30% AMI group. The next major deviation was seen in the 30%-50% AMI group for Asian households. 60% of the 50%-30% group faces a household issue with 71% of Asian households impacted by a severe housing issue. Asian households make up a total of 0.3% of the overall total households in this income bracket and 1% of that population experiencing severe housing problems. The third is for Asian households in the 80%-100% AMI group with 20% with a severe housing issue compared to the 9% of the whole group. The data breakdown also shows skewed distributions among the groups in the different groups when compared to the overall population, although not meeting the 10% disproportional threshold.

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:

Both sections NA-10, NA-15, and NA-20 provided various housing need tables which include cost-burden as part of the housing issues. As noted in NA-10, being cost-burdened is the most significant issue in the City.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	55,734	24,119	23,399	2,110
White	30,825	9,700	8,055	965
Black / African American	10,880	6,120	7,065	380
Asian	1,825	860	630	185
American Indian, Alaska Native	110	24	20	0
Pacific Islander	45	0	0	0
Hispanic	11,210	6,860	7,150	545

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Discussion:

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?

As discussed in the previous sections, per regulation 91.205(b)(2), a disproportionately greater need is defined as one racial/ethnic group at a given income level experiencing housing problems at a greater rate (>10%) than the income level as a whole. By taking the overall percentage of each income group that experiences a housing issue, severe housing issue, or is cost-burdened and comparing it to the rate for each racial/ethnic group experiencing a defined issue, the following is found. In NA-15, there was a 10% deviation for American Indian/Alaska Native under the 0-30% AMI group and for the Asian group under the 80%-100% AMI group. In the NA-20 regarding severe housing issues, groups experiencing a higher level of severe housing issues were American Indian/Alaska Native under the 0-30% AMI group, the Asian population under both 30%-50% of AMI and 80%-100% of AMI. These groups represent a small segment of the population, totaling less than 5% of the City's overall population combined. American Indian/Alaska Native makes up 0.2% and Asian makes up 3% respectively.

Under section NA-25, Black/African American and Hispanic/Latino households both had a 9% deviation from the overall jurisdiction on being cost-burdened/severely cost-burdened. Although it does not meet the threshold of 10% it is important to note it is high in relation to the City's population distribution as a whole. The data showed multiple instances where Black/African American and Hispanic/Latino households had a higher distribution of impact in all three of the previous sections when compared to the overall demographics of the City. White households did see higher occurrences of housing issues in some of the income groups, but the percentages were expected given the overall demographics of the City. Based on the 2015 5-year ACS data, the White (non-Hispanic/Latino) population makes up most of the City's population at 39% (60% including Hispanic/Latino populations). Black/African American make up 26%, and Hispanic/Latino of any race makes up 29%.

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

The greatest need for all LMI persons regardless of race/ethnicity seems to be that households are spending too much on housing which reduces the resources needed to contend with other issues, exacerbating problems. As rental rates and mortgage rates continue to rise, wages remain stagnant. As more people move into the area due to economic growth, the gap between the demand and supply of affordable housing will continue to widen. Given Tables 9 and 10 of the Housing Needs Summary data and the preceding sections regarding needs, it is imperative that HCD prioritize households at or below 50% of AMI in need of rental housing. It was evident, especially when looking at those impacted by severe housing issues, that the higher the income the less likely the population was impacted by a housing issue.

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

Orlando is not unique in its racial/ethnic concentrations. Orlando has a primarily Black/African American concentration on the west side of the city, a predominantly Hispanic/Latino population on the east side, and a majority White population in its core and southern neighborhoods.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

The Orlando Housing Authority (OHA), established in 1938, provides assisted housing through two main programs: Low Rent Public Housing and Housing Choice Vouchers (Section 8). OHA oversees and/or manages 1409 public housing units (in 13 complexes) throughout Orlando and Orange County, Florida, and owns 579 units of affordable non-public housing units.

The OHA administers 4443 Housing Choice Vouchers, including 619 Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) vouchers, as well as other Special Purpose Vouchers. The Special Purpose Vouchers include Family Unification (100), Non-Elderly Disabled vouchers (100), SRO Vouchers at Maxwell Terrace Apartments (100), and 534 vouchers administered within the Sanford Housing Authority jurisdiction. Fifty-six percent of current voucher holders are disabled (non-specified) and 35% are elderly. The OHA conducts monthly landlord briefings for prospective property owners at its offices in collaboration with the Orange County Housing Department to increase partnership opportunities and thus increase housing units accessible to Low-to-Moderate Income (LMI) households, specifically protected classes. OHA also offers briefings for property management companies/apartment communities and staff at their offices.

Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	95	1,110	4,340	137	2,740	537	33	129

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

Alternate Data Source Name:

Orlando Housing Authority

Data Source Comments:

Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher	
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average Annual Income	0	13,170	17,372	19,071	20,852	15,398	13,114	28,152
Average length of stay	0	1	9	13	2	2	4	19
Average Household size	0	1	2	2	2	0	1	3
# Homeless at admission	0	95	0	0	10	0	536	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	48	422	1,228	81	1,048	221	2
# of Disabled Families	0	81	566	2,071	72	675	373	13
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	11	2,936	0	2,639	194	67
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Alternate Data Source Name:

Orlando Housing Authority

Data Source Comments:

Race of Residents

Race	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	26	353	2,217	28	2,740	252	7	46
Black/African American	0	67	713	1,959	107	1,076	275	26	41
Asian	0	0	14	16	0	12	0	0	1
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	1	14	0	6	3	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	2	28	74	2	57	6	0	2
Other	0	0	1	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

Alternate Data Source Name:

Orlando Housing Authority

Data Source Comments:

Ethnicity of Residents

Ethnicity	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	12	417	1,923	25	0	82	6	46
Not Hispanic	0	83	693	2,417	112	0	455	27	44

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

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Alternate Data Source Name:

Orlando Housing Authority

Data Source Comments:

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

The OHA conducted a Section 504 Needs Assessment in 2015 to determine if the number of accessible units within its public housing inventory is sufficient to meet the needs of persons with mobility, visual, or hearing impairments. The Authority mailed surveys to all occupied public housing households in 14 public housing communities. OHA received three hundred and fifty-nine unduplicated returned surveys representing a 25% response rate. The assessment results indicated that 59% of mobility units were occupied by persons needing accessible features, and 53% of the hearing/visual units were occupied by residents needing accessible features. The chart below indicates the disability and use of assistive devices among respondents.

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

As of May 2021, there are 7701 families on the OHA's public housing pre-application waiting list. Of this number, 227 are a family with a head-of-household or family member with disabilities. There are 5788 families on the housing choice voucher pre-application waiting list including five (5) indicating a need for an accessible unit.

Eleven public housing residents have requested accessible features through the Reasonable Accommodations process. The accessible unit features needed by housing choice voucher holders are accommodated through private landlords.

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

Accessibility continues to be a concern for LMI households given the significant shortage of accessible units due and the lack of affordable units in general.

Discussion

The need for assisted housing exceeds availability; therefore, the OHA established local preferences for both programs to assist those most in need and to reflect priorities. In 2015, the OHA entered into a Voluntary Compliance Agreement (Agreement) with the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity to achieve full compliance with Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (Section 504) and Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Pursuant to the Agreement, the OHA will construct or convert a minimum of five percent or 76 units to be in compliance with Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS). As a result, persons with disabilities have a preference for both programs when waiting lists open. Further, a full-time ADA/504/Reasonable Accommodations Coordinator was hired to assist with resident concerns related to accessibility.

Preferences for admission into either program include:

- Disabled
- Employed six months for a minimum of 28 hours per week
- Former OHA Homeownership Program participant
- Graduates of a verified transitional housing program
- Involuntarily displaced through no fault of their own
- Lives, works, or has a job offer in Orange County (not a requirement, only a preference)
- Lives, works, or has a job offer in Seminole County (not a requirement, only a preference)
- Verified Honorably Discharged Veteran

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

Each year the Homeless Services Network of Central Florida (HSN) performs a Point-in-Time (PIT) count of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons in Orange, Osceola, and Seminole counties. The purpose of this count is to determine the number of homeless persons conducted the last week of January each year. The last count was conducted in January 2020 with the following results:

- 2,007 total homeless - 38% female, 61% male and 1% transgender. 489 are chronically homeless, 1350 are single adults, 248 are parenting adults and 409 are children.
- 190 are veterans, however, our region has achieved functional zero for veteran or chronic homelessness.
- 89 reported a serious mental illness, 204 reported a substance use disorder, and 235 reported being victims of domestic violence.

Although this is a slight improvement from 2,112 in the year 2020, it represents a substantial decrease from a total of 4,378 in 2013; an even greater accomplishment given the continued population growth in the region.

Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	12	0	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	271	1,121	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Families	0	0	0	0	0	0

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Veterans	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Child	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments: Chronically Homeless Individuals, Chronically Homeless Families, Veterans, Unaccompanied Youth, Persons with HIV are not broken out into Unsheltered and Sheltered in the point-in-time count, nor is it reported for number of persons becoming and exiting homelessness each year.

Indicate if the homeless population is: Has No Rural Homeless

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

Chronically Homeless Individuals, Chronically Homeless Families, Veterans, Unaccompanied Youth, Persons with HIV are not broken out into Unsheltered and Sheltered in the point-in-time count nor is it reported for number of persons becoming and exiting homelessness each year.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	829	0
Black or African American	1,051	0
Asian	5	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	15	0
Pacific Islander	7	0
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0

Data Source
Comments:

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

According to the 2020 Point-in-Time count, there are approximately 248 households with children present. Within these households, there are about 409 children under the age of 18. About 50% of those families with children are sheltered in transitional housing and about 45% are housed in emergency shelters, and roughly 3% are unsheltered. There are about 190 homeless veterans classified as chronic veterans. As such, these individuals are receiving priority status for housing placement and services either with City of Orlando TBRA funds or VASH vouchers. Moreover, the Florida Department of Education reported the number of homeless children in public school in Central Florida to be over 13,700, of which 6,700 live within Orange County.

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

For homeless families with children, Black/African Americans comprise the largest number of persons at 373 or 57%. Whites and Hispanics/Latino share about the same number of homeless families with children. White individuals comprise the largest number of homeless households without children at 736 individuals or about 50%. Black/African Americans make up about 40% of the homeless households without children, however, Black/African Americans represent only about 28% of the total Orlando population. In view of this data, Black/African Americans are in disproportionate greater need of homelessness assistance.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

Fortunately, the majority of persons are sheltered versus unsheltered. However, as shown in the tables, almost half of those sheltered are in emergency housing instead of transitional. Those in emergency shelters live much more precariously and are at risk of becoming unsheltered and failing to receive needed services.

Discussion:

Although not at functional zero, the number of homeless persons counted has decreased substantially since 2013 (a 50% reduction). Unsheltered families with children and individuals at about 21 persons make up a small percentage of this category. Individuals without children that are unsheltered have also decreased, but we still see about 271 individuals needing to be housed. Despite those needing shelter and those still being housed in emergency shelters, the overall decline directly correlates to the City and region's focus on ending chronic homelessness and its initiative to create more permanent supportive housing. With the new coordinated entry system, HSN and partner agencies will be able to assess much more effectively and efficiently housing and supportive service needs.

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

Introduction:

Cost burden and severe cost burden are the two housing problems greatly affecting Orlando residents. In addition, certain persons face greater challenges in finding housing given their unique special needs, ranging from fixed income, limited mobility, mental health issues, and substance abuse. The current housing stock is unable to meet the needs of all households with special needs. This section assesses the needs of non-homeless persons that may require supportive housing and includes:

- Elderly (defined as 62 and older)
- Persons with mental, physical, and/or developmental disabilities
- Persons with alcohol or drug addiction
- Persons with HIV/AIDS and their families
- Victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking

HOPWA

Current HOPWA formula use:	
Cumulative cases of AIDS reported	6,506
Area incidence of AIDS	260
Rate per population	0
Number of new cases prior year (3 years of data)	237
Rate per population (3 years of data)	11
Current HIV surveillance data:	
Number of Persons living with HIV (PLWH)	13,187
Area Prevalence (PLWH per population)	1
Number of new HIV cases reported last year	667

Table 27 – HOPWA Data

Data Source Comments: 2019 Surveillance Data for Orange, Osceola, Seminole, and Lake County. Number of new cases and Rate per population for 3 years is the average of those three years.

HIV Housing Need (HOPWA Grantees Only)

Type of HOPWA Assistance	Estimates of Unmet Need
Tenant based rental assistance	0
Short-term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility	0
Facility Based Housing (Permanent, short-term or transitional)	0

Table 28 – HIV Housing Need

Data Source: HOPWA CAPER and HOPWA Beneficiary Verification Worksheet

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Many people are impacted by physical, mental, and/or other conditions which limit access to various opportunities and necessary resources. This population experiences a higher rate of unemployment and poverty.

Elderly: About 13,891 LMI households have an elderly family member present, representing 24% of the LMI population according to the 2011–2015 CHAS data. Elderly renters face a higher rate of cost-burden totaling 6,360 households compared to homeowners at 4,010. Additionally, they suffer from disabilities at a much higher percentage than other age groups. A lack of transportation access places these persons at risk for not meeting urgent needs.

Persons with Disabilities: According to 2019 ACS data, of the 280,832 people in Orlando, 28,084 persons had sensory, physical, mental, work, mobility, and/or self-care limitations; representing about 10% of the total population. There are about 3,218 children (0-17) and 9,080 of those over 65 experiencing a disability. About 32% of those 64 years of age or older experience a disability. Persons with these limitations may require special housing to accommodate conditions. Others may require more specialized care and living assistance. These additional needs require more money but disabled persons experience unemployment and poverty at higher rates than the rest of the population. A census article about employment (2019) noted the average disabled worker makes around 87 cents in comparison to a dollar earned by a non-disabled person. When factoring in hours worked and schedules, due to the limitations, the pay gap is 66 cents to every dollar earned. In addition, ADA compliance for existing units is a major expense that often poses a significant barrier to property managers and limits the number of accessible units, especially affordable units.

Alcohol/Drug Addictions: Persons affected by alcohol and/or other substance addictions typically need multiple supportive services, including counseling and treatment. Often, they require permanent housing placement tied to supportive services, which can be lengthy and resource intensive. In addition, due to the ongoing COVID-19 Pandemic, there has been an increase in substance abuse, making the need for services more critical. Per the CDC, in June of 2020, approximately 13% of Americans reported increasing substance use due to the stress of the global event.

Victims of Domestic Violence: According to the Florida Department of Children and Families (DCF), “in 2019 there were 105,298 crimes of domestic violence reported to Florida law enforcement agencies resulting in 66,069 arrests.” Per DCF “during the fiscal year 2019-20, Florida’s certified domestic violence centers provided 563,721 nights of emergency shelter to 13,250 survivors of domestic violence and their children. Advocates created 153,757 individualized safety plans, provided a total of 233,602 hours of advocacy and counseling services, and received 73,817 domestic violence hotline calls from individuals seeking emergency services, information, and safety planning assistance.” According to the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, in 2018, Orange County reported 8,568 crimes of domestic violence. According to the “Point in Time” count performed by HSN (2020), there were 235 victims of domestic violence in need of housing assistance. According to the Orlando Police Department, between 2016-

2020 there have been a total of 4,831 calls regarding threats and harassment, stalking, sexual battery, and other sex crimes. Domestic violence can be notated under several different case types. From 2016-2020, the city received 9,470 calls that included a domestic violence component with most of the calls under battery.

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

As discussed, non-homeless special needs populations have a variety of housing and/or supportive services need. These may include accessibility features, living assistance, counseling, and other social support services that can involve multiple and complex layers of support. Housing and supportive services for these populations can be lengthy and resource intensive. As with the rest of the LMI population, however, these populations share high rates of cost-burden and severe cost-burden. For those receiving HOPWA supportive services, affordable apartments are difficult to find given most individuals only receive SSI allowing a maximum of about \$794 as of 2021; with the median cost for a rental unit at about \$1,200 per the 2019 5-Year ACS. With an extremely low income, owning a vehicle and paying for rent becomes almost impossible. Further, if an individual has bad credit, an eviction or criminal record, or is a sex offender finding a place to live becomes extremely complex. Needs are determined on a case-by-case basis by our partners, who provide individual service plans, coordinated services, community linking resources, court and client advocacy, psycho-educational programs, and comprehensive needs assessments.

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

As shown in Table 29, there are 13,187 cumulative cases of persons living with HIV and 6,506 cumulative cases of persons living with AIDS in the Orlando EMSA. On average, based on the U.S. Statistics provided o HIV.gov (years 2014-2018), males had 5 times the rate of HIV/AIDS cases as females in 2018 with the majority in the 25-34 age range followed by the 35-44 age range. Black/ African American persons had the highest rate of AIDS cases at 41% of all the cases, about 29% White and 23% Hispanic. Of HIV cases, Blacks average about 40%, Whites and Hispanics average about 30% of cases. Orange County's rates have a similar distribution in 2018 with Black/African Americans at 39% of the cases, Hispanic/Latino persons at 37% of the population, and White at 22% of the population. It is estimated that 289 persons needing tenant-based rental assistance did not have their needs met; 819 were unable to receive short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance; and 497 needing facility-based housing were left with unmet needs. Further, per a Florida Department of Health report, in 2014 approximately 4,334 persons with HIV/AIDS did not receive specified primary medical care services, or 39% of the HIV/AIDS population.

Additionally, these populations tend to lack a strong and stable support system resulting in individuals returning to the same agencies for long-term services. Often, the HOPWA Continuum of Care is the only place these individuals have during a crisis since most families may not have the financial/emotional resources to solve difficult challenges. Another salient feature is hopelessness. Many suffer from chronic

substance abuse and mental health disorders and often live with three highly stigmatized diseases – HIV, substance abuse, and mental health disorders. Living in isolation and feelings of loneliness and despair are tragically very common.

Discussion:

In conclusion, non-homeless special needs populations require a vast array of housing and supportive services. Through our HUD funding, we can provide some relief, but a shortage exists between the need and availability of affordable/accessible housing. In addition, special needs populations may require extensive and lengthy support services that in many instances go unmet. Due to the extremely limited options for special needs populations, special consideration should be given to these individuals for funding and other resource allocations.

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

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Facilities:

Public facility improvements are a priority for the City of Orlando. Renovations to community, neighborhood and social service organization centers that meet the needs of LMI households or areas within the City will be given consideration in terms of impact. New facilities that provide unmet needs to special populations or within areas lacking essential resources and/or services will also be given significant consideration.

How were these needs determined?

During the planning period, the HCD solicits requests for applications to develop strategies to address public facility needs. The RFA process involves a review and evaluation based on the following criteria:

- Statement of need
- Ability to meet a National Objective
- Organizational capacity
- Budget justification
- Match funding
- Feasibility
- Location, type, and size of the proposed project
- Demonstrated experience
- Environmental factors

In addition to the RFA process, market and data analyses may be performed to assure there is an unmet need the project will satisfy efficiently and effectively. In effect, given the scarcity of funds, projects should be evaluated based on impact and outcomes. Facilities that focus on special needs populations may be given greater consideration.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Improvements:

Public improvements are an ongoing priority for Orlando residents. Very often, residents mentioned façade and sidewalk improvements as necessary public improvements. To maintain sustainable and livable communities, HCD will consider requests for applications that meet the public improvement needs of LMI areas.

How were these needs determined?

During the planning period, the HCD solicits requests for applications to develop strategies to address public improvement needs. The RFA process involves a review and evaluation based on the following criteria:

- Statement of need
- Ability to meet a National Objective
- Organizational capacity
- Budget justification
- Match funding
- Feasibility
- Location, type, and size of the proposed project
- Demonstrated experience
- Environmental factors

In addition to the RFA process, market and data analyses may be performed to assure there is an unmet need the public improvement will satisfy efficiently and effectively. Given the scarcity of funds, improvements should be evaluated based on impact and outcomes.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

Public services are necessary for most of our programs. For households seeking down-payment assistance, housing counseling is necessary to assure households understand their rights and responsibilities. Homeless individuals and families often require many and varied support services in addition to permanent housing. Victims of domestic violence may require unique counseling services. Given higher rates of unemployment in the disabled population, job training services may assist them in finding stable employment and wages.

How were these needs determined?

During the planning period, the HCD solicits requests for applications to develop strategies to address public service needs. The RFA process involves a review and evaluation based on the following criteria:

- Statement of need
- Ability to meet a National Objective
- Organizational capacity
- Budget justification
- Match funding
- Feasibility
- Location, type, and size of the proposed project
- Demonstrated experience

- Environmental factors

In addition to the RFA process, data analysis may be performed to assure there is an unmet need the public service will satisfy efficiently and effectively. Services that target special needs populations may be given greater consideration.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The City of Orlando has experienced both economic and population growth within the past five years. To meet the housing demand of this population growth, many single- and multi-family units have been built. From 2015 to 2019, 50 multi-family developments were built. Although the pace of development decreased in 2015 compared to the prior two years, significant growth still existed. Despite this surge in housing development, most units are not affordable housing for households at 80% of AMI or below; thus, resulting in an increase in the number with a cost-burden or severe cost-burden. Furthermore, even though Orlando has and continues to experience an expansion of new housing development, the vacancy rate for the City and region remains very low. This of course exacerbates the shortage of affordable housing: as vacancy rates remain low and demand continues to rise, rental and mortgage rates do as well. Basic economics tells us that as demand increases, the price also increases until supply equals demand, which the City is not at present close to reaching; continued growth is anticipated, worsening an already depressed affordable housing supply.

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

Introduction

The City of Orlando has a wide distribution of property types. Although the majority category is 1-unit detached structures at 33%, multi-unit structures of two units or more account for 57% of residential properties. As shown, most residents living in Orlando are renters. The percentage of renters at around 65% versus owners at 35% continues to increase, as the number of single-person households also increases. Given this reality, we can expect the demand for 1- and 2-bedroom units to increase for renters and continue the trend shown in Table 32, where about 71% of rentals include 1 or 2 bedrooms.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	40,995	33%
1-unit, attached structure	11,375	9%
2-4 units	10,275	8%
5-19 units	33,960	27%
20 or more units	27,170	22%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc.	130	0%
Total	123,905	100%

Table 29 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	240	1%	3,270	5%
1 bedroom	1,180	3%	19,565	29%
2 bedrooms	9,125	24%	28,530	42%
3 or more bedrooms	27,620	72%	15,845	24%
Total	38,165	100%	67,210	100%

Table 30 – 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.

According to the University of Florida’s Shimberg Center’s Assisted Housing Inventory for 2020, there are approximately 30,766 publicly funded affordable housing units in Orange County, of which 11,314 are located within the City of Orlando. These units serve a range of incomes from the extremely low, low, to moderate-income households. Units are federally subsidized through Section 8 vouchers,

federally funded public housing through the Orlando Housing Authority, State low-income housing tax credits, as well as financed with federal, state, and local sources such as bonds, or other entitlement funds. Some units are reserved for specific populations, such as the elderly, persons with disabilities, or families. Some units, such as public housing or those restricted by tax credit financing, may be available only to those at 60% of AMI or below.

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

According to the University of Florida's Shimberg Center's Assisted Housing Inventory for 2020 Approximately 744 units are expected to be lost from the affordable housing inventory within the next five years. Within the next ten years, another 490 units will no longer carry affordability restrictions. Clearly, losing 1,234 affordable housing units within the next ten years will only worsen an already difficult reality as more people move to Orlando and the demand for affordable housing continues to rise.

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

Housing units do not meet the needs of the current or projected future population of Orlando. The City continues to see high rates of severe cost-burden, meaning households are paying more than 50% of their monthly income for housing costs. Over 52% of renter households are cost-burdened in Orange County. The persistence and increase of this housing problem indicate that the available housing stock is not meeting the needs of its residents. In addition, per the Orlando Housing Authority, the waiting list for public housing is 7,701 and the waiting list for the housing choice vouchers is 5,788 showing a significant need for housing units, especially affordable units.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

Of the 11,314 units mentioned above, it is estimated that 29 are *reserved* for disabled persons (Source: Shimberg Center - Assisted Housing Inventory 2020). However, it is very difficult to obtain accurate data on units *specifically reserved* for disabled persons; so, the 29 units may be underestimated. In any case, there are approximately 9,847 disabled persons between 16-64 not in the labor force, implying a great need for accessible affordable housing units or housing that can be modified for persons with disabilities. This includes accessible housing for elderly persons with disabilities, as well as non-elderly persons with disabilities. Also, as shown by the point-in-time count, about 35% of the homeless suffer from a debilitating condition (mental illness, substance abuse, HIV/AIDS, or victims of domestic violence). Permanent supportive housing and special group homes will be essential in addressing the housing and support services needs of these vulnerable populations.

Discussion

If current trends continue, the City and region will continue to experience the same affordable housing crisis the rest of the nation is already facing, which if left unresolved could worsen to unprecedented levels. As home prices, rental rates, and population continue to increase, vacancy rates remain low, affordable housing units are lost, and wages remain stagnant, an even greater number of households will experience severe cost-burden and/or become at-risk for homelessness. Further, as a greater percentage of income is used for housing costs, households will have a more difficult time paying for other items: such as healthcare, childcare, tuition, transportation, food, and other consumer goods and services, all of which necessary not only for individual prosperity and stability but also regional economic growth and strength. It is clear from our worsening problem that the market does not seem to be correcting itself. The consequences of stagnant wages and low-paying jobs coupled with a widening shortage of affordable housing could be severe. Thus, a strong commitment of resources and policy changes from federal, state, and local governments, non-profit agencies, as well as private industry is greatly lacking and desperately needed. To that end, the City and neighboring jurisdictions will continue to participate in a regional approach led by the Central Florida Foundation and sponsored by Chase Bank to implement strategies, policies, and programs that decrease the affordable housing gap.

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

Introduction

The cost of housing in the City has fluctuated considerably since 2009. According to Federal Reserve History, from December 2007 to June 2009, the economic downturn seen in the United States was the longest since World War II. The Great Recession was felt worldwide and extensively in Central Florida. The timeframe shown below reviews an era of time in the City where housing had fallen and then started to recover in 2015-2016. Since 2016, the cost of housing has been increasing dramatically which is not reflected during the timeframe that was populated using HUD's IDIS program. Table 31 shown below, shows a 29% decrease in median home value from 2009 to 2015. Median rent increased by 5% during the same time frame. The 2019 5-year ACS data shows a median sales price of \$240,000, which would be a 33% increase from the 2015 data. The median rent in the 2019 5-year ACS data is \$1,196, or a 30% increase. Housing prices have increased mainly due to a large population increase during the past five years resulting in higher demand for the existing housing supply. In addition, the rental rate from 2010 in the City was 60% with the homeownership rate at 40%. In the 2019 5-Year ACS data, the homeownership rate dropped to 35% and the rental rate rose to 65%. The City's homeownership rate has not recovered since the recession. Although new housing has been developed because of population growth and the increase in home values, demand continues to exceed supply.

The cost of housing in the City has fluctuated considerably since 2009. According to Federal Reserve History, from December 2007 to June 2009, the economic downturn seen in the United States was the longest since World War II. The Great Recession was felt worldwide and extensively in Central Florida. The timeframe shown below reviews an era of time in the City where housing had fallen and then started to recover in 2015-2016. Since 2016, the cost of housing has been increasing dramatically which is not reflected during the timeframe that was populated using HUD's IDIS program. Table 31 shown below, shows a 29% decrease in median home value from 2009 to 2015. Median rent increased by 5% during the same time frame. The 2019 5-year ACS data shows a median sales price of \$240,000, which would be a 33% increase from the 2015 data. The median rent in the 2019 5-year ACS data is \$1,196, or a 30% increase. Housing prices have increased mainly due to a large population increase during the past five years resulting in higher demand for the existing housing supply. In addition, the rental rate from 2010 in the City was 60% with the homeownership rate at 40%. In the 2019 5-Year ACS data, the homeownership rate dropped to 35% and the rental rate rose to 65%. The City's homeownership rate has not recovered since the recession. Although new housing has been developed because of population growth and the increase in home values, demand continues to exceed supply.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Median Home Value	227,600	160,500	(29%)
Median Contract Rent	799	840	5%

Table 31 – Cost of Housing

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

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	5,930	8.8%
\$500-999	41,845	62.3%
\$1,000-1,499	15,150	22.6%
\$1,500-1,999	3,495	5.2%
\$2,000 or more	770	1.2%
Total	67,190	100.0%

Table 32 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	1,629	No Data
50% HAMFI	5,089	3,355
80% HAMFI	28,959	8,350
100% HAMFI	No Data	11,623
Total	35,677	23,328

Table 33 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	932	1,004	1,190	1,576	1,879
High HOME Rent	770	826	993	1,139	1,251
Low HOME Rent	607	651	781	902	1,007

Table 34 – Monthly Rent

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

In assessing the current housing market to the Needs Assessment section of this plan, there is a significant housing shortage for those at 50% or below of AMI, particularly in rental housing where there

are a greater number of cost-burdened households. Even those earning 80% to 100% of AMI have 37% of the households considered cost-burdened.

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

With vacancy rates below 7% and average population growth averaging 2 to 3%, with an overall percent change of 20% from April 1, 2010, to July 1, 2019. The City anticipates continued new housing development for market-rate housing (both rental and owner-occupied). This could result in pushing LMI households outside the City center and longer commuting times into job centers, increasing transportation costs, and potentially further increasing racially and ethnically concentrated poverty areas; thus, worsening impediments to Fair Housing Choice. For those that do not relocate outside the City core, more households will experience a severe cost burden. Until population growth stabilizes and/or affordable housing and wages increase, it is anticipated the affordability housing problem will continue to worsen.

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

According to the National Low-Income Housing Coalition (NLIHC), in 2020 the average renter wage for the Orlando MSA equaled \$17.21. At this wage level, affordable housing costs should be at \$895/month or below. At minimum wage, an affordable monthly cost should be no more than \$445. However, the average monthly housing cost equaled \$1,064 for a one-bedroom. Further, according to ACS 2015-2019 estimates, of a total 112,137 occupied housing units, only 9% are at \$750 or less and only 4% of units include monthly costs at \$499 or below.

According to 2019 5-Year ACS data, 65% of all households in the City of Orlando are renters, the cost and affordability of multifamily housing and rental housing are of great importance. One minimum wage income earner would not be able to rent even a studio apartment at fair market rent (\$989). In the Orlando area at minimum wage, the number of work hours needed to afford a one-bedroom unit at fair market rent (\$1,064) amounts to 96 hours per week; 112 hours per week for a two-bedroom. For those making the mean renter wage, about 48 hours per week is necessary for a one-bedroom and 56 hours for a two-bedroom unit.

Furthermore, the Out of reach 2020 report indicates that about 36% of jobs in Orlando were in retail trade, cleaning, accommodation, and food services with an average hourly rate of \$11.27. At this wage rate, monthly housing costs should be no higher than \$511; well below the fair market rent for any number of bedrooms/units.

Given this reality, strategies and activities to produce and preserve affordable rental housing for households at or below 30% of AMI should be prioritized.

Discussion

To further illustrate the growing affordability gap, the National Association of Realtors affordability index measures whether or not a typical family could qualify for a mortgage loan on a typical home. The typical family is defined as one earning the median family income as reported by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. An index value of 100 signifies that a family has exactly enough income to qualify for a mortgage on a median-priced home. An index above 100 signifies that a family earning the median income has more than enough income to qualify for a mortgage loan on a median-priced home, assuming a 20 percent down payment. An increase in the index shows that a family is more able to afford the median-priced home.

Even though the Orlando MSA has an affordability index of 124.1 as measured by the National Association of Realtors, it has been decreasing since 2015 (156.6). Therefore, the Orlando area is about 21% less affordable than it was in 2015. Furthermore, Orlando ranks 151 in affordability out of 174 metropolitan areas.

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

Introduction

The owner-occupied housing stock in Orlando is relatively new with 49% of units built since 1980. An even greater number of rental units at 67% have been built within the past 40 years. As a result of the creation of Disney World and supporting businesses resulting from its creation, Orlando experienced a significant increase in both owner-occupied and rental housing in the 1970s and beyond. The majority of those built before 1980 that require rehabilitation are located within low-income and minority neighborhoods. New construction is being focused primarily on the southeast section of Orlando. Affordable housing developments are being concentrated in neighborhoods to the west and east of the City, areas with existing poverty and minority concentrations.

Definitions

Housing conditions are categorized as follows:

Standard Condition: Housing unit has no structural, electrical, plumbing, or mechanical defects or has a slight defect that can be corrected through regular maintenance. These units should meet local housing codes or at minimum HUD Section 8 Housing Quality Standards (HQS).

Substandard Condition: Housing unit in which it is deficient in any or all the acceptance criteria of Section 8 HQS and the adopted local housing codes.

Substandard Condition but Suitable for Rehabilitation: Housing unit does not meet HQS but the basic infrastructure (including systems for clean water and waste disposal) allows economically and physically feasible improvements and upon completion of rehabilitation meets the definition of a “standard” housing unit.

Substandard Condition and Not Suitable for Rehabilitation: Units that are in such poor condition as to be neither structurally nor financially feasible for rehabilitation.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	12,080	32%	35,230	52%
With two selected Conditions	169	0%	1,410	2%
With three selected Conditions	0	0%	35	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	8	0%
No selected Conditions	25,900	68%	30,515	45%
Total	38,149	100%	67,198	99%

Table 35 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	9,888	26%	17,270	26%
1980-1999	8,909	23%	27,755	41%
1950-1979	15,500	41%	18,655	28%
Before 1950	3,855	10%	3,520	5%
Total	38,152	100%	67,200	100%

Table 36 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	19,355	51%	22,175	33%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	10,252	27%	2,518	4%

Table 37 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

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

Vacant Units

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

Table 38 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

For rent	10820
Rented, not occupied	2360
For sale only	2628
Sold, not occupied	180
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	9185
For migrant workers	0
Other vacant	3829

Table 39 - Vacant Units and Foreclosures

Vacant Units and Foreclosures

Based on the table, an assumption could be made that the 'other vacant' category includes units that need rehabilitation or are unsuitable for rehabilitation. However, there is no direct data available for the City of Orlando to decide. There was a total of 26 listed foreclosures in May 2021 with an average sales price of \$275,000. Clearly, based on this information, foreclosures have been steadily declining since 2010 and their value rising as vacancy rates decrease and total population increases. Also, it should be noted that there is actively a Forebearance and Foreclosure moratorium due to the COVID-19 Pandemic. Enacted towards the beginning of the Pandemic in 2020 and extended throughout the length of the Pandemic. At the time this plan was drafted, the moratorium is set to expire on June 30, 2021. According to an Orlando Sentinel article by Kyle Arnold, dated April 22, 2019, the home foreclosure rate in Central Florida grew in 2019 compared to previous years. The trend during the previous years following the recession showed continued drops in the rates of foreclosures. Currently in 2021, as the economy slowly rebounds from the Pandemic and the moratoriums expire, there is a lot of speculation on what the impacts will be on those who had lost their jobs and are behind in rent and mortgage payments. There is a lot of funding that has been passed to try and address these issues prior to the lift in the moratoriums but the true impacts are hard to discern. Curiously, the housing market in Orlando has remained very tight even with the economic uncertainty.

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

The most common issue residents at community meetings raised were the need for more funds for home repair. Besides this anecdotal evidence, one estimate that could be used is based on the age of housing stock. Given that about 51% of owner-occupied and 33% of rentals were built prior to 1980 for a total of about 42,000 units, if we assume that about 50% of those are inhabited by extremely low to moderate-income households, 21,000 units could potentially need rehabilitation. Another measure could be to focus on units with only one housing condition, which could then make them suitable for rehabilitation. In Table 37 above, there is an estimated 12,080 owner-occupied and 35,230 rentals that could potentially need rehabilitation.

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

As an estimate, units built prior to 1980 are used as a baseline to determine those that may contain lead-based paint. It is estimated that about 51% of the owner-occupied housing stock may have lead-based paint hazards, of which 27% are estimated to have children present. Of the renter-occupied housing, about 33% may have lead-based paint hazards, of which 4% are estimated to have children present.

Discussion

The need for rehabilitation far exceeds the funds available to address those needs. As affordable housing continues to decrease, it becomes increasingly important to maintain existing housing stock.

The City leverages its HOME funds with State funds through the State Housing Initiatives Program (SHIP). However, SHIP continues to be a politically divisive funding source, threatening its decrease or loss. Despite this precarious situation, HCD anticipates continuing its housing rehabilitation program for both owner-occupied and rental housing. Of course, no funds will be allocated toward rehabilitation until lead-based paint testing is completed and results are concluded.

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

Introduction

The Orlando Housing Authority owns 1,406 public housing units throughout Orlando and Orange County, Florida; 1204 units are within city limits. Despite dwindling funding levels, the Orlando Housing Authority achieved excellent to above average HUD Real Estate and Assessment Centers (REAC) scores in its most recent (final) ratings.

Totals Number of Units

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available	0	100	1,424	4,443	140	2,740	619	100	100
# of accessible units			70						
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 40 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Alternate Data Source Name:

Orlando Housing Authority

Data Source Comments:

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

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

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Griffin Park	97
Reeves Terrace and Villas at Hampton Park	84
Lake Mann Homes	80
Meadow Lake	96
Omega/Marden Meadows Apartments	91
Murchison Terrace	95
Ivey Lane Homes	80
Lorna Doone Apartments	97
Johnson Manor	92
The Villas at Carver Park	93
The Landings at Carver Park	92

Table 41 - Public Housing Condition

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

The OHA's public housing stock ranges in age from 80 years (Griffin Park) to eleven years (Carver Park). The U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) provides funding to operate and maintain the units and Capital Fund Program (CFP) funds for modernization and improvements. Federal cuts to Public Housing Operating and Capital Funds have pushed the Orlando Housing Authority to do more with less to maintain and improve its housing stock.

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

The Orlando Housing Authority is committed to providing decent, safe, and affordable housing for its residents. The OHA's strategy for improving the living environment is three-fold:

1. Address issues impacting the health and safety of residents (mold/termite)
2. Improve accessibility for persons with disabilities
3. Improve overall the livability and comfort for residents

In November 2018, the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development directed its focus on repositioning public housing. HUD made various strategies available to public housing agencies (PHAs) to reposition public housing developments and enable PHAs to provide better-maintained units

while creating opportunities to leverage public and private resources, easing administration, and preserving affordable housing.

The Orlando Housing Authority evaluated its housing stock and identified relocation, demolition, and redevelopment as the most viable option for six (6) public housing sites which will allow OHA to leverage public and private funding for redevelopment. This phased, long-term repositioning strategy will ultimately increase the supply of quality, safe, and affordable housing opportunities for low-income families in Orlando and Orange County over time.

The sites proposed for demolition are Griffin Park Apartments, Ivey Lane Homes, Lake Mann Homes, Lorna Doone Apartments, Murchison Terrace, and Reeves Terrace Apartments. OHA submitted demolition applications for the six(6) sites. In 2019, HUD placed the applications in draft status pending submission of additional information. The Orlando Housing Authority continues to work with HUD on its plans for resident relocation, demolition, and redevelopment.

Discussion:

The need for assisted housing exceeds availability; therefore, the OHA established local preferences for both programs to assist those most in need and to reflect priorities. In 2015, the OHA entered into a Voluntary Compliance Agreement (Agreement) with the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity to achieve full compliance with Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (Section 504) and Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Pursuant to the Agreement, the OHA will construct or convert a minimum of five percent or 76 units to be in compliance with Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS). OHA has a full-time ADA/504/Reasonable Accommodations Coordinator on staff to assist with resident concerns related to accessibility.

Preferences for admission into either program include:

- Elderly/Disabled
- Employed six months for a minimum of 28 hours per week
- Former OHA Homeownership Program participant
- Graduates of a verified transitional housing program
- Involuntarily displaced through no fault of their own
- Lives, works, or has a job offer in Orange County (not a requirement, only a preference)
- Lives, works, or has a job offer in Seminole County (not a requirement, only a preference)
- Verified Honorably Discharged Veteran

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

Introduction

A variety of housing facilities and services are offered to homeless individuals and families. Housing facilities include emergency shelter, transitional housing, rapid re-housing, and permanent supportive housing. Homeless support services include outreach, housing location assistance, medical services, employment assistance, substance abuse counseling, legal aid, veteran services, identification services, public assistance benefits and referrals, and domestic violence support.

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year-Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	366	0	541	16	0
Households with Only Adults	612	0	636	1,361	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	0	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	0	0	0

Table 42 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source Comments:

Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	115
Households with Only Adults	102

Table 43 - Rapid Re-Housing

Domestic Violence with Child(ren)	190
Domestic Violence with Only Adults	92

Table 44 - Emergency Shelter Year Round Beds

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

Within Central Florida, agencies work across the tri-county region (Orange, Osceola, and Seminole) to assist case managers with providing targeted services to the homeless. Aspire Health Partners is the largest community mental health and substance abuse treatment organization in Florida and has facilities in all three counties. Advent Health and Orlando Health also assist with substance abuse and mental health crisis services. Healthcare Center for the Homeless provides street outreach, as well as mobile healthcare to individuals on streets and in shelters. This organization also maintains the Orange Blossom Health Care Center that provides medical and dental services to low-income and uninsured individuals. Shepherds Hope provides free medical, mental health, and dental care to uninsured individuals throughout the community.

Career Source and Fresh Start Inc. are the largest providers of employment assistance in the area. Both agencies work to connect individuals to employment and offer assistance with training and education. Non-working individuals are also referred to the Jobs Initiative program provided by Christian Help, Coalition for the Homeless, or the Jobs Partnership of Florida. Adult women seeking employment are referred to Dress for Success for professional attire and career exploration/assessment. The City of Orlando's Blueprint job training program targets poverty-level individuals (Community Redevelopment Area residents, ex-offenders, and the homeless). The program offers job training/apprenticeship opportunities to build marketable skills, such as the I-4 construction job training program for Parramore neighborhood residents. Blueprint also helps with finding sustainable employment opportunities that provide living wages and benefits.

For families with children, services can include a family stabilization course, such as the 6-month course provided by Jewish Family Services that help families improve money management skills, family functioning, and maintain or improve employability. Family Promise has a relationship with BB&T bank to provide a basic bank account for low-income families. Also, a representative from Legal Aid meets with families at the Family Promise shelter monthly to offer legal services. In addition, the University of Central Florida's College of Nursing collaborates with Family Promise to provide bi-weekly life skills covering family health, nutrition, and child care. Case managers work with McKinney Vento coordinators in Orange, Osceola, and Seminole County public schools to advocate for services on behalf of children. Families with preschool-aged children are referred to 4C for childcare funding. Parents with young children are referred to Head Start.

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.

Central Florida has several service providers that assist homeless individuals and families. All providers work as a network to ensure individuals and families are provided needed services. Several providers

focus on assisting those who meet the definition of chronically homeless. Health Care Center for the Homeless assists with street outreach, medical and dental care. Aspire provides substance abuse and mental health counseling and treatment including crisis stabilization and rehabilitation. The Homeless Services Network housing locator team works to find affordable housing for families and individuals so they can be permanently housed. The Coalition for the Homeless works with individuals and families who are chronically homeless by providing emergency shelter, transitional housing and short-term housing. The Salvation Army and the Rescue Mission also provide emergency shelter. Maxwell Terrace provides permanent supportive housing for individuals.

Families with children are also cared for in the community. There are three state-certified domestic abuse shelters, Harbor House of Central Florida, Help Now of Osceola, and Safe House of Seminole. All provide emergency shelter for individuals and families who are fleeing domestic violence. Additionally, Safe House and Harbor House provide onsite transitional housing and Harbor House provides rapid re-housing assistance. Other family shelter providers include Family Promise, the Coalition for the Homeless, Salvation Army and the Rescue Mission. The Lifeboat serves victims of human trafficking. Case managers perform comprehensive needs assessments and provide coordinated services, resource referrals, court and client advocacy, psycho-educational programs, and family communication. Further, Catholic Charities and Jewish Family Services provide case management support and financial assistance. Family Promise case managers work with each family entering their program to develop a goal-oriented case plan reflecting their vision of the future, including employment, savings and budgeting, daycare/schooling for children, transportation, counseling, and other support services, and sustainable housing.

The providers serve veterans as well, which aligns with the City's priority towards housing the chronic homeless veteran population. Additionally, the Heart of Florida United Way and Aspire have specific programs to target homeless veterans. The community is fortunate to have a large Veterans Assistance program including a VA hospital with its own social work staff and case managers. The VASH program is administered by the Orlando Housing Authority and the Orange County Housing Authority, providing permanent supportive housing. Aspire provides mental health and substance abuse treatment for veterans not accessing VA services.

There are several providers assisting homeless youth in finding stable housing. If formerly in foster care, a large network of providers contracted with Community Based Care of Central Florida will assist with finding housing and providing case management support. For LGBT youth, homelessness can occur because of a parent rejecting the child after they come out about their sexual identity. For those youth, the Zebra Coalition provides a drop-in center and network of providers to assist in crisis situations and ongoing support. Covenant House provides transitional housing and street outreach for those aged 18-24.

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

Introduction

The City of Orlando funds many programs that provide direct housing and support services for extremely low- to moderate-income persons and places a high priority for persons living with HIV/AIDS, persons with disabilities, and other special needs populations.

HOPWA Assistance Baseline Table

Type of HOWA Assistance	Number of Units Designated or Available for People with HIV/AIDS and their families
TBRA	0
PH in facilities	0
STRMU	0
ST or TH facilities	0
PH placement	0

Table 45– HOPWA Assistance Baseline

Data Source: HOPWA CAPER and HOPWA Beneficiary Verification Worksheet

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

Persons with HIV/AIDS

According to the Ryan White Care Office, affordable housing ranks high in needed assistance for their clientele since they do not provide housing assistance. Permanent and stable housing for those with HIV/AIDS allows them to focus on their medical care. As such, our partners are concerned with the lack of a long-term assisted living facility and a skilled nursing facility in the HOPWA network of providers. Partners express that too often referrals must be declined because patients need a higher level of care that cannot be provided due to State licensure issues. According to one social service provider, on average 15 people and their families are turned down annually due to higher level of care needs. For those that are assisted, social service organizations provide comprehensive levels of care, such as daily living activities, medication management, mental health counseling, securing personal documentation, developing long-term care and housing plans, and hospice referrals when necessary.

Persons with Disabilities

Our special housing with support services focuses on victims of domestic violence suffering from mental health and substance abuse issues. Our partners identify the most vulnerable and at-risk individuals and families and focus on stabilizing them in housing, educational and vocational rehabilitation for job

training. Our partners also link clients to resources after performing an individual needs assessment and advocate for their clients when necessary in the court system.

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

Through the coordinated entry system, the Homeless Services Network assesses individual backgrounds and needs. Based on this assessment, HSN then reviews the availability of special housing for these individuals and works with the referral agency’s case manager to assure the person is receiving the appropriate care and thus avoid any evictions or other housing instability concerns.

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)

HCD will continue providing funds towards housing and supportive services that address the needs of special needs populations:

- Provide housing and services to HIV/AIDS persons and their families to stabilize and maintain their quality of life
- Provide homeless prevention, rapid re-housing, and permanent supportive housing for extremely low individuals, including prioritizing services for chronic homeless
- Provide financial assistance in the development of affordable housing that serves the elderly, persons with disabilities, or other special needs populations
- Provide funding for public services for special needs populations, such as persons with disabilities

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))

In the program year 2021, the City anticipates allocating \$4,586,699 in HOPWA funds for the following activities and estimated outcomes:

- Short-term Rental, Mortgage, and Utility Assistance for 653 persons.
- Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (including security deposits and utilities) for 146 households.
- Permanent Housing Placement for 105 persons.
- Supportive Services/Case Management for 1,395 persons.
- Facility-based Operations that support 287 households.
- Facility Acquisition that supports 22 households.

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

Policy: The City of Orlando updated the Land Development Code to alleviate policy burdens and support increasing housing supply in 2018. This was in conjunction with the Regional Affordable Housing Initiative. Aside from the 2018 amendments, some City Code sections for affordable housing have not been substantially amended since 2001.

A review of those policies indicates the following:

There has not been any affordable project that have used the alternate development standards in Chapter 67 of the City's code. Although, a Habitat for Humanity subdivision's Planned Development rezoning proposal was supported with similar relief options outlined in Ch.67. The relief provided is difficult to use and requires a typical suburban design and for most projects at that size, additional relief is needed requiring a land-use change or variance.

As of 1998, \$58,000 has been deposited into the Low/Extremely Low-Income Housing Trust Fund; no funds have been deposited since. The \$137,469 in the Housing Trust Fund has been generated mostly by 23 years' worth of interest earnings. This bonus section has also not been amended since 2001 and is limited.

The Affordable Housing Certification Resolution has not been updated since 2009. This policy guides the incentive strategies and affordable housing requirements for the City. Ongoing changes in the City make it necessary to update the resolution.

Market Conditions: Home and rental prices have increased dramatically. The City is the urban core of Central Florida with 65% of residents renting which has been increasing since 2010. According to HUD's PD&R Comprehensive Housing Market Analysis for the Orlando MSA, in late 2017, the apartment vacancy rate was around 4% with a demand of 30,000 new rental units for the Orlando MSA. Despite the COVID-19 Pandemic, the housing market continues to outpace supply and with the eviction moratorium, supply is lower than typical. The overall economy in Central Florida, as of the Spring of 2021, seems to be rebounding from last year's plummet. The Orlando MSA economy is heavily made of Leisure and Hospitality jobs, making up around 21% of the economy. This sector took a disproportional hit from the Pandemic's impacts.

Limited Financial Resources: It is clear from the data that demand far exceeds supply for affordable housing, especially for rental housing. Funding amounts at the State level have decreased and stagnated at the Federal level. Public Housing is contending with aging stock with limited resources to maintain the capital improvements necessary for the desperately needed low-income housing. As available resources have decreased and demand has increased, this gap continues to grow. Increasing and leveraging financial resources becomes more important. The City of Orlando has begun to commit its own funding resources to address the affordable housing crisis. Reductions in funding at the State and Federal level

leave the local municipalities limited choice, requiring redirecting funding to cover immediate needs like housing, limiting funding for other major needs such as infrastructure and disaster mitigation.

Aging Housing Stock: Although Orlando does not have significant slum and blight compared to other older cities, the housing stock is starting to deteriorate in greater quantities. As shown in Table 36, about 34,000 owned and rental units were built prior to 1979. There is a total of 78,000 units in the City built prior to 1999, meaning a significant portion of the housing stock by 2021 will be over 20 years old. Due to remediation and other rehabilitation needed to bring housing to current code standards, a barrier may exist for many homeowners and property owners who cannot afford to have this work performed.

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

Introduction

Creating economic development opportunities to improve, sustain, and diversify the local economy remains a priority. Economic development projects assisted with federal funds must create, retain, or improve jobs for low-to-moderate income persons.

Orlando is well known for its arts, entertainment, and accommodations sector due to the millions of tourists that visit the region each year. Retail serves as an important supporting cluster for tourism. However, as one of the fastest-growing areas in the country, Orlando has a dynamic economy and is home to niche industries that go beyond the region’s traditional strengths in tourism and hospitality. Orlando is busy leading the nation in technologies like advanced manufacturing, biotech, aerospace, defense, simulation, and more. Because as a Top 10 American City of the Future for three years running, there’s probably a lot more you don’t know about Orlando. Professional, scientific, and management services allow for further diversification in the local economy. Finance, insurance, and real estate are essential in supporting all sectors and provide higher-paying job opportunities.

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	413	36	0	0	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	27,289	76,541	26	30	4
Construction	4,928	9,312	5	4	-1
Education and Health Care Services	16,902	42,252	16	16	0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8,460	15,887	8	6	-2
Information	2,755	5,777	3	2	-1
Manufacturing	4,021	10,246	4	4	0
Other Services	3,887	8,072	4	3	-1
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	11,187	31,559	11	12	1
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Retail Trade	15,673	29,806	15	12	-3
Transportation and Warehousing	4,232	15,408	4	6	2
Wholesale Trade	4,465	11,324	4	4	0
Total	104,212	256,220	--	--	--

Table 46 - Business Activity

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

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	149,523
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	136,010
Unemployment Rate	9.04
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	29.74
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	6.89

Table 47 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	33,500
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	6,904
Service	16,625
Sales and office	37,610
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	6,580
Production, transportation and material moving	5,485

Table 48 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	84,285	66%
30-59 Minutes	36,080	28%
60 or More Minutes	7,590	6%
Total	127,955	100%

Table 49 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	7,365	1,440	3,910

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	24,710	3,194	6,785
Some college or Associate's degree	36,700	3,430	6,775
Bachelor's degree or higher	44,860	2,065	5,595

Table 50 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs.	25–34 yrs.	35–44 yrs.	45–65 yrs.	65+ yrs.
Less than 9th grade	475	770	1,100	2,025	3,045
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	3,589	2,635	1,849	4,335	2,463
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	7,725	10,525	8,100	16,055	8,095
Some college, no degree	9,350	11,520	7,470	10,860	4,089
Associate's degree	2,805	6,355	5,035	5,740	1,559
Bachelor's degree	3,600	14,450	9,410	11,715	3,785
Graduate or professional degree	240	5,810	5,130	6,079	2,775

Table 51 - 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	70,737
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	143,287
Some college or Associate's degree	167,340
Bachelor's degree	216,761
Graduate or professional degree	308,223

Table 52 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

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

The Business Activity table shows that the following four sectors constitute the major employment sectors in the City of Orlando:

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

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

- Based on the proven theory that industry clusters will accelerate innovation, the Lake Nona Medical City is a 650-acre health and life sciences park with a central focus on medical treatment, research, and education. This development is anchored by the University of Central Florida Lake Nona Medical Center, VA Medical Center, Nemours Children’s Hospital, University of Florida Academic & Research Center, and MD Anderson Orlando Cancer Research Institute. Given the BLS outlook for healthcare for the next 20 years, this cluster will need to fill a substantial number of healthcare jobs and will require a skilled healthcare and bioscience workforce. In addition to Medical City, Lake Nona is also home to a Sports & Human Performance District, world-class educational institutions, and simulation and training companies.
- KPMG has recently announced Lake Nona for its global training center and a new capability center to the Lake Nona footprint, which will equate to over 1,000 new jobs and plans to expand further, creating additional jobs.
- Creative Village builds upon the success of Orlando’s digital media industry by transforming the former Amway Arena site into a 68-acre mixed-use, transit-oriented, urban infill neighborhood in the heart of downtown Orlando. The vision focuses on creating a true “live, learn, work and play” urban destination. Leading higher education providers; high-tech, digital media, and creative companies; and a diverse mix of students, employees, and residents will call Creative Village home. This will result in new jobs and a diversified economy. A job creation study estimated 6,500 jobs during the construction period: with about 5,000 permanent jobs.
- EA Tiberon, Inc. (NASDAQ: EA) committed to moving its Florida headquarters and more than 700 high-wage jobs to Downtown Orlando’s Creative Village in 2021, representing the largest corporate relocation in Orlando in several decades. With over 300 million customers around the world, Electronic Arts are the second-largest video gaming company and a global leader in digital interactive entertainment. As part of the announcement, EA confirmed that they intend to expand their workforce to over 1,000 by 2025.
- The I-4 Ultimate project is the reconstruction and widening of 21 miles of I-4 from west of Kirkman Road in Orange County, Florida through downtown Orlando to the east of State Road 434 in Seminole County. The project will fully reconstruct the existing general-purpose lanes and add four express toll lanes in the median.
- The Orlando International Airport underwent an expansion to increase domestic and international air service routes, which will increase visitor base, businesses, and ultimately create new jobs.

- Brightline’s new South Terminal at the Orlando International Airport (MCO) is a part of the company’s Phase 2 expansion into Central Florida including a Tampa extension. The massive infrastructure project is making progress and encompasses four zones including the area of the Orlando International Airport and the Brightline Vehicle Maintenance Facility.

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.

A regional business leader, as of May of 2020, Orlando approved QTI incentive agreements with 81 businesses, which will result in the creation of 7,660 jobs and over \$1.5 billion in capital investment. The City uses various mechanisms to support economic development. These include:

- City’s Technology Ecosystem- Metro Orlando boasts a young, well-educated, and diverse workforce with approximately 3 million people. Orlando is a top city for STEM job growth and among the nation’s fastest-growing employment markets, ensuring a strong and stable labor pool well into the future. In addition, within the Orlando region, more than \$6 billion in annual simulation-related contracts are granted and over 35,000 qualified tech workers make Orlando home.
- Future Ready City – Orlando is continually working toward becoming future-ready. A Future-Ready Master Plan recently published will allow Orlando to continue to advance and embrace new opportunities to help address community challenges and create opportunities for residents and businesses.
- The Pathways to Parramore initiative provide a comprehensive effort to revitalize Orlando’s historic Parramore community. Since its inception 15 years ago, this initiative has attracted new businesses and investments, increased affordable housing options, reduced crime, and enhanced programming for community children. These efforts are coordinated through the award-winning Parramore Comprehensive Neighborhood Plan, which addresses the business development, including expanded grocery and retail, and vocational training opportunities. Ongoing infrastructure projects include the \$12.5 million Parramore Bus Rapid Transit (BRT), MLS soccer stadium, the PS-8 Parramore school (with a health clinic and Boys & Girls Club), and \$18 million in Church Street streetscape improvements. An estimated \$200 million for the Sports and Entertainment District development will feature a corporate HQ for the NBA Orlando Magic, a hotel, conference center, and residential and retail facilities.
- The City offers business district revitalization support to commercial districts through its Main Street Program. To date, there are eleven districts participating, responsible for attracting more than 2,000 new housing units, more than 8,000 new jobs, and \$1.3 billion dollars in new investment.

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

Orlando’s population is highly educated with 44,860 workers obtaining a Bachelor’s degree or higher, and 36,700 with some college or an Associate’s degree: thus, 81,560 or about 77% of all employed civilians. This skilled workforce will be able to meet demands where higher education is required, such as healthcare, education, financial, professional, and management services. Shortages that may exist in these higher-paying industries can be mitigated through population growth (migration), recruitment of recent graduates in these fields, or retraining of the current population. Some industries/occupations, such as arts, entertainment, accommodations, and retail do not necessarily require higher education but are still core businesses needing qualified employees. The issue with these industries/occupations is the level of wages paid to employees as can be seen in Table 47, where those with a Bachelor’s degree make almost twice of those without higher education. Traditionally lower-paying sectors/ occupations may need to pay employees’ livable wages to attract them to work for these businesses and be able to live within the City.

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 BLUEPRINT Clearinghouse and Enrollment Center is a new iteration of the original BLUEPRINT program which was established in 2008 to connect residents to job opportunities on the Community Venues construction. In partnership with the Central Florida Urban League (CFUL), the BLUEPRINT program connects residents to more than 100 short-term job and vocational training programs that provide residents the short-term training they need to prepare for a long-term career in a high-demand, higher-wage industry. To date, 4,000 people have been hired through the BluePrint Program.

Also, the City has partnered with the State of Florida and the University of Central Florida (UCF) to create the Florida Interactive Entertainment Academy (FIEA), located in Parramore. FIEA is ranked number one in the world for its graduate school for game design. To further broaden tech industry opportunities, the City funds the Starter Studio Seed Fund to capitalize on promising tech startups. Building on this success, the UCF/Valencia Downtown Campus, including the UnionWest student housing project, opened at Creative Village in August 2019 with more than 8,000 students/faculty/staff. Thus, a cradle-to-career pipeline is being developed within a low-income, minority-concentrated area.

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.

In Central Florida, a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy brings together public and private sectors from all over Central Florida. Under the guidance of the East Central Florida Regional Planning Council, the City has participated in annual planning sessions and information reviews. The East Central Florida CEDS serves to analyze the regional economy, identify investment priorities and funding sources, and through its partners, implement a comprehensive regional plan. Due to robust population and economic growth, it is anticipated that East Central Florida will become the State's nucleus of economic activity by capitalizing on regional industry strengths, leading educational institutions, natural and cultural amenities, areas of opportunities, and business assistance infrastructure. The East Central Florida Economic Development District has aligned the CEDS Vital Projects with the Six Pillars of the Florida Chamber Foundation, which include: 1. Talent Supply and Education; 2. Innovation and Economic Development; 3. Infrastructure and Growth Leadership; 4. Business Climate and Competitiveness; 5. Civic and Governance Systems; and 6. Quality of Life and Quality Places. It is worth noting that since vital projects create many skilled jobs with far-reaching positive economic impacts, they are also eligible for competitive Economic Development Agency funding.

Small Business Façade & Site Improvement Program: The Small Business Façade, Site Improvement and Adaptive Reuse Program is designed to revitalize business corridors, encourage reuse of vacant or underutilized properties, improve appearance, and support the long-term viability of the City. Over time, the taxable valuation of the improved properties will increase.

Business Assistance Program: Business attraction, retention, and expansion are a primary goal for the City. Small, independent businesses drive and sustain our local economy. Recognizing the importance of small businesses, the Business Assistance Program (BAP) is designed to encourage the location and/or expansion of small-scale infrastructure projects through offsetting development fees.

Minority/Women Entrepreneur Business Assistance Program: The Minority/Women Entrepreneur Business Assistance (MEBA) Program is a financial assistance program that was established to retain existing minority-owned businesses located within the Target Area, generally described as the Parramore area of downtown, and to attract new minority-owned businesses to this area.

Downtown Commercial and Residential Building Improvement Program: Building appearance plays an important role in creating the image of downtown. Funding for building façade and/or building stabilization improvements made to properties encourages reuse of vacant or underutilized properties, improves appearance, and supports the long-term viability of Downtown Orlando.

Targeted Site Revitalization Pilot Program: The Targeted Site Revitalization Pilot Program is designed to foster the redevelopment of catalytic sites throughout the city that have experienced abandonment, blight, and/or disinvestment. A primary objective of this program is to encourage private sector

investments. A secondary objective of this program is the spin-off effects the redevelopment of key properties located throughout the city will have on the surrounding areas.

STRIVE Orlando Program: The Strategic Targeted Recruitment Incentive for Valued Employment (STRIVE) Program's purpose is to create a new performance-based local job incentive program to assist in advancing broad-based prosperity in the City of Orlando and Greater Orlando Region. The STRIVE Program targets job growth based on the national median wage and by location, with the goal of promoting growth in areas facing barriers to economic prosperity.

Discussion

As illustrated above, the City of Orlando is undergoing tremendous economic growth, change, and diversification. While these changes result in a momentous positive outlook, it comes with challenges. As mentioned, the increased job growth requires an educated and skilled workforce requiring wages that allow them to afford higher-cost housing, transportation, food, and other essential needs; while allowing for some savings and asset-building, and improved quality of life. Although business growth and increased revenues benefit the City and region on a great scale, individual prosperity, or lack thereof, affects communities in terms of quality of life, health, crime, and other social benefits/ills that result in positive or negative externalities we all benefit from, or ultimately pay for. Thus, it is imperative the City and region align its broader economic growth strategy with individual economic well-being. Through coordination with Consolidated Plan priorities, a holistic approach will be needed.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

Census tract data show that Orlando's multiple housing problems are for the most part widely distributed. Except for one census tract, 12095012600, all other tracts have at least 20% of the population experiencing 1 of 4 housing unit problems. Although the percentage of households suffering from substandard housing and/or overcrowding is low, there are three census tracts where households with overcrowding range from 10 to 15 percent: 12095014701, 12095013402, and 12095010400. Only two census tracks show less than 30% of the populations experiencing cost-burden, 12095013803 and 12095016733 (Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool, Community Planning and Development, HUD).

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

Per HUD's definition of concentration, areas of racially and ethnically concentrated poverty are those where census tracts show more than 40% of the residents are in poverty and more than 50% of residents represent a minority race or ethnicity. As shown on the CPD map, the census tracts with racial and ethnic concentrations are also areas with higher concentrated poverty. The greatest volume and highest percentage of poverty areas occur on the west side of the City, with most Black/African Americans. The east side of the City with a Hispanic/Latino population concentration also experiences higher concentrations of poverty on average than non-minority areas.

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

These areas on average have lower home values and lower rental prices than other areas in the City, and therefore are more affordable. Once again, this results in cost-burden being widely distributed throughout the City. Further, housing built prior to 1980 is widely distributed as well, with the southeast and southwest tracts as exceptions and where most of the new market-rate development is taking place. As shown on the 2018 On-the-Map Job Concentration Map provided by the U.S. Census Bureau, jobs are concentrated in the central core of the City, which encompasses the central business district, as well as Florida Hospital and Orlando Hospital centers. The Orlando International Airport and Lake Nona southern Orlando expansion depict a concentration of jobs as well. Depending on how far from the central core low-income households are, transportation to these job centers can pose a burden either through increased commuting times with public transportation (as much as 60 minutes each way) and/or increased costs. Furthermore, some areas are without sufficient necessary amenities, such as healthcare, childcare, and grocery stores, especially in the northwest census tracts.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

The City of Orlando should capitalize on these areas' primary asset, which is housing affordability. Given the low vacancy rates, the increase in home sale prices, increases in rental rates and substantial low-wage industry jobs, these neighborhoods could provide the needed housing for thousands of LMI households without over-concentrating poverty. A commitment is required to revitalize these communities through infill housing, rehabilitation, façade improvements, easier access to job centers, and other community assets: such as small business development, healthcare services, job training, and education, grocery stores, parks and recreation opportunities, and/or infrastructure improvements. This in turn could lead to mixed income/mixed-use livable and sustainable communities.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

The City of Orlando is committed to supporting and revitalizing the most vulnerable communities in the City. The City has several neighborhood plans to help tactically guide efforts to promote community-driven revitalization efforts along with strategically leveraging City resources to support these efforts. One of the oldest communities in the City is the Parramore Neighborhood, although rich with historic resources, the community suffers from concentrated poverty and spot blight. The City, in coordination with the Community, developed a comprehensive neighborhood plan and with the assistance of the Downtown Community Redevelopment Agency (CRA) has supported several communities and housing projects to promote neighborhood stabilization. Several projects have been done over the last 5-years within the Parramore community including the rehabilitation of 80 units scattered across approximately 40 sites to retain affordable housing stock. The City, CRA, and three community-driven organizations put together funding to purchase and rehabilitate the units. In addition, there have been multiple Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) projects and rehabilitation of existing multifamily done in the community. Another opportunity in the works is the CRA is seeking coordination efforts with the Orlando Housing Authority (OHA) to develop an old HOPE 6 project that was halted during the great recession. Also, HCD and the CRA continue their Infill project to promote homeownership in the community.

On the western side of the City around the West Lakes neighborhood, through LIHTC and City support, LIFT Orlando received \$2.1 million in tax credits for a 200 multi-family development and incorporated project-based vouchers from OHA and HOME funding into their second phase for senior housing. Through CDBG funding, the City contributed millions towards hazard abatement which supported the removal of blighted vacant apartment units that was then in turn used for the LIFT projects and the other side of the street was awarded to Hannibal Square Land Trust to develop for-sale townhomes and mixed-use multifamily development which should be breaking ground within the next two years. The LIFT project both senior and multi-family projects are completed and fully occupied. The LIFT organization along with their affiliated partners are working to bring other needed community needs such as a health care center, the boys and girls club, food programs, and other neighborhood stabilizing programs. The holistic approach has helped the community move leaps and bounds towards stabilization. The City along with the other active stakeholders in the community continues to pursue other programs and revitalization efforts to support the community.

Further, blighted apartments and hazard abatement were also conducted in the Mercy Drive Corridor and a neighborhood plan for this area was created. Multiple affordable multi-family LIHTC projects in the Mercy Drive area are either developed, under construction, or have been awarded. The developers of the Mercy Drive projects have leveraged many funding sources to produce affordable housing units in this area, including HOME funds for new construction, Housing Trust Funding, etc. Orlando Neighborhood Improvement Corporation, a regional CHDO, also secured \$695,000 in HOME funds for the renovation of affordable housing units to maintain affordable housing stock, the project was very recently completed. Providing rehabilitation assistance will maintain affordable housing stock, which has become an important asset. Additional rehabilitation projects in the corridor are either underway or currently being explored.

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 of Orlando has taken a proactive role in trying to tackle the rapid technological changes to make the City ready for existing and future demands. Specifically, the City created a Future Ready Master Plan to help position the City to take advantage and better support the innovative and technological advances coming. The seven pillars of the plan include connectivity, energy, health and safety, placemaking, mobility, water, and materials. As part of this effort, one of the foundational elements of the plan is to make sure equity, diversity, and access are included when evaluating the growing technological needs and infrastructure needed to bridge the digital divide.

The City of Orlando is the urban core of Central Florida, so the City does not experience a severe lack of infrastructure that some other more rural areas may experience. The City's municipal limits are growing into some of the more rural areas of Orange County and as development continues, infrastructure reaches new areas. Based on broadbandnow.com/Florida, Orlando is well connected with an average download speed of 89.4 MBPS and approximately 30 providers; although, providers may be limited by neighborhoods given the type of infrastructure in the area. Florida is the 5th in the Country with access to high-speed internet. According to the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), most neighborhoods in the City have at least 3 or more service provider choices with connectivity from a variety of technology including ADSL, Cable, Fiber, Fixed Wireless, Satellite, and "Other" (term not defined).

Based on a review of the 2019 5-Year ACS data on "Types of Computers and Internet Subscriptions," out of the City's total households, 87% of the City's population has an active internet subscription. Of the Broadband subscriptions, 75% have Broadband with cable, fiber optic, or DSL; 10% includes those with a cellular data plan with no other type of internet subscription and 3% with satellite internet service. About 13% of the City households do not have an internet connection. Access limitations in the City are more defined by income rather than access to the infrastructure. Based on the 2019 5-Year ACS Data, about 30% of households that earn less than \$20,000 a year are without internet service. This is compared to 13% of those earning \$20,000 to \$74,999, and 5% that earn \$75,000 or more a year. Based on reviews conducted by the Future Ready team, the zip code with the lowest amount of high-speed internet subscriptions is 32805. Historically, this area has a high concentration of poverty and is very old in comparison to other areas in the City.

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

Per the FCC, most of Orange County has access to three or more providers in a neighborhood, and overall, since Orlando is the urban core of Orange County, the access to a provider is not significantly limited. However, the costs of these private providers may be a significant barrier to the low/moderate-income households as previously mentioned. Broadening provider competition and making sure access to the infrastructure is a key to driving costs down. As it works now, private internet providers drive where infrastructure is placed and the cost to the service. Unlike standard utilities such as roads, sewer, electricity, and water; the internet is solely private and focuses less on accessibility and equity and more on the market demands and profitability. As the divide grows, public intervention may need to be considered.

Internet connectivity needs for low to moderate-income households were highlighted during the 2020 COVID-19 Pandemic. As businesses, schools, and public facilities closed, internet access became more of a requirement. The pandemic placed a spotlight on the growing digital divide and the necessity for access to these services. A lot of these concerns are being considered through the Future Ready Master Planning process. The City continues to push proactive ways to give citizens opportunities for connection. For example, as part of the Future Ready Master Plan strategy, City of Orlando residents can check out free WiFi hotspots or tablets at no cost at select neighborhood centers around the City, many in our low to moderate-income neighborhoods. In addition, Orange County Public Schools worked with students to get them access to the internet so they could continue safely schooling from home during the Pandemic. Some internet service providers also have taken the pledge to offer low and no-cost services during the Pandemic, although the neighborhood would have to support those providers. Given the significant need that was generated, continuing to pursue equitable options is a priority.

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

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

According to the Florida Division of Emergency Management, typical natural hazards that impact Florida include drought, floods, wildfire, extremely cold weather, hurricanes, lightning, severe thunderstorms, heat waves, tornadoes, and marine hazards such as rip currents and waterspouts. According to the Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA), climate change poses challenges exacerbating natural disasters, one major issue caused by climate change that will have a direct impact on the natural hazards seen in Florida is sea level rise. In addition to the impacts associated with sea-level rise, many of the hazards are likely to intensify and increase in frequency with the rising temperatures.

Knowing what to prepare for at a local level is critical in better insulating the City from the impending impacts caused by these hazards. Orlando is centrally located in Florida, so the City is most susceptible to flooding, hurricanes, severe thunderstorms, lightning, heat waves, wildfires, extremely cold weather, tornadoes, and drought. The City's Office of Emergency Management provides guides and a citizen information line to Citizens regarding these primary hazards.

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

Outlined in the Needs Assessment section of this Plan, the primary housing issue experienced by low- and-moderate income households within the City is being cost-burdened or severely cost-burdened. Spending a significant amount of income on housing leaves less money to prepare, respond, and recover from emergency situations. According to a Supplemental Research Bulletin by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (2017), Americans, in general, seem poorly prepared to deal with a natural disaster, but those of low socioeconomic status tend to be much less likely to prepare for an impending event. The correlation may be tied to the fact that mitigation and preparedness take direct financial contributions. For example, one of the major natural hazards impacting Orlando residents is hurricanes. The City's Office of Emergency Management recommends getting seven days' worth of non-perishable foods. Other recommendations include procuring plastic sheeting, storm shutters or using 5/8" plywood to fit over windows, installing straps or clips for roofs, etc. A cost-burdened family would have difficulty procuring this with limited disposable income.

In addition to the initial financial burden that restricts vulnerable populations to better insulate themselves from disaster, there is the burden to maintain homeowner's insurance and then to utilize that insurance after an event due to costly deductibles. As aging housing stock is subjected to these hazards and disasters, additional structural impacts become exacerbated over time. For example, according to the Insurance Information Institute, a hurricane deductible is typically \$500, 2%, 5%, or 10% of the policy dwelling or structure limits. The percentages are based on the total value of the home. The state of Florida does offer a state-run insurance program for high-risk areas or to those who cannot

find coverage in the open market, but there is still an associated cost that many already facing financial constraints cannot afford.

Flooding is becoming more prevalent with the extreme weather patterns caused by long-term global climate change (U.N., 2020). Florida is very susceptible to flooding but the increased contribution of climate change on flooding is concerning. There is a general increase of development regionally which increases risk and may exacerbate existing issues. Every new development must adequately address stormwater management but what used to be rare flooding events have been increasing in occurrence which makes it difficult to account for. It takes an incredible amount of resources to deal with all the externalities associated with flood mitigation and resiliency. FEMA flood maps have changed over time to better reflect the ever-changing environment. Now more existing and new housing is susceptible to the hazard and required to get flood insurance. The City is a participating member of the National Flood Insurance Program and is currently in the process of amending the Floodplains Ordinance to better reflect FEMA's policies to maintain that status. This is a very necessary process but could have an impact on the initial cost of development.

The City's priorities include resiliency planning for the overall community. The lessons learned over the last decade make it evident that the City must be proactive in protecting important community assets and its citizens. The City has an ongoing commitment to the retention of affordable housing stock and new housing stock. Leveraging resources on protecting existing and future housing remain a high priority but resources are limited and make it difficult to contend with all the competing interests that surround development and housing costs.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The 2021 – 2025 Consolidated Plan’s objectives represent high priority needs for the City of Orlando and serve as the foundation for the strategic projects and activities HCD will fund to meet these needs. Our goals include:

- Develop and preserve decent, safe, and affordable rental and owner-occupied housing
- Reduce homelessness through permanent supportive housing with appropriate supportive services to ensure stabilization. The City actively pursues the Housing First approach.
- Meet the needs of persons with HIV/AIDS and their families by providing housing, healthcare, and supportive services
- Support vulnerable/at-risk populations through transitional and/or rapid re-housing
- Expand job readiness opportunities for special needs populations
- Ensure fair housing opportunities for all residents

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

Geographic Area

Table 53 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	Area Name:	Citywide
	Area Type:	Housing, homelessness, public facilities and services, HIV AIDS
	Other Target Area Description:	Housing, homelessness, public facilities and services, HIV AIDS
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?		

General Allocation Priorities

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

Excluding program administration, CDBG, HOME, and ESG funding will be allocated City-wide. HOPWA will be allocated to provide services with the four-county area of the Orlando Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area (EMSA), including Lake, Orange, Osceola, and Seminole counties. HCD ensures funding is directed to address the priority needs of the City’s extremely low, low, and moderate-income residents. Given that high priority needs are widely distributed within the City; CDBG, HOME, and ESG funds have been made available to all neighborhoods and agencies. HOPWA funds have been made available throughout the EMSA to benefit low-income households suffering from HIV/AIDS irrespective of specific geographic areas. As mentioned, high priority needs for Orlando and EMSA residents are widely distributed. Therefore, maintaining a wide geographic reach allows the City to meet the needs of

residents regardless of neighborhood or districts. Further, given the concentrations of minority poverty areas, the City of Orlando is committed to Fair Housing Choice and the de-concentration of these areas, as well as revitalization and stabilization. Thus, it is imperative to maintain a wide geographic area that allows a balance between the revitalization/stabilization of low-income neighborhoods and options for the movement of disenfranchised populations to areas of opportunity.

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

Priority Needs

Table 54 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Assistance for Renters
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	Housing, homelessness, public facilities and services, HIV AIDS
	Associated Goals	Affordable Housing HIV/AIDS Housing and Services

	Description	Despite the surge in housing development, most units are not affordable for households at 80% AMI or below; thus, resulting in an increased number of cost-burdened households. Furthermore, even though Orlando has and continues to experience an expansion of new housing development, the vacancy rate for the City and region remains very low. Since 65% of households are renters, the cost and affordability of multifamily housing and rental housing are of great importance. One minimum wage income earner would not be able to rent even a studio apartment at fair market rent (\$989). In the Orlando area at minimum wage, the number of work hours needed to afford a one-bedroom unit at fair market rent (\$1,064) amounts to 96 hours per week; 112 hours per week for a two-bedroom. For those making the mean renter wage, about 48 hours per week is necessary for a one-bedroom and 56 hours for a 2-bedroom unit.
	Basis for Relative Priority	There is a great need for quality affordable rental housing in Orlando. HCD will continue to help finance new construction and rehabilitation of rental units to meet this need.
2	Priority Need Name	Assistance for Homeowners
	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
	Geographic Areas Affected	Housing, homelessness, public facilities and services, HIV AIDS
	Associated Goals	Affordable Housing HIV/AIDS Housing and Services

	Description	With vacancy rates below 7% and average population growth of 2 to 3%, we anticipate continued new housing development for market-rate housing (both rental and owner-occupied). Despite the surge in housing development, most units are not affordable for households at 80% of AMI or below; thus, resulting in an increase in the number experiencing a cost-burden. This could result in pushing LMI households outside the City center and in longer commuting times into job centers, increasing transportation costs, and potentially further increasing racially and ethnically concentrated poverty areas; thus, worsening impediments to Fair Housing Choice. New construction and rehabilitation of existing owner-occupied homes can help mitigate this potential outward pressure on LMI households.
	Basis for Relative Priority	There is a great need for quality affordable housing in Orlando. Rehabilitation of existing units was mentioned as a high priority in all community outreach efforts. HCD will continue to help finance new construction and rehabilitation of units to meet this need.
3	Priority Need Name	Homeless Needs
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low 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 Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence

	Geographic Areas Affected	Housing, homelessness, public facilities and services, HIV AIDS
	Associated Goals	Affordable Housing HIV/AIDS Housing and Services Homeless Programs
	Description	
	Basis for Relative Priority	Addressing homelessness involves a coordinated and comprehensive approach to address the numerous needs of this diverse population. HCD will continue to fund administrative functions, housing assistance, and supportive services that serve the needs of the homeless or individuals at risk for becoming homeless.
4	Priority Need Name	Public Service Needs
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents 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 Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence

	Geographic Areas Affected	Housing, homelessness, public facilities and services, HIV AIDS
	Associated Goals	HIV/AIDS Housing and Services Public Services Non-Housing
	Description	<p>In past years, HCD has allocated CDBG funding for public services near the public services funding cap given the consistent demand for these activities/programs. The following are the anticipated community development needs for the next five years:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homebuyer counseling Services • Homeless services • Job training services • Health services • General public services that serve low-and-moderate individuals or individuals with special needs <p>Services needed for special needs populations include serving the elderly, individuals with disabilities, chronic substance abuse, victims of domestic violence, individuals affected by HIV/AIDS, or homeless individuals/families.</p>
	Basis for Relative Priority	Public service needs ranked high in stakeholder participation in the planning process. Supportive services linked to permanent housing for the homeless have a proven higher success rate than transitional housing or services alone. A few citizens mentioned jobs and job training programs needed in certain neighborhoods. However, given the needs assessment, housing cost-burden mitigation receives the highest priority. HCD designates public services as a Medium Priority Level Need .
5	Priority Need Name	Improvement of Neighborhood Facilities
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Housing, homelessness, public facilities and services, HIV AIDS

	Associated Goals	Public Facilities
	Description	<p>The need for facilities has been a high demand for assistance from public and private entities submitting proposals through the request for proposals process. The facility needs that are requested, but are not limited to, include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilities that serve special needs populations including the elderly, individuals with disabilities, chronic substance abuse, victims of domestic violence, individuals affected by HIV/AIDS, or homeless individuals/families. • Health facilities • Educational facilities • City-owned facilities • Neighborhood Hazard Abatement
	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Public facility needs ranked high in stakeholder participation in the planning process. In addition, a few citizens mentioned the need for health and educational facilities in high-poverty neighborhoods. The demolition of existing units and remediation of sites is occasionally a necessary solution for the ongoing stability of surrounding neighborhoods. Site clearance to inspire decent, safe, and healthy redevelopment can provide one solution to slum and blight. HCD will consider funding to demolish vacant and blighted units to produce new affordable housing. However, given the needs assessment, housing cost-burden mitigation receives the highest priority. HCD designates Improvement of Neighborhood Facilities as a Medium Priority Level need.</p>
6	Priority Need Name	Assistance for Homebuyers
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	<p>Low Moderate Families with Children Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities</p>
	Geographic Areas Affected	Housing, homelessness, public facilities and services, HIV AIDS

Associated Goals	Affordable Housing Public Services Non-Housing
Description	With vacancy rates below 7% and average population growth at about 2 to 3%, we anticipate continued new housing development for market-rate housing (both rental and owner-occupied). Despite the surge in housing development, most units are not affordable for households at 80% of AMI or below; thus, resulting in an increase in the number with a cost-burden. This could result in pushing LMI households outside the City center and in longer commuting times into job centers, increasing transportation costs, and potentially further increasing racially and ethnically concentrated poverty areas; thus, worsening impediments to Fair Housing Choice. Down-payment and other financial assistance can help mitigate the cost burden and provide increased housing choice.
Basis for Relative Priority	Providing financial assistance for homeownership continues to be a high priority for City residents. As data illustrates, housing prices continue to rise to make affordable homeownership less accessible for LMI households. HCD will continue to provide this assistance to LMI homebuyers. However, non-Federal funds may be used for this need in addition to or in lieu of Federal funds. Only, for this reason, the priority level has been reduced to Medium Priority Level Need . If non-Federal funds are reduced or eliminated, homebuyer assistance will become a High Priority Level Need.

Narrative (Optional)

HCD emphasizes that the production and retention of affordable housing is the highest priority keeping in line with the Housing First model. The other noted priorities that are not directly linked to housing retention and production that are listed as low are more of a moderate priority and assist in providing stability and ongoing success for vulnerable populations.

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)	As per the Needs Assessment section, severe cost burden (LMI households paying more than 50% of their income on housing costs) is a reliable predictor of homelessness risk; couple this with those earning 30% or below of AMI, and that risk becomes significant. TBRA can be used to prevent further households from becoming homeless and for housing those already experiencing homelessness. Also, illustrative of this need is the great demand for rental assistance demonstrated in OHA Housing Choice Voucher waitlists.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	Besides the severe cost burden mentioned above, special needs populations may experience an extremely low fixed income due to chronic conditions. Additionally, many experience greater expenses, such as high medical costs and other special treatment needs that may go unmet if housing costs are prohibitive.
New Unit Production	Comparing the Orlando Housing market to the Needs Assessment section, there is a significant housing shortage for those at 50% or below of AMI, particularly in rental housing where there exists a greater number of cost-burdened households. Despite earning more, even 37% of households earning 80%-100% of AMI are considered cost-burdened. With vacancy rates below 7% and average population growth approximately 2% to 3%, we anticipate a substantial need for new affordable housing development.
Rehabilitation	The most common issue residents at community meetings raised were the need for more funds for home repair. Besides this anecdotal evidence, one estimate that could be used is based on the age of housing stock. Given that about 51% of owner-occupied and 33% of rentals were built prior to 1980 for a total of about 42,000 units, if we assume that about 50% of those are inhabited by extremely low- to moderate-income households, 21,000 units could potentially need rehabilitation. Another measure could be to focus on units with only one housing condition, which could then make them suitable for rehabilitation. Based on tables in section MA-20, there is an estimated 12,080 owner-occupied and 35,230 rentals that could potentially need rehabilitation.
Acquisition, including preservation	As housing prices in Orlando continue to rise in conjunction with the increased cost of land, labor, and materials. Acquisition and donation of land can help lower the total cost of development significantly, given that land costs are typically the highest cost to development.

Table 55 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

The City of Orlando uses multiple resources to implement activities that benefit LMI residents. The City receives entitlement funding of CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA. HCD administers the entitlement funding on behalf of the City of Orlando. Additionally, HCD receives state funding through State Housing Initiatives Partnership Program (SHIP) to address housing and community development needs implemented through the Local Housing Assistance Plan. HCD also receives City general funds to assist with administrative costs.

The expected amount available for the remainder of the 5-Year Consolidated Plan is based on the 2021 allocation amount for each grant fund. The 2021 grant fund amounts were multiplied by a factor of four.

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	2,410,073	0	0	2,410,073	9,640,292	CDBG funds may be used to finance housing, public facilities and improvements, public services, and economic development activities. When requests for applications is conducted, those targeting high priority needs are preferred. Planning and Administration are funded at 20% of the annual allocation.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	1,320,862	0	0	1,320,862	5,283,448	HOME promotes public/private funding partnerships to expand or maintain affordable housing either single-family or multi-family developments. Request for applications are reviewed on an ongoing basis and must serve high priority needs. Planning and Administration are funded at 10% of the annual allocation.

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: \$		
HOPWA	public - federal	Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU Supportive services TBRA	4,586,699	0	0	4,586,699	18,346,796	Organizations applying for HOPWA funding are selected through a competitive request for the application process, and sources of leverage include public funding, such as Ryan White or Shelter Plus Care. Planning and Administration are funded at 3% of the annual allocation.

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: \$		
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	197,449	0	0	197,449	789,796	Organizations applying for ESG funding are selected through a competitive request for the application process and must provide a 100 percent match. Planning and Administration are funded at 7.5% of the annual allocation.

Other	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Housing Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership Overnight shelter Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Public Services Rapid re-housing (rental assistance)	4,787,204	0	0	4,787,204	4,787,204	HOME American Rescue Plan 2021 Funds will be used to assist individuals and households who are homeless, at risk of homelessness, and other vulnerable populations by providing housing, rental assistance, supportive services, and non-congregate shelter, to reduce homelessness and increase housing stability across the country.
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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: \$		
		Rental Assistance Services Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU Supportive services TBRA Transitional housing						

Table 56 - 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

There is no federal mandate regarding a matching fund requirement for CDBG; however, the City requests that applications demonstrate how other resources will be leveraged. ESG requires a 100% match from the awarded agencies, and HOME requires a twenty-five percent (25%) match from participating entities. SHIP funds are used to leverage HOME funds for affordable housing development, rehabilitation, and down payment assistance programs.

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 of Orlando acquired several foreclosed multi-family properties from Fannie Mae in the West Lakes and Mercy Drive neighborhoods and removed the old blighted buildings to prep the land for new housing development. The City sold these sites to experienced developers to provide mixed income housing opportunities, including permanent supportive housing that complement surrounding neighborhoods, majority of these properties have been developed or are in the process of development. Other opportunities include a remaining parcel in Creative Village (northern Parramore area near downtown Orlando) and another potential affordable housing site within the Southport property (south Orlando near the airport). HCD and the CRA have also acquired infill lots in the Parramore area that will be used to continue the development of affordable housing.

Any future site acquisition will be evaluated to address public goals that include:

- Increase safe, affordable, and sustainable housing opportunities for low and moderate-income households
- Increase permanent supportive housing
- Foster community development through capitalizing on neighborhood assets and addressing community needs
- Provide Fair Housing Choice for all City residents

Discussion

The City is actively seeking new and creative ways to promote the development and retention of Affordable Housing. Over the last five years the City, County, and other regional partners have worked to ease the burden of regulation and continues to put more local resources in getting projects off the ground. As the market pushes prices up to unprecedented levels the City is playing a more active role to work towards a solution of balance.

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
ORLANDO HOUSING AUTHORITY	PHA	Public Housing	Jurisdiction
Homeless Services Network	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness	Region

Table 57 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

Over the last planning period, the City of Orlando has made great improvements in implementing a coordinated entry system for homeless housing and services, as well as increase the number of permanent supportive housing units. Although improvements have been made and a continuous improvement model is being implemented, there are still gaps preventing extremely low, low, and moderate-income persons and special needs persons from receiving housing. Also, there exists a lack of capacity in the City for community housing development organizations; HCD continues to work on this issue.

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	X
Mortgage Assistance	X		
Rental Assistance	X	X	X
Utilities Assistance	X	X	X
Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement	X		
Mobile Clinics	X	X	X
Other Street Outreach Services	X	X	X
Supportive Services			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X	X	X
Child Care	X		
Education	X		
Employment and Employment Training	X		

Healthcare	X	X	X
HIV/AIDS	X	X	X
Life Skills	X	X	X
Mental Health Counseling	X	X	X
Transportation	X		
Other			
	X		

Table 58 - 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)

The City of Orlando will continue to support organizations that assess the needs of the homeless to create a more robust social service system to address unmet needs. Through the City's partnership with Homeless Service Network (lead agency for the Continuum of Care), the Central Florida Commission on Homelessness, service agencies, and others in the public sector we can analyze existing needs to identify and address funding gaps. The CoC implemented the coordinated assessment system in 2015 ensuring standardized assessment for any homeless individual, family, veterans, and unaccompanied youth at a variety of access points. This system functions to triage, assess, match and refer homeless individuals to the most appropriate permanent housing option across the continuum. This functions as the sole referral source for Permanent Supportive Housing and Rapid Rehousing. This system continues to expand and will optimize access for both sheltered and unsheltered homeless individuals seeking support across the City. Outreach workers are trained as assessors and navigators ensuring unsheltered homeless are navigated to appropriate resources.

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

The service delivery system gains its biggest strengths from the implementation and adoption of the Housing First philosophy. Housing First is a homeless assistance approach that prioritizes providing people experiencing homelessness with permanent housing as quickly as possible – and then providing voluntary supportive services as needed. This approach prioritizes client choice in both housing selection and service participation.

Housing First programs share critical elements:

- A focus on helping individuals and families to access and sustain permanent rental housing as quickly as possible.
- A variety of services delivered to promote housing stability and individual well-being on an as needed and entirely voluntary basis; and

- A standard lease agreement to housing – as opposed to mandated therapy or services compliance.

The establishment of CES is a client-centered process that through a data-driven process streamlines access to the most appropriate housing intervention for each individual or family experiencing homelessness. This critical component in the service delivery system ensures all homeless individuals are known by name, helps increase seamless connections between agencies, moves the community away from "first come first serve" allowing for more efficient use of community resources.

Previously, outreach workers were focused on referrals to services and agencies with high barriers, or agencies that exit clients right back out to homelessness. This is called outreach to nowhere. Through the establishment of the Housing First model, outreach is now focused on the assessment of an individual's or family's vulnerability on the streets and on navigating them to the quickest route back towards housing.

The City has made significant investments into Housing First and Permanent Supportive Housing for the chronically homeless as HCD has braided federal, state, and local resources in partnership with the CoC, to increase access and inventory of permanent supportive housing units and services.

The current system is being more widely used by those who provide homelessness services and continuously built upon as resources, support, and prioritization of populations occur. One area of needed creation within the system is to coordinate, along with local public funding jurisdictions and publicly funded institutions and systems of care that discharge people into homelessness, to create or modify discharge plans to prevent discharging into homelessness.

Furthermore, the community has identified that there is a lack of sufficient inventory of low-barrier shelter beds for chronically homeless individuals or families. Ending homelessness means that everyone who is currently homeless is placed into housing. While this statement would appear to be a given, many well-meaning homeless programs have entry requirements that act as a barrier to services and housing placement, leaving our most vulnerable and chronic homeless literally out in the cold. Local emergency shelter system needs to create criteria to be as "low barrier" as possible so that chronic and vulnerable homeless people can easily enter and remain in shelter until they can find permanent housing.

For example, many shelters require sobriety for homeless adults with chronic substance use issues and/or require people with a mental illness to be taking psychotropic medications. Other shelters require identification or payment to enter the emergency shelter. With an estimated 40-60% of chronic and vulnerable homeless having a chronic substance use issue or a severe and persistent mental illness, these requirements make a community's entry point into the homeless system out of reach.

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

To address the need to coordinate discharge plans that will prevent homelessness, the system should identify local discharge plans or practices that are leading to homelessness. There should be engagement of each system, discussing data and alternatives. The City will utilize the data to inform a broader strategic planning process. The CoC will create several discharge policies to coordinate community-wide assistance to address youths aging out of foster care, persons exiting health care and mental health institutions, and persons discharged from correctional institutions. With the introduction of the coordinated placement system, these institutions are being invited to coordinate discharge planning activities to prevent homelessness. Protocols should be developed to connect with jails and several emergency rooms and hospitals across the jurisdictions.

With the goal to end chronic homelessness and homelessness among vulnerable people, communities must be able to provide low-barrier entry into the homeless and housing placement system. Dozens of communities have demonstrated that emergency shelters can be well-run and safe without requirements that either keep many homeless people from entering shelter or that cause them to be asked to leave before they find permanent housing. By making our community's safety net for chronic and vulnerable homeless people maximally accessible, we will have taken a substantial step toward ending homelessness.

Removing barriers toward entry into the shelter system will take time, patience, collaboration, and political will. We will start with 1-2 willing providers who already have or are willing to put in place low-threshold criteria for accessing their shelters. Keep track of their progress so that we can demonstrate to others that low-threshold programs can be safe and successful. Our region will provide training to shelter management and staff on low-threshold programming and skills for working with active substance users and people with untreated mental illness. Additionally, we could provide incentives for programs to adopt lower-threshold eligibility and continued stay criteria (including providing them with priority access to vacancies in supportive housing for their chronic and vulnerable homeless clients). And we can work with funders so that they understand that low threshold criteria will assist the community in its efforts to end homelessness and so that they move their funded programs toward lower-threshold access to services.

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	Affordable Housing	2021	2025	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Assistance for Homebuyers Assistance for Homeowners Assistance for Renters Homeless Needs	CDBG: \$1,000,000 HOME: \$5,943,879	Rental units constructed: 25 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 110 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Added: 5 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 50 Household Housing Unit Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 10 Households Assisted Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 0 Households Assisted
2	Public Services Non-Housing	2021	2025	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Assistance for Homebuyers Public Service Needs	CDBG: \$1,807,555	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1500 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
3	Public Facilities	2021	2025	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Improvement of Neighborhood Facilities	CDBG: \$6,832,737	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 5000 Persons Assisted Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 900 Persons Assisted
4	Homeless Programs	2021	2025	Homeless	Citywide	Homeless Needs	CDBG: \$450,000 ESG: \$913,202	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 100 Households Assisted Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 5000 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
5	HIV/AIDS Housing and Services	2021	2025	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Assistance for Homeowners Assistance for Renters Homeless Needs Public Service Needs	HOPWA: \$22,245,490	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2000 Persons Assisted Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 200 Households Assisted Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 400 Households Assisted HIV/AIDS Housing Operations: 200 Household Housing Unit
6	Program Administration	2021	2025	Program Administration	Citywide		CDBG: \$2,410,073 HOPWA: \$688,005 HOME: \$660,431 ESG: \$74,043	Other: 1 Other

Table 59 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Affordable Housing
	Goal Description	The City anticipates allocating approximately \$1,000,000 in CDBG funding and \$5,943,879 in HOME funds for eligible rental and homeowner rehabilitation projects, new construction projects, homebuyer assistance, homebuyer education, and tenant-based rental assistance for the veteran chronic homeless. These estimated funds are based on 2021 allocations for the Affordable Housing Goal multiplied by a factor of five. Given the complexities of forecasting, these estimates may vary from year to year. The City's goal is to maximize and leverage funding towards the preservation and creation of affordable housing. SHIP funding provided by the State of Florida will also be used for homeownership rehabilitation, down payment assistance, and creation of housing for homeownership opportunities to support the City's overall goals. Goal Indicators outlined in this section reflect realistic estimates based on numbers from 2016-2019.
2	Goal Name	Public Services Non-Housing
	Goal Description	The City anticipates allocating approximately 15% of the CDBG funding or \$1,807,555 directly to non-profit organizations for the administration and implementation of eligible public service activities including mental health counseling, healthcare services, job training, and other supportive services. These estimated funds are based on 2021 allocations for the Public Services Non-Housing Goal multiplied by a factor of five. Given the complexities of forecasting, these estimates may vary from year to year.
3	Goal Name	Public Facilities
	Goal Description	The City anticipates allocating approximately \$6,832,737 in CDBG funds towards public facility improvements, new construction of public facilities, and neighborhood hazard abatement activities. These estimated funds are based on 2021 allocations for the Public Facilities Goal multiplied by a factor of five. Given the complexities of forecasting, these estimates may vary from year to year.
4	Goal Name	Homeless Programs
	Goal Description	The City anticipates allocating approximately \$913,202 in ESG directly to non-profit organization partners to provide homelessness prevention services, rapid re-housing, day-center, and emergency shelter overnight services. These estimated funds are based on 2021 allocations for the Homeless Programs Goal multiplied by a factor of five. Given the complexities of forecasting, these estimates may vary from year to year. CDBG funding may be used for homeless services and facilities such as upgrades to the shelters and services to support holistic support for those experiencing homelessness. These numbers will be reflected under the public services and public facilities goals.

5	Goal Name	HIV/AIDS Housing and Services
	Goal Description	The City allocates HOPWA funding directly to non-profit organizations for the administration and implementation of homeless prevention services, tenant-based rental assistance, rapid re-housing, and public service activities for persons with HIV/AIDS and their families within the EMSA. These estimated funds are based on 2021 allocations for the HIV/AIDS Housing and Services Goal multiplied by a factor of five. Given the complexities of forecasting, these estimates may vary from year to year.
6	Goal Name	Program Administration
	Goal Description	Program Administration for CDBG, ESG, HOME, and HOPWA

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

The City anticipates providing funding to support the development and retention of affordable housing to assist approximately 400 - 1,000 households.

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)

The Orlando Housing Authority owns, manages, and maintains 70 units for persons with mobility disabilities. In 2012, OHA conducted a comprehensive accessibility assessment of its public housing inventory. The goal of the assessment was to determine the level of physical accessibility and compliance with Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS). The resulting report identified obstacles limiting physical accessibility by individuals with disabilities in OHA's public housing programs and activities. In response, OHA developed a comprehensive strategy to improve accessibility for persons with mobility and hearing or visual impairments throughout its inventory. In 2015, the Orlando Housing Authority (OHA) entered a Voluntary Compliance Agreement "VCA" with the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity to achieve full compliance with Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (Section 504) and Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Under the *Agreement*, the OHA must convert a minimum of five percent of its housing to be fully accessible and in compliance with Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS). Construction is underway on accessibility improvements/renovations.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

The City of Orlando Mayor appoints the OHA's seven (7) member Board of Commissioners. The Board includes a resident commissioner. OHA supports resident associations at each of its public housing complexes. Resident associations provide a means for residents to recommend and implement programs and activities relevant to the specific site. Residents are encouraged to participate in activities, programs, and services provided by the association, OHA, and partners. Resident association presidents meet monthly (at the Resident Presidents Meeting) with the OHA's President/CEO and staff to discuss programs and policies, upcoming activities, and resident concerns. The Resident Presidents Meeting provides a forum for association officers to voice concerns, make suggestions and participate as a partner in the overall policy development and direction of the Authority. OHA provides transportation and translation services.

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

No

Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation

NA

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

Policy: The City of Orlando updated the Land Development Code to alleviate policy burdens and support increasing housing supply in 2018. This was in conjunction with the Regional Affordable Housing Initiative. Aside from the 2018 amendments, some City Code sections for affordable housing have not been substantially amended since 2001.

A review of those policies indicates the following:

- There has not been any affordable project that have used the alternate development standards in Chapter 67 of the City's code. Although, a Habitat for Humanity subdivision's Planned Development rezoning proposal was supported with similar relief options outlined in Ch.67. The relief provided is difficult to use and requires a typical suburban design and for most projects at that size, additional relief is needed requiring a land-use change or variance.
- As of 1998, \$58,000 has been deposited into the Low/Extremely Low-Income Housing Trust Fund; no funds have been deposited since. The \$137,469 in the Housing Trust Fund has been generated mostly by 23 years' worth of interest earnings. This bonus section has also not been amended since 2001 and is limited.
- The Affordable Housing Certification Resolution has not been updated since 2009. This policy guides the incentive strategies and affordable housing requirements for the City. Ongoing changes in the City make it necessary to update the resolution.

Market Conditions: Home and rental prices have increased dramatically. The City is the urban core of Central Florida with 65% of residents renting which has been increasing since 2010. According to HUD's PD&R Comprehensive Housing Market Analysis for the Orlando MSA, in late 2017, the apartment vacancy rate was around 4% with a demand of 30,000 new rental units for the Orlando MSA. Despite the COVID-19 Pandemic, the housing market continues to outpace supply and with the eviction moratorium, supply is lower than typical. The overall economy in Central Florida, as of the Spring of 2021, seems to be rebounding from last year's plummet. The Orlando MSA economy is heavily made of Leisure and Hospitality jobs, making up around 21% of the economy. This sector took a disproportional hit from the Pandemic's impacts.

Limited Financial Resources: It is clear from the data that demand far exceeds supply for affordable housing, especially for rental housing. Funding amounts at the State level have decreased and stagnated at the Federal level. Public Housing is contending with aging stock with limited resources to maintain the capital improvements necessary for the desperately needed low-income housing. As available resources have decreased and demand has increased, this gap continues to grow. Increasing and leveraging financial resources becomes more important. The City of Orlando has begun to commit its own funding resources to address the affordable housing crisis. Reductions in funding at the State and Federal level

leave the local municipalities limited choice, requiring redirecting funding to cover immediate needs like housing, limiting funding for other major needs such as infrastructure and disaster mitigation.

Aging Housing Stock: Although Orlando does not have significant slum and blight compared to other older cities, the housing stock is starting to deteriorate in greater quantities. As shown in Table 36, about 34,000 owned and rental units were built prior to 1979. There is a total of 78,000 units in the City built prior to 1999, meaning a significant portion of the housing stock by 2021 will be over 20 years old. Due to remediation and other rehabilitation needed to bring housing to current code standards, a barrier may exist for many homeowners and property owners who cannot afford to have this work performed.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

Policy: To comply with the Florida Community Planning Act and the Fair Housing Act, the City of Orlando through public policies and zoning has made attempts to increase the affordable housing supply. The major changes made in the City's zoning practices have had success, but the new regulations were enacted in 2018 so it is too early to determine the real impact of these changes. For example, since Accessory Dwelling Units (ADU) were implemented throughout the City's residential districts, there has been an increase in the development of these units. From October of 2016 to September 2018 (two years), 102 had been developed. Upon passage of the ADU code change, from October 2018 to October 2019 (one year), 169 ADUs had been developed. Although the city has created relief to the existing code, additional mechanisms are needed to decrease the affordable housing shortage, as well as de-concentrate low-income minority areas. Orlando with its regional partners will continue discussing regional policy improvements to increase affordable housing options. On-going policy reviews will continue, and each new City-enacted policy will be reviewed based on its impact on housing development and affordability through the Affordable Housing Advisory Committee.

Financial Resources: Affordable housing has become a high priority in the City and regionally. HCD will continue to fund the rehabilitation of owner-occupied and rental housing units, as well as new construction. Through down-payment and/or interest rate buydown assistance and continue to lower the cost of housing for low to moderate-income households. Realizing the need to increase the capacity for affordable housing, HCD will need to expand and find new partnerships with social service agencies, lending institutions, CHDOs, employers, and low-income housing tax credit developers. Through the disposition of City-owned property, HCD will work towards marketing this inventory to induce mixed-income development. In addition, to maintain the existing programs provided by the City, Orange County Public Schools is working towards an impact fee exemption program to address the situation, even though the use generates an impact on schools. These changes coupled with additional financial resources and reductions to regulatory burdens; the City is leveraging more than ever to address the affordable housing needs. In addition, the City, in response to the fluctuations in grant funding from the State's SHIP program and stagnant federal funds has dedicated more direct City funding to leverage with the grants and other funding partnerships and programs in an effort to build more units and support very-low-income units.

Aging Housing Stock: Acknowledging that home repair may pose a considerable barrier to LMI households, HCD created a home repair program in coordination with the existing rehabilitation program. Owner-occupied and rehabilitation will remain a priority given the need to maintain affordable housing stock as this becomes increasingly scarce. Neighborhood hazard abatement may be needed in certain areas to stabilize neighborhoods with the intention of creating new mixed-income housing developments.

Communication and Coordination: HCD will continue working with partner agencies and neighborhood associations to inform clients/residents regarding programs, Fair Housing rights, and recourse, as well as receive feedback on community needs and best practices. This dialogue should be open and ongoing. In addition, the City will better partner with internal departments to better maximize resources, neighboring jurisdictions, and other state-run programs such as Low-Income Housing Tax Credits to better bridge resources and strategically create more housing. Coordination of applicable resources and other programs create more sustainable housing solutions.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

Community outreach involves staff from the Health Care Center for the Homeless, Veterans Administration, and Covenant House having street presence five days a week and occasional Saturdays. I-Dignity provides drop-in assistance to target those who have identification issues keeping them homeless or unemployed. The domestic abuse shelters operate a 24-hour hotline and perform extensive outreach about their services. The United Way 211 assistance is advertised throughout the community as a central resource for a wide pool of service providers.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

There are several emergency shelters for individuals and families throughout the community including three domestic abuse shelters, the Salvation Army, the Coalition for the Homeless, Family Promise, Covenant House, and the Rescue Mission. Several of these providers also provide transitional housing programs. The community is moving towards a bridge housing model focused on rapid re-housing and permanent supportive housing as primary services for the homeless.

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

The tri-county area has moved into a coordinated entry system with a single registry to assist in the management of the chronically homeless, homeless veterans, and families. The coordinated entry systems allow those in need of assistance to be assessed at any Continuum of Care partner agency and then be entered into HMIS for prioritization. Individuals and families least likely to get housed without assistance and those most vulnerable are prioritized. This process will then connect those in most need with the most appropriate service provider.

Along with the implementation of the coordinated entry system, Continuum of Care funds are now being distributed to focus on the individual/family versus agencies. Through the system, rent, deposits, and other housing costs are paid directly either by the Homeless Services Network, or the Orlando Housing Authority. HSN has housing locators to identify landlords that provide safe and affordable housing units. At Family Promise, a new initiative “Partners in Housing” provides permanent, sustainable housing through the option of manufactured homes. Families must participate in 12 months of case management and demonstrate the ability to maintain the property before transferring the title. Partner agencies receive supportive services funds to provide needed services for individuals/families. Training

on evidence-based best practices has been implemented to strengthen service capacity and improve the quality of case management. The Regional Commission on Homelessness works with the Continuum of Care to bring in subject matter experts to strengthen the focus on best practices.

More than 2,000 formerly homeless veterans have been housed in Orange, Seminole, Lake, Osceola, Volusia, and Brevard counties-the product of an intense campaign that has cut veteran homelessness in Central Florida by nearly 74% since 2010.

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

The community plan to address those being discharged from public institutions works to prevent homelessness within three distinct groups: those exiting prisons, those aging out of foster care, and those being discharged from mental-health inpatient care or the hospital. The Continuum of Care has worked to develop relationships with county corrections programs, jails, and law enforcement. In this partnership, those who are homeless or at risk and have multiple episodes of incarceration are identified while serving sentences and an intake is completed prior to release. Thus, this process allows for linkages to be made and services in place the moment they are released.

Youth aging out of foster care is provided with support services throughout the community. Several agencies such as City of Life and the Foundation for Foster Children work to support youth and ensure they have the support needed to be successful. Other community-based care providers such as Impower, Children's Home Society, and Devereux work with aged-out youth to ensure they avoid homelessness. The Continuum of Care also works with regional school systems to identify youth currently homeless or at risk of homelessness and intervene on their behalf.

Individuals being discharged from mental health or medical facilities are also provided intake services prior to discharge. Grace Medical Home provides short-term care to those exiting medical facilities that need more care than a shelter can provide. Facility case managers connect to service providers to ensure the placement is made and service linkage is in place prior to discharge.

Continuum of Care agencies work cooperatively and meet monthly to network and report updates. Partner agencies provide staffing for the coordinated entry and serve on committees. Members of each jurisdiction serve on the Homeless Services Network board of directors. The community works together to end homelessness in the region.

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

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

The City of Orlando is committed to the Healthy Homes vision to assure ‘homes are affordable and designed, constructed, rehabilitated, and maintained in a manner that supports the health and safety of occupants. Fortunately, this region does not have many cases of lead-based paint poisoning. The most current Centers for Disease Control data for Orange County show that of 8,365 children tested, only five had levels of about 10mg/dL. Despite this low number, HCD will continue to carry out several strategies to reduce and, if necessary, mitigate the risk of lead-based paint by following the Lead-Based Paint Final Rule that became effective on April 22, 2010. Under the rule, firms performing renovations, repair, and painting projects that disturb lead-based in homes, child-care facilities, and kindergartens built before 1978 must be EPA- or state-certified and must use certified renovators who follow specific work practices to prevent lead contamination. The City also requires subrecipients who perform rehabilitation work to comply with HUD’s Lead Safety Housing Rules (LSHR).

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

As shown in section MA-20, there are approximately 20,000 units built before 1980 in Orlando, of those approximately 10,000 have children. Although not an insignificant number, the fact that there were only five cases of lead poisoning for the entire County (which includes the City), indicates that lead-based paint testing and if necessary, mitigation should continue being performed for all rehabilitation and repair projects of units built prior to 1980. Environmental reviews are performed to assess whether the unit was built prior to 1980 with the assumption that a lead-based paint test and risk assessment will need to be conducted.

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

Prior to providing federal assistance to a unit built before 1978, a lead-based paint information pamphlet from the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), along with a notification of possible lead-based paint will be provided to the unit’s occupant. After notification, the City *or subrecipient contracts a certified lead-based paint risk assessor to identify any lead-based paint hazards and provide recommendations on acceptable control options in accordance with HUD’s LSHR. If mitigation is needed, an EPA- or state-certified contractor will be awarded the contract to mitigate in accordance with Title 24 Chapter 35 of the Code of Federal Regulations – Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention in Certain Residential Structures. After mitigation is complete, the risk assessor will revisit the unit to conduct a post-abatement clearance. Notifications, disclosures, and reports of lead-based paint results are provided to the occupants in accordance with the LSHR’s. Also, as part of a standard agreement, the City requires that borrowers of City federal funds for rental rehabilitation projects include the prohibition of the use of lead-based paint by any contractor or their assignee when engaged in painting surfaces. Finally, staff will work with the Orange County

Health Department to obtain clearance of housing units found to have possible lead-based paint hazards.

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

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

The City of Orlando is committed to reducing the number of poverty-level families. As mentioned earlier, targeted revitalization efforts include a holistic approach to stabilizing neighborhoods and reducing poverty. The City believes the following strategies are necessary to help families achieve financial stability:

- **Increasing income** through employer awareness, high-quality job creation through industry clusters and economic diversity, education, workforce readiness, and small business development.
- **Building savings** through financial education and homebuyer counseling.
- **Acquiring assets** through homeownership assistance and business development.

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

HCD's mission is to make housing more affordable/accessible, to preserve the condition and availability of housing stock, and to help residents build assets: human, social, financial, physical, and natural. To this end, the City and community partners have incorporated an integrated system of services and programs to meet the needs of individuals and families as they progress toward financial self-sufficiency.

- **Housing** – A lack of affordable housing places cost burdens on LMI households, limiting their ability to pay for other goods and services, such as quality education or needed healthcare. HCD's housing efforts are aimed at improving and maintaining a high standard of housing quality while also creating or maintaining affordability. A zero-interest owner-occupied rehabilitation and repair program (in-house and through subrecipients), rental housing rehabilitation program, and homeownership assistance are offered to qualified households.
- **Social Services** – Many sub-recipients of CDBG, ESG, and HOPWA funds offer social service programs to aid persons with incomes below the poverty level. For example, HCD increases family self-sufficiency by funding qualified agencies that provide job training, job placement, substance abuse treatment, case management, education, short-term mental health services, and independent living skills training. In addition, they provide transitional housing programs, and other homelessness prevention services, which help promote emotional and economic independence and help create long-term change in the lives of homeless persons.
- **Economic Development** – The mission is to stimulate and guide the development of a vibrant, livable city that nurtures a creative, diverse, and balanced economy for residents, businesses, and visitors alike. The Economic Development Department is comprised of nearly 200 employees encompassing six City divisions: Planning, Permitting, Code Enforcement, Business Development, Transportation, and Downtown Development Board/Community Redevelopment Agency.

SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230

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

The Monitoring Process starts with a Risk Analysis utilizing the risk assessment protocols. To increase capacity and improve performance, monitoring priorities are planned and categorized annually in relation to past monitoring performance of the sub-recipient. The risk analysis process allows us to indicate whether an organization falls in the Low, Moderate, or High-Risk category.

The risk analysis is followed by a Desk Compliance Audit that will start with the compilation and review of information received from the sub-recipient during the normal contract management such as Quarterly Reports, Payment Requests, as well as any Technical Assistance provided by HCD. A Desk Compliance Audit will assist with identifying potential problems early, preventing compliance violations, helping improve performance, and establishing a working relationship with the sub-recipient. Risk assessment results shall be used to identify specific areas of concern and to determine the frequency of desk reviews.

Based on the results of the risk assessment and initial desk compliance audit, HCD staff prepares a schedule of on-site monitoring visits according to the Monitoring Policies and Procedures.

All projects receive ongoing desk monitoring as invoices and required reports are submitted. Whenever possible, sub-recipients submit their intake forms and policies and procedures early in the program year so City staff can evaluate compliance. Acquisition projects are monitored once the facility is in use.

Any emergency shelter that receives ESG funds for shelter operations (including minor repairs) must meet the minimum safety, sanitation, and privacy standards under 24 CFR 576-403(b).

Public facility projects funded with CDBG funds require the property to be used for its intended and approved purpose, as specified in the sub-recipient agreement, for a minimum of five (5) years. The Grantee is required to determine that the use of property continues to meet one of the National Objectives during the five-year period.

CDBG Subrecipients are required to submit quarterly performance reports that help HCD staff track if the agencies are on schedule to meet their budgeted goals or if there are any issues. Also, in each subrecipient agreement, there are timeline schedules for expenditures to ensure timeliness will be met by the City on the first day of August. HCD staff has at least monthly meetings to discuss progress with meeting expenditure deadlines as well as accomplishment goals. We encourage all subrecipients to take affirmative steps to use small firms, minority-owned firm, woman-owned firms, or labor surplus area firms in its HUD financed activities by incorporating such businesses in solicitation lists whenever they

are potential sources, ensuring that such businesses are solicited when identified as potential sources, dividing procurement requirements, when economically feasible, to permit maximum participation of such businesses, and requiring prime contractors, when subcontracts are left, to take affirmative steps to select such firms.

HOME projects are inspected on-site according to schedule in §92.504(d). The annual monitoring plan for the City of Orlando includes a review of the Affirmative Marketing Plan for all activities. This information is collected during the first phase of the annual monitoring process which is a “Desk Audit”. All units monitored continued to follow the appropriate “Affirmative Marketing Plan” in place and reviewed annually. The activities provide appropriate referrals as vacancies appear and projects provide safe and affordable housing to the community’s vulnerable population.

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

The City of Orlando uses multiple resources to implement activities that benefit LMI residents. The City receives entitlement funding of CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA. HCD administers the entitlement funding on behalf of the City of Orlando. Additionally, HCD receives state funding through State Housing Initiatives Partnership Program (SHIP) to address housing and community development needs implemented through the Local Housing Assistance Plan. HCD also receives City general funds to assist with administrative costs.

The expected amount available for the remainder of the 5-Year Consolidated Plan is based on the 2021 allocation amount for each grant fund. The 2021 grant fund amounts were multiplied by a factor of four.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of Con Plan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	2,410,073	0	0	2,410,073	9,640,292	CDBG funds may be used to finance housing, public facilities and improvements, public services, and economic development activities. When requests for applications is conducted, those targeting high priority needs are preferred. Planning and Administration are funded at 20% of the annual allocation.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of Con Plan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	1,320,862	0	0	1,320,862	5,283,448	HOME promotes public/private funding partnerships to expand or maintain affordable housing either single-family or multi-family developments. Request for applications are reviewed on an ongoing basis and must serve high priority needs. Planning and Administration are funded at 10% of the annual allocation.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of Con Plan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOPWA	public - federal	Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU Supportive services TBRA	4,586,699	0	0	4,586,699	18,346,796	Organizations applying for HOPWA funding are selected through a competitive request for the application process, and sources of leverage include public funding, such as Ryan White or Shelter Plus Care. Planning and Administration are funded at 3% of the annual allocation.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of Con Plan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	197,449	0	0	197,449	789,796	Organizations applying for ESG funding are selected through a competitive request for the application process and must provide a 100 percent match. Planning and Administration are funded at 7.5% of the annual allocation.

Other	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Housing Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership Overnight shelter Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Public Services Rapid re-housing (rental assistance)	4,787,204	0	0	4,787,204	4,787,204	HOME American Rescue Plan 2021 Funds will be used to assist individuals and households who are homeless, at risk of homelessness, and other vulnerable populations by providing housing, rental assistance, supportive services, and non-congregate shelter, to reduce homelessness and increase housing stability across the country.
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Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of Con Plan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
		Rental Assistance Services Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU Supportive services TBRA Transitional housing						

Table 60 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

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

There is no federal mandate regarding a matching fund requirement for CDBG; however, the City requests that applications demonstrate how other resources will be leveraged. ESG requires a 100% match from the awarded agencies, and HOME requires a twenty-five percent (25%) match from participating entities. SHIP funds are used to leverage HOME funds for affordable housing development, rehabilitation, and down payment assistance programs.

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 of Orlando acquired several foreclosed multi-family properties from Fannie Mae in the West Lakes and Mercy Drive neighborhoods and removed the old blighted buildings to prep the land for new housing development. The City sold these sites to experienced developers to provide mixed income housing opportunities, including permanent supportive housing that complement surrounding neighborhoods, majority of these properties have been developed or are in the process of development. Other opportunities include a remaining parcel in Creative Village (northern Parramore area near downtown Orlando) and another potential affordable housing site within the Southport property (south Orlando near the airport). HCD and the CRA have also acquired infill lots in the Parramore area that will be used to continue the development of affordable housing.

Any future site acquisition will be evaluated to address public goals that include:

- Increase safe, affordable, and sustainable housing opportunities for low and moderate-income households
- Increase permanent supportive housing
- Foster community development through capitalizing on neighborhood assets and addressing community needs
- Provide Fair Housing Choice for all City residents

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Affordable Housing	2021	2025	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Assistance for Homebuyers Assistance for Homeowners Assistance for Renters Homeless Needs	CDBG: \$914,560 HOME: \$1,188,776	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 40 Households Assisted Rental units constructed: 5 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 22 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Added: 1 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 10 Household Housing Unit Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 2 Households Assisted Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 0 Households Assisted
2	Public Services Non-Housing	2021	2025	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Public Service Needs	CDBG: \$325,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 300 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
3	Public Facilities	2021	2025	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Improvement of Neighborhood Facilities	CDBG: \$721,264	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1000 Persons Assisted Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 180 Persons Assisted
4	Homeless Programs	2021	2025	Homeless	Citywide	Homeless Needs	ESG: \$182,641	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 20 Households Assisted Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 1000 Persons Assisted
5	HIV/AIDS Housing and Services	2021	2025	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Assistance for Renters Homeless Needs	HOPWA: \$4,449,099	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 400 Persons Assisted Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 40 Households Assisted Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 80 Households Assisted HIV/AIDS Housing Operations: 40 Household Housing Unit

Table 61 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Affordable Housing
	Goal Description	The City anticipates allocating approximately \$914,560 in CDBG funding and \$1,188,776 in HOME funds for eligible rental and homeowner rehabilitation projects, new construction projects, homebuyer education, homeownership assistance, and tenant-based rental assistance for the veteran chronic homeless.
2	Goal Name	Public Services Non-Housing
	Goal Description	The City anticipates allocating approximately \$325,000 in CDBG funding directly to non-profit organizations for the administration and implementation of eligible public service activities including housing counseling, case management, homeless services, and other supportive services.
3	Goal Name	Public Facilities
	Goal Description	The City anticipates allocating approximately \$721,264 in CDBG funds towards public facility improvements and acquisition.
4	Goal Name	Homeless Programs
	Goal Description	The City anticipates allocating approximately \$182,641 in ESG funding directly to provide homelessness prevention services, rapid re-housing, emergency shelter overnight services, and HMIS.
5	Goal Name	HIV/AIDS Housing and Services
	Goal Description	The City anticipates allocating approximately \$4,449,099 in HOPWA funding for the administration and implementation of homeless prevention services, tenant-based rental assistance, rapid re-housing, and public service activities for persons with HIV/AIDS and their families within the EMSA.

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

The following are the proposed activities and accomplishments for 2021 listed by the 2021-2025 Consolidated Plan goals that they address, and include the location, the number of households and type of beneficiary. The target date for completion of all projects is September 30, 2022.

Projects

#	Project Name
1	Affordable Housing
2	Public Services Non-Housing
3	Public Facilities
4	ESG21 - City of Orlando
5	2021-2023 Center for Multicultural Wellness FLH21F002 (CMWP)
6	2021-2023 Catholic Charities of Central Florida FLH21F002 (CCCF)
7	2021-2023 Aspire Health Partners, Inc. FLH21F002 (CFDL)
8	2021-2023 X-Tending Hands, Inc. FLH21F002 (X-Tending)
9	2021-2023 Miracle of Love, Inc. FLH21F002 (MOL)
10	2021-2023 St. Francis House of Hospitality, Inc. FLH21F002
11	2021-2023 Homeless Services Network FLH21F002 (HSN)

Table 62 – Project Information

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

Goals and priorities are based on needs identified through the Consolidated Planning process, public consultation, data and studies, requests for assistance, neighborhood inspection, and other means. Obstacles include lack of adequate resources, high demand for affordable housing units, ongoing need for public facilities, and a chronically homeless population.

AP-38 Project Summary
Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	Affordable Housing
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Assistance for Renters Assistance for Homeowners Assistance for Homebuyers
	Funding	CDBG: \$914,560 HOME: \$779,625
	Description	Various housing projects to increase the availability of existing affordable housing options within the City of Orlando for extremely low, low and moderate income (LMI) households.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
Planned Activities	Homeowner Rehabilitation Program - Rehabilitation of homeowner-occupied housing. Rental Rehabilitation - Multi-family rental units' rehabilitation. Tenant-based Rental Assistance - Provide rental assistance, including security deposits and utilities to chronically homeless. Homeownership Assistance - Down payment and Closing Costs assistance to homebuyers. New Construction - Owner or Rental Housing.	
2	Project Name	Public Services Non-Housing
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Public Services Non-Housing
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Needs
	Funding	CDBG: \$325,000
	Description	Non-housing public services provided to LMI residents of the City of Orlando.
	Target Date	

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Case Management Homeless Services Other Supportive Services
3	Project Name	Public Facilities
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Public Facilities
	Needs Addressed	Improvement of Neighborhood Facilities
	Funding	CDBG: \$721,264
	Description	Improvements to public facilities serving LMI clients in the City of Orlando.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Public Facility Improvements and Acquisition
4	Project Name	ESG21 - City of Orlando
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Homeless Programs
	Needs Addressed	Homeless Needs
	Funding	ESG: \$197,449
	Description	Shelter Operations, Rapid Re-Housing, Homeless Prevention, Street Outreach, HMIS, and Program Administration.
	Target Date	9/30/2022

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Shelter Operations Homeless Prevention HMIS Program Administration
5	Project Name	2021-2023 Center for Multicultural Wellness FLH21F002 (CMWP)
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	HIV/AIDS Housing and Services
	Needs Addressed	Assistance for Renters Assistance for Homeowners Homeless Needs
	Funding	HOPWA: \$4,151,984
	Description	Activities providing Persons with HIV/AIDS and their families within Lake, Orange, Osceola and Seminole counties with Short-term Rental, Mortgage, and Utility Assistance, Tenant-based Rental Assistance (including security deposits and utilities), Permanent Housing Placement, Facility-based Operating Costs, Supportive Services/Case Management Services.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	

	Planned Activities	Center for Multicultural Wellness & Prevention – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short Term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility assistance Tenant Based Rental assistance Facility Based Operating costs Permanent Housing Placement Supportive Services
6	Project Name	2021-2023 Catholic Charities of Central Florida FLH21F002 (CCCF)
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	HIV/AIDS Housing and Services
	Needs Addressed	Assistance for Renters Homeless Needs
	Funding	HOPWA: \$4,151,984
	Description	Activities providing Persons with HIV/AIDS and their families within Lake, Orange, Osceola and Seminole counties with Facility-based Operating Costs.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Catholic Charities, Inc. – Facility Based Operating Costs
7	Project Name	2021-2023 Aspire Health Partners, Inc. FLH21F002 (CFDL)
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	HIV/AIDS Housing and Services
	Needs Addressed	Assistance for Renters Assistance for Homeowners Public Service Needs
	Funding	HOPWA: \$4,151,984

	Description	Activities providing Persons with HIV/AIDS and their families within Lake, Orange, Osceola and Seminole counties with Short-term Rental, Mortgage, and Utility Assistance, Tenant-based Rental Assistance (including security deposits and utilities), Permanent Housing Placement, Facility-based Operating Costs, Supportive Services/Case Management Services.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Aspire Health Partners – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Short Term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility assistance Tenant Based Rental assistance Facility Based Operating costs Permanent Housing Placement Supportive Services/Case Management Supportive Services/Mental Health & Substance Abuse
8	Project Name	2021-2023 X-Tending Hands, Inc. FLH21F002 (X-Tending)
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	HIV/AIDS Housing and Services
	Needs Addressed	Assistance for Renters Homeless Needs
	Funding	HOPWA: \$4,151,984
	Description	Activities providing Persons with HIV/AIDS and their families within Lake, Orange, Osceola and Seminole counties with Facility-based Operating Costs, and Facility Acquisition.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	

	Planned Activities	X-Tending Hands, Inc. – Facility operating costs for housing and facility acquisition.
9	Project Name	2021-2023 Miracle of Love, Inc. FLH21F002 (MOL)
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	HIV/AIDS Housing and Services
	Needs Addressed	Assistance for Renters Assistance for Homeowners Homeless Needs
	Funding	HOPWA: \$4,151,984
	Description	Activities providing Persons with HIV/AIDS and their families within Lake, Orange, Osceola and Seminole counties with Short-term Rental, Mortgage, and Utility Assistance, Tenant-based Rental Assistance (including security deposits and utilities), Permanent Housing Placement, and, Supportive Services/Case Management Services.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Miracle of Love, Inc. – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short Term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility assistance Tenant Based Rental assistance Permanent Housing Placement Supportive Services
10	Project Name	2021-2023 St. Francis House of Hospitality, Inc. FLH21F002
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	HIV/AIDS Housing and Services
	Needs Addressed	Assistance for Renters Homeless Needs
	Funding	HOPWA: \$4,151,984

	Description	Activities providing Persons with HIV/AIDS and their families within Lake, Orange, Osceola and Seminole counties with Facility-based Operating Costs.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	The St. Francis House of Hospitality, Inc. - Facility operating costs for housing.
11	Project Name	2021-2023 Homeless Services Network FLH21F002 (HSN)
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	HIV/AIDS Housing and Services
	Needs Addressed	Assistance for Renters Homeless Needs
	Funding	HOPWA: \$4,151,984
	Description	Activities providing Persons with HIV/AIDS and their families within Lake, Orange, Osceola and Seminole counties with Tenant-based Rental Assistance.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Homeless Services Network of Central Florida – Tenant Based Rental Assistance and Professional Housing Locator Assistance

AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)

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

Identified activities will be located throughout the eligible geographic area and not limited to one targeted area. Excluding program administration, 100% of CDBG, ESG, and HOME funding will be allocated Citywide. One-hundred percent (100%) of HOPWA will be allocated to provide services within the four-county area of the Orlando Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area (EMSA) including Lake, Orange, Osceola, and Seminole counties.

The HCD ensures that funding is directed to address the needs of the City’s extremely low, low, and moderate-income residents. CDBG, ESG, and HOME funds have been made available to all Orlando neighborhoods and agencies whose residents or clientele meet the requirements stipulated by the Code of Federal Regulations. HOPWA funds have been allocated to agencies throughout the EMSA to benefit low-income households at risk of homelessness due to HIV/AIDS.

Due to the broad geographic distribution of funding, CDBG, ESG, HOME, and HOPWA programs serve clients representing diverse populations. Activities undertaken include but are not limited to improvements to public facilities, public services, affordable housing activities, housing counseling, rental and owner-occupied rehabilitation, homeless facility assistance, homeless prevention, tenant-based rental assistance, facility-based housing, and housing-related supportive services.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
Citywide	100

Table 63 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

As mentioned, high priority needs for Orlando and EMSA residents are widely distributed. Therefore, maintaining a wide geographic reach allows the City to meet the needs of residents regardless of neighborhood or districts. Further, given the concentrations of minority poverty areas, the City of Orlando is committed to Fair Housing Choice and the de-concentration of these areas, as well as revitalization and stabilization. Thus, it is imperative to maintain a wide geographic area that allows a balance between the revitalization/stabilization of low-income neighborhoods and options for the movement of disenfranchised populations to areas of opportunity.

Discussion

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

Affordable housing is identified as a planning priority in our Consolidated Plan. The Affordable Housing Priority has a series of goals ranging from increasing affordable housing options to promoting the sustainability of neighborhoods through increased homeownership. For each goal, there are activities to address these priority areas.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	1020
Non-Homeless	80
Special-Needs	560
Total	1640

Table 64 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	20
The Production of New Units	6
Rehab of Existing Units	32
Acquisition of Existing Units	2
Total	60

Table 65 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type
Discussion

Activities planned for program year 2021 will continue to promote the preservation and creation of safe, sanitary housing that is affordable, as well as to support facilities offering services accessible to extremely low, low- and moderate-income households.

Goal: Increase the availability of existing affordable housing options for extremely low-, low-, and

moderate-income residents.

- Rehabilitate existing rental and owner-occupied units Citywide.
- New construction of rental and owner-occupied units Citywide.
- Leverage funds to assist for-profits and nonprofits, including CHDOs.
- Work with landlords to accept the chronically homeless into affordable units.

Summary of Activities:

- HOME funds will be used for the rehabilitation and new construction of low-income rental and owner-occupied units. As part of this effort, homes will include environmentally friendly or “green building” standards where possible. In addition, the City collects fines for code enforcement violations used to support its single family, owner-occupied housing rehabilitation program. Rehabilitation activities focus on improvements that will meet applicable property standards and decrease energy consumption.
- CDBG funds will be used to leverage projects for the preservation of affordable housing units.
- Homeowner Pre and Post Purchase Counseling Class.

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

The Orlando Housing Authority (OHA), established in 1,938, owns and manages 1,409 public housing units (including 94 public housing/tax credit units) in 13 complexes throughout Orlando and Orange County, Florida. The OHA also owns 579 units of affordable non-public housing units. The OHA also administers 4,443 housing choice Section 8 vouchers, including 619 Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing or VASH vouchers. As of May 2021, there are 4340 vouchers leased. Seventy-six percent of housing voucher participants are extremely low-income, 20% very low-income, and 4 % low-income. The average earned annual income of voucher households is about \$18,705. Fifty-four percent of current voucher holders are disabled (non-specified), and 37% are elderly.

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

There is one public housing agency in the City providing public housing rentals to low and very low-income persons- the Orlando Housing Authority (OHA). The OHA also administers the HUD Housing Choice Voucher Program (referred to as Section 8). For 2021-2022, OHA anticipates receiving \$45,235,109. The anticipated allocations from primary funding sources are:

Housing Choice Voucher Program \$ \$37,203,773

Public Housing Operating Subsidy \$4,378,030

Capital Fund Program – Replacement Housing \$3,653,306

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

The Orlando Housing Authority has active Resident Associations at each of its public housing complexes. Resident Association presidents meet monthly with the OHA's President/CEO and staff to discuss programs and policies, upcoming activities, and resident concerns. Residents may pursue homeownership opportunities through coordinated information, referral, and counseling services provided at the MTW Resource Center and OHA's Resident Opportunities and Self Sufficiency and Family Self-Sufficiency Programs.

Orlando Housing Authority's Moving to Work (MTW) Demonstration Program Designation

In 2010, the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) awarded the Orlando

Housing Authority the Moving to Work (MTW) designation. The MTW Program Demonstration is a 10-year program that allows housing authorities to implement innovative programs usually not permitted to encourage self-sufficiency. The goals, objectives, and activities of the MTW are grounded in 3 statutory objectives established by HUD:

1. Reduce costs and achieve greater costs effectiveness in Federal expenditures.
2. Give incentives to families with children where the head of household is working, seeking work, or preparing for work by participating in employment support programs/training to improve self-sufficiency; and
3. Increase housing choices for low-income families.

One of the initial activities under the MTW Program was an increase of the OHA's rent floor to \$225 per month. The rent floor does not apply to the elderly or disabled. Residents unable to pay the \$225 must participate in the MTW Resource Center. Through the services provided at the Resource Center, residents develop individual action plans and set goals to move toward self-sufficiency. The MTW Resource Center offers job readiness training, job recruiting services, childcare, and transportation assistance, if needed. Additionally, as an MTW Demonstration Agency, the OHA can move beyond the boundaries of traditional public housing and section 8 to address critical needs within the community. OHA developed a program to provide transitional housing in the form of project-based housing choice voucher (section 8) assistance to homeless individuals for up to 18 months at West Oaks Apartments (OHA-owned, non-public housing). The Orlando Housing Authority partners with local homeless service agencies to provide case management support to participants.

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

OHA is recognized as a "high performer" under the Public Housing Assessment System (PHAS) scoring system. The agency is not designated as "troubled" by HUD; therefore, the City of Orlando does not need to develop a specific plan to address this issue.

Discussion

The City is working with the Housing Authority to address the needs of the chronically homeless, including veterans.

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

Introduction

The 2021 program year will continue its focus on assisting homeless persons and families, while addressing the chronic homeless population in Orlando. In 2014 the Mayor of Orlando identified a City goal to provide over a three-year period 300 units of permanent supportive housing for the chronic homeless, including veterans. That goal was met! In 2021 the City continues to leverage funding sources and systemic approaches to address this effort with our many partners in the Central Florida region. The HCD supports this effort through its federal programs, organizing resources, and in working with partner homelessness organizations.

The Homeless Services Network (HSN) is the lead agency for the local Continuum of Care (CoC FL-507). The CoC serves a tri-county area (Orange, Osceola and Seminole counties) and neighboring municipalities (cities of Orlando, Kissimmee and Sanford). On an annual basis, the CoC is responsible for the collection of data to generate a system performance measures report known as the Point-in-Time (PIT) Count. The PIT Count evaluates the number of individuals experiencing homelessness on a single day. The data outcomes ensure that key-stakeholders and government entities are continuously adjusting their homelessness prevention initiatives and other activities to accommodate current trends.

The 2021 program year began with a continued housing first focus on assisting homeless persons and families, while addressing the chronic homeless population in Orlando. HSN provided leadership in coordinating a regional response to the pandemic and worked to implement CDC strategies to reduce the spread of COVID-19. The City of Orlando played a leadership role in the response by taking actions to prevent the spread of infections and reduce the need for hospitalizations and join our community effort to flatten the curve.

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

The City of Orlando plans to 1) expand the capacity of the following organizations to provide services during the days an extension of our HOPE Team outreach: Christian Service Center, Service and Love Together (SALT) and the Salvation Army, and 2) Pilot the provision of additional day services i.e. lockers, mail, and extended case management.

Community outreach involves staff from the Health Care Center for the Homeless, Veterans Administration, Pathways to Care and Covenant House having street presence five days a week and occasional Saturdays. I-Dignity provides drop-in assistance to target those who have identification issues keeping them homeless or unemployed. The local Continuum of Care weekly HUBS located in the City, both offering a place for literally homeless people to drop in for intake into the homeless services system. The day service efforts will allow HUBS to provide

mobile services more frequently to encourage social distancing and improve access.

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

The City of Orlando plans to 1) expand the capacity of the following organizations to provide services during the days an extension of our HOPE Team outreach: Christian Service Center, Service and Love Together (SALT) and the Salvation Army, and 2) Pilot the provision of additional day services i.e. lockers, mail, and extended case management.

Community outreach involves staff from the Health Care Center for the Homeless, Veterans Administration, Pathways to Care and Covenant House having street presence five days a week and occasional Saturdays. I-Dignity provides drop-in assistance to target those who have identification issues keeping them homeless or unemployed. The local Continuum of Care weekly HUBS located in the City, both offering a place for literally homeless people to drop in for intake into the homeless services system. The day service efforts will allow HUBS to provide mobile services more frequently to encourage social distancing and improve access.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

There are several emergency shelters of individuals and families throughout the community including three domestic abuse shelters, the Salvation Army, the Coalition for the Homeless, Family Promise, Covenant House, and the Rescue Mission. Several of these providers also provide transitional housing programs. The community has implemented a bridge-housing model focused on rapid re-housing and permanent supportive housing as primary services for the homeless and we will expand on those resources during the challenging times ahead.

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

The tri-county area has moved into a coordinated entry system with a single registry to assist in the management of the chronically homeless, homeless veterans and families. The coordinated entry systems allow those in need of assistance to be assessed at any Continuum of Care (CoC) partner agency and then be entered into HMIS for prioritization. Individuals and families who are the most vulnerable, with highest service needs, longest lengths of homelessness and who are least likely to get housed without assistance are prioritized. This process will then connect those in most need with the most

appropriate service provider and any available housing assistance.

The tri-county area has been moving towards a coordinated entry system with a single registry to assist in the management of the chronically homeless, homeless veterans and families.

Along with the implementation of the coordinated entry system, Continuum of Care funds are now being distributed to focus on the individual/family versus agencies. Through the system, rent, deposits and other housing costs are paid directly either by the Homeless Services Network, or the Orlando Housing Authority. HSN has housing locators to identify landlords that provide safe and affordable housing units. At Family Promise, the “Partners in Housing” initiative provides permanent, sustainable housing through the option of manufactured homes. Families must participate in 12 months of case management and demonstrate the ability to maintain the property before transferring the title. Partner agencies receive supportive services funds to provide needed services for individuals/families. Training on evidence-based best practices has been implemented to strengthen service capacity and improve the quality of case management. The Continuum of Care brings in subject matter experts to strengthen the focus on best practices.

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

The community plan to address those being discharged from public institutions works to prevent homelessness within three distinct groups: those exiting prisons, those aging out of foster care, and those being discharged from mental-health inpatient care or the hospital. The City, along with partner organizations, proposes the creation of the Orange County Community Court to serve persons who encounter law enforcement, courts or criminal justice agencies, and/or who have outstanding court fines, fees or warrants.

Youth aging out of foster care are provided with support services throughout the community. Several agencies such as City of Life and the Foundation for Foster Children work to support youth and ensure they have the support needed to be successful. Other community-based care providers such as Impower, Children’s Home Society and Devereux work with aged-out youth to ensure they avoid homelessness. The Continuum of Care also works with regional school systems to identify youth currently homeless or at risk of homelessness and intervene on their behalf. The Continuum of Care Youth Committee is developing a plan for improving services for unaccompanied homeless youth.

Individuals being discharged from mental health or medical facilities are also provided intake services prior to discharge. Grace Medical Home provides short-term care to those exiting medical facilities that need more care than a shelter can provide. Facility case managers connect to service providers to

ensure a placement is made and service linkage is in place prior to discharge.

Continuum of Care agencies work cooperatively and meet monthly to network and report updates. Partner agencies provide staffing for the coordinated entry and serve on committees. Members of each jurisdiction serve on the Homeless Services Network board of directors. The community works together to end homelessness in the region.

Discussion

In 2006, Mayor Buddy Dyer, helped champion and form the first Regional Commission on Homelessness. Five years later in 2016, the leadership group saw the need to reorganize and refocus its efforts on Housing First, a national HUD directed strategy to promote permanent supportive housing. The City joined the regions Continuum of Care in supporting this program and City of Orlando provided funding provided PSH for 328 chronically homeless individuals. Region-wide over 800 chronically homeless persons are now in PSH.

Central Florida Regional Commission on Homelessness

During 2019, the Commission began discussions with the Board of the Homeless Services Network and the regions Continuum of Care to complete a strategic alignment to improve efficiency within the leadership system. This realignment was completed in 2019.

The Homeless Services Network of Central Florida, Inc. (HSN)

HSN is the administrative lead agency for the CoC and serves as the HUD grantee for Supportive Housing Program (SHP) dollars for Orange, Osceola and Seminole Counties. HSN is a 501(C)(3) Florida corporation and currently has approximately 70 member agencies. The CoC planning process is coordinated by the HSN staff and volunteer board members. This process is led by the HSN's Executive Director and consists of representatives from the community with broad-based experience both within the community and in the delivery of services to homeless persons. The City will continue to work diligently with HSN to solidify partnerships, create new strategies, develop CoC-ESG system and project performance metrics and coordinate the further growth and collaboration of agencies within the Continuum of Care network.

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AP-70 HOPWA Goals - 91.220 (I)(3)

One-year goals for the number of households to be provided housing through the use of HOPWA for:	
Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance to prevent homelessness of the individual or family	390
Tenant-based rental assistance	152
Units provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	166
Units provided in transitional short-term housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	165
Total	873

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

Introduction:

Policy: The City of Orlando updated the Land Development Code to alleviate policy burdens and support increasing housing supply in 2018. This was in conjunction with the Regional Affordable Housing Initiative. Aside from the 2018 amendments, some City Code sections for affordable housing have not been substantially amended since 2001.

A review of those policies indicates the following:

- There has not been any affordable project that have used the alternate development standards in Chapter 67 of the City's code. Although, a Habitat for Humanity subdivision's Planned Development rezoning proposal was supported with similar relief options outlined in Ch.67. The relief provided is difficult to use and requires a typical suburban design and for most projects at that size, additional relief is needed requiring a land use change or variance.
- As of 1998, \$58,000 has been deposited into the Low/Extremely Low-Income Housing Trust Fund; no funds have been deposited since. The \$137,469 in the Housing Trust Fund has been generated mostly by 23 years' worth of interest earnings. This bonus section has also not been amended since 2001 and is limited.
- The Affordable Housing Certification Resolution has not been updated since 2009. This policy guides the incentive strategies and affordable housing requirements for the City. Ongoing changes in the City make it necessary to update the resolution.

Market Conditions: Home and rental prices have increased dramatically. The City is the urban core of Central Florida with 65% of residents renting which has been increasing since 2010. According to HUD's PD&R Comprehensive Housing Market Analysis for the Orlando MSA, in late 2017, the apartment vacancy rate was around 4% with demand of 30,000 new rental units for the Orlando MSA. Despite the COVID-19 Pandemic, the housing market continues to outpace supply and with the eviction moratorium, supply is lower than typical. The overall economy in Central Florida, as of the Spring of 2021, seems to be rebounding from last year's plummet. The Orlando MSA economy is heavily made of Leisure and Hospitality jobs, making up around 21% of the economy. This sector took a disproportional hit from the Pandemic's impacts.

Limited Financial Resources: It is clear from the data that demand far exceeds supply for affordable housing, especially for rental housing. Funding amounts at the State level has decreased and stagnated at the Federal level. Public Housing is contending with aging stock with limited resources to maintain the capital improvements necessary for the desperately needed low-income housing. As available resources have decreased and demand has increased, this gap continues to grow. Increasing and leveraging financial resources becomes more important. The City of Orlando has begun to commit its own funding resources to address the affordable housing crisis. Reductions in funding at the State and Federal level leave the local municipalities limited choice, requiring redirecting funding to cover immediate needs like housing, limiting funding for other major needs such as infrastructure and disaster mitigation.

Aging Housing Stock: Although Orlando does not have significant slum and blight compared to other older cities, the housing stock is starting to deteriorate in greater quantities. As shown in Table 36, about 34,000 owned and rental units were built prior to 1979. There is a total of 78,000 units in the City built prior to 1999, meaning a significant portion of the housing stock by 2021 will be over 20 years old. Due to remediation and other rehabilitation needed to bring housing to current code standards, a barrier may exist for many homeowners and property owners who cannot afford to have this work performed.

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

Policy: To comply with the Florida Community Planning Act and the Fair Housing Act, the City of Orlando through public policies and zoning has made attempts to increase the affordable housing supply. The major changes made in the City's zoning practices have had success, but the new regulations were enacted in 2018 so it is too early to determine the real impact of these changes. For example, since Accessory Dwelling Units (ADU) were implemented throughout the City's residential districts, there has been an increase in the development of these units. From October of 2016 to September of 2018 (two years), 102 had been developed. Upon passage of the ADU code change, from October 2018 to October 2019 (one year), 169 ADU's had been developed. Although the city has created relief to the existing code, additional mechanisms are needed to decrease the affordable housing shortage, as well as de-concentrate low-income minority areas. Orlando with its regional partners will continue discussing regional policy improvements to increase affordable housing options. On-going policy reviews will continue, and each new City-enacted policy will be reviewed based on its impact to housing development and affordability through the Affordable Housing Advisory Committee.

Financial Resources: Affordable housing has become a high priority in the City and regionally. HCD will continue to fund the rehabilitation of owner-occupied and rental housing units, as well as new construction. Through down-payment and/or interest rate buydown assistance and continue to lower the cost of housing for low to moderate income households. . Realizing the need to increase the capacity for affordable housing, HCD will need to expand and find new partnerships with social service agencies, lending institutions, CHDOs, employers, and low-income housing tax credit developers. Through the disposition of City-owned property, HCD will work towards marketing this inventory to induce mixed-income development. In addition to maintain the existing programs provided by the City, Orange County Public Schools is working towards an impact fee exemption program to address the situation, even though the use generates impact on schools. These changes coupled with additional financial resources and reductions to regulatory burdens; the City is leveraging more than ever to address the affordable housing needs. In addition, the City, in response to the fluctuations in grant funding from the State's SHIP program and stagnant federal funds has dedicated more direct City funding to leverage with the grants and other funding partnerships and programs in an effort to build

more units and support very low-income units.

Aging Housing Stock: Acknowledging that home repair may pose a considerable barrier to LMI households, HCD created a home repair program in coordination with the existing rehabilitation program. Owner-occupied and rehabilitation will remain a priority given the need to maintain affordable housing stock as this becomes increasingly scarce. Neighborhood hazard abatement may be needed in certain areas to stabilize neighborhoods with the intention of creating new mixed-income housing developments.

Communication and Coordination: HCD will continue working with partner agencies and neighborhood associations to inform clients/residents regarding programs, Fair Housing rights and recourse, as well as receive feedback on community needs and best practices. This dialogue should be open and ongoing. In addition, the City will better partner with internal departments to better maximize resources, neighboring jurisdictions, and other state-run programs such as Low-Income Housing Tax Credits to better bridge resources and strategically create more housing. Coordination of applicable resources and other programs create more sustainable housing solutions.

Discussion:

Funding amounts continue to pose a barrier to fully address the community development problems facing the City. Providing permanent supportive housing for the chronically homeless alone is estimated to cost approximately \$10,000 per individual per year. An estimated 700 to 900 chronically homeless individuals continues to demonstrate a need for ongoing assistance requiring additional federal, state and local resources. Further, LMI households experience increasing affordability issues and the City is struggling to provide sufficient funding assistance for affordable housing development projects to mitigate this gap.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

The following strategies have been developed to utilize housing and community development programs.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

To address the obstacles in meeting underserved needs existing in the City, the following strategies have been developed to utilize housing and community development programs. These strategies will address those needs and improve the quality of life for low and moderate-income residents.

Credit issues for new Homebuyers

Efforts must be made to screen families to determine creditworthiness prior to beginning the home buying process. Credit problems remain an obstacle for low-income families. The HCD works with local organizations to offer free homebuyer education to low-income homebuyers. The assistance applies to first time homebuyers, as well as households experiencing mortgage delinquency/default.

Senior Citizen Housing

Underserved needs also include the needs of the City's elderly population. The HCD will continue to fund the rehabilitation of owner-occupied housing for low income homeowners, including seniors. Seniors whose homes are repaired will often choose to age-in-place.

The Homeless Population

The HCD anticipates using CDBG, ESG and HOPWA funds to address the needs of the homeless, including prevention services. CDBG funds will provide funding for Family Promise, Coalition for the Homeless, Grand Avenue Economic Development Corporation, Jewish Family Services, Harbor House, Heart of Florida United Way, and Lifeboat Project to provide case management services for those who are homeless or being housed through one of their housing programs. ESG funds will be utilized to assist Coalition for the Homeless, Harbor House, The Salvation Army, and Christian Services Center with emergency shelter and homeless prevention costs.

The Disabled Population with HIV/AIDS

The HCD will continue to fund supportive service housing providers through HOPWA, who address the housing needs of low-income persons with HIV/AIDS and their families. Eligible low-income persons with HIV/AIDS and their families may access short-term rent, mortgage and utility assistance, tenant-based

rental assistance, permanent housing placement and facility-based housing to prevent homelessness.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

According to the National Low-Income Housing Coalition, in 2020 the mean renters wage in the Orlando MSA equaled \$17.21. At this wage level, affordable housing costs should be at \$895/month or below. At minimum wage, an affordable monthly cost should be no more than \$445. However, according to the 2019 5-Year ACS data, the median gross rent is approximately \$1,200 per month. Further, a total 71,287 occupied rental housing units paying rent, only 28% are at \$999 or less, and of those only 15% of units include monthly costs at \$500 or below. The U.S. Census Bureau On-the-Map data for 2018 indicate that about 27% of jobs in Orlando were in retail trade, educational services, accommodation and food services with an average hourly rate of \$14.00. At this wage rate, monthly housing costs should be no higher than \$672, well below the fair market rent for any number of bedrooms per unit.

To further illustrate the growing affordability gap, the National Association of Realtors' affordability index measures whether a typical family could qualify for a mortgage loan on a typical home. The typical family is defined as one earning the median family income as reported by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. An index value of 100 signifies that a family has exactly enough income to qualify for a mortgage on a median-priced home. An index above 100 signifies that family earning the median income has more than enough income to qualify for a mortgage loan on a median-priced home, assuming a 20% down payment. An increase in the index shows that a family is more able to afford the median priced home.

Even though the Orlando MSA has an affordability index of 124.1 as measured by the National Association of Realtors, it has been decreasing since 2015 (156.6). Therefore, the Orlando-area is about 21% less affordable than it was in 2015. Furthermore, Orlando ranks 151 in affordability out of 174 metropolitan areas.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

The City of Orlando is committed to the Healthy Homes vision to assure 'homes are affordable and designed, constructed, rehabilitated, and maintained in a manner that supports the health and safety of occupants. Fortunately, this region does not have many cases of lead-based paint poisoning. The most current Centers for Disease Control data for Orange County, show that of 8,365 children tested, only five had levels of about 10mg/dL. Despite this low number, HCD will continue to carry out several strategies to reduce and, if necessary, mitigate the risk of lead-based paint by following the Lead Based Paint Final Rule that became effective on April 22, 2010. Under the rule, firms performing renovations, repair and painting projects that disturb lead-based in homes, child-care facilities, and kindergartens built before 1978 must be EPA- or state-certified and must use certified renovators who follow specific work practices to prevent lead contamination. The City also requires subrecipients who perform rehabilitation

work to comply with HUD’s Lead Safety Housing Rules (LSHR).

There are approximately 20,000 units built before 1980 in Orlando, of those approximately 10,000 have children. Although not an insignificant number, the fact that there were only five cases of lead-poisoning for the entire County (which includes the City), indicates that lead-based paint testing and if necessary, mitigation should continue being performed for all rehabilitation and repair projects of units built prior to 1980. Environmental reviews are performed to assess whether the unit was built prior to 1980 with the assumption that a lead-based paint test and risk assessment will need to be conducted.

Prior to providing federal assistance to a unit built before 1978, a lead-based paint information pamphlet from the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), along with a notification of possible lead-based paint will be provided to the unit’s occupant. After notification, the City *or subrecipient contracts a certified lead-based paint risk assessor to identify any lead-based paint hazards and provide recommendations on acceptable control options in accordance with HUD’s LSHR. If mitigation is needed, an EPA- or state-certified contractor will be awarded the contract to mitigate in accordance with Title 24 Chapter 35 of the Code of Federal Regulations – Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention in Certain Residential Structures. After mitigation is complete, the risk assessor will revisit the unit to conduct a post-abatement clearance. Notifications, disclosures, and reports of lead-based paint results are provided to the occupants in accordance with the LSHR’s. Also, as part of a standard agreement, the City requires that borrowers of City federal funds for rental rehabilitation projects include the prohibition of the use of lead-based paint by any contractor or their assignee when engaged in painting surfaces. Finally, staff will work with the Orange County Health Department to obtain clearance of housing units found to have possible lead-based paint hazards.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The City of Orlando is committed to reducing the number of poverty-level families. As mentioned earlier, targeted revitalization efforts include a holistic approach to stabilizing neighborhoods and reducing poverty. The City believes the following strategies are necessary to help families achieve financial stability:

- **Increasing income** through employer awareness, high quality job creation through industry clusters and economic diversity, education, workforce readiness, and small business development
- **Building savings** through financial education and homebuyer counseling
- **Acquiring assets** through homeownership assistance and business development

HCD’s mission is to make housing more affordable/accessible, to preserve the condition and availability of housing stock, and to help residents build assets: human, social, financial, physical and natural. To this end, the City and its community partners have incorporated an integrated system of services and

programs to meet the needs of individuals and families as they progress toward financial self-sufficiency.

- **Housing** – A lack of affordable housing places cost burdens on LMI households, limiting their ability to pay for other goods and services, such as quality education or needed healthcare. HCD’s housing efforts are aimed at improving and maintaining a high standard of housing quality while also creating or maintaining affordability. A zero-interest owner-occupied rehabilitation program, rental housing rehabilitation program, and home ownership assistance is offered to qualified households.
- **Social Services** – Many sub-recipients of CDBG, ESG, and HOPWA funds offer social service programs to aid persons with incomes below the poverty level. For example, HCD increases family self-sufficiency by funding qualified agencies that provide job training, job placement, substance abuse treatment, case management, education, short-term mental health services and independent living skills training. In addition, they provide transitional housing programs, and other homelessness prevention services, which help promote emotional and economic independence and help create long-term change in the lives of homeless persons.
- **Economic Development** – The mission is to stimulate and guide the development of a vibrant, livable city that nurtures a creative, diverse and balanced economy for residents, businesses, and visitors alike. The Economic Development Department is comprised of nearly 200 employees encompassing six City divisions: Planning, Permitting, Code Enforcement, Business Development, Transportation, and Downtown Development Board/Community Redevelopment Agency.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

To address the need to coordinate discharge plans that will prevent homelessness, the system should identify local discharge plans or practices that are leading to homelessness. There should be engagement of each system, discussing data and alternatives. We will utilize the data to inform broader strategic planning process. The CoC will create several discharge policies to coordinate community-wide assistance to address youths aging out of foster care, persons exiting health care and mental health institutions, and persons discharged from correctional institutions. With the introduction of the coordinated placement system, these institutions are being invited to coordinate discharge planning activities to prevent homelessness. Protocols should be developed to connect with jails and several emergency rooms and hospitals across the jurisdictions.

The goal to end chronic homelessness and homelessness among vulnerable people, communities must be able to provide low-barrier entry into the homeless and housing placement system. Dozens of communities have demonstrated that emergency shelters can be well-run and safe without requirements that either keep many homeless people from entering shelter or that cause them to be asked to leave before they find permanent housing. By making our community’s safety net for chronic and vulnerable homeless people maximally accessible, we will have taken a substantial step toward

ending homelessness.

Removing barriers toward entry into the shelter system will take time, patience, collaboration and political will. We will start with 1-2 willing providers who already have or are willing to put in place low-threshold criteria for accessing their shelters. Keep track of their progress so that we can demonstrate to others that low-threshold programs can be safe and successful. Our region will provide training to shelter management and staff on low-threshold programming and skills for working with active substance users and people with untreated mental illness. Additionally, we could provide incentives for programs to adopt lower-threshold eligibility and continued stay criteria (including providing them with priority access to vacancies in supportive housing for their chronic and vulnerable homeless clients). And we can work with funders so that they understand that low threshold criteria will assist the community in its efforts to end homelessness and so that they move their funded programs toward lower-threshold access to services.

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

To enhance coordination between public and private housing providers and private and governmental health, mental health, and social services agencies, the HCD will undertake the following actions during program year 2021:

- The Homeless Services Network of Central Florida, Inc. (HSN) — A private, nonprofit organization and the lead agency for the area Continuum of Care, HSN brings together homeless service providers and other organizations to address the issues of homelessness in the community.
- The HOPWA Advisory Committee—The HOPWA Advisory Committee consists of representatives of Persons Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWH), HIV/AIDS service providers, and representatives of the Ryan White Planning Council.
- Attend meetings and coordinate with HCD’s housing counseling partners that provide homebuyer-counseling programs and work towards the development of additional homebuyer clubs throughout the community.
- Attend meetings and coordinate with the Orange County Housing Finance Agency, which provides funding and support for affordable housing development in the tri-county area.
- Attend meetings and coordinate with the Orlando Housing Authority to address the maintenance and development of affordable housing and any other public housing needs.
- Coordinate activities with residential real estate professionals, mortgage lenders, mortgage brokers, and title companies to assist first-time homebuyers acquire their homes.
- Encourage nonprofit organizations to apply for certification as Community Housing

Development Organizations (CHDO's) under the HOME Program.

Discussion:

The City of Orlando is committed in partnering with public and private entities to make certain funding priorities are aligned with our goals. To that end, HCD as a strategic partner to our housing, health and service providers aims to improve coordination among agencies to better serve the needs of our communities and the most vulnerable populations.

HCD continues to support community-wide efforts to create subsidized affordable housing opportunities linked to social services and healthcare to ensure stabilized and sustainable households. These efforts are being accomplished through leveraging projects with the Orlando Housing Authority, the Florida Housing Finance Agency through low-income housing tax credits and the National Housing Trust Fund, City general funds, and private funding. Although certain areas are targeted for revitalization, a balance must be struck between revitalizing depressed areas and creating options for LMI and minority households within areas of opportunities, leading to the de-concentration of low-income/minority areas and compliance with the Fair Housing Act.

HCD is currently working with Orange County's Ryan White Care Act Office and the HIV Health Services Planning Council to find mechanisms to incorporate HOPWA services with Ryan White benefits. The Ryan White Office has contracted with the Homeless Services Network of Central Florida, Inc. (HSN) to provide a full-time Ryan White Care Act Liaison to lead this effort. Given affordable housing has been identified as a barrier to Ryan White clientele, HCD is exploring national best practices to coordinate HOPWA housing programs and supportive services with Ryan White healthcare benefits for HIV/AIDS persons and their families.

The Homeless Services Network brings together homeless service providers and other organizations to address the issues of homelessness in the community and acts as the community's lead agency in what is considered the area's Continuum of Care. HSN uses a coordinated entry system to streamline and triage homeless persons and persons at risk of homelessness. Prioritization will be performed using the Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (SPDAT) to standardize the process and allow for more effective and efficient decision-making. Further, HCD is a member of the City of Orlando's Impact Homelessness committee. Working as part of the Central Florida Commission on Homelessness initiative, the committee in coordination and collaboration with non-profit partners is focused on alleviating the problem of chronic homelessness through the development of permanent supportive housing units through new development, rehabilitation of existing units, and working with landlords to increase the landlord/unit base for placement.

HCD holds request for applications for ESG funds in the spring of each year prior to the next fiscal year funding cycle. ESG activity priorities will continue to include permanent supportive housing, rapid re-housing and homeless prevention. HCD, HSN and other stakeholders are actively working to align resources in support of a single, standardized model with the goal of leveraging public and private

investment to substantially increase the number of homeless persons served. In addition, HCD plans to continue funding HSN in support of the operation and administration of HMIS.

Program Specific Requirements

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

Introduction:

There is \$132,765 in NSP Program Income that is being included into CDBG.

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(1)

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

1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed	132,765
2. The amount of proceeds from section 108 loan guarantees that will be used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the grantee's strategic plan.	0
3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements	0
4. The amount of any grant funds returned to the line of credit for which the planned use has not been included in a prior statement or plan	0
5. The amount of income from float-funded activities	0
Total Program Income:	132,765

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.	70.00%

HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(2)

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

as follows:

No other forms of investment are planned at this time.

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

HOME funds are awarded to developers in the form of a forgivable, deferred loan at a 0% interest rate to assist in the development of affordable housing. The City will require the developer to execute a promissory note for the loan, a mortgage and restrictive covenant. The property will be secured by a recorded note and mortgage. Upon completion of the construction and sale of the property to an income-eligible household, as defined by the HOME program, the City will cancel the promissory note to the developer and tender a release of the lien for that property. Developers will be required to pass the loan proceeds as a cost savings to the eligible home buyer. The cost savings must be reflected on the contract for sale of the constructed home. When the developer sells the property to an income eligible buyer the loan to the developer is forgiven.

When the home is sold to an income eligible person/family, a loan with 0% interest evidenced by a recorded note and mortgage is placed on the property. The mortgage amount will be forgiven, and a satisfaction of mortgage will be recorded once the lien period is completed and the homeowner has complied with all requirements. A default shall be declared if the home is sold, rented, leased, subleased, ceases to be owner occupied, the home is refinanced to withdraw equity for a home equity loan or for debt consolidation, or upon death of the owner except when an income eligible heir assumes the loan and chooses to live in the home as their primary residence. Upon default, the City shall be reimbursed a prorated amount using the following method:

(Number of years homebuyer occupied home divided by Period of affordability) multiplied by Total HOME investment equals Recapture Amount

The City may not recapture more than is available from the net proceeds of the sale. Net proceeds are the sales price minus superior loan repayments and any closing costs. If there are no net proceeds, the debt and the lien will be considered terminated. The home owner may retain any funds remaining after satisfaction of all liens on the property.

A written HOME Agreement between the homebuyer and the City, as well as mortgage and lien documents, are used to impose the recapture requirements in the event the property is transferred.

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

If the owner rents, leases, or sells the property before the end of the affordability period, the

following formula shall be used to calculate the amount of money owed to the HCD before the homebuyer receives a return:

Dollar Amount of the Lien x Number of Years Remaining on the Lien

Lien Period

The recapture amount is limited to the net proceeds available from the sale. If the recapture requirement is triggered by either a voluntarily or involuntary sale (i.e. foreclosure) and if the proceeds are insufficient to repay the remaining mortgage amount, the HCD can only recapture the net proceeds, if any. Net proceeds are the sales price minus superior loan repayments and any closing costs. If there are no net proceeds, the debt and the lien will be considered terminated.

A written HOME agreement between the homeowner and the City, as well as mortgage and note documents, are used to impose the recapture requirements in the event the property is transferred.

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

There are no planned HOME programs to provide refinancing of existing debt secured by multifamily housing.

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

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

The intent of H-ESG is to provide funding for housing expenses to persons who are homeless or who would be homeless if not for this assistance. This program targets two populations of persons facing housing instability: persons who are still housed but at imminent risk of becoming homeless and persons who are already homeless.

Agencies are responsible for verifying and documenting the program participant's risk of imminent homelessness that qualifies them for receiving rental assistance, or for verifying and documenting a participant's actual homelessness. Income eligibility and need for assistance must be evaluated and

certified at least once every 3 months for participants.

Agencies and providers must assess that each applicant meets either the at-risk of homelessness definition or the homeless definition as set forth in 24 CFR 576.2.

The first step in the process of administering any ESG-funded activity is to determine client eligibility at intake. The City of Orlando requests third-party documentation as the preferred documentation of homeless status, intake worker observations as the second preferred method, and certification from the client as the third preferred method to determine eligibility. Lack of third-party documentation must not prevent an individual or family from immediately being admitted to emergency shelter or receiving street outreach services.

Consultation

Any individual or family provided with financial assistance through H-ESG must have an assessment with a case manager or eligibility specialists who can determine the appropriate type of assistance to meet their needs. Agencies must have a process in place to refer persons ineligible for H-ESG to the appropriate resources or service provider that can assist them.

Income Verification

The household must be at or below 30 percent of Area Median Income (AMI) unless an allowable waiver is used.

Agencies will complete income verification forms and submit to appropriate income sources for third party verification. Completed income verifications should be placed in the client file.

INCOME LIMITS - Eligible applicant must meet the income guidelines of 30% of AMI or less unless an allowable waiver is used.

Housing Status

The household must be either homeless or at risk of losing its housing and meet both of the following circumstances: (1) no appropriate subsequent housing options have been identified; AND (2) the household lacks the financial resources and support networks needed to obtain immediate housing or remain in its existing housing.

Case files must document the current housing status of the client at intake with the appropriate documentation to determine one of the accepted definitions of at-risk of homelessness or

homeless.

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

The HCD works in conjunction with the Continuum of Care lead agency and local homeless service providers to coordinate services for homeless persons through case management, financial assistance, and shelter operating costs. Subrecipient agencies receiving ESG and HOPWA funding are required to enter all eligibility data in the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). HMIS is a secure, HUD recommended web-based data collection program. Agencies are required to ensure data is entered in a timely manner so monthly or quarterly reports, including statistical information can be reviewed by the HCD staff.

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

Agencies to be funded are primarily selected through a competitive review process. The HCD provides information concerning the amount of funding, application time period and other pertinent details in a public notice that is placed in the area newspapers and on the City's website at www.orlando.gov/housing. Submitted applications are reviewed by HCD and the Emergency Solutions Grant Advisory Committee, composed of a Continuum of Care lead agency representative, a public housing representative, and a former homeless individual. The allocations follow the recommendations for homeless priorities as established under the Emergency Solutions Grant consultation period with the Continuum of Care agencies.

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

During the preparation of the 2021-2025 Consolidated Plan, the HCD consulted with stakeholders, providers and community leaders in the field of homelessness to determine needs prioritized by urgency. The HCD will continue to reach out to the homeless population for input into annual activity planning through coordination of events with area homeless providers and the Continuum of Care.

5. Describe performance standards for evaluating ESG.

The City's HCD consulted with the CoC lead agency, the Homeless Services Network of Central Florida in creating the performance standards for evaluating the proposed H-ESG activities.

The purpose of these performance standards is to provide a measure for the City's HCD and the Continuum of Care to evaluate the H-ESG service provider's effectiveness and success in the

following areas:

- 1) Targeting those who need the assistance most;

Targeting households of families with children who have become homeless in the past three months/90 days

- 2) Reducing the number of people living on the streets or emergency shelters;

By documenting prior location and matching with Point-In-Time Counts for families with Children

- 3) Shortening the time people spend homeless; and

Targeting households of families with children who have become homeless in the past three months/90 days and providing access to housing within thirty (30) days of eligibility completion.

- 4) Reducing each program participant's housing barriers or housing stability risks.

Providing supportive services through case management; including referrals for financial benefits such as SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program), WIC (Women, Infants, and Children) programs, adult education placement, household budgeting classes, and job placement agencies.

These performance standards will complement and contribute to the Continuum of Care program performance measures detailed in Section 427 of the McKinney-Vento Act, as amended by the HEARTH Act:

(b) REQUIRED CRITERIA.

(1) IN GENERAL. The criteria established under subsection (a) shall include:

(A) the previous performance of the recipient regarding homelessness, including performance related to funds provided under section 412 (except that recipients applying from geographic areas where no funds have been awarded under this subtitle, or under subtitles C, D, E, or F of title IV of this Act, as in effect prior to the date of the enactment of the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing Act of 2009, shall receive full credit for performance under this subparagraph), measured by criteria that shall be announced by the Secretary, that shall take into account barriers faced by individual homeless people, and that shall include:

(i) the length of time individuals and families remain homeless;

(ii) the length of time individuals exiting homelessness experience additional spells of

homelessness;

(iii) the thoroughness of grantees in the geographic area in reaching homeless individuals and families;

(iv) overall reduction in the number of homeless individuals and families;

(v) jobs and income growth for homeless individuals and families;

(vi) success at reducing the number of individuals and families who become homeless;

(vii) other accomplishments by the recipient related to reducing homelessness.

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Housing and Community Development Plan Survey

Start of Block: Intro

Q1.1 The City's Housing and Community Development Department invites you to participate in a survey that will assist the City in drafting the next Consolidated Plan. The Consolidated Plan guides the City's use of Federal Grant funding that the City receives from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). This funding is used to address critical needs in our Community. The survey will ask you to rank and provide insight into the needs of the community at large in an effort to set priorities for the federal funding. The survey takes approximately 10 minutes to complete.



Q1.2 How much **trust or distrust** do you have in the City of Orlando when it comes to handling local problems?

- A lot of trust
- Some trust
- Neither trust nor distrust
- Some distrust
- A lot of distrust

End of Block: Intro

Start of Block: Affiliations



Q39 How would you describe yourself? Check all that apply.

- I live in the City of Orlando
 - I work in the City of Orlando
 - I live in Orange County
 - I live in Central Florida
 - I have visited the City of Orlando from another part of Florida
 - I have visited the City of Orlando from another state
 - Other _____
-



Q2.1 Please indicate if you are affiliated with any of the organization types listed below. Check all that apply.

- Housing
- Public housing authority
- Services - Children
- Services - Elderly persons
- Services - Homeless
- Services - Persons with disabilities
- Services - Persons with HIV/AIDS
- Services - Victims of domestic violence
- Services - Health
- Services - Education
- Services - Employment
- Services - Fair housing
- Child welfare agency
- Foundation
- Neighborhood organization
- Private sector banking/financing



Publicly funded institution/system like health-care, mental health, foster care, youth care or correction facilities

Government

None

Other _____

Display This Question:

If Please indicate if you are affiliated with any of the organization types listed below. Check all... = Other

Q2.2 What other type of organization are you affiliated with?

End of Block: Affiliations

Start of Block: Category Ranks

Q3.1 This section asks you to consider the **community services and housing needs** you feel are **most needed in the City of Orlando**. Please review each category and indicate a level of importance for it.





Q3.2 What **general housing** needs do you believe are most needed in the City of Orlando?

	Least important	Important	Extremely important
Owner-occupied housing rehabilitation	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Rental-occupied housing rehabilitation	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Affordable rental housing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Senior housing/assisted living facilities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Housing for the disabled	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Energy efficient home improvements	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Homeownership down payment assistance	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Q3.3 If any, what other **general housing** needs do you believe are needed in the City of Orlando?

Page Break



Q3.4 What homeless needs do you believe are needed in the City of Orlando?

	Least important	Important	Extremely important
Emergency shelter	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Permanent supportive housing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Homeless prevention like one-time rent or utility payments	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Rapid re-housing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Day centers like services without overnight shelter	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Q3.5 If any, what other **homeless** needs do you believe are needed in the City of Orlando?

Page Break



Q3.6 What **community facility and neighborhood improvement** needs do you feel are important in the City of Orlando?

	Least important	Important	Extremely important
Senior centers	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Medical/health facilities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Youth centers/parks and recreational facilities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
ADA accessibility improvements to public roads and facilities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Streets and safety improvements	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Sidewalk/curb improvements	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Sewer/storm water improvements	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Broadband internet access for the community	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Environmental clean-up/blight removal	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Q3.7 If any, what other **facility and neighborhood improvement** needs do you believe are needed in the City of Orlando?



Page Break





Q3.8 What **social services** do you feel are important in the City of Orlando?

	Least important	Important	Extremely important
Children after-school/summer camp programs	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Childcare services and facilities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Counseling/emotional support services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Disaster and emergency response preparedness services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Drug and alcohol abuse counseling/treatment	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Food services for residents with special needs	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Workforce, skills training and/or job placement	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Transport services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Neighborhood crime prevention programs	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Park and recreation programs	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Programs for at-risk youth	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Homeless counseling/outreach services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Affordable legal services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



Health care services
and facilities

Domestic violence
counseling

Q3.9 If any, what other **social services** do you believe are needed in the City of Orlando?

End of Block: Category Ranks

Start of Block: Housing questions

Q4.1 This next section asks a series of questions regarding housing in Orlando. Please consider the **existing housing conditions of the city**.



Q4.2 What type of housing is needed most? Select up to three (3).

- Single-family homes
- Multi-family apartments
- Housing mixed with commercial
- Townhomes and condominiums
- Housing dedicated to those with mental and physical abilities
- Senior housing
- Supportive housing assisting homeless persons in the transition to live independently
- Low-barrier housing where a minimum number of expectations are placed on people who wish to live there, to allow more people access to services
- Unsure





Q4.3 What size of housing units seem to be the most needed? Select up to three (3).

- 1 bedroom dwelling units
- 2 bedroom dwelling units
- 3 bedroom dwelling units
- 4 or more bedroom dwelling units
- Efficiencies/single-room occupancy units
- Unsure





Q4.4 If any, which of the following issues have limited housing options? **Select up to three (3).**

- Cannot afford the rent or mortgage in a preferred neighborhood
- Do not have enough money for a security deposit
- Housing needed to be large enough for household
- Poor credit history or low credit score
- Need units that accommodate a disability (i.e. wheelchair accessible)
- Concern that I/we would not be welcome in the neighborhood
- Dangers of lead-based paint
- No issues
- Unsure
- Other

Display This Question:

If any, which of the following issues have limited housing options? Select up to three (3). = Other

Q4.5 What other issues do you believe have limited housing options?

Q4.6 Are there any other suggested **housing needs or issues** that you would like to share?

End of Block: Housing questions

Start of Block: Panel and contact information

Q5.1 Would you like to opt-in to our panel to participate in giving feedback to the City of Orlando about other topics?

- Yes
- No

Display This Question:

If Panel opt-in = Yes



Q5.2 Please enter your contact information below:

- First Name _____
- Last Name _____
- Email _____

End of Block: Panel and contact information

Start of Block: Demographics



Q6.1 Are you open to answering some optional demographic questions to provide us with information that will allow us to understand the unique needs of our residents?

- Yes
- No

Skip To: End of Block If Are you open to answering some optional demographic questions to provide us with information that... = No

Q6.2 What is your five-digit home zip code?

Q38 Do you own a business in the City of Orlando limits?

- Yes
 - No
-

Q6.3 How old are you?

- 17 or younger
 - 18 - 34
 - 35 - 54
 - 55 - 74
 - 75 or older
 - I do not wish to answer
-



Q6.4 Are you a student?

Yes

No

Q6.5 What is your annual household income?

▼ Less than \$19,999 ... \$100,000 or more

Q6.6 Do you work outside the home?

Yes

No

Q6.7 Are you Hispanic, Latino or of Spanish origin?

Yes

No



Q6.8 How would you describe yourself? If you fit into more than one category, check all that apply.

- Indigenous North or South American
 - Asian, including East Asia and Indian Subcontinent
 - Black or African American
 - Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
 - White
-

Q6.9 Do you rent or own your home?

- Rent
 - Own
-

Q6.10 Are you a parent of school-aged children?

- Yes
 - No
-



Q6.11 How long have you lived in Orlando?

- Less than 1 year
 - 1-5 years
 - 6-10 years
 - More than 10 years
 - My whole life
 - I don't live in the City of Orlando
-

Q6.12 Are you a member of an underrepresented group (such as LGBTQ or disability) that you would like us to know about? This information will be used to help us make our research more inclusive and make sure all communities have their voices heard.

- Yes
 - No
-

Display This Question:

If Are you a member of an underrepresented group = Yes

Q6.13 What group do you belong to?



Q6.14 What is your gender? Check all that apply

- Male
- Female
- Transgender
- Non-Binary
- I would like to write in my gender

Display This Question:

If Gender = I would like to write in my gender

Q6.15 Gender

End of Block: Demographics



Housing and Community Development Plan Survey

Start of Block: Intro

Q1.1 El Departamento de Vivienda y Desarrollo Comunitario lo invita a participar de una encuesta que ayudará a la ciudad a redactar el próximo Plan Consolidado. El Plan Consolidado guía el uso de la subvención de fondos federales que el municipio recibe del Departamento de Vivienda y Desarrollo Urbano (HUD). Estos fondos se usan para responder a las necesidades críticas de nuestra comunidad. La encuesta le pedirá que ponga por orden de importancia y dé su perspectiva sobre las necesidades de la comunidad en general, en un esfuerzo por establecer prioridades para los fondos federales. La encuesta tarda aproximadamente 10 minutos.



Q1.2 ¿Cuánta **confianza o desconfianza** tiene del municipio de Orlando cuando se trata de resolver problemas locales?

- Mucha confianza
- Cierta confianza
- Neutral, ni confío ni desconfío
- Cierta desconfianza
- Mucha desconfianza

End of Block: Intro

Start of Block: Affiliations



Q39 ¿Cómo se describiría? Marque todas las que apliquen.

- Vivo en la ciudad de Orlando
 - Trabajo en la ciudad de Orlando
 - Vivo en el condado Orange
 - Vivo en Florida Central
 - He visitado la ciudad de Orlando desde otra parte de Florida
 - He visitado la ciudad de Orlando desde otro estado
 - Otro _____
-



Q2.1 Indique si está afiliado con alguno de los tipos de organizaciones que se listan a continuación. Marque todas las que corresponda.

- Vivienda
- Autoridad de vivienda pública
- Servicios - Niños
- Servicios - Adultos mayores
- Servicios - Personas sin hogar
- Servicios - Personas con discapacidad
- Servicios - Personas con VIH/SIDA
- Servicios - Víctimas de violencia doméstica
- Servicios - Salud
- Servicios - Educación
- Servicios - Empleo
- Servicios - Vivienda asequible
- Agencia de bienestar infantil
- Fundación
- Organización vecinal
- Banca del sector privado/financiación

Institución establecida con fondos públicos como un sistema de cuidado de salud, salud mental, cuidado tutelar, cuidado de jóvenes e instalaciones correccionales

Gobierno

Ninguno

Otro _____

Display This Question:

If Please indicate if you are affiliated with any of the organization types listed below. Check all... = Other

Q2.2 ¿Con qué otro tipo de organización está usted afiliado?

End of Block: Affiliations

Start of Block: Category Ranks

Q3.1 Esta sección le pide considerar cuáles son las **necesidades de vivienda y servicios comunitarios** que usted cree **son más necesarios en la ciudad de Orlando**. Revise cada categoría y califique su importancia.





Q3.2 ¿Qué tipo **general de vivienda** cree que es más necesario en la ciudad de Orlando?

	Menos importante	Importante	Muy importante
Rehabilitación de viviendas ocupadas por propietarios	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Rehabilitación de viviendas ocupadas en alquiler	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Vivienda de alquiler asequible	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Vivienda para adultos mayores/vivienda asistida	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Vivienda para discapacitados	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Mejoras para viviendas con energía eficiente	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ayuda con el pago inicial de vivienda	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Q3.3 ¿Qué otras **necesidades generales** de vivienda cree que hay en la ciudad de Orlando?

Page Break



Q3.4 ¿Qué necesidades cree usted tienen las **personas sin hogar** en la ciudad de Orlando?

	Menos importante	Importante	Muy importante
Refugio de emergencia	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Vivienda con asistencia permanente	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Pago del alquiler o servicios públicos una vez para prevenir personas sin hogar	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Reubicación rápida de vivienda	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Centros diurnos como servicios sin refugio nocturno	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Q3.5 ¿Qué otras necesidades de las **personas sin hogar** cree que hay en la ciudad de Orlando?

Page Break



Q3.6 ¿Qué **mejoras de las instalaciones comunitarias y vecinales** cree que son importantes en la ciudad de Orlando?

	Menos importante	Importante	Muy importante
Centros para adultos ancianos	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Instalaciones médicas/de salud	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Centros juveniles/parques e instalaciones de recreo	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Mejoras de accesibilidad ADA a vías e instalaciones públicas	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Mejoras de calles y seguridad	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Mejoras de aceras/bordillos	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Mejoras del alcantarillado/aguas pluviales	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Acceso a internet de banda ancha para la comunidad	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Limpieza ambiental/eliminación de plagas	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Q3.7 ¿Qué otras **mejoras de instalaciones o vecindarios** cree que son necesarias en la ciudad de Orlando



Page Break





Q3.8 ¿Qué **servicios sociales** piensa que son importantes en la ciudad de Orlando?

	Menos importante	Importante	Muy importante
Programas extracurriculares/campamentos de verano	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Servicios e instalaciones para cuidado de niños	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Servicios de consejería/apoyo emocional	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Preparación para responder a desastres y emergencias	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Consejería/tratamiento por abuso de alcohol o drogas	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Servicio de alimentos para residentes con necesidades especiales	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Fuerza laboral, formación profesional e inserción laboral	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Servicios de transporte	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Programas de prevención del crimen en vecindarios	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Programas de parques y recreación	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Programas para jóvenes en situación de riesgo	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Servicios de difusión/consejería para personas sin hogar	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Servicios legales asequibles	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Servicios e instalaciones de salud	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



Consejería para violencia
doméstica



Q3.9 ¿Qué otros **servicios sociales** cree que se necesitan en la ciudad de Orlando?

End of Block: Category Ranks

Start of Block: Housing questions

Q4.1 La siguiente sección son preguntas en relación a la vivienda en Orlando. Por favor considere las **condiciones de vivienda existentes** en la ciudad.



Q4.2 ¿Qué tipo de vivienda se necesita con más urgencia? Seleccione **hasta tres (3)**.

- Viviendas unifamiliares
- Apartamentos multifamiliares
- Viviendas en combinación con propiedad comercial
- Casas adosadas y condominios
- Vivienda especial para personas con discapacidad mental o física
- Vivienda para adultos mayores
- Vivienda de apoyo para personas sin hogar en transición a vida independiente
- Vivienda de interés social con requisitos mínimos para que más personas puedan obtener los servicios
- No está seguro



Q4.3 ¿Qué tamaño de unidades de vivienda parece ser más necesario? Seleccione hasta tres (3).

- Vivienda de 1 dormitorio
- Vivienda de 2 dormitorios
- Vivienda de 3 dormitorios
- Vivienda de 4 dormitorios
- Vivienda eficiente de un solo ambiente
- No esta seguro





Q4.4 ¿Cuál de los tres siguientes problemas limita las opciones de vivienda? Seleccione hasta tres (3).

- No puede pagar el alquiler o la hipoteca en el vecindario que prefiere
- No tiene dinero suficiente para el depósito de seguridad
- La vivienda debe ser suficientemente grande para su familia
- Mal historial de crédito o puntaje bajo de crédito
- Necesita una vivienda que acomode una discapacidad (ej. accesible para silla de ruedas)
- Preocupación de que no sea/seamos bienvenidos en el vecindario
- Peligro de pintura con plomo
- No tengo problemas
- No está seguro
- Otros

Display This Question:

If any, which of the following issues have limited housing options? Select up to three (3). = Other

Q4.5 ¿Qué otros problemas cree que causan opciones limitadas de vivienda?

Q4.6 ¿Hay algún otro **asunto o necesidad de vivienda** que le gustaría compartir?

End of Block: Housing questions

Start of Block: Panel and contact information

Q5.1 ¿Le gustaría formar parte de nuestro panel para participar en futuros proyectos de investigación para la ciudad de Orlando?

- Sí
- No

Display This Question:

If Panel opt-in = Yes



Q5.2 Por favor ingrese su información de contacto:

- Nombre _____
- Apellido _____
- Correo electrónico _____

End of Block: Panel and contact information

Start of Block: Demographics



Q6.1 ¿Está usted dispuesto a responder algunas preguntas demográficas opcionales que nos permitirán entender las necesidades específicas de nuestros residentes?

- Sí
- No

Skip To: End of Block If Are you open to answering some optional demographic questions to provide us with information that... = No

Q6.2 ¿Cuál es el código postal de su hogar?

Q38 ¿Es usted propietario de un negocio dentro de los límites de la ciudad de Orlando?

- Sí
 - No
-

Q6.3 ¿Cuál es su edad?

- Menor de 17 años
 - 18 - 34
 - 35 - 54
 - 55 - 74
 - 75 o mayor
 - No deseo responder
-

Q6.4 ¿Es usted estudiante?

- Sí
- No
-

Q6.5 ¿Cuál es su ingreso familiar anual?

▼ Menos de \$19,999 ... \$100,000 o más

Q6.6 ¿Trabaja fuera de casa?

- Sí
- No
-

Q6.7 ¿Es usted hispano o latino?

- Sí
- No
-



Q6.8 ¿Cómo se describiría? Si piensa que pertenece a más de una categoría, márquela.

- Indígena de Norteamérica o Sudamérica
 - Asiático, incluyendo Asia Oriental y el subcontinente Indio
 - Negro o afroamericano
 - Nativo de Hawái u otra isla del Pacífico
 - Blanco
-

Q6.9 ¿Alquila o es propietario de su vivienda?

- Alquilo
 - Propietario
-

Q6.10 ¿Es usted padre/madre de niños en edad escolar?

- Sí
 - No
-



Q6.11 ¿Cuánto tiempo vive en Orlando?

- Menos de un año
 - 1-5 años
 - 6-10 años
 - Más de 10 años
 - Toda mi vida
 - No vivo en la ciudad de Orlando
-

Q6.12 ¿Es usted miembro de un grupo de poca representación (LGBTQ o discapacitado) y le gustaría hacernos saber? Esta información será utilizada para que nuestra investigación sea más inclusiva y asegurarnos que todas las comunidades sean escuchadas.

- Sí
 - No
-

Display This Question:

If Are you a member of an underrepresented group = Yes

Q6.13 ¿A que grupo pertenece?



Q6.14 ¿Cuál es su sexo? Marque todo lo que corresponda

- Hombre
- Mujer
- Transgénero
- No-binario
- Deseo anotar mi genero

Display This Question:

If Gender = I would like to write in my gender

Q6.15 Su género

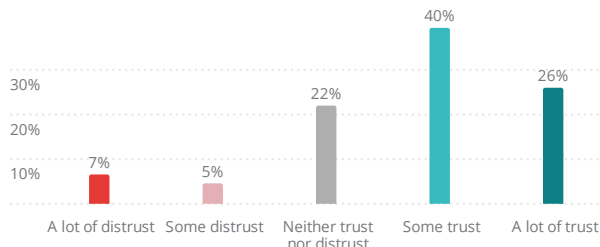
End of Block: Demographics

OVERVIEW

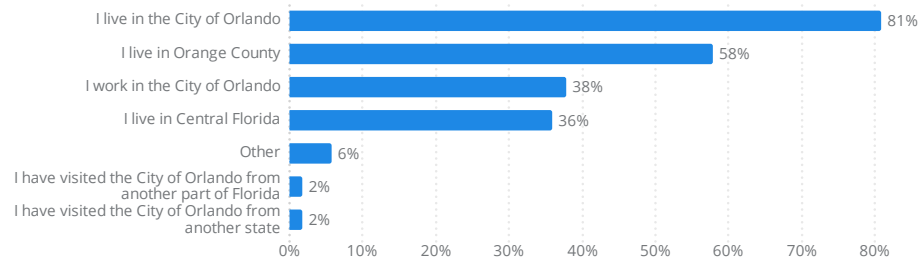
Trust the city 103 Responses



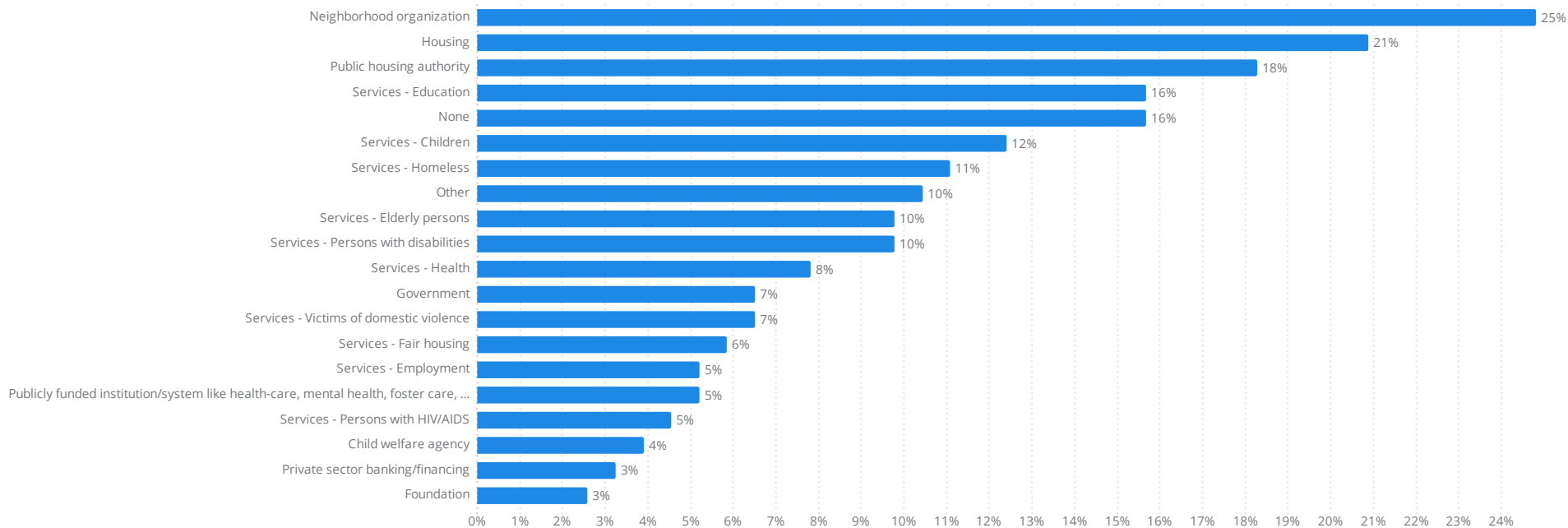
Trust breakdown 103 Responses



Where do you live/work? 100 Responses




Organization affiliation 153 Responses




General comments 13 Responses


Q2.2 - What other type of organization are you affiliated with?

 Mar 1, 2021 3:56 PM


Human Services (including homeless/homelessness prevention, food assistance, mental health, and senior services)

 Mar 1, 2021 3:18 PM


As a Community Quarterback organization, our organization builds and aligns partnerships with most of the types of services and organizations listed above.

 Mar 1, 2021 1:59 PM


Homeless Services Network of Central Florida acts as the Lead Agency for Central Florida (FL 507) Continuum of Care.

 A lot of trust
Feb 4, 2021 1:42 AM


Chamber leads

 Some trust
Feb 3, 2021 9:26 PM


University

 Neither trust nor distrust
Feb 3, 2021 7:52 PM


Condo HOA pres for 5 years

 Neither trust nor distrust
Feb 3, 2021 3:40 PM

Orange County Planning and Zoning Commission, District 5

 A lot of trust
Feb 3, 2021 2:27 PM

Orlando Regional Realtor Association

 Jun 19, 2020 3:47 PM

Community citizen

 Jun 19, 2020 3:22 PM

ORRA

Jun 19, 2020 2:45 PM

- Affordable Housing - Child Enrichment activities at school without much cost

Jun 19, 2020 2:32 PM

Neighborhood Watch Commander

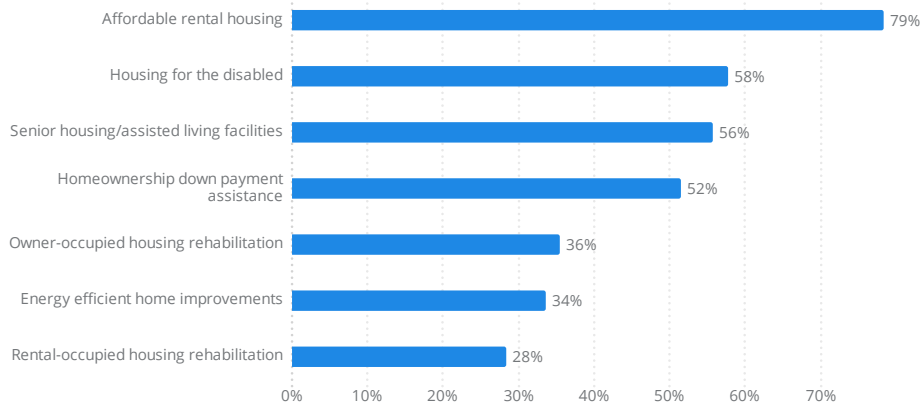
Jun 19, 2020 2:05 PM

Nonprofit - Identification Services

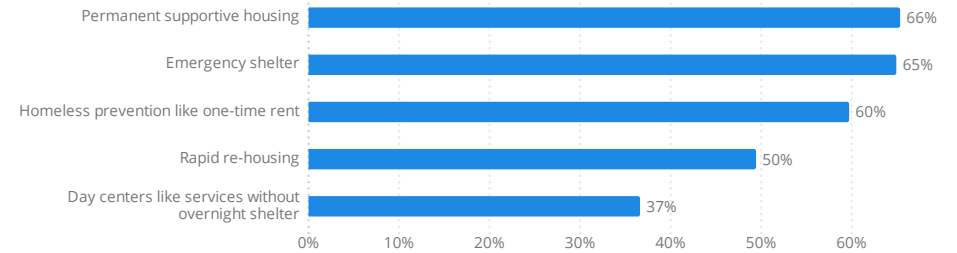
No more results to show

CATEGORY NEEDS RANKING

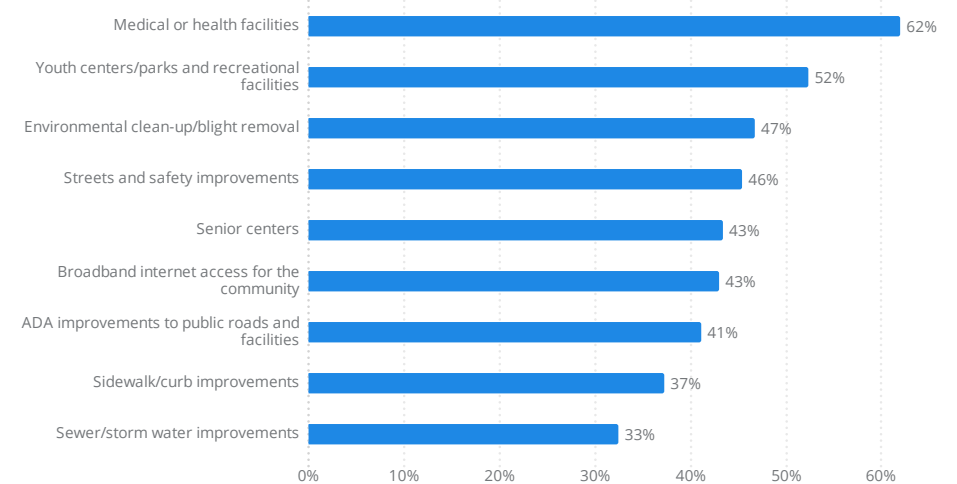
General Housing i 154 Responses



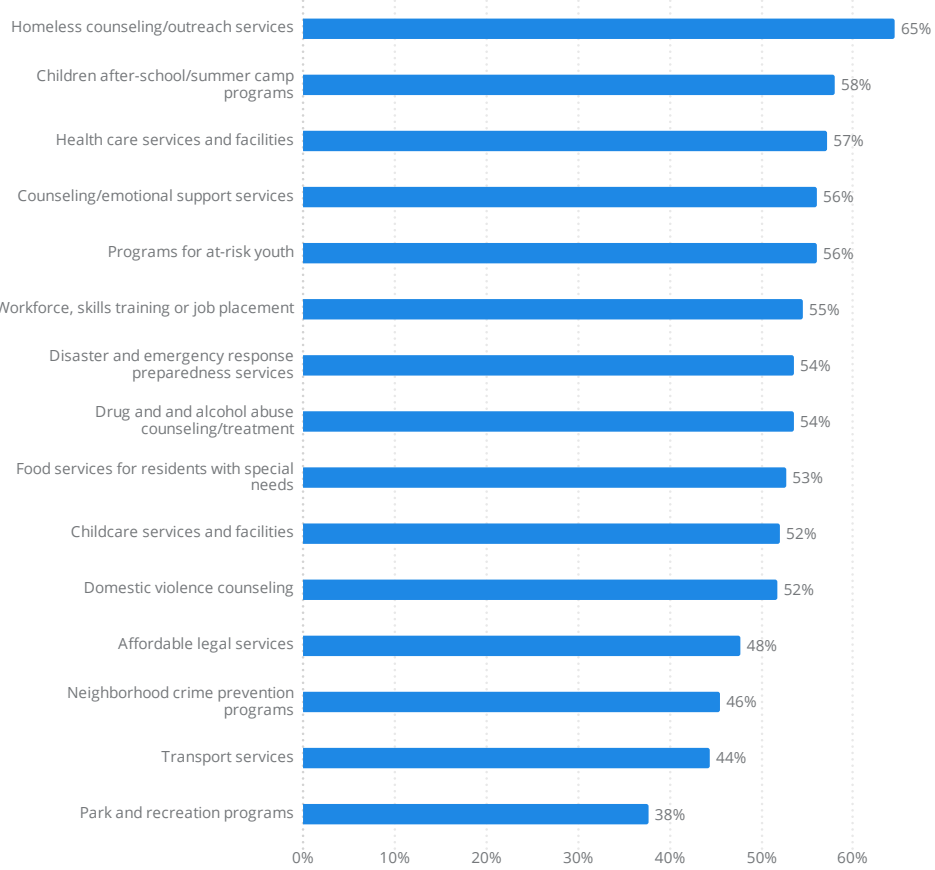
Homelessness i 150 Responses



Community Facility & Neighborhood Improvements i 150 Responses

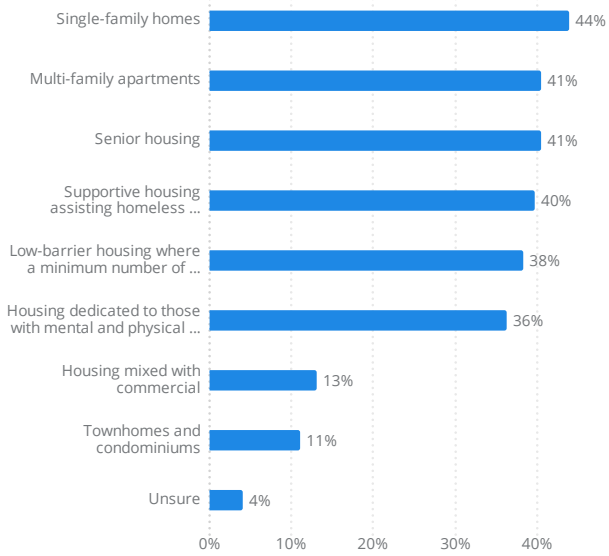


Social Services ⓘ 144 Responses

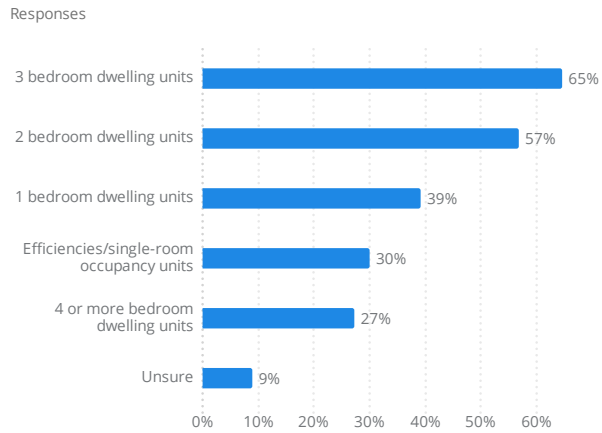


HOUSING-TYPE NEEDS RANKING

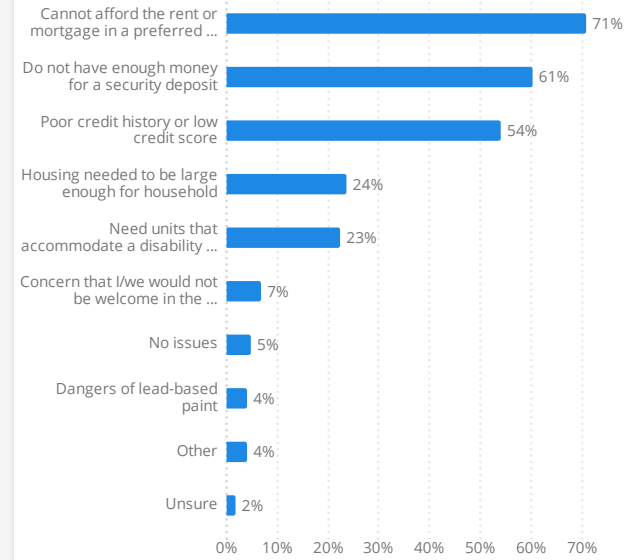
What type of housing is needed most? 143 Responses



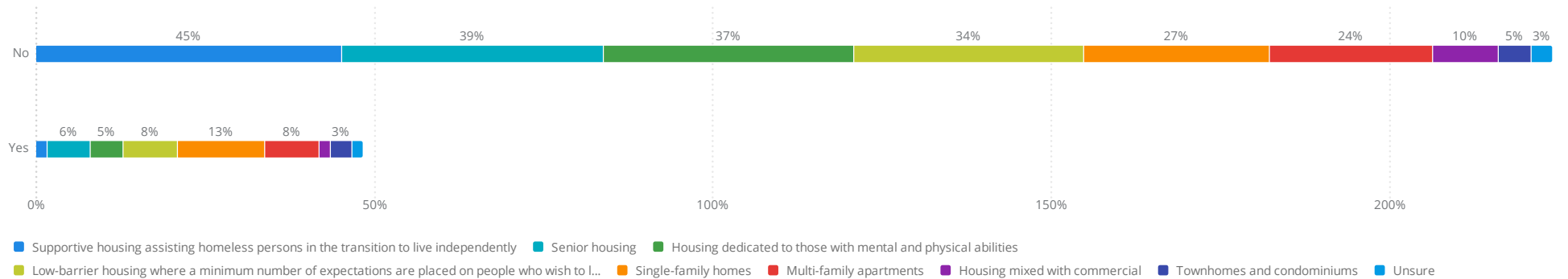
What size of housing units seem the most needed? 142 Responses



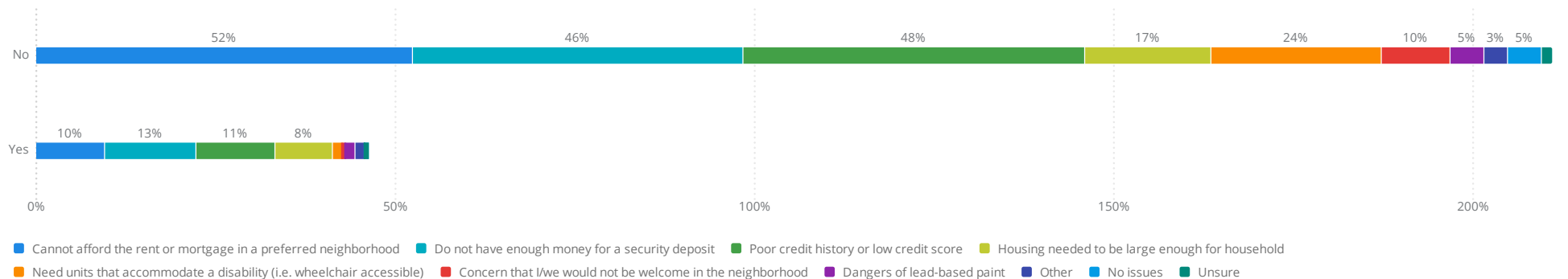
Which issues have limited housing options? 142 Responses



Are you a parent of school-aged children? What size of housing units seem the most needed? 62 Responses

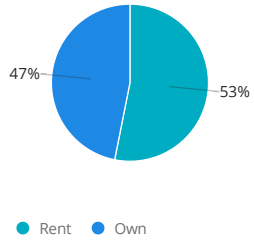


Are you a parent of school-aged children? Which issues have limited housing options? 63 Responses

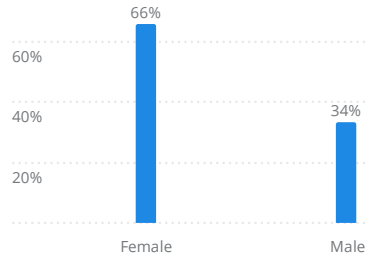


DEMOGRAPHICS

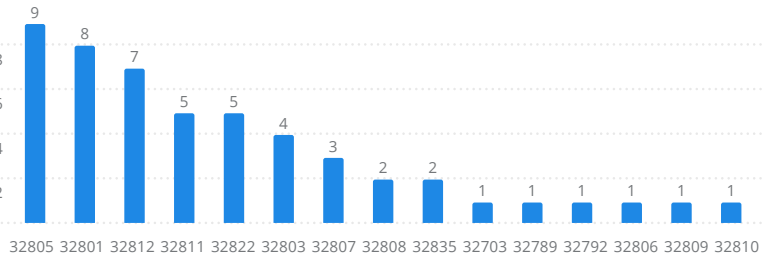
Rent or own? 64 Responses



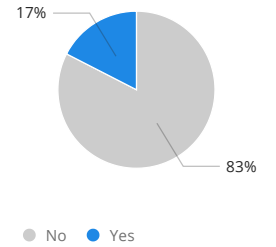
Gender 62 Responses



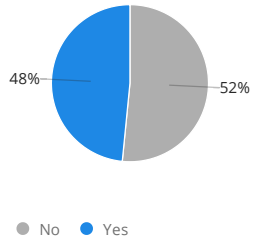
Zip codes 51 Responses



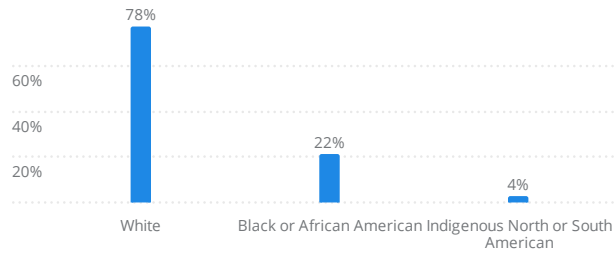
Parent? 63 Responses



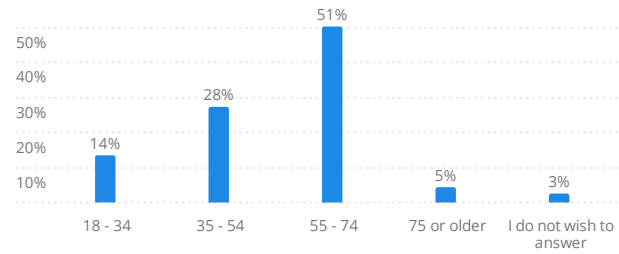
Hispanic? 64 Responses



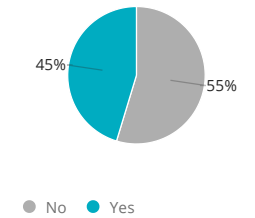
Race 55 Responses



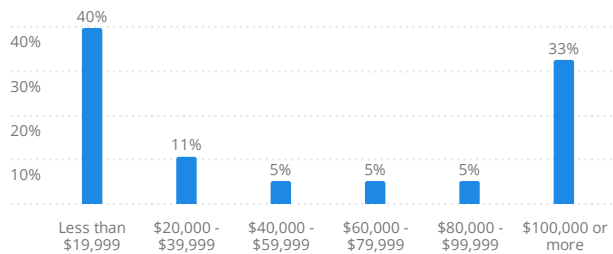
Age 65 Responses



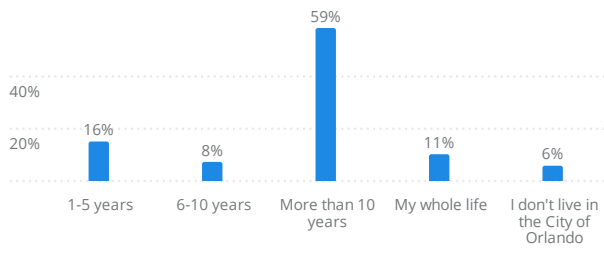
Work outside the home? 64 Responses



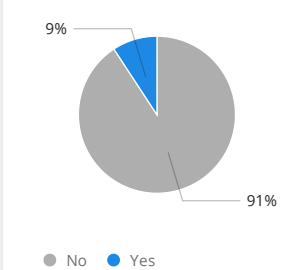
Household income 55 Responses



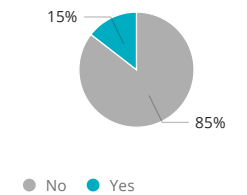
How long in Orlando? 64 Responses



Student? 65 Responses



Are you part of an underrepresented group? 62 Responses



OTHER SUGGESTIONS

Other types of housing suggestions

4 Some trust
Mar 15, 2021 3:35 PM

Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

Children programs and playgrounds. Many light posts on our community are not working making it very unsafe at night time.

Q3.5 - If any, what other homeless needs do you believe are needed in the City of...

Not enough services for night time help, like beds and refuge for disasters and very cold weather.

Q3.7 - If any, what other facility and neighborhood improvement needs do you belie...

We need sidewalks for the safety of our children and elderly. Night time lights.

Q3.9 - If any, what other social services do you believe are needed in the City of...

Sports programs for the kids.

3 Neither trust nor distrust
Mar 13, 2021 11:17 AM

Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

Vivienda publica para las personas que son deambulantes. Es denigrante que esta ciudad no tenga ayuda suficiente para los que tenemos poco o ningun ingreso.

Q3.5 - If any, what other homeless needs do you believe are needed in the City of...

Necesidad de trabajo, adiestramientos y recursos para pueda cambiar su situacion aquel que tenga el deseo de mejorar y cambiar de estilo de vida.

Q3.7 - If any, what other facility and neighborhood improvement needs do you belie...

Mayor exterminacion en las viviendas publicas y limpieza de los acondicionadores de aire. A mi me han tenido que mudar tres veces en el mismo complejo por el apto tener "termites" y hongo. Y actualmente en el apto que vivo coge hongo en invierno. Soy una persona desahilitada que padece de asma y no cambian a menudo el filtro del aire. Hace varios meses que un tecnico me dijo que el aire necesitaba ser limpiado, puse la orden para el servicio y no han venido.

3 Neither trust nor distrust
Mar 7, 2021 2:38 AM

Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

Need bathrooms open at the lakemann apartment park the permanently close restroom

Q3.5 - If any, what other homeless needs do you believe are needed in the City of...

Food locations

Q3.7 - If any, what other facility and neighborhood improvement needs do you belie...

Paint the lakemann apartments the paint is awfull and dirty

Q3.9 - If any, what other social services do you believe are needed in the City of...

Counceling for depression and stress

2 Some distrust
Mar 6, 2021 5:12 PM

Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

Mas viviendas para rentar con Seccion 8. Los dueños de casa no quieren rentar a personas con seccion 8.

5 A lot of trust

Mar 6, 2021 4:46 PM

Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

Ayuda, para las personas, que son tan ancianos, pero son personas que necesitan ayuda, para la vivienda, porque viven de una pensión, y los alquileres son muy altos

4

Some trust
Mar 5, 2021 7:54 PM

Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

More senior affordable housing

3

Neither trust nor distrust
Mar 5, 2021 2:12 PM

Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

Mas arreglos en la comunidades especial los de bajo recursos.

Q3.7 - If any, what other facility and neighborhood improvement needs do you belie...

Aunque estemos viviendo en citio pobre tambien necitamos los mismo beneficios q los demas

3

Neither trust nor distrust
Mar 5, 2021 1:34 PM

Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

Asistencia para personas discapacitadas

Q3.5 - If any, what other homeless needs do you believe are needed in the City of...

Centros de comidas

Q3.7 - If any, what other facility and neighborhood improvement needs do you belie...

Seguridad

Q3.9 - If any, what other social services do you believe are needed in the City of...

Prevencion de Viruses

3

Neither trust nor distrust
Mar 5, 2021 3:39 AM

Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

Pregunto yo Olga Roman por qué las viviendas públicas que el gobierno si no tiene suficiente fondos para reparar las viviendas en vez de querer demoler estos complejos de viviendas no hacen una cooperativa y los venden a las personas que sean elegibles y se los venden a un precio justo y que las misma persona los remodelen ellos por dentro y por fuera que todos tengan la misma fachada siguiendo las reglas que diga la cooperativa

Q3.5 - If any, what other homeless needs do you believe are needed in the City of...

Pues muchas personas sin hogar tal vez algunos reciben ayuda pero con las rentas subiendo tanto como la espuma que muchos no pueden pagar renta luz agua con un ingreso de mil dólares al mes si queremos una ciudad si gente en las calles pues hay que buscar una solución cómo ponerlo a que limpien las calles patios lo que sea para mantenerlos fuera de las calles durmiendo y pidiendo de paso cojer algún lugar para crear casa pequeñas como un estudio y se las renta a un precio cómo cómo lo están asiendo en otros estados como California y le ponen restricciones no drogas no alcohol

Q3.7 - If any, what other facility and neighborhood improvement needs do you belie...

Áreas de regreo pública para los niños

Q3.9 - If any, what other social services do you believe are needed in the City of...

Servicio a las personal adultas que viven solas y no tienen quién sea por ellos

3

Neither trust nor distrust
Mar 5, 2021 3:01 AM

Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

Que un veterano con esposa con un ingreso de casi \$ 2,000.00 mensuales pueda ser propietario de una casa

Q3.5 - If any, what other homeless needs do you believe are needed in the City of...

Alimento

Q3.7 - If any, what other facility and neighborhood improvement needs do you belie...

Yo como policía estatal de Puerto Rico que fui es muy importante la seguridad

Q3.9 - If any, what other social services do you believe are needed in the City of...

Como policía retirado la seguridad es muy importante en estos años

3 Neither trust nor distrust
Mar 4, 2021 9:05 PM

Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

Los precios de renta han subido 5 veces al costo de vida.

Q3.5 - If any, what other homeless needs do you believe are needed in the City of...

Deberia de tener muchos mas refugio abierto para las personas que estan en la calley ayudarlos a que puedan tener una vivienta adecuada no gratis que puedan pagar lo justo.

Q3.9 - If any, what other social services do you believe are needed in the City of...

Que tengan mas personal que hable los dos idioma en todas las oficina del gobierno.como al hispano se le exige que hable ingles debe hacer lo mismo con el americano.

3 Neither trust nor distrust
Mar 4, 2021 11:16 AM

Q3.5 - If any, what other homeless needs do you believe are needed in the City of...

Asistencia psicologica y estudio para prevenir avuso de poder

5 A lot of trust
Mar 4, 2021 8:13 AM

Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

Vivienda a bajo costo

4 Some trust
Mar 4, 2021 3:06 AM

Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

Más viviendas absequibles para familias de bajos ingresos.

Q3.5 - If any, what other homeless needs do you believe are needed in the City of...

Más hogares para personas desamparadas.

Q3.9 - If any, what other social services do you believe are needed in the City of...

Más centros de atención a personas con adicciones a las drogas

4 Some trust
Mar 4, 2021 2:58 AM

Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

Single parents affordable rental housing

Q3.5 - If any, what other homeless needs do you believe are needed in the City of...

Mental services

Q3.7 - If any, what other facility and neighborhood improvement needs do you belie...

More disability parking available

Q3.9 - If any, what other social services do you believe are needed in the City of...

Job seekers for disabilities opportunities

5 A lot of trust
Mar 3, 2021 11:56 PM

Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

Muy avandonadas no agreglan los apartamento abusan hacen bulling

Q3.5 - If any, what other homeless needs do you believe are needed in the City of...

Hay mucha jente sin hogar

Q3.7 - If any, what other facility and neighborhood improvement needs do you belie...

Muchas

Q3.9 - If any, what other social services do you believe are needed in the City of...

Ayudas sociales

4 Some trust
Mar 3, 2021 11:16 PM

Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

No hay mucha oportunidad por que desgraciadamente hay gente sin hogar en las calles se necesitan casas acesibles para esas personas

Q3.5 - If any, what other homeless needs do you believe are needed in the City of...

Ayudarles muchos son usuarios de drogas a un que no todos

Q3.7 - If any, what other facility and neighborhood improvement needs do you belie...

Es muy importante pintar las comunidades especial las de vivienda publica para que de afuera la gente las vea con otra vision

Q3.9 - If any, what other social services do you believe are needed in the City of...

Ayuda para los ancianos y personas incapasitadas al igual mujeres con hijos solteras

3 Neither trust nor distrust
Mar 3, 2021 10:48 PM

Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

Ayuda con vivienda

4 Some trust
Mar 3, 2021 9:47 PM

Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

Ayuda para personas de bajo ingreso

2 Some distrust
Mar 3, 2021 9:27 PM

Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

seguridad

Q3.5 - If any, what other homeless needs do you believe are needed in the City of...

comida

Q3.9 - If any, what other social services do you believe are needed in the City of...

ayuda con criminales en el condado

1 A lot of distrust
Mar 3, 2021 9:07 PM

Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

Private school assistance for kids living in poverty.

Q3.5 - If any, what other homeless needs do you believe are needed in the City of...

More homeless shelters or a place where the homeless can feel safe.

3 Neither trust nor distrust
Mar 3, 2021 8:06 PM

Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

Todo en general

Q3.5 - If any, what other homeless needs do you believe are needed in the City of...

Todo en general

Q3.7 - If any, what other facility and neighborhood improvement needs do you belie...

Todo en general

Q3.9 - If any, what other social services do you believe are needed in the City of...

Todo en general

1 A lot of distrust
Mar 3, 2021 7:47 PM

Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

Alumbrado

3 Neither trust nor distrust
Mar 2, 2021 8:26 PM

Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

accessible AND affordable housing.

Q3.5 - If any, what other homeless needs do you believe are needed in the City of...

a widely known and utilized network of supportive services and agencies to respond to the multi-faceted problems often simultaneously happening with homelessness


Q3.7 - If any, what other facility and neighborhood improvement needs do you belie...

more marketing and public awareness of services available to the public to address various issues or problems someone may be experiencing.

- Mar 1, 2021 3:47 PM


Q3.5 - If any, what other homeless needs do you believe are needed in the City of...

Access to available housing services

 Mar 1, 2021 3:12 PM


Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

Affordable rental housing encompasses housing for seniors and disabled. Homeownership is high because it also allows the reintroduction of vacated rental units to lower-income.

 Mar 1, 2021 2:55 PM


Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

Increasing the stock of affordable homes for sale to owner occupants

 Mar 1, 2021 1:59 PM


Q3.5 - If any, what other homeless needs do you believe are needed in the City of...

Affordable, low barrier housing

 Mar 1, 2021 1:46 PM


Q3.5 - If any, what other homeless needs do you believe are needed in the City of...

Night Time Drop-In Center

 A lot of trust
Feb 24, 2021 2:25 PM


Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

supportive housing for very low income

 A lot of trust
Feb 13, 2021 9:39 PM

Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

More homeowners

 Some trust
Feb 9, 2021 9:56 PM


Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

Funding Assistance programs.

 A lot of distrust
Feb 4, 2021 7:58 PM

Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

None

 Some trust

4 Some trust
Feb 4, 2021 5:27 PM

Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

Homeless housing

Q3.5 - If any, what other homeless needs do you believe are needed in the City of...

Medical needs and basic hygiene needs.

4 Some trust
Feb 4, 2021 3:57 PM

Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

Health care, transportation and job training are related

Q3.5 - If any, what other homeless needs do you believe are needed in the City of...

Wrap around services; counseling, childcare, bridge funds for general living expenses

5 A lot of trust
Feb 4, 2021 1:42 AM

Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

Historically preservation

Q3.5 - If any, what other homeless needs do you believe are needed in the City of...

Feeding

Q3.7 - If any, what other facility and neighborhood improvement needs do you belie...

Maintaining medium green areas and side areas in streets

3 Neither trust nor distrust
Feb 4, 2021 1:10 AM

Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

There has to be affordable housing for the employed.

4 Some trust
Feb 3, 2021 9:26 PM

Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

Financial education programs on saving money which impacts housing priorities

2 Some distrust
Feb 3, 2021 8:59 PM

Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

Fewer huge apartment buildings without adequate parking

Q3.5 - If any, what other homeless needs do you believe are needed in the City of...

Less homeless people at highways and interstates

Q3.9 - If any, what other social services do you believe are needed in the City of...

Senior meals and gatherings needed without a two + year waiting list

5 A lot of trust
Feb 3, 2021 8:39 PM

Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

Rescued Women and Children victims of Human Trafficking

3 Neither trust nor distrust
Feb 3, 2021 8:13 PM

Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

Affordable owner-occupied housing

Q3.5 - If any, what other homeless needs do you believe are needed in the City of...

Provide more funding for community land trusts to create more affordable home ownership and more affordable rental housing. Link: <https://www.orlando.gov/Initiatives/Community-Land-Trust>

Q3.9 - If any, what other social services do you believe are needed in the City of...

The city needs a revitalized Chapter 57 Review Board to work proactively with the city's new equity official to improve racial disparities in housing, education and income.

3 Neither trust nor distrust
Feb 3, 2021 7:52 PM

Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

Needed changes should be market driven. Using tax code vs mandated or primarily via public subsidies.

4 Some trust
Feb 3, 2021 7:46 PM

Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

Affordable, quality and safe rentals for people with evictions, bad credit or felonies. Housing for homeless people.

Q3.5 - If any, what other homeless needs do you believe are needed in the City of...

Permanent supportive housing for disabled people and ALF for chronically ill homeless people who are still using and or disabled.

Q3.7 - If any, what other facility and neighborhood improvement needs do you belie...

Lake Dot/ creative village has a ton more residents moving in and no playground in walking distance for all these kids and families.

Q3.9 - If any, what other social services do you believe are needed in the City of...

Expanded mental health services, particularly when it comes to policing.

5 A lot of trust
Feb 3, 2021 7:26 PM

Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

Housing for homeless particularly veterans

Q3.5 - If any, what other homeless needs do you believe are needed in the City of...

Emphasis on veterans.

1 A lot of distrust
Feb 3, 2021 4:49 PM

Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

For qualified housing for Vet's and homeless families here in Florida legally .

Q3.5 - If any, what other homeless needs do you believe are needed in the City of...

4 Some trust
Feb 3, 2021 4:25 PM

Q3.5 - If any, what other homeless needs do you believe are needed in the City of...

Law enforcement arrests for law breakers, don't release mental needs homeless early

4 Some trust
Feb 3, 2021 3:57 PM

Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

Homeless Shelters

3 Neither trust nor distrust
Feb 3, 2021 3:40 PM

Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

High-density workforce housing.

5 A lot of trust
Feb 3, 2021 3:01 PM

Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

Affordable home ownership. Only way to stabilize some neighborhoods.

Q3.9 - If any, what other social services do you believe are needed in the City of...

More low-cost feeding programs for the elderly.

1 A lot of distrust
Feb 3, 2021 2:55 PM

Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

Emergency rental assistance program

Q3.5 - If any, what other homeless needs do you believe are needed in the City of...

Case workers to evaluate the needs of the homeless

Q3.7 - If any, what other facility and neighborhood improvement needs do you belie...

Better communication with the Community

4 Some trust
Feb 3, 2021 2:52 PM

Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

No one should be homeless. Families and children should be priority.

Q3.5 - If any, what other homeless needs do you believe are needed in the City of...

Mental health, substance abuse, other social services that will provide meaningful support

Q3.7 - If any, what other facility and neighborhood improvement needs do you belie...

Everyone should have green space and access to parks and rec.

Q3.9 - If any, what other social services do you believe are needed in the City of...

Crisis intervention that is not executed by law enforcement

4 Some trust
Feb 3, 2021 2:52 PM

Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

More shelters and help for the Homeless

Q3.7 - If any, what other facility and neighborhood improvement needs do you belie...

Broadband internet service should be treated like a utility using a fare price for all the users...

4 Some trust
Feb 3, 2021 2:48 PM

Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

Affordable housing

5 A lot of trust
Feb 3, 2021 2:37 PM

Q3.5 - If any, what other homeless needs do you believe are needed in the City of...

Food, Clothing and Employment Assistance

4 Some trust
Feb 3, 2021 2:36 PM

Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

Tenants rights

5 A lot of trust
Feb 3, 2021 2:35 PM

Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

Homeless needs

4 Some trust
Feb 3, 2021 2:21 PM

Q3.5 - If any, what other homeless needs do you believe are needed in the City of...

Access to medical Care within the facility where they are housed

Q3.7 - If any, what other facility and neighborhood improvement needs do you belie...

Replace old playground equipment

4 Some trust
Feb 3, 2021 2:15 PM

Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

Theme parks need to build their own workforce housing.

Q3.5 - If any, what other homeless needs do you believe are needed in the City of...

Don't let the homeless wander the streets and bother people. Don't let them stand in the middle of the road selling flowers. Don't let them bother people sitting outside having a meal. Don't let them leave stolen

shopping carts everywhere.

Q3.7 - If any, what other facility and neighborhood improvement needs do you belie...

More services for the homeless. More job training for youth so they don't join gangs! All schools should be great, not just the rich areas!

Q3.9 - If any, what other social services do you believe are needed in the City of...

Jobs for teenagers! Job training for the jobless! More affordable child care centers! Free birth control to all who want it!



Jun 19, 2020 3:26 PM

Q3.7 - If any, what other facility and neighborhood improvement needs do you belie...

Transportation in West Orlando

Q3.9 - If any, what other social services do you believe are needed in the City of...

Emphasis on Transportation Services and Programs for at-risk youth



Jun 19, 2020 2:49 PM

Q3.5 - If any, what other homeless needs do you believe are needed in the City of...

1. Permanent Supportive Housing, 2. Homeless Prevention, 3. Rapid Housing



Jun 19, 2020 2:32 PM


Q3.7 - If any, what other facility and neighborhood improvement needs do you belie...

School Zones!


OTHER NOTED ISSUES

Other issues limiting housing options 5 Responses


Q4.5 - What other issues do you believe have limited housing options?

 Mar 1, 2021 3:12 PM


1. Annual income will not support annual cost of housing and housing insurance. 2. No product in my affordability range - moderate to middle-income

 A lot of trust
Feb 24, 2021 2:25 PM


criminal background

 A lot of trust
Feb 4, 2021 1:42 AM

Need more good home associations

 Some trust
Feb 3, 2021 9:26 PM

Unrealistic living expectations

 Some trust
Feb 3, 2021 7:46 PM

People who have felonies or evictions have almost ZERO options whatsoever even When you build these affordable housing programs that are found throughout every time they open they put up barriers to this very population that need it the most not allowing people to have evictions, bad credit or felonies and it is not reflective of fair housing whatsoever.

No more results to show

GENERAL COMMENTS

General comments 38 Responses

Q4.6 - Are there any other suggested needs or issues that you would like to provid...

3 Neither trust nor distrust
Mar 13, 2021 11:17 AM

El alquiler de la vivienda en Orlando es muy alto. Aumentan el alquiler en los aptos y el inquilino tiene que pagar o tiene que mudarse. No hay aparentemente una ley que prohíba aumentar el alquiler en los complejos de aptos despues que uno firmo un contrato por una cantidad menor.

3 Neither trust nor distrust
Mar 7, 2021 2:38 AM

We need a place go wash clothes and dry them we need a food pantry at lakeman a lot people are not making enough to eat at lakemann apartments

2 Some distrust
Mar 6, 2021 5:12 PM

Personas con Seccion 8 que vivir en areas mas pobres aqui en Orlando. ya que la reputacion es que vandalizan las casas y los dueños de casa no se arriesgan a rentarles.

4 Some trust
Mar 5, 2021 7:54 PM

No

3 Neither trust nor distrust
Mar 5, 2021 1:34 PM

Vigilancia es necesaria

3 Neither trust nor distrust
Mar 5, 2021 2:04 AM

Si llevo 11 años pagando alquiler pienso que puedo pagar una casa todo es por el crédito

3 Neither trust nor distrust
Mar 4, 2021 9:05 PM

Deberia el gobierno exigir a los contrutores de vivienda hacerlas mas baratas para persona que no puedan pagar esos precios exsorvitante que tienen actualmente.en eso es lo que tienen que estar trabajando.

4 Some trust
Mar 4, 2021 2:58 AM

(Griffin Park)Security personnel. Better appliances. Bigger closets. Better Homes. Qualify maintenance services. New playground. Disability parking. Replace windows and roof on older apt. More trees to contribute to their environment by providing oxygen, improving air quality.

4 Some trust
Mar 3, 2021 11:16 PM

Poder tener acceso a pintar con colores mas claros por dentro cómo blanco lo digo por mi padesco de depresión y ansiedad y ataques de pánico y la casa es muy oscura

2 Some distrust
Mar 3, 2021 9:27 PM

seguridad

3

Neither trust nor distrust

Mar 3, 2021 8:06 PM

Más seguridad, más alumbrado, más área de recreación, más parking



Mar 1, 2021 3:58 PM

There is a need to make government websites, as the housing communities more accessible to people with vision loss.



Mar 1, 2021 3:35 PM

Joint City/County funding source



Mar 1, 2021 3:27 PM

As a federally qualified health center, True Health serves thousands of patients who are low-income, uninsured, and under-served with dire health needs. The rise of substance abuse, mental health, and chronic illnesses in correlation to the rising costs of healthcare creates extreme barriers to health. Individuals with limited resources are unwillingly forced into debilitating diseases and poor health. Affordable health care and access to healthcare should be a top priority for the Consolidated Plan to transform the lives, families, and communities in the City of Orlando.



Mar 1, 2021 3:21 PM

There are not enough funds available to help with the preservation of our community's existing affordable housing. Owner-occupied households call organizations like Rebuilding Together of Central Florida on a daily basis asking for help to repair holes in their roofs that are leading to mold and health hazards or other serious issues.



Mar 1, 2021 3:12 PM

1. Knowing what people CAN afford - need to verify income/educate. this predicates unit design. 2. Most residents are paying over 30% of their monthly income on housing. What is that average percentage regardless of HUD or loan requirements, so we can try to find out where affordability and income do not align. 3. What type of housing unit can be brought in at this price to meet this need?



Mar 1, 2021 3:09 PM

Lowering the barriers to constructing affordable housing and more financial assistance to make much more affordable housing construction possible.



Mar 1, 2021 2:59 PM

Preservation of Low-Income housing as the affordability period ends.



Mar 1, 2021 2:55 PM

The need to increase affordable homes for owner-occupants. Homeownership stabilizes neighborhoods, but there is not enough affordable new housing to accommodate the need. Forcing people who could otherwise purchase a home to remain in the rental market.



Mar 1, 2021 2:07 PM

Mass emergency shelters will never go away, more resources needed in this area.




Mar 1, 2021 2:04 PM


Access to viable transportation is essential for affordable housing options

 Mar 1, 2021 1:56 PM


More integrated transportation systems to get people from outlying areas where they can afford to live to the places where they work.

 Mar 1, 2021 1:46 PM


1. Affordable Housing 2. Creative Housing Options ("Tiny" Homes, Shared Housing, etc.) 3. Legislative/Ordinance Revisions

 Some trust
Feb 15, 2021 9:13 PM


Many apartments have very poor living conditions that are not addressed by management yet they continue to increase rent.

 Some trust
Feb 4, 2021 5:27 PM


55 and older housing needed

 Some trust
Feb 3, 2021 9:26 PM


Many housing issues are connected to poor financial management. I follow the critique of Orlando's housing situation, and follow the individuals profiled in news reports. While the housing situation is heartbreaking and the struggle is real, people must be held accountable for their own choices, such as tattoos, subscription services, going away for college as opposed to staying home, choosing not to live with a roommate or parents, going in debt at during holidays when there is no money, etc. Financial accountability is powerful and is underrated and underdiscussed. Real people with real problems need housing services, but real people with real poor choices need really good financial counseling that helps them get real about their purchasing habits. Perhaps more financial education, especially for women, at the high school level could be a huge help!

 Some distrust
Feb 3, 2021 8:59 PM


Need more affordable housing. My son started out in an affordable housing apartment and after the first year, his rent went up \$400 a month. He hasn't worked in 10 months and there is no way he could have afforded the unit so he moved to Conroe Rd.

 Neither trust nor distrust
Feb 3, 2021 8:13 PM


Affordable housing

 Some trust
Feb 3, 2021 7:46 PM


The permanent supportive housing program for the chronically homeless are n desperate need of assisted living facilities that will allow people who are still actively drinking alcohol or using substances. There is extremely limited housing options for people who have physical disabilities as well.

 Some trust
Feb 3, 2021 2:52 PM


I personally don't have housing issues but I've worked with at-risk youth and some of them faced housing uncertainty. So that's my primary concern - that at risk youth who live with their families have housing certainty, adequate services, programs, parks and rec

 A lot of trust
Feb 3, 2021 2:27 PM

housing in which they allow pets.

 Some trust
Feb 3, 2021 2:15 PM

Build low income housing in ALL neighborhoods. Blend it in with existing housing. Do not keep building in low income neighborhoods as this is what causes a crime zone! Need low income housing in great school districts too, can't keep shoving them in the non-rich areas, so housing their values drop due to low test scores (and the rich get richer!). Do not group low income housing. Especially help single mothers with housing.

 Jun 19, 2020 3:26 PM


I'll email you

 Jun 19, 2020 3:22 PM


Affordable Housing

 Jun 19, 2020 3:14 PM


Please support housing crisis!

 Jun 19, 2020 2:56 PM

Expansion plans to include true disability inclusion and equity past ADA requirements

 Jun 19, 2020 2:54 PM

Affordable housing for 32805 - Urgent!

 Jun 19, 2020 1:44 PM

Try to place people in Low Income Housing off of the streets!

Other Types of Housing Suggestions

4

Neither trust nor distrust

Mar 13, 2021 11:17 AM

Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

Vivienda publica para las personas que son deambulantes. Es denigrante que esta ciudad no tenga ayuda suficiente para los que tenemos poco o ningun ingreso.

Q3.5 - If any, what other homeless needs do you believe are needed in the City of...

Necesidad de trabajo, adiestramientos y recursos para pueda cambiar su situacion aquel que tenga el deseo de mejorar y cambiar de estilo de vida.

Q3.7 - If any, what other facility and neighborhood improvement needs do you belie...

Mayor exterminacion en las viviendas publicas y limpieza de los acondicionadores de aire. A mi me han tenido que mudar tres veces en el mismo complejo por el apto tener "termites" y hongo. Y actualmente en el apto que vivo coge hongo en invierno. Soy una persona desahilitada que padece de asma y no cambian a menudo el filtro del aire. Hace varios meses que un tecnico me dijo que el aire necesitaba ser limpiado, puse la orden para el servicio y no han venido.

3

TRANSLATION

Q3.3 Public housing for the homeless. It is denigrating that this city doesn't have sufficient help for the ones that have little or no income.

Q3.5 There's a need for jobs, training, and resources to be able to change their situation (circumstances) for those that have the desire to improve or change their lifestyle.

Q3.7 More pest control in public housing and cleaning of the air conditioning system or units. The have had to moved me three times inside the same housing complex because the apartment had termites and mold. And now in the apartment I am residing, it gets mold during the winter. I am a person with disabilities who suffers with asthma and they don't change the air filter frequently. A couple of months ago a technician told me that the A/C needed to be clean, I placed the order for this service and they have not come.

some distrust

Mar 6, 2021 5:12 PM

Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

Mas viviendas para rentar con Seccion 8. Los dueños de casa no quieren rentar a personas con seccion 8.

2

TRANSLATION

More housing to rent with Section 8. The owners of housing do not want to rent to persons having Section 8.

A lot of trust

Mar 6, 2021 4:46 PM

Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

Ayuda, para las personas, que son tan ancianos, pero son personas que necesitan ayuda, para la vivienda, porque viven de una pensión, y los alquileres son muy altos

TRANSLATION

Help for old people [I think this person meant to say help for people that are not too old but she left out the word not], but are people who need housing help because they depend on retirement and the rent payments are too high.

Neither trust nor distrust

Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

Mas arreglos en la comunidades especial los de bajo recursos.

Q3.7 - If any, what other facility and neighborhood improvement needs do you belie...

Aunque estemos viviendo en sitio pobre tambien necitamos los mismo beneficios q los demas

TRANSLATION

Q3.3 More community improvements specially for those of lower income

Q3.7 Even if we are residing in a poor place we also need the same benefits as others

Neither trust nor distrust

Mar 5, 2021 1:34 PM

Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

Asistencia para personas discapacitadas

Q3.5 - If any, what other homeless needs do you believe are needed in the City of...

Centros de comidas

Q3.7 - If any, what other facility and neighborhood improvement needs do you belie...

Seguridad

Q3.9 - If any, what other social services do you believe are needed in the City of...

Prevencion de Viruses

3

TRANSLATION

Q3.3 Help for persons with disabilities

Q3.5 Centers that provide food

Q3.7 Security

Q3.9 Virus Prevention

3

Neither trust nor
distrust

Mar 5, 2021 3:39 AM

Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

Pregunto yo Olga Roman por qué las viviendas públicas que el gobierno si no tiene suficiente fondos para reparar las viviendas en vez de querer demoler estos complejos de viviendas no hacen una cooperativa y los venden a las personas que sean elegibles y selos venden a un precio justó y qué las misma persona los remodelen ellos por dentro y por fuera que todos tengan la misma fachada siguiendo las reglas que diga la cooperativa

Q3.5 - If any, what other homeless needs do you believe are needed in the City of...

Pues muchas personas sin hogar tal vez. algunos reciben ayuda pero con las rentas subiendo tanto como la espuma qué muchos no pueden pagar renta luz agua con un ingresó de mil dólares al mes si queremos una ciudad si gente en las calles pues hay qué buscar una solución cómo ponerlo a qué limpien las calles patios lo qué sea para mantenerlos fuera de las calles durmiendo y pidiendo de paso cojer algún lugar para crear casa pequeñas como un estudio y se las renta a un precio cómo cómo lo están asiendo en otros estados como California y le ponen restricciones no drogas no alcohol

Q3.7 - If any, what other facility and neighborhood improvement needs do you belie...

Áreas de regreo pública para los niños

Q3.9 - If any, what other social services do you believe are needed in the City of...

Servicio a las personal adultas que viven solas y no tienen quién sea por ellos

TRANSLATION

Q3.3 I, Olga Roman, ask why those public housing complexes that the government own, if they don't have sufficient funds to repair them, instead of wanting to demolish them, make them a cooperative and then sell them to eligible persons and sell them at a fair price and those homebuyers remodel the units inside and outside themselves, with the outside having the same façade following the rules dictated by the cooperative.

Q3.5 Well many homeless people, maybe some of them receive assistance, but with rents going up like foam most of them cannot pay the rent electricity and water with an income of one thousand, If we want a city without homeless then a solution must be found like for them to clean the streets yards or anything else so as to maintain them outside of sleeping on the streets and begging, take a place to create small houses like studios and rent them at a fair rent, like they are doing in California and put no alcohol and no drugs restrictions

Q3.7 Recreational areas for kids

Q3.9 Services to adults who live alone and have no one to help them

Neither trust nor distrust

Mar 5, 2021 2:04 AM

3
Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

Que un veterano con esposa con un ingreso de casi \$ 2,000.00 mensuales pueda ser propietario de una casa

Q3.5 - If any, what other homeless needs do you believe are needed in the City of...

Alimento

Q3.7 - If any, what other facility and neighborhood improvement needs do you belie...

Yo como policía estatal de Puerto Rico que fui es muy importante la seguridad

Q3.9 - If any, what other social services do you believe are needed in the City of...

Como policía retirado la seguridad es muy importante en estos años

TRANSLATION

Q3.3 That a veteran and his wife, with a monthly income of almost \$2,000 be able to own a house

Q3.5 Food

Q3.7 I, an ex-Puerto Rican policeman, security is very important

Q3.9 As a retired policeman, security is very important

Neither trust nor distrust

Mar 4, 2021 9:05 PM

Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

Los precios de renta han subido 5 veces al costo de vida.

Q3.5 - If any, what other homeless needs do you believe are needed in the City of...

Deberia de tener muchos mas refugio abierto para las personas que estan en la calley ayudarlos a que puedan tener una vivienta adecuada no gratis que puedan pagar lo justo.

Q3.9 - If any, what other social services do you believe are needed in the City of...

Que tengan mas personal que hable los dos idioma en todas las oficina del gobierno.como al hispano se le exige que hable ingles debe hacer lo mismo con el americano.

TRANSLATION

Q3.3 Rent has gone up 5 times the living cost

Q3.5 To open more shelters for people who are living on the streets, and help them to get adequate housing, not free, but with a fair price that they can afford

Q3.9 To have more personnel, in all the government offices, that speak the two languages, the same way that it is demanded of Hispanics to speak English the same demand must be made to Americans

3 Neither trust nor distrust

Mar 4, 2021 11:16 AM

Q3.5 - If any, what other homeless needs do you believe are needed in the City of...

Asistencia psicologica y estudio para prevenir avuso de poder

TRANSLATION

Q3.5 Psychological assistance, and a Study to prevent abuse of power.



A lot of trust

Mar 4, 2021 8:13

AM

Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

Vivienda a bajo costo

TRANSLATION

Q3.3 Low income housing

4

Some trust

Mar 4, 2021 3:06 AM

Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

Más viviendas absequibles para familias de bajos ingresos.

Q3.5 - If any, what other homeless needs do you believe are needed in the City of...

Más hogares para personas desamparadas.

Q3.9 - If any, what other social services do you believe are needed in the City of...

Más centros de atención a personas con adicciones a las drogas

TRANSLATION

Q3.3 More affordable housing to low income families.

Q3.5 More homes (shelters) for the homeless

Q3.9 More drug treatment centers for people with addictions to drugs

5

A lot of trust

Mar 3, 2021 11:56 PM

Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

Muy avandonadas no agreglan los apartamento abusan hacen bulling

Q3.5 - If any, what other homeless needs do you believe are needed in the City of...

Hay mucha jente sin hogar

Q3.7 - If any, what other facility and neighborhood improvement needs do you belie...

Muchas

Q3.9 - If any, what other social services do you believe are needed in the City of...

Ayudas sociales

TRANSLATION

Q3.3 Housing is abandoned, they don't fix the apartments, they make bullying

Q3.5 There are too many people without homes

Q3.7 Many

Q3.9 Social Assistance

Some trust

4

Mar 3, 2021 11:16 PM

Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

No hay mucha oportunidad por que desgraciadamente hay gente sin hogar en las calles se necesitan casas accesibles para esas personas

Q3.5 - If any, what other homeless needs do you believe are needed in the City of...

Ayudarles muchos son usuarios de drogas a un que no todos

Q3.7 - If any, what other facility and neighborhood improvement needs do you belie...

Es muy importante pintar las comunidades especial las de vivienda publica para que de afuera la gente las vea con otra vision

Q3.9 - If any, what other social services do you believe are needed in the City of...

Ayuda para los ancianos y personas incapacitadas al igual mujeres con hijos solteras

TRANSLATION

Q3.3 There is limited opportunity because unfortunately there are many homeless people on the streets, We need affordable housing for those persons

Q3.5 Give them a lot of help, they use drugs but not all of them

Q3.7 It is very important to paint the communities specially public housing so that people could look at them, from the outside, with another vision

Q3.9 Assistance to the elderly and persons with disabilities, also to single mothers with kids

Neither trust nor distrust

3

Mar 3, 2021 10:48 PM

Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

Ayuda con vivienda

TRANSLATION

Q3.3 Help with housing

4

Some trust

Mar 3, 2021 9:47 PM

Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

Ayuda para personas de bajo ingreso

TRANSLATION

Q3.3 Help to lower income persons

Some distrust

Mar 3, 2021 9:27 PM

2

Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

seguridad

Q3.5 - If any, what other homeless needs do you believe are needed in the City of...

comida

Q3.9 - If any, what other social services do you believe are needed in the City of...

ayuda con criminales en el condado

TRANSLATION

Q3.3 Security

Q3.5 Food

Q3.9 Help with criminals in the County

3

Neither trust nor distrust

Mar 3, 2021 8:06 PM

Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

Todo en general

Q3.5 - If any, what other homeless needs do you believe are needed in the City of...

Todo en general

Q3.7 - If any, what other facility and neighborhood improvement needs do you belie...

Todo en general

Q3.9 - If any, what other social services do you believe are needed in the City of...

Todo en general

TRANSLATION

Q3.3 Everything in general

Q3.5 Everything in general

Q.3.7 Everything in general

Q3.9 Everything in general



A lot of distrust

Mar 3, 2021 7:47

PM

Q3.3 - If any, what other general housing needs do you believe are needed in the C...

Alumbrado

TRANSLATION

Q3.3 Street lights

Q4.6 - Are there any other suggested needs or issues that you would like to provid...

3 Neither trust nor distrust

El alquiler de la vivienda en Orlando es muy alto. Aumentan el alquiler en los aptos y el inquilino tiene que pagar o tiene que mudarse. No hay aparentemente una ley que prohíba aumentar el alquiler en los complejos de aptos después que uno firmo un contrato por una cantidad menor.

TRANSLATION

Q4.6 Rents in Orlando are too high. They raise the apartment rents and the renter has to pay or move out. Apparently there's no law that prohibits raising the rents in the apartment buildings even after we have signed a contract for a lesser rent.

2

Some distrust

Mar 6, 2021 5:12 PM

Q4.6

Personas con Seccion 8 que vivir en areas mas pobres aqui en Orlando. ya que la reputacion es que vandalizan las casas y los dueños de casa no se arriesgan a rentarles.

TRANSLATION

Persons with Section 8 have to live in poor areas in Orlando, because they have a bad reputation of vandalizing the homes, and the landlords do not want to take the risk of renting them.

3

Neither trust nor distrust

Mar 5, 2021, 1:34 PM

Q4.6

Vigilancia es necesaria

TRANSLATION

Surveillance is necessary.

3

Neither trust nor distrust
Mar 5, 2021 2:04 AM

Si llevo 11 años pagando alquiler pienso que puedo pagar una casa todo es por el crédito
Q4.6

TRANSLATION

If I have been paying rent for 11 years I think I can pay for a house, everything is because of my credit

3

Neither trust nor distrust
Mar 4, 2021 9:05

Deberia el gobierno exigir a los contrutores de vivienda hacerlas mas baratas para persona que no puedan pagar esos precios exsorbitante que tienen actualmente.en eso es lo que tienen que estar trabajando.

Q4.6

TRANSLATION

Government should demand from builders to build less expensive housing for people that can't afford those exorbitant prices that they are charging nowadays, this is what you should be working on

4

Some trust
Mar 3, 2021 11:16 PM

Poder tener acceso a pintar con colores mas claros por dentro cómo blanco lo digo por mi padesco de depresión y ansiedad y ataques de pánico y la casa es muy oscura
Q4.6

TRANSLATION

Be able to paint the inside of the house with lighter colors; I say this because I suffer of depression and anxiety and panic attacks and the house is too dark

2

Some distrust

Mar 3, 2021 9:27 PM

Q4.6

Seguridad

TRANSLATION

Security

3

Neither trust nor distrust

Mar 3, 2021 8:06 PM

Q4.6

Más seguridad, más alumbrado, más área de recreación, más parking

TRANSLATION

More Security, more street lighting, more recreational areas, more parking

Work Area Profile Report

Total All Jobs

2018

	Count	Share
Total All Jobs	345,034	100.0%

Jobs by Worker Age

2018

	Count	Share
Age 29 or younger	81,973	23.8%
Age 30 to 54	190,360	55.2%
Age 55 or older	72,701	21.1%

Jobs by Earnings

2018

	Count	Share
\$1,250 per month or less	74,575	21.6%
\$1,251 to \$3,333 per month	120,118	34.8%
More than \$3,333 per month	150,341	43.6%

Jobs by NAICS Industry Sector

2018

	Count	Share
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	10	0.0%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	0	0.0%
Utilities	1,433	0.4%
Construction	13,064	3.8%
Manufacturing	11,231	3.3%
Wholesale Trade	13,304	3.9%
Retail Trade	29,895	8.7%

Jobs by NAICS Industry Sector

2018

	Count	Share
Transportation and Warehousing	21,730	6.3%
Information	7,052	2.0%
Finance and Insurance	7,903	2.3%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	8,030	2.3%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	28,095	8.1%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	8,079	2.3%
Administration & Support, Waste Management and Remediation	27,696	8.0%
Educational Services	33,845	9.8%
Health Care and Social Assistance	45,449	13.2%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	30,644	8.9%
Accommodation and Food Services	29,107	8.4%
Other Services (excluding Public Administration)	9,067	2.6%
Public Administration	19,400	5.6%

Jobs by Worker Race

2018

	Count	Share
White Alone	252,938	73.3%
Black or African American Alone	67,966	19.7%

Jobs by Worker Race

2018

	Count	Share
American Indian or Alaska Native Alone	1,647	0.5%
Asian Alone	14,535	4.2%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Alone	567	0.2%
Two or More Race Groups	7,381	2.1%

Jobs by Worker Ethnicity

2018

	Count	Share
Not Hispanic or Latino	255,561	74.1%
Hispanic or Latino	89,473	25.9%

Jobs by Worker Educational Attainment

2018

	Count	Share
Less than high school	40,538	11.7%
High school or equivalent, no college	66,540	19.3%
Some college or Associate degree	83,502	24.2%
Bachelor's degree or advanced degree	72,481	21.0%
Educational attainment not available (workers aged 29 or younger)	81,973	23.8%

Jobs by Worker Sex

2018

	Count	Share
Male	166,703	48.3%

Jobs by Worker Sex

2018

	Count	Share
Female	178,331	51.7%

Report Settings

Analysis Type	Area Profile
Selection area as	Work
Year(s)	2018
Job Type	All Jobs
Labor Market Segment	All Workers
Selection Area	Orlando city, FL from Places (Cities, CDPs, etc.)
Selected Census Blocks	4,802
Analysis Generation Date	06/10/2021 10:15 - OnTheMap 6.8
Code Revision	5dc8e60ec2609d78ebfa7d4b188db13aacbb1ba6
LODES Data Version	20201117_1559

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (Beginning of Quarter Employment, 2nd Quarter of 2002-2018).

Notes:

1. Race, Ethnicity, Educational Attainment, and Sex statistics are beta release results and are not available before 2009.
2. Educational Attainment is only produced for workers aged 30 and over.
3. Firm Age and Firm Size statistics are beta release results for All Private jobs and are not available before 2011 and in 2018.

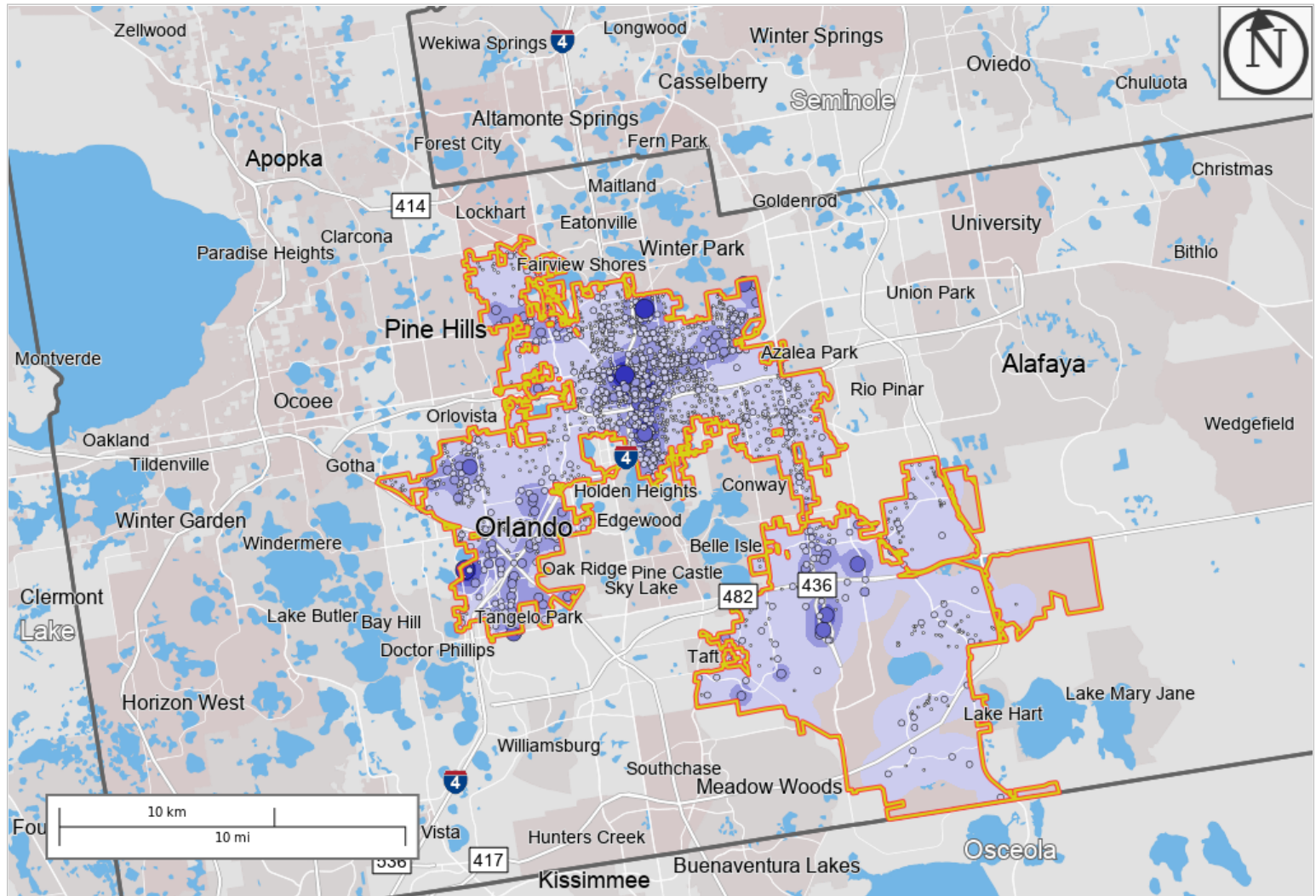
Work Area Profile Report

All Jobs for All Workers in 2018

Created by the U.S. Census Bureau's OnTheMap <https://onthemap.ces.census.gov> on 06/03/2021

Counts and Density of All Jobs in Work Selection Area in 2018

All Workers



Map Legend

Job Density [Jobs/Sq. Mile]

- 5 - 3,075
- 3,076 - 12,286
- 12,287 - 27,638
- 27,639 - 49,132
- 49,133 - 76,766

Job Count [Jobs/Census Block]

- 1 - 43
- 44 - 685
- 686 - 3,464
- 3,465 - 10,945
- 10,946 - 26,722

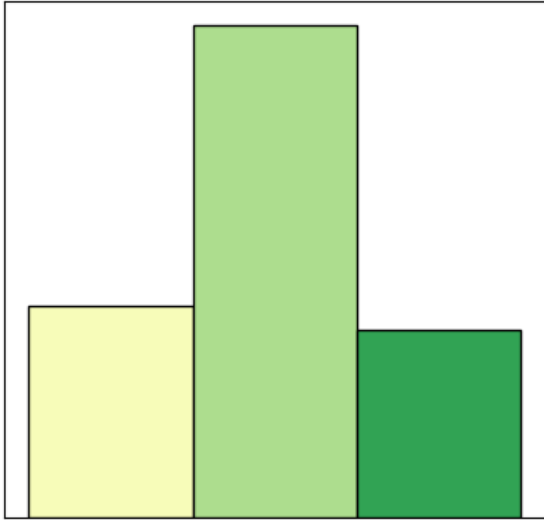
Selection Areas

- 🔷 Analysis Selection

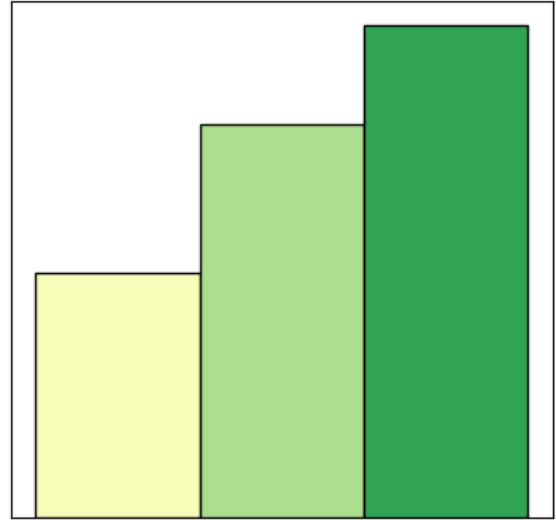


All Jobs for All Workers by Total in 2018

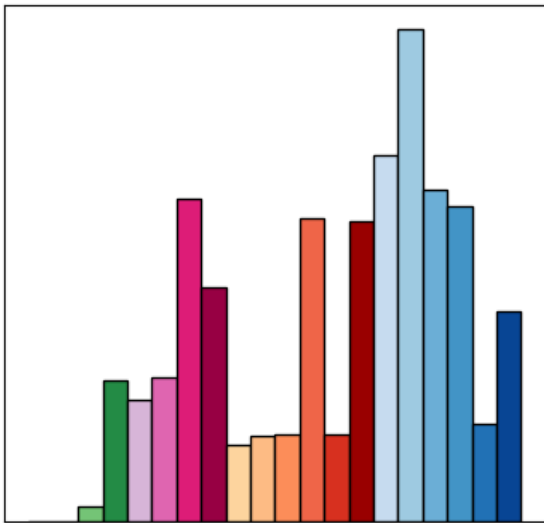
Employed in Selection Area



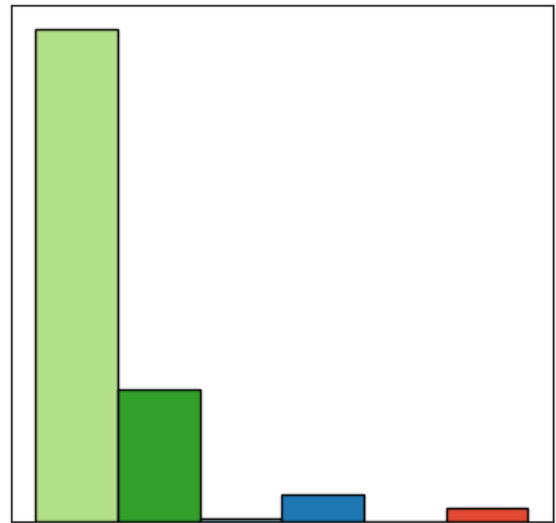
Age



Earnings



Industry Sector



Race

All Jobs for All Workers by Total in 2018

Employed in Selection Area

Total	2018	
	Count	Share
Total All Jobs	345,034	100.0

<u>Total</u>	2018	
	<u>Count</u>	<u>Share</u>
Total All Jobs	345,034	100.0

Additional Information

Analysis Settings

Analysis Type	Area Profile
Selection area as	Work
Year(s)	2018
Job Type	All Jobs
Labor Market Segment	All Workers
Selection Area	Orlando city, FL from Places (Cities, CDPs, etc.)
Selected Census Blocks	4,802
Analysis Generation Date	06/03/2021 13:56 - OnTheMap 6.8
Code Revision	5dc8e60ec2609d78ebfa7d4b188db13aacbb1ba6
LODES Data Version	20201117_1559

Data Sources

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (Beginning of Quarter Employment, 2nd Quarter of 2002-2018).

Notes

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2. Educational Attainment is only produced for workers aged 30 and over.
3. Firm Age and Firm Size statistics are beta release results for All Private jobs and are not available before 2011 and in 2018.



Ryan White Consumer Needs Survey

Heart of Florida United Way



OBJECTIVES

- Describe the Consumer Needs Survey
- Review Respondent Characteristics
- Identify Most Important Services
- Review Top Inaccessible Services
- Review Top Barriers



Technical Notes



- This presentation was created using the data acquired in the Consumer Needs survey on 2019.
- All counties met or exceeded their sample size target for the survey as of closing of data collection on September 21st 2019.



Consumer Needs Survey



- What is it?
- Developed by the Florida Department of Health HIV/AIDS Section
- Gauges the needs of consumers
- Assessed every 3 years



Responses



Total Responses : 535



Complete Responses: 526



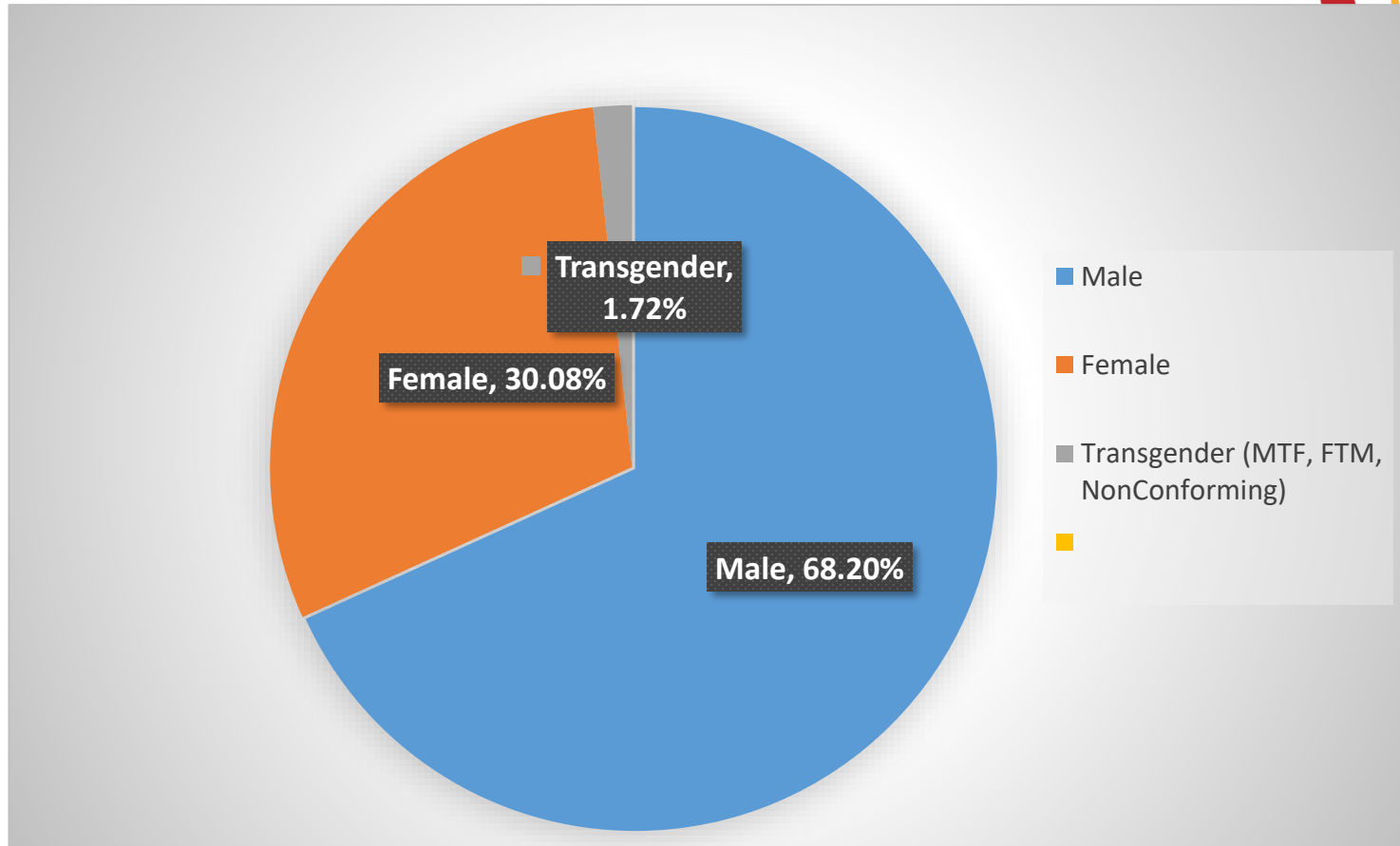
As Of: September 21, 2019

Submit

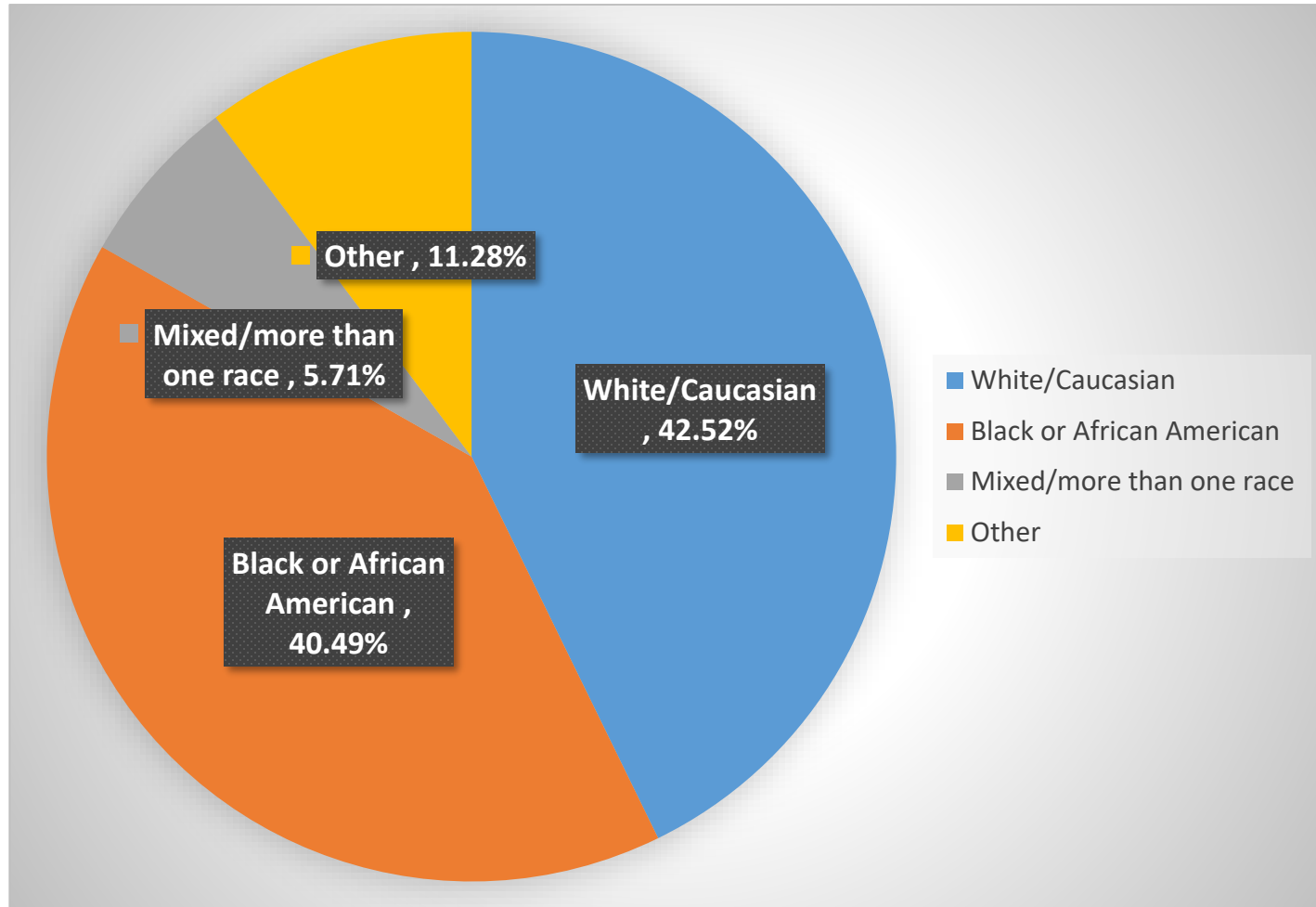
Characteristics of Respondents



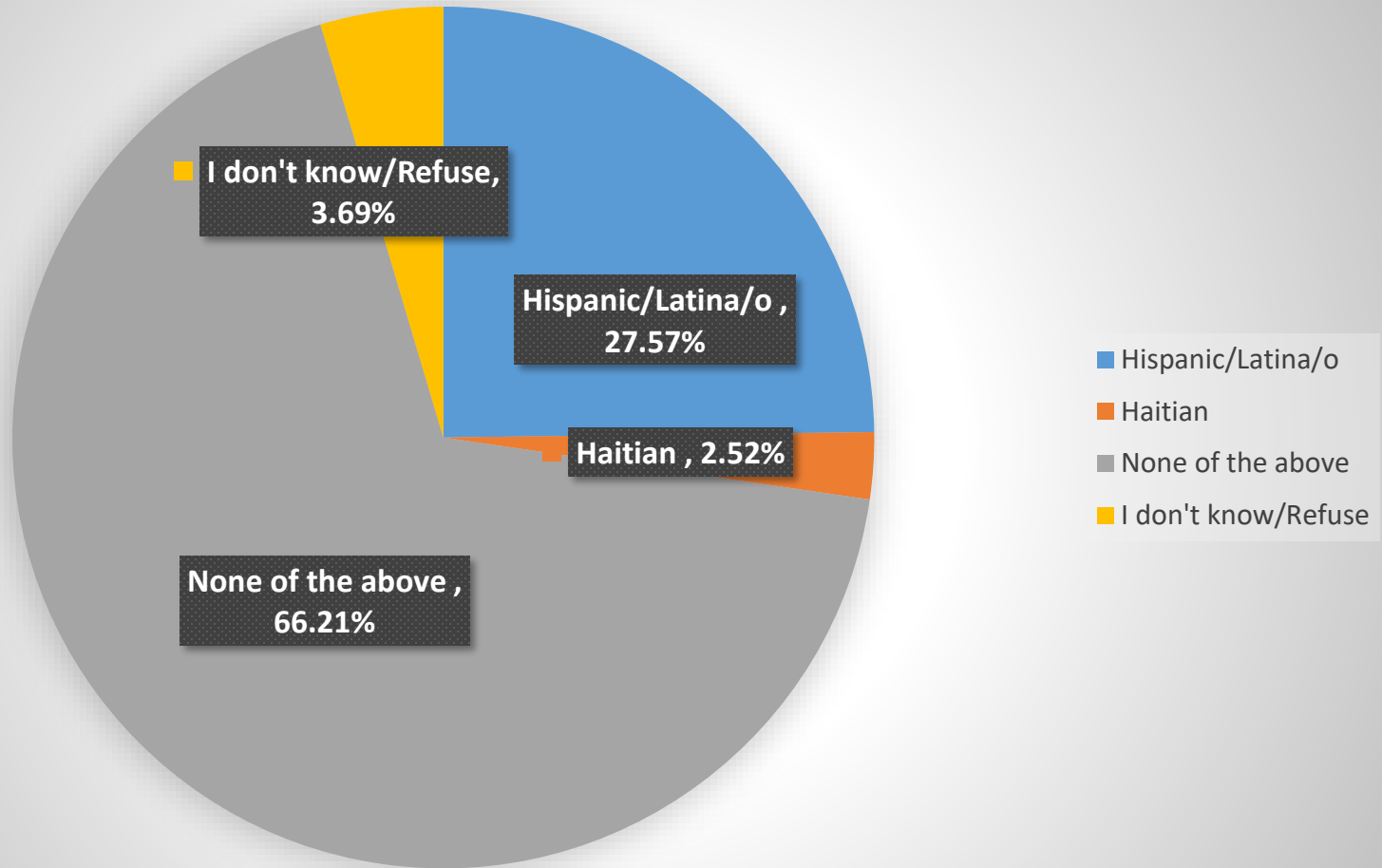
Gender



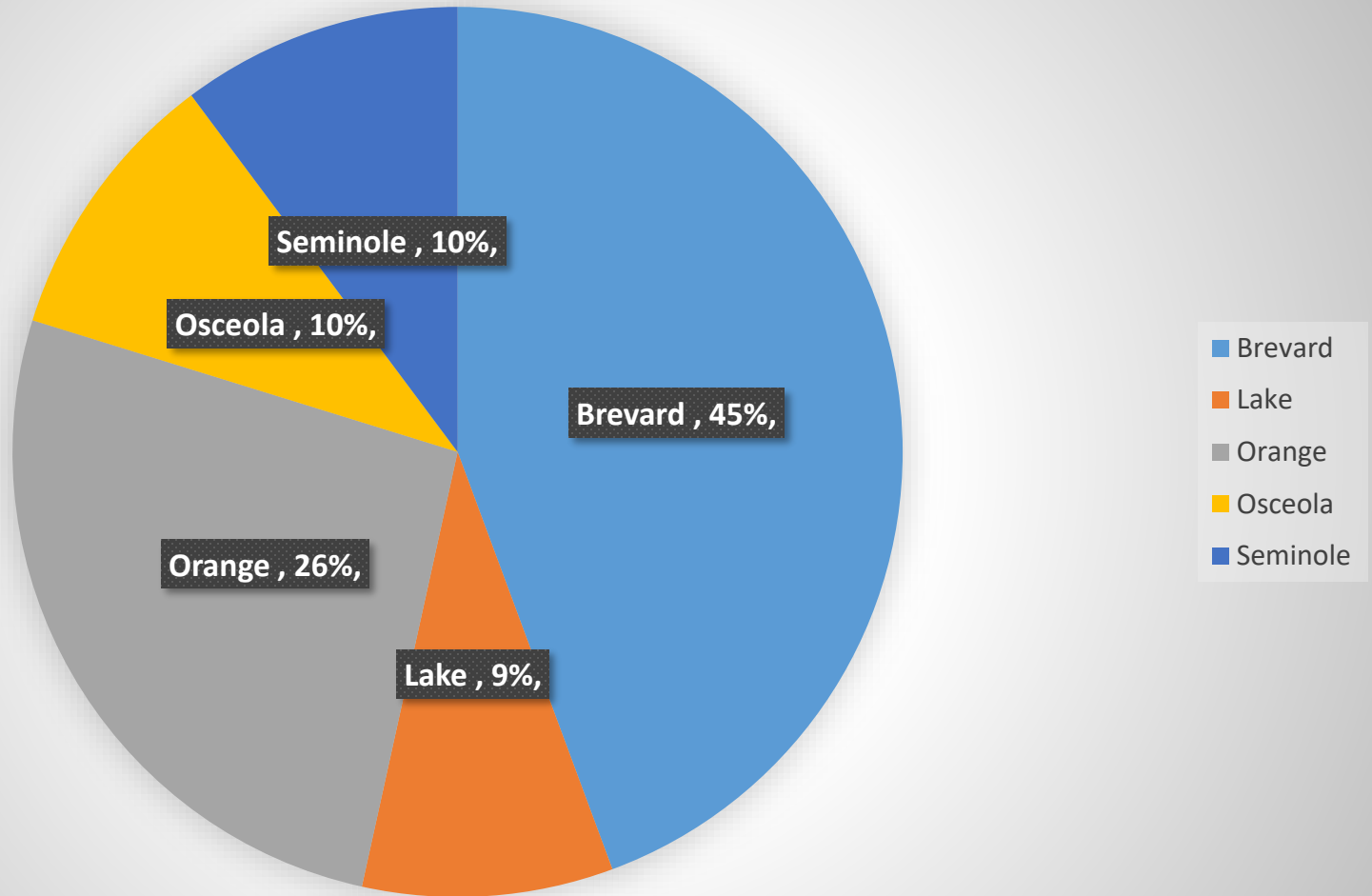
Race



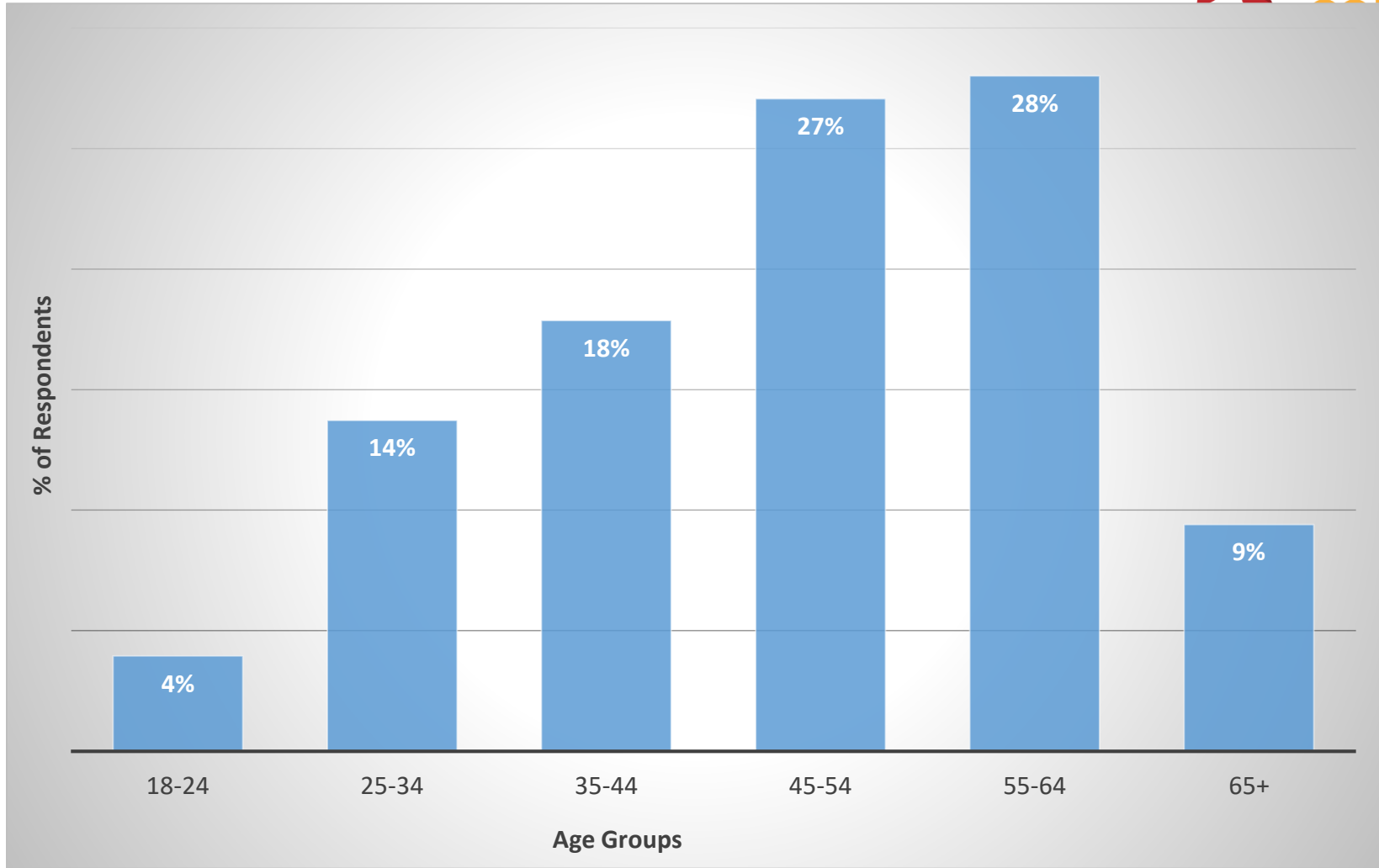
Ethnicity



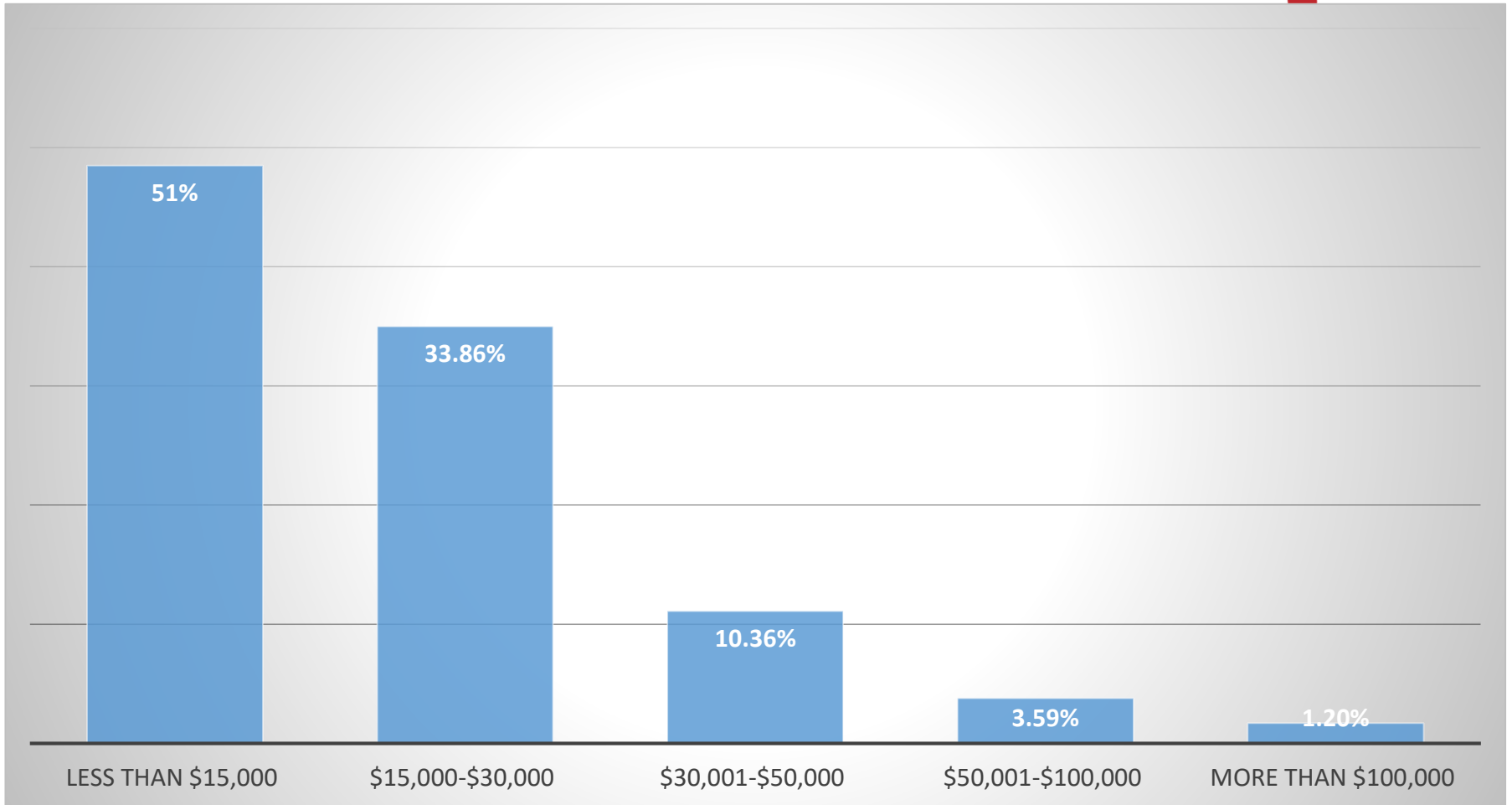
County



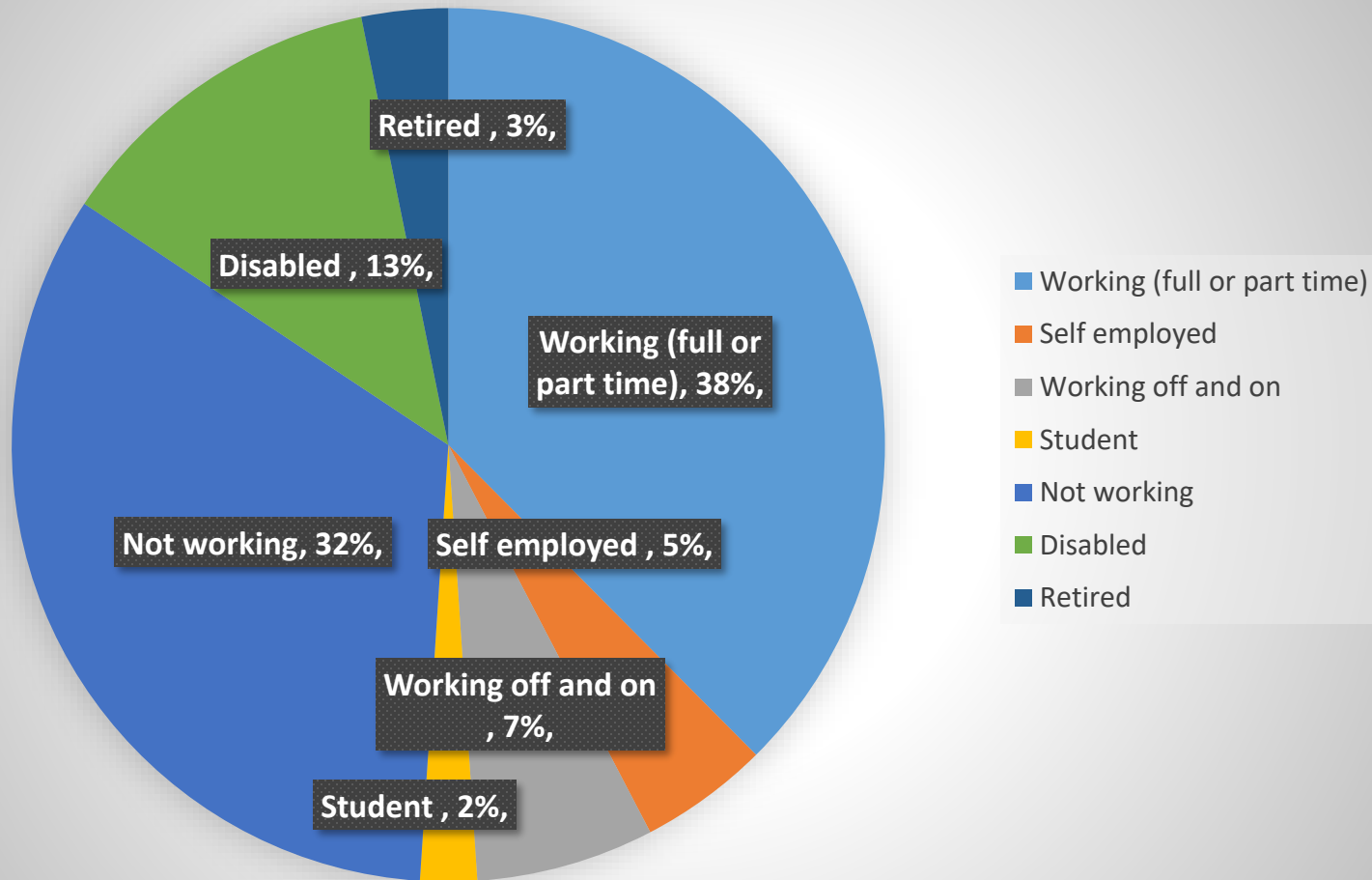
Age



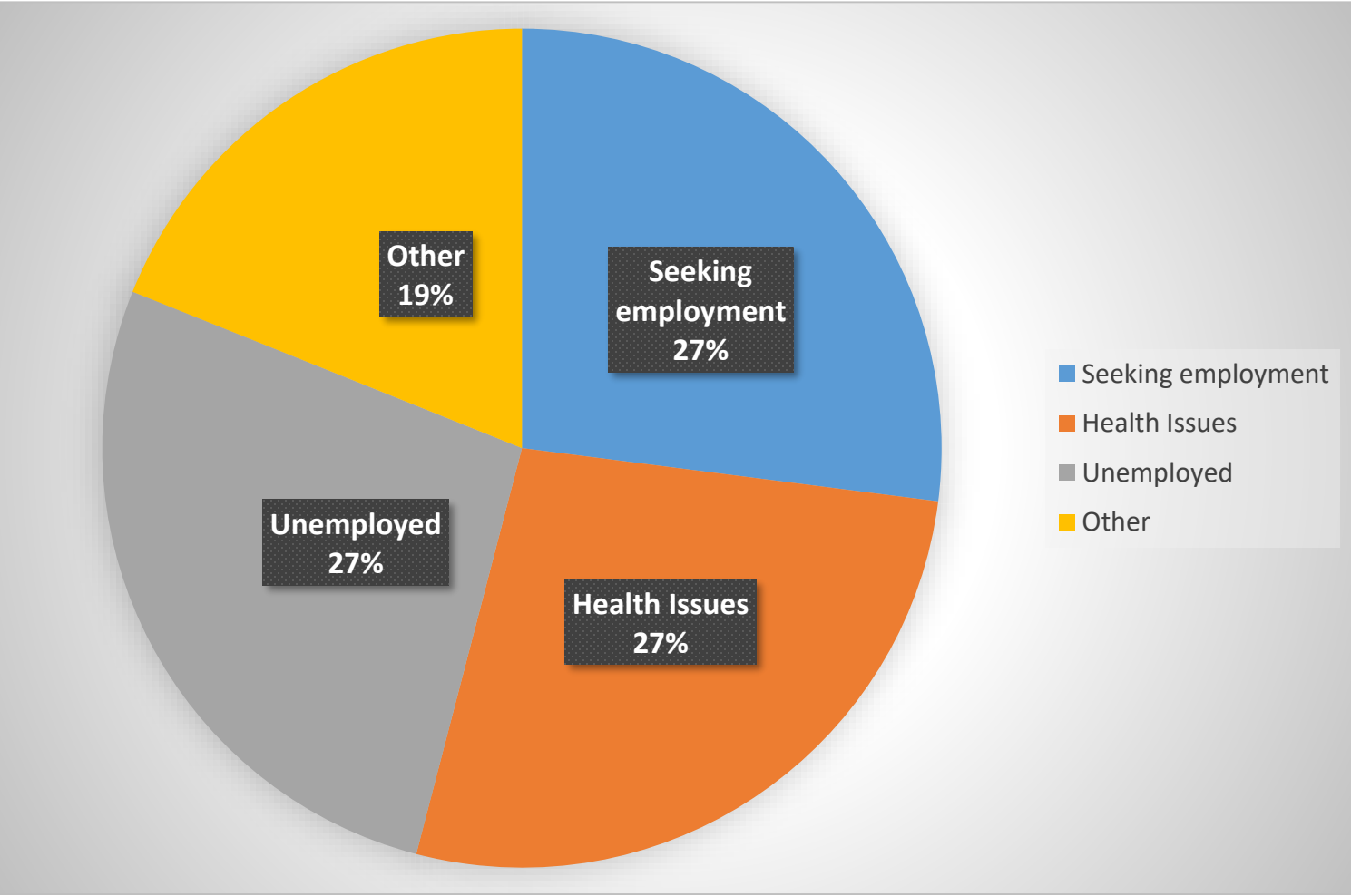
Household Income



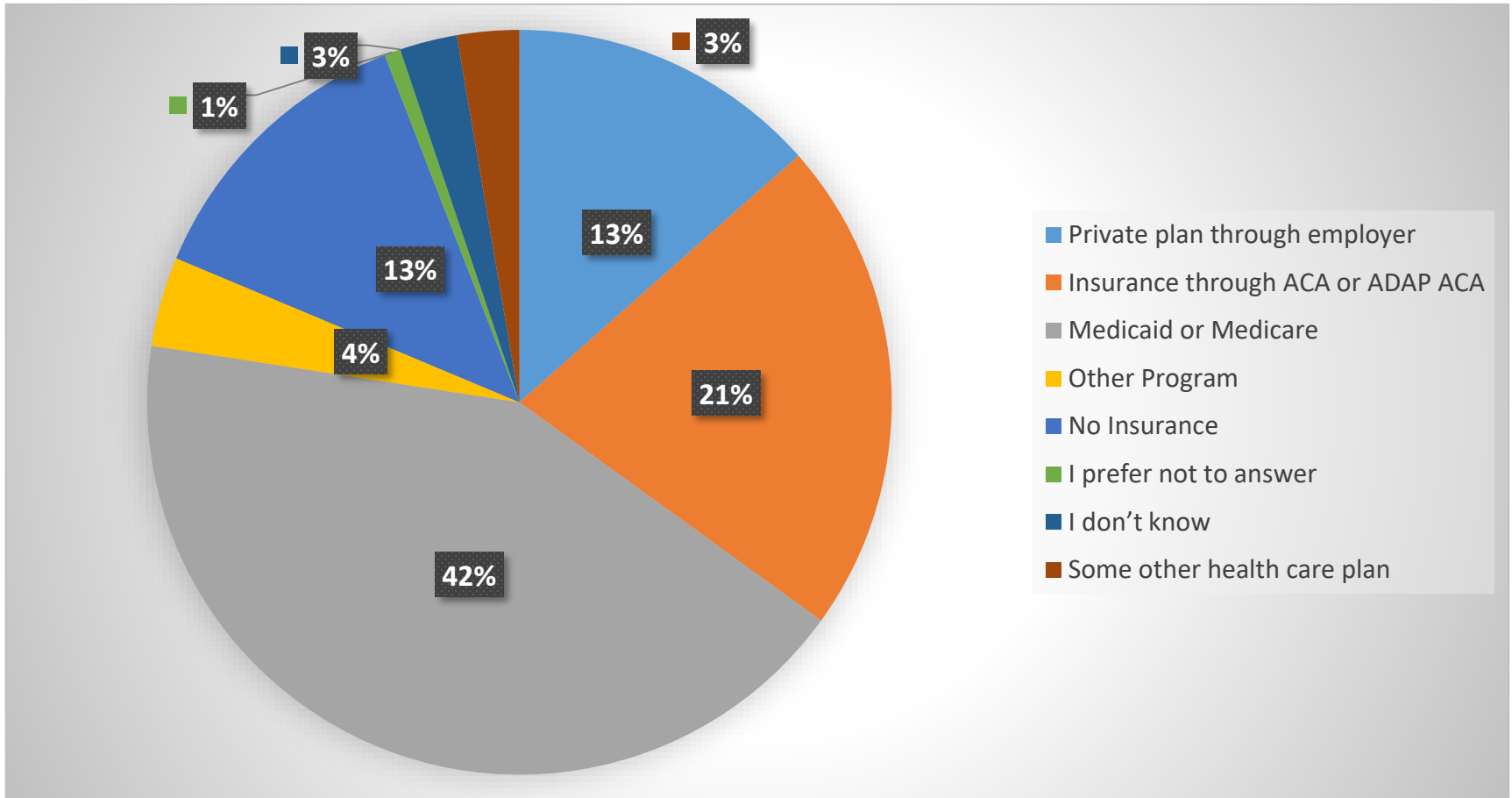
Employment Status



Employment: If not working, why?



Health Insurance or Health Care Coverage



Care Site/County of Residence



79.95%

- Receive care in the same county that they live in

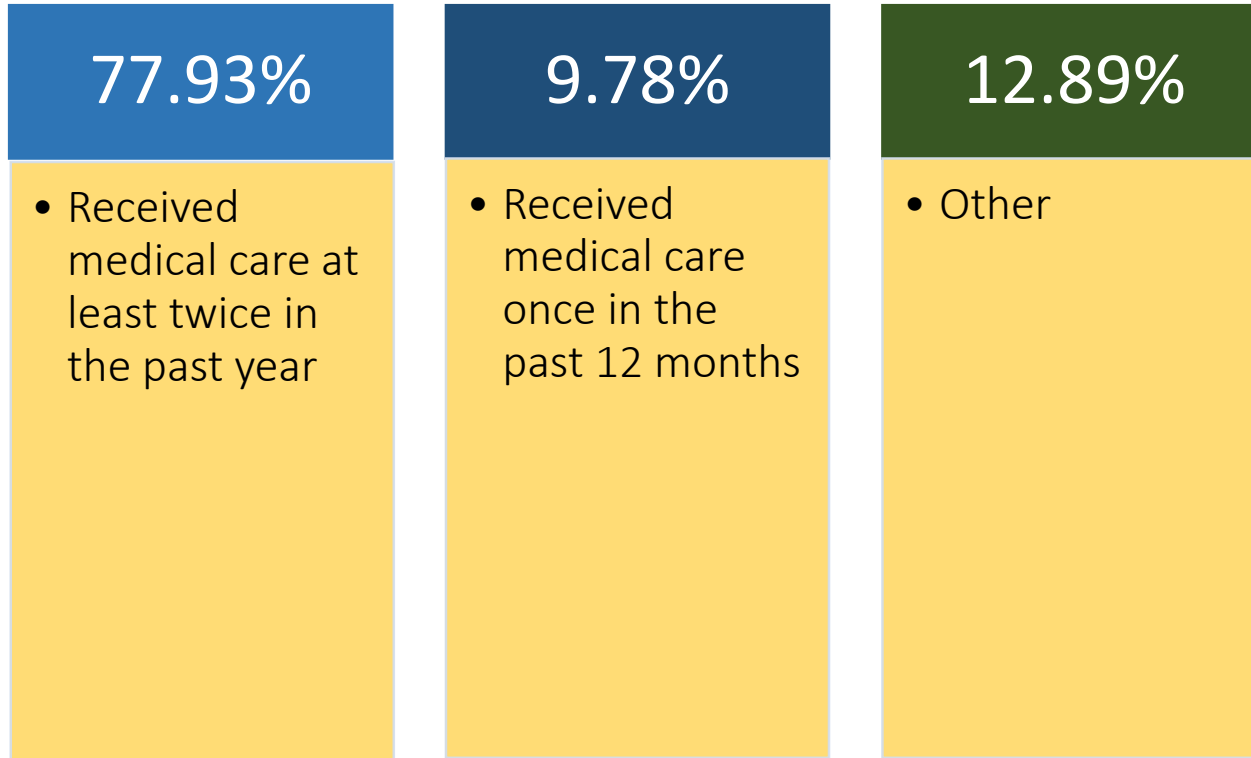
9.91%

- Receive care in another county than the one they live in

9.91%

- Not applicable

Frequency of Medical Care





Reasons for receiving care less than 2 times per year

Reason	Percent
Other	31.40%
I missed my appointment(s)	19.60%
I was not in care	15.70%
I was depressed	13.70%
I could not get transportation	9.80%
I did want people to know I have HIV	9.80%
Provider decision	7.80%
I did not know where to go	7.80%
I did not feel sick	5.90%
I could not get an appointment	3.90%
I was not ready to deal with having HIV	3.90%
I could not get time off work	3.90%
I could not pay for services	3.90%
I could not get childcare	2%

RESULTS



Top 5 Most Important Services



1. Medications
2. Health Insurance
3. Case Management
4. Oral Health
5. Outpatient Medical Care

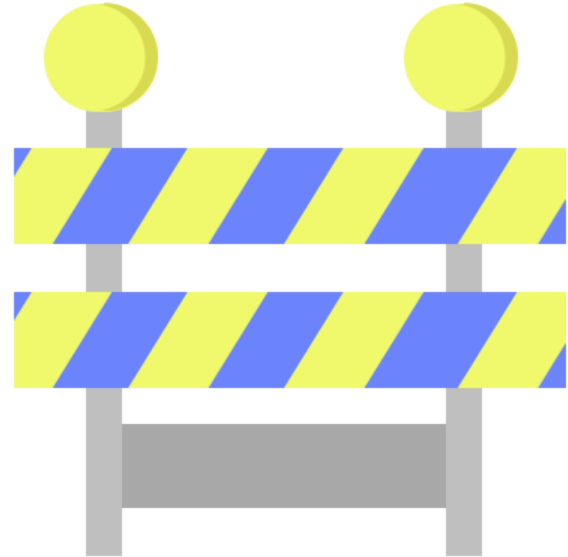


Top 3 Inaccessible Services



1. Oral Health
2. Assistance getting a doctor appointment and other needed services
3. Referral for needed health care services

LIMITED ACCESS



Top Barriers to Access



WHY?

- Did not know where to get services
- Other (write in)
- I could not pay for services
- I could not get an appointment
- I missed my appointment(s)

CERTIFICATIONS

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

Affirmatively Further Fair Housing --The jurisdiction will affirmatively further fair housing.

Uniform Relocation Act and Anti-displacement and Relocation Plan -- It will comply with the acquisition and relocation requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended, (42 U.S.C. 4601-4655) and implementing regulations at 49 CFR Part 24. It has in effect and is following a residential anti-displacement and relocation assistance plan required under 24 CFR Part 42 in connection with any activity assisted with funding under the Community Development Block Grant or HOME programs.

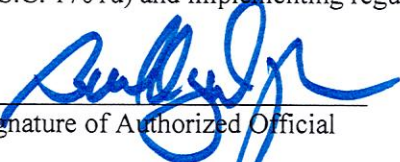
Anti-Lobbying --To the best of the jurisdiction's knowledge and belief:

1. No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of it, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement;
2. If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, it will complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying," in accordance with its instructions; and
3. It will require that the language of paragraph 1 and 2 of this anti-lobbying certification be included in the award documents for all subawards at all tiers (including subcontracts, subgrants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all subrecipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

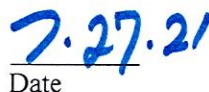
Authority of Jurisdiction --The consolidated plan is authorized under State and local law (as applicable) and the jurisdiction possesses the legal authority to carry out the programs for which it is seeking funding, in accordance with applicable HUD regulations.

Consistency with plan --The housing activities to be undertaken with Community Development Block Grant, HOME, Emergency Solutions Grant, and Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS funds are consistent with the strategic plan in the jurisdiction's consolidated plan.

Section 3 -- It will comply with section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 (12 U.S.C. 1701u) and implementing regulations at 24 CFR Part 75.



Signature of Authorized Official



Date



Title

Specific Community Development Block Grant Certifications

The Entitlement Community certifies that:

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

Community Development Plan -- Its consolidated plan identifies community development and housing needs and specifies both short-term and long-term community development objectives that have been developed in accordance with the primary objective of the CDBG program (i.e., the development of viable urban communities, by providing decent housing and expanding economic opportunities, primarily for persons of low and moderate income) and requirements of 24 CFR Parts 91 and 570.

Following a Plan -- It is following a current consolidated plan that has been approved by HUD.

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

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

2. Overall Benefit. The aggregate use of CDBG funds, including Section 108 guaranteed loans, during program year(s) 2019, 2020, 2021 [a period specified by the grantee of one, two, or three specific consecutive program years], shall principally benefit persons of low and moderate income in a manner that ensures that at least 70 percent of the amount is expended for activities that benefit such persons during the designated period.

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

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

In addition, in the case of properties owned and occupied by moderate-income (not low-income) families, an assessment or charge may be made against the property for public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds if the jurisdiction certifies that it lacks CDBG funds to cover the assessment.

Excessive Force -- It has adopted and is enforcing:

1. A policy prohibiting the use of excessive force by law enforcement agencies within its jurisdiction against any individuals engaged in non-violent civil rights demonstrations; and
2. A policy of enforcing applicable State and local laws against physically barring entrance to or exit from a facility or location which is the subject of such non-violent civil rights demonstrations within its jurisdiction.

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

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

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



Signature of Authorized Official

7.27.21
Date

Title

Mayor

OPTIONAL Community Development Block Grant Certification

Submit the following certification only when one or more of the activities in the action plan are designed to meet other community development needs having particular urgency as specified in 24 CFR 570.208(c):

The grantee hereby certifies that the Annual Plan includes one or more specifically identified CDBG-assisted activities which are designed to meet other community development needs having particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community and other financial resources are not available to meet such needs.



Signature of Authorized Official

7.27.21
Date

Mayor
Title

Specific HOME Certifications

The HOME participating jurisdiction certifies that:

Tenant Based Rental Assistance -- If it plans to provide tenant-based rental assistance, the tenant-based rental assistance is an essential element of its consolidated plan.

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

Subsidy layering -- Before committing any funds to a project, it will evaluate the project in accordance with the guidelines that it adopts for this purpose and will not invest any more HOME funds in combination with other Federal assistance than is necessary to provide affordable housing;



Signature of Authorized Official

7.27.21
Date

7.27.21

Title
Mayor

Emergency Solutions Grants Certifications

The Emergency Solutions Grants Program recipient certifies that:

Major rehabilitation/conversion/renovation – If an emergency shelter’s rehabilitation costs exceed 75 percent of the value of the building before rehabilitation, the recipient will maintain the building as a shelter for homeless individuals and families for a minimum of 10 years after the date the building is first occupied by a homeless individual or family after the completed rehabilitation.

If the cost to convert a building into an emergency shelter exceeds 75 percent of the value of the building after conversion, the recipient will maintain the building as a shelter for homeless individuals and families for a minimum of 10 years after the date the building is first occupied by a homeless individual or family after the completed conversion.

In all other cases where ESG funds are used for renovation, the recipient will maintain the building as a shelter for homeless individuals and families for a minimum of 3 years after the date the building is first occupied by a homeless individual or family after the completed renovation.

Essential Services and Operating Costs – In the case of assistance involving shelter operations or essential services related to street outreach or emergency shelter, the recipient will provide services or shelter to homeless individuals and families for the period during which the ESG assistance is provided, without regard to a particular site or structure, so long the recipient serves the same type of persons (e.g., families with children, unaccompanied youth, disabled individuals, or victims of domestic violence) or persons in the same geographic area.

Renovation – Any renovation carried out with ESG assistance shall be sufficient to ensure that the building involved is safe and sanitary.

Supportive Services – The recipient will assist homeless individuals in obtaining permanent housing, appropriate supportive services (including medical and mental health treatment, victim services, counseling, supervision, and other services essential for achieving independent living), and other Federal, State, local, and private assistance available for these individuals.

Matching Funds – The recipient will obtain matching amounts required under 24 CFR 576.201.

Confidentiality – The recipient has established and is implementing procedures to ensure the confidentiality of records pertaining to any individual provided family violence prevention or treatment services under any project assisted under the ESG program, including protection against the release of the address or location of any family violence shelter project, except with the written authorization of the person responsible for the operation of that shelter.

Homeless Persons Involvement – To the maximum extent practicable, the recipient will involve, through employment, volunteer services, or otherwise, homeless individuals and families in constructing, renovating, maintaining, and operating facilities assisted under the ESG program, in providing services assisted under the ESG program, and in providing services for occupants of facilities assisted under the program.

Consolidated Plan – All activities the recipient undertakes with assistance under ESG are consistent with its consolidated plan.

Discharge Policy – The recipient will establish and implement, to the maximum extent practicable and where appropriate, policies and protocols for the discharge of persons from publicly funded institutions or systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care or other youth facilities, or correction programs and institutions) in order to prevent this discharge from immediately resulting in homelessness for these persons.



Signature of Authorized Official

7.27.21
Date

Mayor
Title

Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS Certifications

The HOPWA grantee certifies that:

Activities -- Activities funded under the program will meet urgent needs that are not being met by available public and private sources.

Building -- Any building or structure assisted under that program shall be operated for the purpose specified in the consolidated plan:

1. For a period of not less than 10 years in the case of assistance involving new construction, substantial rehabilitation, or acquisition of a facility,
2. For a period of not less than 3 years in the case of assistance involving non-substantial rehabilitation or repair of a building or structure.



Signature of Authorized Official



Date



Title

APPENDIX TO CERTIFICATIONS

INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING LOBBYING CERTIFICATION:

Lobbying Certification

This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by section 1352, title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure.